



# **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS' PERFORMANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN UGANDA**

**Bududa District Council Score-Card Report 2012/2013**



**Moses Egunyū ■ Lillian M. Tamale ■ Peter Bogere ■ Aisha K. Masokoyi**

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**Moses Egunyū ■ Lillian M. Tamale ■ Peter Bogere ■ Aisha K.  
Masokoyi**

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**Cover Illustrations:**

A temporary pathway built by community members at Nalwanza in Bukigai Sub-County.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
BUNGOF	Bugisu Non-Governmental Organizations Forum
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAIIP	Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme
CDD	Community Driven Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDP	Deepening Democracy Programme
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
EU	European Union
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
HC	Health Centre
HIV	Human Immune Virus
Hon	Honourable
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LLG	Lower Local Government
MDLG	Mbale District Local Government
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NFA	National Forestry Authority
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRDP	Poverty Reduction Development Programme
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SURE	Securing Ugandans Rights for Essential Drugs
TC	Town Council
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

ULGA	Uganda Local Government Association
UK	United Kingdom
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VHT	Village Health Teams



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This scorecard was prepared as part of the Local Government Councils Scorecard Initiative (LGCSCI). The Initiative is a partnership between the Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) and the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE). We are indebted to the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) and its contributing partners: United Kingdom (UK), Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Sweden, Netherlands, Austria and the European Union (EU) for providing the financial support for the Initiative.

The production of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of several institutions and persons. We are particularly indebted to the offices of the District Chairperson, the District Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer, the District Clerk to Council and lower Local Government councils for their support to the assessment process on which this report is based. Their timely provision of information and data was deeply appreciated. In the same spirit, we acknowledge the cooperation of the district councilors who are the primary unit of study and analysis for the scorecard. We applaud Bududa District Councillors for offering maximum cooperation throughout the whole exercise.

In preparing this report, we convened 28 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involving community members who provided useful insights and verification with regard to the performance of councilors. We express our unreserved gratitude to each of the participants in these FGDs for their individual and collective contribution.

We acknowledge the contributions of the LGCSCI project team at ACODE and the network of LGCSCI researchers across the country that provided useful comments and suggestions on the various drafts of the report. In the same vein, we acknowledge the contribution of the Expert Task Group that provides continuous oversight and intellectual guidance for the development of the scorecard and methodology.

Finally, it is important to recognize that there still remain considerable information and data gaps required to fully assess the performance of district councils and councilors in the district. We have taken due care to ensure that where such information exists, it is presented as accurately as possible. However, we take responsibility for any errors or omissions.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the third score-card report for Bududa District Local Government. The score-card assessed the performance the Local Government Council, the Chairperson, the Speaker and individual Councilors who are vested with powers and responsibilities to ensure effective governance of the respective local governments as stipulated in the Local Governments Act. The score-card is intended to build the capacities of leaders to deliver on their mandates, and empower citizens to demand for accountability from elected leaders. The objective of this report is to provide information and analysis based on the assessment conducted during Financial Year (FY) 2012/13. The assessment reviewed documents on planning and budgeting, service delivery monitoring; and Bududa District Local Government performance reports. In addition, a review of minutes of sectoral committees and Council sittings was undertaken to inform the report about the performance of the business of Council, the Chairperson and individual Councilors. Face-to-face interviews with the targeted community leaders, key informant interviews at service delivery points, and focus group discussions further enriched the fact-finding and assessment process.

The district remains heavily dependent on central government transfers that account for over 97% of the total revenue. Locally-generated revenue and donor contributions were 1.2% and 1.8% respectively. During the year under review, all the national programme priority sectors registered budget cuts that undermined the monitoring and the quality of service delivery.

Bududa District Council comprises 28 Councilors, a Speaker and Chairperson. The District Council scored 61 out of 100 possible points. The District Chairperson, John Baptist Nambeshe scored 71 points while the District Speaker, Micheal Matsyetsye scored 63 points. With an average score of 68 points, the councilors' performance greatly improved when compared to FY 2011/12. The best male Councilor was Hon. Edward Bukoma from Nabweya Sub-county, while the best female Councilor was Hon. Elizabeth Zaale representing three sub-counties.

A number of service delivery challenges are highlighted in this report: shoddy works, conflicts among leaders at the district and some sub counties, inadequate staffing levels and budget cuts by the central government. At the individual level, a number of councilors did not have well-laid-out monitoring plans, while others failed to follow up issues to a logical conclusion. The report makes a number of recommendations with regard to increasing local

revenue; strengthening political monitoring mechanisms, timely production of council and committee minutes as well as team work among district and sub county leaders.

# 1. BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 Introduction

The Local Government Councils Scorecard Initiative (LGCSCI) was introduced by ACODE to assess the performance of elected leaders at the Local government level in Uganda. This initiative is implemented in partnership with Uganda Local Governments Association (ULGA). By conducting annual assessments of district councils, the Local Government Scorecard seeks to improve the performance of Bududa Local Government Council by orienting elected leaders on their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people. The scorecard also aims at building capacity of local citizens through civic education so that they are empowered to demand for better services and accountability from their elected representatives.

The initial assessment in 2009 covered 10 district councils. The second assessment covering the financial year 2010/11 was conducted in 20 districts<sup>1</sup>, while in the financial year 2011/12, 26 districts were covered. For Bududa District, this is the third time it is being assessed. The assessment targets the district council, chairperson, speaker and individual councilors. A combination of methods which, among others, include: interviews, documentary review, verification field visits as well as input from local citizens through Focus Group Discussions were used during the course of this study between July and September 2013. Findings from the scorecard are widely disseminated both at national and district level. At district level, the findings are presented at an interactive public forum that brings together, the assessed political leaders, district technical officials, lower local government leaders, civil society organizations and the community. This usually takes place at the District Council Chambers.

## 1.2 District Profile

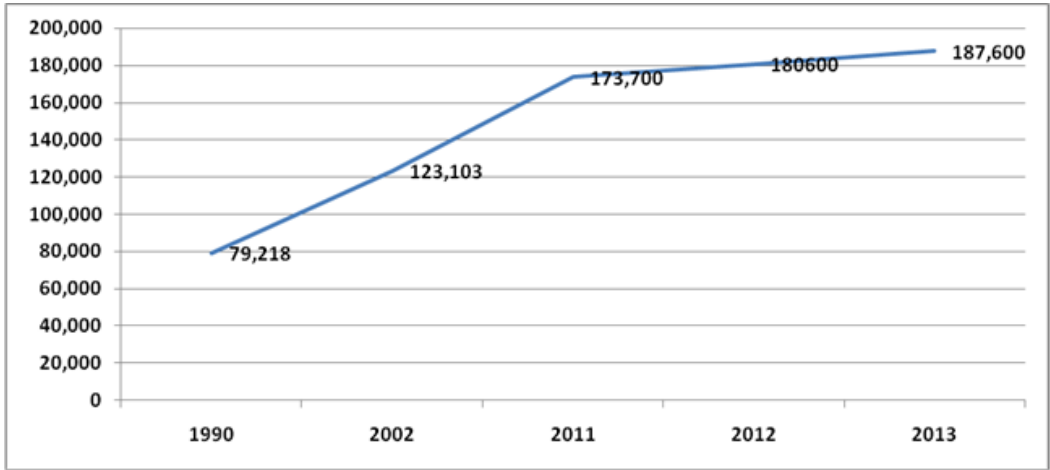
Bududa District is located in the Eastern Region of Uganda, bordering the Republic of Kenya in the east; the district of Sironko in the north-east; and Mbale District in the west. Bududa's immediate neighbour to the north is

<sup>1</sup> Agago, Amuria, Amuru, Bududa, Buliisa, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja, Kabarole, Kamuli, Kanungu, Luwero, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mukono, Nakapiripirit, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Soroti, Tororo and Wakiso.

Manafwa District. Carved out of greater Mbale District in 2006 through an Act of Parliament, Bududa District consists of 1 county (Manjiya), 16 sub-counties and 1 town council. The district has largely been known for the devastating landslides that have sometimes caused loss of life and displaced many people in the district.

During the 2002 national census, the district population was estimated at about 123,100.<sup>2</sup> At the time the district was created in 2006, the district population was estimated at about 146,000. Currently, UBOS estimates Bududa’s population to be 187,600. The male-to-female ratio is 1:1. The major language spoken in the district is Lumasaba. Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy of the district. The fertile volcanic soils and the abundant rainfall (average 1,500mm/year), ensure ample yields of both cash and food crops. Some of the crops grown include: coffee, beans, bananas, matooke, cabbage, tomatoes and other green vegetables. Bududa District produces timber for sale to neighbouring districts from which it earns up to Shs 6,300,000 per year as local revenue. It also has great potential for eco tourism that includes mountain climbing.

**Figure 1: Population Trends for Bududa District**



**Source:** Bududa District Development Plan (2011/2012), Uganda Nation Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2013

### 1.3 District Leadership

#### 1.3.1 Technical Leadership

Bududa district is led by both the Technical and Political leaders. The technical leadership is headed by the Chief Administrative Officer who, together with

<sup>2</sup> See UBOS 2013 statistics

Heads of Department and other technical staff, work closely with the Council. There are 11 departments<sup>3</sup> funded under the district budget. It is through these departments that development programmes are designed and implemented for purposes of improving service delivery to people of Bududa. The table below shows the technical leadership of Bududa District most of whom are in acting capacity.

**Table 1: Technical Leadership of Bududa District**

Name	Designation
Mukasa Fred Kizito	Chief Administrative Officer
Nathan Lujumwa	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Samson Natsambwa	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
C. Majeme	Ag. Chief Finance Officer
Bukoma Issa Ngati	Ag District Engineer
Evalyne Nandudu	Ag. District Planner
Betty Naster Khainza	District Education Officer
Betty Mukyala	Ag. District Health Officer
David Tsolobi	District Community Development Officer
Simon Wadada	Ag. District Production Officer
Fred Musabi	Ag. District Internal Auditor
Michael Musamali	Ag District Natural Resources Officer
Bukoma Issa Ngati	District Water Officer

**Source:** Bududa District Council Minutes (2012/13); District Records 2013.

### 1.3.2 Political Leadership

During the year under review, Bududa District Local Government comprised 16 sub-counties<sup>4</sup> and one town council.<sup>5</sup> It was headed by Chairman John Baptist Nambeshe (NRM) working with 31 elected councilors, including the district speaker, all of who belong to NRM Party. In terms of gender, council comprised 15 males, while the rest were females. In the National Assembly, the district is represented by two members of parliament as indicated in Table 2 below. For the purpose of this study, we shall focus on the assessment of the political leaders since the Ministry of Local Government conducts annual performance assessment of technical staff.

<sup>3</sup> The 11 Departments in Bududa include: Finance, Administration, Finance, Production and marketing, Technical Services, Education and Sports, Health, Community Services, Audit, Planning Unit and Statutory Bodies.

<sup>4</sup> Sub-counties include: Bududa, Bukigai, Nalwanza, Bumasheti, Bukibokolo, Bulucheke, Bushiye, Bushiribo, Bumayoka, Nabweya, Bubiita, Bukalasi, Buwali, Bushika, Nakatsi

<sup>5</sup> Bududa Town Council

**Table 2: Political Leaders of Bududa**

Designation	Name
Chairperson	John Baptist Nambeshe
District Vice Chairperson	Hon. Franko Namwokoyi
District Speaker	Hon. Michael Matsyetsye
Deputy Speaker	Hon. Betty Kalema
Members of Parliament	Hon. David Wakikona, MP Manjiya County
	Hon. Justine Khainza, Woman MP
Resident District Commissioner	Edward Wabudi

**Source:** Bududa District Council Minutes (2012/13); District Records 2013.

The district council conducts its business through five standing committees as shown in Table 3 below. These committees do not only plan but also undertake monitoring of government programme priority areas<sup>6</sup> on behalf of Council.

**Table 3: Secretaries of Council Standing Committees**

Committees	Secretary	Constituency
District Chairman & Secretary Technical Services	Mr. John Baptist Nambeshe	Bududa District
Vice Chairman & Secretary Finance & Administration	Franko Namwokoyi	Buwali Sub-county
Production and Marketing	Hon. David Musene	Bumayoka Sub-county
Community Based Services	Hon. Khezia Wakhata	Bukigai/Nabweya Sub-counties
Secretary Social Services	Hon. S. Peter Walimbwa	Nakatsi Sub-county
Secretary to DEC	Mukasa Fred Kizito	CAO - Bududa

**Source:** Bududa District DEC Minutes (16.01.2013)

## 1.4 The Scorecard Methodology

The process of conducting the assessment used a variety of methods consistent with the goals and the theory of change<sup>7</sup> of the scorecard. The scorecard is premised on a set of parameters which assess the extent to which local government council organs and councilors perform their responsibilities.<sup>8</sup> These parameters are based on the responsibilities of the local government councils. The organs assessed include: the district council, district chairperson, district speaker and the individual councilors. The parameters assessed include: legislation, contact with the electorate, planning and budgeting, participation in lower local governments, and monitoring of service delivery.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> NPPAs include: Education, Health, Water and sanitation, Roads, Agriculture, FAL and Environment

<sup>7</sup> See, Godber Tumushabe, E. Ssemakula, and J. Mbabazi, (2012). Strengthening the Local Government System to Improve Public Service Delivery Accountability and Governance ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 53, 2012, Kampala.

<sup>8</sup> See Third Schedule of the Local Governments Act, Section 8.

<sup>9</sup> See, Godber Tumushabe, E. Ssemakula, and J. Mbabazi, (2012). Strengthening the Local Government System to Improve Public Service Delivery Accountability and Governance ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 53, 2012,

The scorecard is reviewed and ratified annually by internal and external teams. The internal team comprises ACODE researchers and local partners. The Expert Task Group, which is the external team, comprises individual experts and professionals from local governments, the public sector, civil society, and the academia.

### 1.4.1 Score-card Administration

Before commencement of the assessment exercise, an inception meeting was organized on 18th March 2013 for councilors, technical staff and selected participants from civil society and the general public. This meeting was designed as a training workshop on the purpose of the score-card, nature of assessment, and to orient councilors for the assessment.

- a) **Literature Review.** The assessment involved comprehensive review of documents and reports on Bududa District Local Government. Box 1 shows the different categories of documents and reports reviewed.

#### Box 1: Categories of Official District Documents used in the Assessment

##### Planning Documents

- Bududa District Development Plan (DDP) 2010/11 - 2014/2015
- Bududa District Local Government Revenue Enhancement Plan 2013/2014
- Bududa District Local Government Approved Annual Work Plan 2012/2013
- Budget Framework Paper FY 2012/13
- Budget Framework Paper FY 2012/13
- Budget FY 2012/13

##### Reports

- Quarterly Monitoring Reports for FY 2012/13
- District Service Commission Reports July 2012-March 2013
- Committee Monitoring Reports FY 2012/13
- District Land Board Reports July 2012 – March 2013
- Individual Councilors Monitoring Reports 2012/2013
- Auditor General's Report, June 30th 2012 – Mbale District
- Progress Report, Annual Work Plan, Procurement Plan 2013/2014
- Departmental Reports (Sector Performance Reports)
- PRDP Reports 2012/2013
- Internal Audit Report 20th April 2013
- Consolidated Donor Support Report FYs 2013/2014, 2014/2015/ & 2015/2016 USAID/SDS
- Councilors' Monitoring Reports
- Chairman's State of Affairs District Report June 2012
- Council, DEC, and Committee Minutes 2012/2013
- Sub-county Minutes 2012/2013

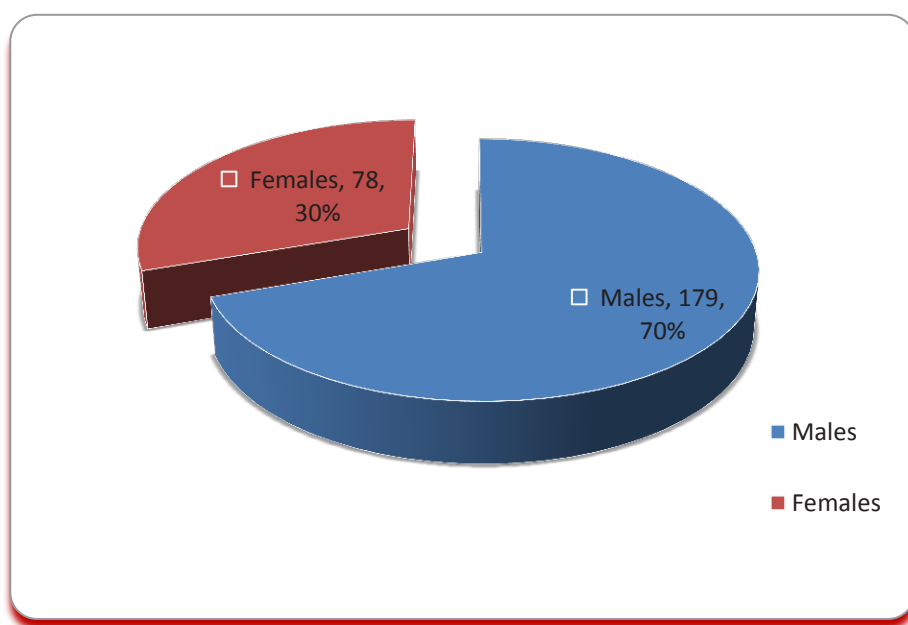
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Kampala.



- b) **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).** In order to validate responses from the Councilors regarding their political leadership in their electoral areas, the study involved conducting two FGDs in each of the 16 sub-counties in the district. Altogether, 257 citizens participated in the FGDs. Participants were carefully selected to include women, youth, opinion leaders, members of different political parties, sub-county staff and in some cases elected district councillors. The pie chart below shows the composition of FGD participants. The FGDs also offered rare platforms for civic education to citizens.

**Figure 2: Composition of Focus Group Discussions in Bududa District**



Most participants during FGDs raised concerns about the limited contact they had with the elected leaders. They argued that their leaders only came back during election period. “I have not seen my Councillor for Bududa Sub-county since we voted him in 2011,” said Mr. Nambafu, a farmer from Bududa Sub-county during an FGD.

## 2. BUDGET ARCHITECTURE AND STATUS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN BUDUDA DISTRICT

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### 2.1 District Resource Envelope

Article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and section 77 of the Local Government Act, cap 243, provide that districts shall have the right and obligation to formulate, approve and execute their budgets and plans provided the budgets shall be balanced. Under decentralization, several functions were devolved to LGs including fiscal and financial decentralization. Section 80 of the Local Government Act vests powers to levy taxes in local governments, to enable them to raise their own financial resources. While the district has several sources of local revenue, contribution to the district resource envelope was a mere 1.2 per cent.

The district budget is a key instrument through which government implements its policies and programmes. Suffice it to say that local governments have discretionary planning and budgeting powers, but their plans and budgets need to reflect priorities and objectives set out in national policies, plans and budgets.<sup>10</sup> The resource envelope of the district is expected to be boosted through off-budget support by USAID's Strengthening Decentralization for Sustainability (SDS) programme. USAID projected to contribute direct monetary support of up to Shs 690,159,750 in FY 2013/2014 and Shs 351,479,500 in FY 2015/2016 to the district. This funding will be allocated to particularly support Administration, Finance, Production and Marketing, Health, Education, Planning, Community Services/OVC, Nutrition and Sanitation/Hygiene Services. The table below shows the budget allocations for all the sectors in the district.

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<sup>10</sup> MoLG (2009): General Guide to the Local Government Budget Process for District & LLG Councillors, NGOs, CBOs & Civil Society. Local Government Budget Committee, Kampala.

**Table 4: Sectoral allocation of funds**

Department	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014 - Projected		
			Recurrent	Development	Total
Administration	194,864,809	547,217,000	460,580,000	519,044,000	979,624,000
Finance	1,055,212,881	117,287,000	203,607,000	24,487,000	228,094,000
Statutory Bodies	535,848,136	542,749,000	586,057,000	1,500,000	587,557,000
Production and Marketing	1,378,369,947	1,505,212,000	430,629,000	1,181,546,000	1,612,175,000
Technical Services	968,063,667	1,843,293,000	1,906,604,000	415,170,000	2,321,774,000
Education and Sports	4,858,579,044	5,018,763,000	5,646,508,000	375,744,000	6,022,253,000
Health Services	1,591,066,824	982,068,000	59,135,000	1,117,159,000	1,176,294,000
Natural Resources	63,109,008	64,805,000	78,675,000	32,000,000	110,675,000
Community Based Services	221,461,653	242,296,000	169,109,000	116,858,000	285,967,000
Planning Unit	146,799,144	27,305,000	48,650,000	97,085,000	145,735,000
Internal Audit Unit	22,610,783	31,487,000	48,913,000	0	48,913,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,035,985,896</b>	<b>10,922,482,000</b>	<b>9,638,467,000</b>	<b>3,880,593,000</b>	<b>13,519,061,000</b>

**Source:** Bududa District Local Government Annual Work Plans, Progress Reports, Council Minutes, Budgets 2010 -2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013/2014.

## 2.2 Status of Service Delivery in Bududa District Local Government

Basic public services such as education, health, roads and agricultural advisory services are essential to the local economy of Bududa District. . The quality of these services provided to citizens is the ultimate measure of performance of the district local government council. A review of selected service delivery indicators for Bududa District shows that despite advances made in various areas, the level of service provision remains below target levels as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Service Delivery Indicators in Bududa District (2012/2013)**

Sector	Indicators	National standard/ NDP target	District Target 2012/13	Level of achievement Y 2012/13
Education -Primary Education	Enrolment	-	No target	Total: 42,872
	Teacher Pupil Ratio	55:1	-	-
	PLE Performance Div I	-	-	4.5%
	Pupil to Desk Ratio (PDR)	3:1	No target	6:1
	Completion Rates	-	No target	Statistics not available

Health Care services	ANC 4th Visit	60%	70%	42%
	Deliveries in Health Centres	35%	No target	10%
	Immunization Coverage			
	OPD attendance	-	-	80%
	Maternal Mortality Rate - MMR			
	IMR			
	Staffing Levels	64%	-	43.2%
	Drugs Availability			
Road Sub-sector	Km of roads under routine maintenance	-	354	3 cycles of routine maintenance
	Km of roads rehabilitated	-	-	-
	Km of roads under periodic maintenance	-	80km	-
	Proportion of roads in good condition		-	Not known
	Construction of bridges	-	2	1
	Opening up new community roads	-	-	-
Water and Sanitation	Safe water Chain	-		62%
	Number of boreholes in Bududa		9	11
	Drying rack	-	-	67%
	Functionality of water sources	-	-	80%
	Proportion of the population within 1km of an improved water source		No target	Not known
	Pit latrine coverage	90%	100%	64%
	Access to safe water	-	-	64.4%
	Water source with active water user	-	-	21%
Agriculture	Number of extension workers per sub-county	-	Not known	-
	Number of service points	-		-
	Number of demonstration farms	-	Not known	-
	Technical back-up visits	-	Not known	-
FAL	Number of instructors		-	-
	Number of participants		No target	1515
	Number of service centres	-	-	137
	Level of coverage	-	50%	Not known
Environment and Natural Resources	Staffing Level	-	No target	Inadequate-lacking fiscal planner,
	Conduct Environmental monitoring and assessment	-		12
	Production and update District State of the Environment Report (DSOER)	-	50 copies	-
	District Environment Action Plan	-	Not available	Not seen
	Preparation of District Wetland Ordinance	-	1 ordinance	Not done
	Monitor wetland systems in the district	-	-	-
	Establishment of Agro-forestry nurseries		1 nursery bed	achieved
	Produced District Forest Development Plan	-	1	1
	Prepared Community Action Wetland Plan	-	1	1

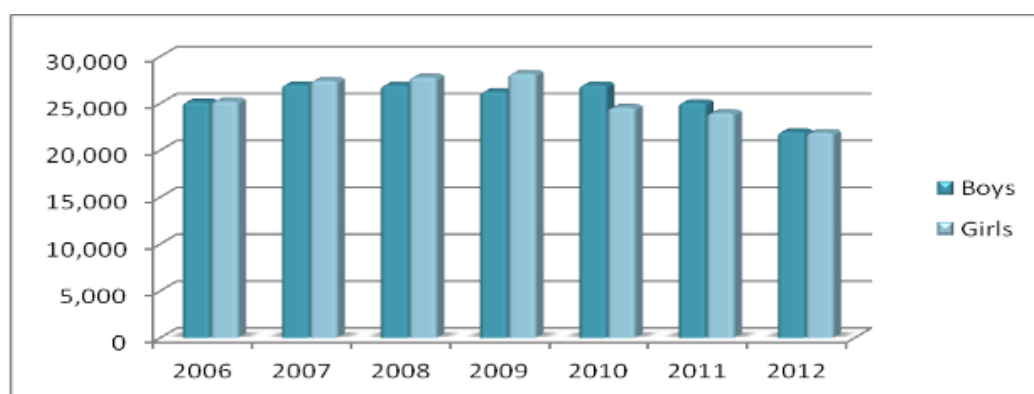
District Wetland Action Plan	-	1	Integrated into the DDP.
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**Source:** Bududa DDP 2011-2016; Bududa District LG Annual Report fy2013/13, MOES Bududa District Primary Education Statistics Academic Year 2012, Bududa District LG Department of Education Statistics as of April 2013, GOU Ministry of Water and Environment 2012. Water and Environment Sector Report, Kampala October 2012. FAL Monitoring Report 2011/12; District Health Staff Inventory (December 2010); Lira District HMIS Report 2011

## 2.2.1 Primary Education Services

Bududa District has a total of 89 government-aided primary schools with a total enrolment rate of 42,872 pupils. There are 892 primary teachers on the district payroll against the staff ceiling of 907. There are 28 private community/primary schools with enrolment of up to 764 pupils. Due to constant occurrences of landslides in the district, Bumarakha, Nametsi, Kitsatsa and Tunwatsi primary schools were closed, causing pupils to move to neighboring schools. To cater for pupils with special needs, a unit for children with learning impairments has been set up at Manjiya Primary School with support from UDEWU. A total of 161 pupils have already enrolled in this school. The graph below shows the trends in enrolment over the last 7 years.

**Figure 3: Primary School Enrolment in Bududa District from 2006 - 2012**



**Source:** Bududa District Education Department 2012/2013

The district has greatly improved the infrastructure of most primary schools. Each of the primary schools in the district has received two permanent classroom blocks, fully furnished with furniture. However, the furniture is still not adequate and, in addition, semi-permanent structures are still being used because classrooms are not enough. These schools include Bunandutu P/S, Namaitu P/S, Namakhuti P/S, Shirakaro P/S, Bumarakha P/S, Bukigai P/S and Bukibumbi P/S. Most of these schools do not have enough teachers. In addition, most of the schools are located in hard-to-reach areas considering

the hilly terrain of the district and yet no staff houses were found in most of the schools visited by the research team. Most schools in Bududa District participated in the strike at the beginning of Term III, 2013. Other challenges range from poor access to clean water, poor road networks and non-provision of lunch to pupils in almost all the schools.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, girls constitute the largest proportion of out-of-school children in the district. Girls are also more likely to drop out of school or repeat classes compared to boys. Girls' performance in national examinations has remained dismal while completion rates to P.7 are low overall, but even much lower for girls. The major causes of dropouts among girls are defilement, early pregnancies/marriages, being over-age, sexual harassment, domestic chores like digging, cooking, lack of sanitary facilities while at school, among others.

PLE performance in the district for the past 7 years revealed that the percentage of pupils passing in Division I in 2012 increased to 4.5 per cent from 2 per cent in 2010, while those passing in Division II increased to 36 per cent down from 31.5 per cent in 2010 as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: PLE Performance in Bududa District**

YEAR	DIV I	DIV II	DIV III	DIV IV	DIV U	DIV X	Total
2006	30 (1.2%)	623(25.8%)	586(21%)	345(14%)	643(26.7%)	264(10.9%)	2411
2007	31(1.4%)	612(28.2%)	517(27.2%)	334(15.4)	677(31.2%)	195(8.2%)	2366
2008	18(0.9%)	246(12.4%)	539(27.2%)	322(16.2%)	860(43.3%)	221(10%)	2206
2009	38(1.6%)	572(24.6%)	619(26.6%)	363(15.6%)	538(23%)	187(9.5%)	2322
2010	44(1.8%)	774(31.5%)	611(25%)	365(14.7%)	526(21%)	138(5.6%)	2456
2011	83(3.4%)	710(29.2%)	515(21%)	463(19%)	675(27%)	127(4.9%)	2255
2012	110(4.5%)	894(36.7%)	473(19.4%)	419(17.2%)	541(22.2%)	152(5.9%)	2589

**Source:** DEO's Office, Bududa District Local Government 2013

Primary education in Bududa District faces administrative limitations ranging from teacher absenteeism; inadequate staff housing; overcrowding in classrooms<sup>12</sup>; low interest of parents in education of their children; inadequate instructional materials; poor performance in PLE. During Focus Group Discussions, participants raised concerns as quoted below:

*"....Teachers of Bukari and Luganga primary schools are perennial drunkards. We are fed up of these teachers, they should be transferred. They come late, and dismiss children early before the official time. They are always absent from schools most of the week", lamented the Chairman L.C.III of Bukibokolo S/C during and FGD at the Sub-county.*

11 See National Development Plan 2010/11 – 2014/15, Theme: 'Growth, employment and social economic transformation for prosperity', April 2010.

12 Most members of the community believe it is the responsibility of government to build classrooms and teacher's houses, and provide of desks

### **2.2.2 Functional Adult Literacy**

FAL is designed to impart literacy and numeric skills to the poor and vulnerable groups. The course content comprises Numeracy, Reading, Writing and Basic Knowledge. There are 94 FAL classes spread over the 16 sub-counties in the district with an enrolment of 1,515 learners. Only 25 groups were funded under CDD. As such, the programme is dormant in majority of sub-counties. According to participants at an FGD in Bududa Sub-county, despite the high level of enrolment of participants, increased number of instructors and service centres, the programme is constrained by lack of adequate funding and high dropout rates of trainers and learners, especially men. The high dropout rate of trained instructors is usually attributed to the little pay of Shs. 5,000 per quarter. Furthermore, the instructors decried lack of instructional materials. There is also limited follow-up of the participants who have graduated from the FAL classes to assess knowledge and practice. Most of them who completed complained that they had never been passed out and awarded certificates of completion. Minutes of DEC and Council do not show any matters being discussed regarding the status and progress of FAL programmes in the district.

### **2.2.3 Health**

Bududa District has 15 health units. Out of these, there is one general hospital, 1 Health Centre IV, 7 Health Centre IIIs and 7 Health Centre IIs. Three of the Health Centre IIs are privately owned. Most health units at the grassroots level are understaffed, with staffing levels of 43.2 per cent.. Lack of accommodation for staff at health units prompted redeployment of many to the district hospital. In many of the newly created sub-counties, there are no Health facilities. Residents have to trek long distances to neighbouring sub-counties that have health facilities. In Nabweya Sub-county, residents have to travel up to Bukigai Health Center IV for Health services because their health Centre II is still under construction. Bumayoka, Buwali and Nakatsi are some of the sub-counties with no health facilities at all. Bukibokolo Health Centre III has oftentimes been closed despite having staff houses built within the health centre.

**Figure 4: A motorcycle ambulance at Bushiyi H/C III**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, 2013

Out Patients (OPD) is very high with regular congestion at health centres. This leads to drug stockouts. During the year under review, this problem was common at Bumusi, Bufuma, Bukalasi, Bukigai and Bulucheke health centres. On a positive note, antenatal visits to health facilities have greatly improved (80%). However, delivery from health facilities is alarmingly low at a miserable 10 per cent.

During an FGD at Nabweya Sub-county and Bukigai Health Centre IV, participants complained of long distances they had to travel to access a health unit. The long distances mostly affect malaria patients and pregnant mothers. Participants argued that several pregnant women were opting to deliver from their homes with the support of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) because health centres were far away. The In-charge of Bushika H/C, Mr. Sam Kolyo, confirmed that in the month of July 2012, the health centre registered an alarming drop in the number of deliveries from 40 to only 19. The health sector in Bududa faces some challenges, notably:

- a) Poor Management of Essential Medicines and Health Supplies. Poor management was manifested by the following: inadequate quantity of medicines supplied; lack of dispensers leading to irrational use of EMHS; uneven distribution of supplies to health centres. This was compounded by weak Health Unit management committees.
- b) Low uptake of maternal health services. There were low percentages of supervised deliveries in health facilities; low uptake of family planning services and low levels of ANC 4th visits. Most mothers still preferred to engage the services of Traditional Birth Attendants as opposed to going to health centres.
- c) Inadequate power supply. Bukigai HC IV for instance was disconnected from UMEME in 2009 due to a power bill of Shs 3,000,000, which the district had failed to pay. The health facility also had no window curtains and mosquito nets. In addition, the health centre lacked clean running water.



- d) Inadequate staff houses. The problem of inadequate staff houses accounted to high levels of absenteeism at health centres.

Communities identified a number of challenges they had faced in utilization of health centres in the district. These are reflected in their voices captured from Focus Group Discussions thus:

*'...at Bududa Hospital, they charge every pregnant mother 10,000 Ugx for mama kits'* **FGD Participant, Bududa Sub-county, September 2013.**

*'...Most health units in the district do not operate at night because they have no electricity or solar power'* **FGD Participant at Bukigai Health Centre IV, Bukigai Sub-county, September 2013.**

## **2.2.4 Agriculture**

With an average of 1,500mm/year, the district has abundant rainfall which makes it dependent on agriculture. The volcanic soils ensure ample yields of both cash and food crops including coffee, beans, bananas, matooke, cabbage, tomatoes and other green vegetables. The National Agricultural Advisory Services and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund II programmes are the main stems through which the district and indeed government provides support to farmers in Bududa District. However, a large section of farming in the district is of the subsistence production type. Whereas a good number of farmers reported that the NAADS programme was a good initiative by government, they were quick to add that it had been undermined by corruption and inefficiency among top officials in the sub-counties who connived with suppliers to fleece farmers. It was, for example, noted during FGDs in Bumayoka, Bukibokolo, Nabweya and Nalwanza sub-counties that prices of inputs were exaggerated and overpriced. They were sold beans at Shs 6,000 per kilogramme yet the same type of beans could be purchased from the local market at Shs 2,500. In addition, participants argued that the inputs were supplied off season in the months of October and November after the rainy season.

During the year under review, citizens bitterly complained about concealment of actual expenditures of NAADS funds by NAADS officials. In Bushiyi Subcounty, officials only report that the budget was cut, but they do not tell the people by how much the budget was cut. Any attempts to question their authority automatically disqualifies a farmer from accessing services. Indeed a tour of all the subcounties by the research team revealed that no information concerning NAADS or NUSAF II funds was displayed on public notice boards for public consumption.

Despite the above challenges, the district leaders had made progress in some areas. For instance, using PRDP grants, awareness on plant clinics by Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries had been completed. As a result, 5 plant specialists had been trained and 5 units of plant clinics for diagnosis of plant diseases were acquired. Furthermore, 400 farmers had been sensitized on crop diseases and soil conservation which had enabled the district to contain the spread of Banana Bacterial Wilt, Maize lethal necrotic disease and coffee leaf rust. The district had constructed one slaughter slab at Nalwanza market, Nalwanza Sub-county. Seven hundred and four (704) farmers were sensitized on animal diseases and pests, 328 of whom were females and 376 males. As a result, the district managed to control ticks and tick-borne diseases, rabies and lumpy skin diseases. Bududa District sold approximately 6,000 litres of milk to the neighbouring districts like Mbale, Manafwa, Tororo and Butaleja. Sameer Group had installed one milk cooler at Bududa ACE. Under fisheries, 20 out of 75 fish ponds were stocked while 55 farmers had undergone training in aquaculture.

Under the NAADs programme, 86 farmers had benefited from training in apiculture management (Bee keeping). As a result, 2,500kgs of honey was harvested from 835 bee hives during the period under review. In addition, the district trained up to 19,000 farmers (11,400 females and 7600 males) on animal and crop management.. After training, farmers received 40 metric tons of fertilizers, 30 metric tons of maize hybrids, 5,088 hoes were distributed to farmers. They also received 240 kg of onion seeds, 100kgs of cabbages and 280 spray pumps. Under CAIIP, cattle infrastructure like crushes, loading ramps, collecting yards and three milk coolers were installed in Bubiita, Bukigai and Bushika markets. Three maize mills were also installed at Bubiita, Bukigai and Bushika markets. The total monetary value of agricultural produce sold in the local markets was about 200,000,000million per week.

### **2.2.5 Roads**

Bududa District is accessed using Manafwa – Bududa road which is the only national road under the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA). It is linked to the sub-counties by district roads which constitute 194 km while community access roads form a network of 126 km. Out of 194 km, only 80km of the district road network is safely motorable. The other 114km is impassable, especially during rainy seasons. During the year under review, the road sector reformed with the introduction of ‘force on account’ which led to recruitment of road gangs. The district also received construction equipment like a grader, pickup truck, motorcycle and a tipper lorry from the Ministry of Local Government to support force on account activities.

**Figure 5: Bukigai - Kaato Bridge completed**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, 2013

#### **a) Community Access Roads**

Under Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAIIP), the district opened up several roads. CAIIP roads such as Bushika – Buteza road costing up to Shs 1.8billion and Bukalasi–Sakusaku road have not yet been completed due to lack of clearance from Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and National Environment

Management Authority (NEMA). Other road projects being undertaken by the works department include reshaping/spot gravelling of Bududa –Busano road, reshaping and spot gravelling of Namaitso – Bunamwaki and Natoolo – Kikhola Sakusaku roads. In addition, construction of Nalwanza bridge is ongoing, while Tsu-Tsu bridge is close to completion.

**Figure 6: A dilapidated Nakatsi-Nabweya Bridge and Nalwanza – Bumusi Road**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, August, 2013

#### **b) Challenges facing the Roads Sector**

The biggest challenge facing the roads sector in Bududa District was poor quality and inadequate murram used by contractors on the roads. Besides, the roads were narrow and poorly maintained. The CAIIP programme, for instance, was winding up but most roads the project had been working on were already in bad shape. Some of the roads that required urgent attention

by the district and formed the 114km of deplorable and impassable roads include: Nangara – Bunambatsu road, Bunamasongo – Bushaki road, Bumushiso-Bushaki road, Bubungi-Shianza road, Nalwanza-Bumusi road and Bumayoka-Bufuma road. At the same time, the following bridges required immediate intervention from the district in order to connect the communities to the district: Bumanashe-Nanyere bridge, Nayere – Bukigai bridge, Bushanju-Busano Bridge and Bumayoka-Bufuma bridge. If these bridges were built, the parishes of Nabura, Bulaibumbi in Bukalsi Subcounty which were at the time of research cut off from the rest of the district would be accessible. Participants during FGDs distrusted the district as quoted here below.

The road from Bulucheke to Bushiyi was poorly done. Contractors do not have capacity and equipment to maintain our roads. They also use poor quality murram and apply a very thin layer which is easily washed off by rain. FGD Participant, Bushiyi Sub-county, 13th September 2013.

*...Look at our roads; they have been poorly done by these contractors. Why can't government take over roads development works instead of giving these businessmen who are after profit?* **FGD Participant, Bushika Sub-county, September 2013.**

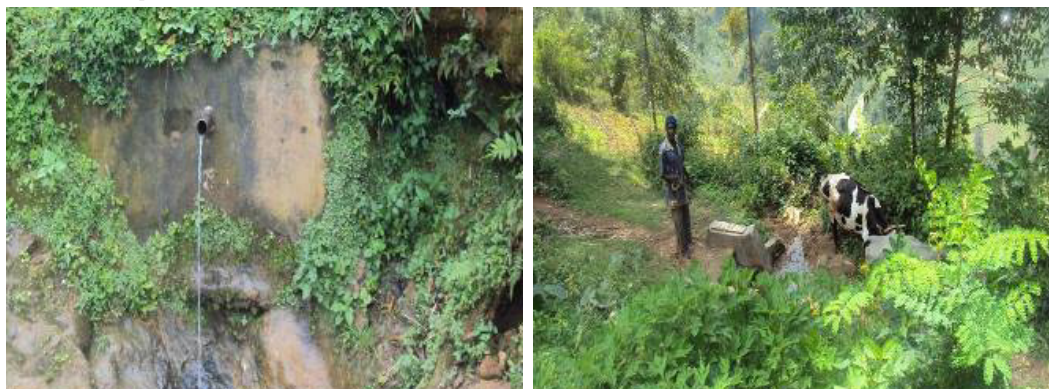
## **2.2.6 Water and Sanitation**

### **a) Water**

District has over 238 tap stands served by the gravity flow scheme, 15 boreholes, most of which do not function, and over 867 protected spring wells. According to Bududa District records, the percentage of people who have access to water has increased from 60 per cent in 2010/2011 to 64 per cent during the period under review (2012/2013). Verification visits conducted by the project team to water points showed that the district had worked hard to extend water to a large section of the residents in the district. Access rates vary from 39 per cent in Bukigai Sub-county to 95 per cent in Bududa and Bumayoka sub-counties. The functionality rate in urban and rural areas is 77 per cent and 92 per cent respectively. The main water source is the protected spring which accounts for 78 per cent of water sources.



**Figure 7: A spring well in Bududa Sub-county and Nabalosi Spring well in Bumayoka Sub-county**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, 2013

The gravity flow scheme serves about 20 per cent of the population while the majority use boreholes. The rest of the population depends on running water from streams and rivers and rain harvesting. Despite being endowed with rivers and other water resources, Bududa District, has areas that are hard-to-reach and do not have any potential for water supply other than rain or river water. A visit to some of the water sources shows that many of them are fully functioning and have been protected by concrete. The gravity flow scheme mainly serves communities along the main roads and those living in lowlands.

Villages in highland areas have scarcity of water. In Bumayoka Sub-county, for instance, the villages of Bushiswabula, Wakoli, Lwanda, Namakukye, Namatsaba, Nangupa, despite having tap stands have no access to water. In Buwali Sub-county, the parishes of Kitsawa and Buwashi with over 8 villages draw running water from streams, while, the parishes of Nametsi, Namasheti, Shibanga, Bumolesi and Maike completely have no safe water sources. Functionality rate of all the water sources stands at 77.4 per cent which is below the national standard of 80 per cent. On a positive note, though, this financial year (2012/13), Bududa District Local Government with support from the Ministry of Water and Environment will launch a Shs 13.7billion water project whose successful completion will connect over 30% of Bududa's population to safe water.

During FGDs, participants raised concerns about gravity flow schemes which do not function. There are tap stands which have never supplied any water ever since they were built. The communities of Bunandutu, Banakhayoti, Bunyanga, Bulobi and Bunatsumye parishes have a big problem of water. During the rainy season, the water in most wells is contaminated.

**Figure 8: Sanitation at Luganga P/S in Bukibokolo Sub-County**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, 2013

### **b) Sanitation**

Statistics from the water and sanitation department during the year under review revealed that Bududa District household sanitation coverage is 64 per cent. The district has since 2006 constructed 10 four-stance VIP composite latrines in markets and rural growth centres. During the year 2012/2013, the

district set out to build more

latrines in sub-counties like Nabweya, Kikholo rural growth centre, Bulucheke, Nalwanza market, among others. There is, however, urgent need to improve access to water in Bududa Hospital and Bukigai Health Centre IV in order to enhance sanitation.

### **2.2.7 Natural Resources**

Environmental matters in Bududa District fall under the Natural Resources Department working closely with local community-based organizations and National Forestry Authority and Uganda Wildlife Authority. Bududa District is endowed with natural vegetation, hills and valleys, streams and rivers flowing from the mountains. Bududa District has a high population density and, as a result, there is shortage of land. The consequence is pressure on the available land, leading to land degradation. People have been forced to exploit steep slopes for settlement and agriculture, thereby putting their lives and property at risk of destruction by landslides.

According to the District Chairman, the tree coverage has improved from 14 per cent to 15.3 per cent in FY 2012/2013. This was attributed to free supply of seedlings to farmers from the district tree nursery bed and territorial approach to climate change (TACC) through beneficiary CBOs in the district. Bududa is among the 11 districts benefiting from World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and also through UNDP. The major objective of the project is to mitigate the effects of climate change.

**Figure 9. A cross-section of R. Manafwa during rainy season and Debris of stone slides in Bushiyi Sub-County**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library, 2013

In Bududa district, 5 CBOs were approved to benefit from the fund. They include; Namasho Women Group in Bulucheke Sub-county which received Ug Shs 30 million to construct a bio-gas digester and plant trees; Elgon Natural Resources Networks in Bukigai Sub-county received Shs 25million to plant more trees and construct an apiary and a contour hedgerow; Tsu-Tsu Environmental Promoters Project in Bududa Town Council also received Shs 25 million for tree planting. Elgon Farmers Association in Bushiyi Sub-county received Ug 25 million for tree planting, construction of energy-saving stoves and contour hedgerows, while Abundant Love Integrated Ministries received Ug Shs 25 million to support coffee growth, tree planting and constructing contour hedgerows in Bududa Sub-county.

# 3. THE BUDUDA DISTRICT SCORECARD: FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

The Ministry of Local Government conducts the Annual Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Local Governments. This assessment targets technical staff in district departments. The Local Government Scorecard complements this by assessing performance of the District Council.

## 3.1 Performance of the District Council

The scorecard assessment focused on Bududa District Local Government Council as the highest authority with political, legislative, administrative and executive powers within the local government. The parameters for assessment of council are derived from the functions of the local government councils as stipulated under the Local Government Act Section 9. The scorecard assessment intends to bring to the fore the extent to which Bududa District Local Government Council was able to exercise its mandate. This mandate relates to legislation, planning and budgeting, enforcing accountability and monitoring service delivery. Table 7 presents a summary of the performance of the District Council.

**Table 7: Performance of Bududa District Council in FY 2012/13**

Performance Indicators Year	Actual Score	Maximum Scores
<b>1. LEGISLATIVE ROLE</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>
Adopted model rules of Procedure with/without debate (amendments)	2	2
Membership to ULGA	1	2
Functionality of the Committees of Council	3	3
Lawful Motions passed by the council	1	3
Ordinances passed by the council	1	3
Conflict Resolution Initiatives	1	1
Public Hearings	1	2



Evidence of legislative resources	2	4
Petitions	2	2
Capacity building initiatives	2	3
<b>2. ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>
Fiscal Accountability	3	4
Political Accountability	7	8
Administrative Accountability	3	8
Involvement of CSOs, CBOs, Citizens private sector, professionals, and other non-state actors in service delivery	2	2
Commitment to principles of accountability and transparency	1	3
<b>3. PLANNING &amp; BUDGETING</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
Existence of Plans, Vision and Mission Statement	5	5
Approval of the District Budget	4	4
Local Revenue	4	11
<b>4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NPPAs</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>
Education	3	5
Health	3	5
Water and Sanitation	1	4
Roads	4	4
Agriculture and Extension	2	4
Functional adult Literacy	0	4
Environment and Natural Resources	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>

During the year under review, the district council scored 61 out of 100 possible points. This represents an insignificant improvement of only 1 point when compared to the performance of FY 2011/12, where the council scored 60 points. Overall, the best performed parameters were the legislative role and accountability to citizens. Monitoring of service delivery by the district council remains a challenge. Where monitoring was undertaken, the number of service delivery units was low, and yet, the standing committees neither wrote reports nor followed up the gaps identified. Functional adult literacy was the worst performed indicator with the majority of councilors claiming that FAL classes in their sub counties were not functional. The performance of all the 26 district councils covered by the assessment is shown in Annex 1.

## 3.2 District Chairperson

The Chairperson of Bududa District Local Government during the assessment period was Mr. John Baptist Nambeshe. Chairman Nambeshe subscribes to the National Resistance Movement. Mr. Nambeshe's aggressive approach to service delivery had on some occasions earned him enemies, in particular when he took a hard stance on matters of accountability and transparency in the district. The chairman frequently wrote to the Chief Administrative

Officer raising matters of public interest. There was also frequent interface between the chairman and the relevant ministries. Table 8 provides details of his performance across the assessed parameters.

**Table 8: Performance of District Chairperson**

<b>Name</b>	<b>John Baptist Nambeshe</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Bududa</b>		
<b>Political Party</b>	<b>NRM</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>		
<b>Number of Terms</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>71</b>		
<b>ASSESSMENT PARAMETER</b>	<b>Actual Score</b>	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<p>The chairperson presided over eight DEC meetings: 16.01.2013; 26.02.2013; 19.07.2012; 12.08.2012; 23.08.2012; 07.09.2012; 08.09.2012; 17.10.2012. He delegated to the vice chairperson once on 08.01.2013.</p> <p>Presented a state of affairs address to Council on 28th June 2013.</p> <p>On 7 December 2012, The Chairman wrote the PS Ministry of Education and Sports, and to the attention of the Commissioner Secondary Education, Ministry of Education and Sports and through the area Member of Parliament, David Wakikona, requesting for a seed school on behalf of the community of Burenga 1 village, Busai Parish in Bududa Sub-county and the Community of Bulome Village, Bulobi Parish in Nabweya Sub-county on 12 July 2012. He also wrote to the Academic Registrar Kampala International University on 16 August 2012 nominating two students: Wenyirisa Olivia Wamboka and Wakyaya Jacob Mordecial to benefit from bursaries offered to the district by the University.</p> <p>On 3rd December, 2012 the Chairman engaged with the Minister of Local Government on the issues related to Council emoluments.</p> <p>On 27th July 2012, the Chairman made a speech to Cabinet Subcommittee formed by Government to address matters of Landslides and other disasters facing Bududa District. Meeting was attended by several dignitaries from Government, Media, Local leadership in Bududa, Civil Society groups including the Lead Researcher for Bududa/Mbale Moses Egunyu. The Government delegation was lead by Second Deputy Prime Minister, Gen. Moses Ali. Others included Minister for Disaster Preparedness RIP – Stephen Malinga, Musa Echwera, and David Wakikona among others.</p> <p>On 15th August 2012, the chairman wrote to the PS Ministry of Education and Sports to present students from Bududa who had been confirmed as beneficiaries of the District Quota Admission to public Universities for the Academic Year 2012/2013.</p> <p>On 27th May 2013, the Chairman wrote to the Minister for Disaster Preparedness (OPM) to report and request for support to victims.</p>
Presiding over meetings of Executive Committee	3	3	
Monitoring and administration	5	5	
Report made to council on the state of affairs of the district	2	2	
Overseeing performance of civil servants	4	4	
Overseeing the functioning of the DSC and other statutory boards/committees(land board, PAC,)	2	2	
Engagement with central government and national institutions	4	4	

<b>2. LEGISLATIVE ROLE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(15)</b>	The chairperson attended four main council sittings on the following dates 6th and 7th.03.2013/ 27th.08.2012/ 28th.june.2013/ 21st.Dec.2012 and one emergency meeting on the 3rd and 12th Dec. 2012. There were no motions and bills presented by the executive to council.
Regular attendance of council sessions	2	2	
Motions presented by the Executive	2	6	
Bills presented by the Executive	3	7	
<b>3. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(10)</b>	The Chairman writes to the Chief Administrative officer and to line ministries raising concerns of the people of Bududa District. In some cases he even travels to the Ministries with his executive committee and heads of department to discuss with the line ministers
Programme of meetings with Electorate	5	5	
Handling of issues raised and feedback to the electorate	5	5	
<b>4. INITIATION AND PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS IN ELECTORAL AREA</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(10)</b>	Supports local communities in initiating local projects such as establishment of secondary schools
Projects initiated	3	3	
Contributions to communal Projects/activities	2	2	
Linking the community to Development Partners/ NGOs	5	5	
<b>5. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(45)</b>	Chairman Nambeshe regularly monitors service delivery across several service delivery points in the district
Monitored Agricultural services	7	7	
Monitored Health Service delivery	3	7	
Monitored schools in every sub-county	3	7	
Monitored road works in the district	3	7	
Monitored water sources in every sub-county	3	7	
Monitored functional Adult literacy session	2	5	
Monitored Environment and Natural Resources protection	3	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	Improvement from 62 (FY 2011/12) to 71 points

The chairperson scored 71 out of the 100 possible points, showing remarkable improvement from 62 points during the previous assessment. His best performed parameter was Political Leadership where he scooped all the 20 possible points. Mr. Nambeshe chaired several DEC meetings, delegated some to his deputy and actively participated in Council sessions. Under the sub-indicator of monitoring and administration, the Chairman implemented Council's resolutions such as relocating pupils of Bumarakha Primary School to Bubuyera Primary School and Buchunya P/S due threats of landslides. He also implemented a resolution to top up allowances for medical workers as part of efforts to motivate them to stay, as many of them were leaving for other districts. The chairman held one meeting every month with chairpersons of all the 16 sub-counties in the district. On the question of transparency and accountability, Chairman Nambeshe had become increasingly impatient with individuals and contractors who wanted to fleece Bududa District as evidenced by letters he wrote to CAO on 12 December 2012 urging him to institute an urgent special audit of Bududa Sub-county. Performance of all district chairpersons is presented in Annex 2.

### 3.3 District Speaker

A District Speaker is a councilor elected to provide leadership and preserve order in council. The speaker therefore has dual roles of representation of the electorate and leadership in council. Hon. Michael Matsyetsye was the District Speaker during the period of assessment. This was his second time to be assessed under the Local Government Councils' Scorecard Initiative. Table 9 provides details of his performance during FY 2012/13.

**Table 9: Speaker's Performance**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Michael Matsyetsye</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Bududa</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Constituency</b>	<b>Bumasheti</b>	<b>No. of Terms</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Political Party</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>ASSESSMENT PARAMETER</b>		<b>Actual Score</b>	<b>Maximum Score</b>
<b>1. PRESIDING AND PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN COUNCIL</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>(25)</b>
Chairing lawful council/ meetings		3	3
Rules of procedure		6	9
Business Committee		3	3
Records book with Issues/ petitions presented to the office		2	2
Record of motions/bills presented in council		3	3
Provided special skills/knowledge to the Council or committees.		0	5
<b>2. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>(20)</b>
Meetings with Electorate		11	11
Office or coordinating centre in the constituency		6	9
<b>3. PARTICIPATION IN LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>(10)</b>
Attendance in sub-county Council sessions		4	10
<b>4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>(45)</b>
Monitoring Health Service delivery		1	7
Monitoring Education services		4	7
Monitoring Agricultural projects		5	7
Monitoring Water service		5	7
Monitoring Road works		5	7
Monitoring Functional Adult Literacy		1	5
Monitoring Environment and Natural Resources		4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

The speaker scored 63 out of 100 possible points, representing an improvement from 35 during FY 2011/12 assessment. The speaker's greatest strength is contact with the citizens of Bumasheti. Apart from working with programme to meet his electorate, the speaker also had a coordinating centre in the sub county. However, his participation and contribution to the Bumasheti sub county council and monitoring of government programmes leaves a lot to

be desired. Although he undertook monitoring particularly in the agriculture, water and sanitation, and roads sub sectors, there remained a gap in as far as reporting was concerned. A comparison of all district speakers' performance in the 26 districts is presented in Annex 3.

### **3.4 District Councilors**

Councilors have a range of functions and responsibilities by virtue of their office. The assessment of councilors under the LGCSCI is premised on the roles and responsibilities provided for under the Local Governments Act. In this regard, the parameters assessed include: (i) legislative role; (ii) contact with the electorate; (iii) participation in the lower local government; and (iv) monitoring of service delivery on NPPAs. Bududa District Local Government Council had a total of 32 councilors all of whom were assessed.

During the year under review, the best male was Councilor Edward Bukoma representing Nabweya sub county with a score of 76 out of 100 possible points. Hon. Bukoma's performance was not only incredible but also unprecedented, having scored 35 points during the 2011/12 assessment. The best female was councilor Elizabeth Zaale who represents Bubiita, Nalwaza and Buwali sub counties, with 66 out of 100 possible points. Her performance represented general improvement from 33 points during the 2011/12 assessment. In terms of percentage improvement, councilor Simon Peter Walimbwa stood out with the highest record of 192%, earning him the second best position in the district. Overall, there was general improvement among all the district councilors, although male councilors performed better than their female counterparts. Table 10 presents a summary of performance for all district councilors.

**Table 10: Performance of Bududa District Councilors FY2012/13**

Name	Sub-county	Party	Gender	Terms	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Legislative role				Contact with electorate			Participation in ILGs	Delivery on NPPA					
								Plenary	Committee	Motion	Special skill	Sub total	Meeting electorate	Office	Subtotal	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL
Edward Bukoma	Nabweya	NRM	M	1	35	76	117	4	8	0	0	12	11	9	20	10	7	5	5	7	1
Simon Peter Walimbwa	Nakatsi	NRM	M	1	25	73	192	8	8	5	0	21	9	9	18	10	7	7	1	5	2
Francis Namwokoyi	Buwali	NRM	M	1	45	72	60	8	8	5	0	21	9	9	18	10	5	5	1	1	5
Richard Nekoye	Youth	NRM	M	1	55	72	31	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	6	1	7	1	7	4
Elizabeth Zaale	Bubiita/	NRM	F	1	21	74	252	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	0	5	7	5	3	4
Nalwanza/Buwali	NRM	F	1	33	66	100	8	8	0	0	16	9	9	18	6	5	1	5	5	1	4
Geoffrey Natubu	Bulucheke	NRM	M	3	56	66	18	8	8	5	0	21	9	9	18	2	5	5	0	5	4
Moses Wambette	Bukigai	Ind	M	1	27	63	133	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	6	5	5	1	1	1
Stephen Musuto	Bukalasi	NRM	M	1	42	63	50	8	8	2	0	18	8	9	17	6	5	7	3	1	3
Patrick Meru	Bubiita	NRM	M	5	57	59	4	8	8	2	0	18	9	6	15	2	1	5	7	1	4
Elia Wesira	Bushika	FDC	M	1	37	57	54	8	4	0	0	12	9	9	18	6	5	1	1	5	3
Kezia Wakhata Buteme	Bukigai/Nabweya	NRM	F	4	47	57	21	8	8	2	0	18	9	9	18	0	5	5	1	5	3
David Mayeku	Bumayoka	NRM	M	1	36	57	58	1	4	2	0	7	11	9	20	4	5	5	1	5	4
Robert Wangusi	Bushihi	NRM	M	1	37	55	49	1	1	0	0	2	9	6	15	6	5	5	5	3	4
Mwenyi P. Lubango	Bulucheke	NRM	F	2	43	54	26	8	4	0	0	12	11	6	17	0	7	3	7	5	1
Michael Mutinye	Bududa	NRM	M	1	40	54	35	8	8	0	0	16	9	6	15	0	5	5	1	5	1
Vincent Kuloba	Bushiribo	Ind	M	1	35	53	51	4	8	2	0	14	6	9	15	6	1	7	0	1	3
James Masika	PWD	NRM	M	2	46	51	11	8	4	5	0	17	5	9	14	10	0	1	1	5	1
Annet Namono	PWD	NRM	F	2	24	50	108	8	5	0	0	13	11	9	20	4	7	1	0	1	2

Name	Sub-county	Party	Gender	Terms	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Legislative role				Contact with electorate			Participation in LLGs		Delivery on NPPA								
								Plenary	Committee	Motion	Special skill	Sub total	Meeting electorate	Office	Subtotal	Sub county meetings	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL	ENR	Sub Total	
Catherine Kakai	Bukalasi	NRM	F	2	19	49	158	8	8	0	0	16	9	9	18	0	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	15	
Sarah Nandutu	Bushibokolo	NRM	F	1	26	49	88	1	4	0	0	5	11	9	20	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	14
Samali Nakhayenze	Bududa	NRM	F	1	28	48	71	8	8	0	1	17	11	9	20	0	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	11
Benna Namono	Bushiribo	Ind	F	1	24	45	88	5	0	0	0	5	11	9	20	2	3	1	5	5	1	1	2	18	
Zurah Kuloba	Bumayoka	Ind	F	2	36	45	25	1	5	0	0	6	9	9	18	2	1	5	1	5	5	1	1	1	19
John Moses Londi	Nalwanza	NRM	M	1	29	45	55	1	8	0	0	9	11	2	13	6	5	0	1	5	1	1	4	17	
Mereth Namwenya	Bushika/Nakabi	NRM	F	1	19	44	132	8	1	0	0	9	7	9	16	6	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	13
George Wanetosi	Bududa TC	NRM	M	1	23	42	83	1	5	0	0	6	11	9	20	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	
Rose Namono	Bududa TC	NRM	F	1	13	35	169	1	4	0	0	5	4	5	9	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Aidah Katisi	Youth	NRM	F	1	11	29	164	1	5	0	0	6	2	6	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	20
Average				2	34	55	77	6	6	1	0	13	9	8	17	5	4	4	2	3	3	1	3	20	

## **3.5 Interpretation of Results**

### **3.5.1 Endogenous Factors Affecting Performance**

#### **a) Poor attendance of lower local government meetings**

Councilors' attendance of meetings at the lower local government level in the district was still poor. This was caused by the poor communication between the Sub-county leadership and the area councilors. The majority of councilors were not invited to the meetings. Those who attempted to find their way to the sub-counties were not given opportunity to deliberate during council meetings.

#### **b) Limited contact with the electorate**

A number of councilors in the district faced a challenge of maintaining regular contact with their electorate. This was attributed to inadequate from the district. Similarly, the high poverty levels render communities desperate, with high expectations from their councilors.

#### **c) Limited monitoring of service delivery by committees**

During the year under review, the committees were not facilitated to undertake monitoring. The most common form of monitoring was the joint monitoring organized in partnership with heads of departments. The responsibility to produce monitoring reports in this case was not vested on them, but the technical staff.

#### **d) Limited capacity of local contractors**

Whereas it is necessary to build local capacity by engaging local contractors, a number of those providing services to Bududa District lack technical capacities to deliver quality services to the district. Shoddy work is a common phenomenon, especially is the roads sub sector. The quality of murram used to grade the roads was poor. During the assessment period, Chairman Nambeshe was forced to suspend the construction of Nalwanza bridge in Bukigai Sub-county after residents raised complaints about the quality of materials the contractor was using. The district registered a number of incomplete projects during the assessment period. Site visits to CAIP 2 projects revealed that up to 63.6 km of road works were abandoned by contractors. Rehabilitation works involving construction of drainage channels and gravel works were not completed.

#### **e) Low staffing levels**

Bududa District severely suffers from low staffing levels. The district is hard-to-reach and is prone to natural disasters such as landslides, mudslides and stone



slides. The poor infrastructure in the district and the shortage of standard social amenities makes it difficult for the district to attract and retain key technical staff. During the period under review, the majority of departments were headed by staff in acting capacity. The problem of understaffing is also common at the lower local governments, which perhaps explains why most sub-counties in Bududa remain closed for most of the week.

### **3.5.2 Exogenous Factors Affecting Performance**

#### **a) Budget Cuts**

With a projection of Ug Shs 12,439,454,000, the district was only able to receive Ug. Shs 11,646,401,340, as at June 30th 2013. This represented a budget performance of 94 per cent of the total approved budget. This was attributed to the reduction in government transfer especially towards development grants, as well as the poor performance in local revenue collections.

#### **b) Over reliance on Central Government Funding**

With central government transfers of over 97%, Bududa district is highly dependent on the central government for funding. In addition, most of the grants from the centre were conditional and ear marked for specific services. This rendered the district defenseless with regard to addressing local priorities, including natural disasters.

## 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 Conclusion

Prior to the scorecard, several councillors were unaware of their roles and responsibilities as elected leaders. Over the years, the scorecard has turned out to be a powerful instrument that has mobilized elected leaders and sensitised them on their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people in Council. In the period under review, record keeping and monitoring of service delivery has significantly improved. The level of debates in Council has also greatly improved and has tended to revolve around accountability and service delivery.

As part of the sustainability strategy for the local government scorecard initiative, Bugisu NGO Forum has been established. The main activities of the initiative includes monitoring service delivery at the local government level in Bugisu sub-region, training councilors on their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people, and promoting democratic governance and accountability.

### 4.2 Recommendations

#### 4.2.1 Improving the State of Service Delivery

Periodically maintain the district roads network and bridges. This will improve people's access to markets and public service delivery centres. Good roads will ultimately improve and increase access to health, education, water and other social services that improve the quality of life of citizens. The district should consider blacklisting contractors who do shoddy work in the district. The technical team should only award certificates of completion of projects to contractors after proving that there is value for money.

#### 4.2.2 Team work

Council should minimise political bickering and instead unite to identify areas of common interest such as service delivery and work towards its

improvement. Council should put the interests of the people of Bududa first and fight corruption and mismanagement of public affairs in the district. Council should not be manipulated by technical staff. At the sub county level, the conflicts between Council, Chairman LC III and the Sub-County Chief should be resolved. The conflicts at this sub county have greatly affected service delivery since the premises are perpetually closed. Similarly, without an executive, the chairperson's office is rendered useless.

#### **4.2.3 Improve individual monitoring of service delivery by councilors**

Bududa District Local Government Council should introduce a mandatory requirement for councilors to produce individual monitoring reports from their constituencies. These reports should reflect an individual councilor's work in a sub-county regardless of the committee on which they serve. This will deal with the problem of councilors who usually associate their monitoring solely with committee monitoring and neglect individual monitoring in their sub-counties.

#### **4.2.4 Integrity in the award of contracts**

The contracts committees should conduct themselves in such a manner as to maintain trust and confidence in the integrity of contract award processes. In an event that a member of the contracts committee holds a direct financial interest in any contract, it would be prudent that it is declared and such a person formally excuse himself or herself from participating with regard to any involvement in that matter which gives rise to the conflict of interest.

#### **4.2.5 Increase Local Revenue Sources**

Local revenue sources in Bududa should be increased through popularizing the Local Economic Development (LED) agenda. While the district has a lot of potential to generate local revenue from timber sales and local markets, these potentials remain underexploited. In that respect, the local government leadership should enforce remittance of the 35 per cent local revenue collections by lower local governments to the district to support council activities.

#### **4.2.6 Timely production of Minutes**

The office of the clerk to council should be supported and held accountable to ensure production of committee and council minutes in a timely manner. Meticulous documentation of council business not only eases monitoring by

the respective offices, it also ensures easy access of district information to citizens.

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**Annex 1: Summary of Councils’ Performance (FY 2012/13)**

				Legislative Role										Accountability To Citizens					Planning & Budgeting					Monitoring NPPAs								
District	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Rules of procedure	Membership ULGA	Functionality of committees	Lawful motions	Ordinances	Conflict resolution	Public hearings	Legislative resources	Petitions	Capacity building	Sub Total	Fiscal accountability	Political accountability	Administrative accountability	Involvement of CSOs	Principles of accountability	Sub Total	Planning and budgeting	District budget	Local revenue	Sub Total	Education	Health	Water	Roads	Agriculture	FAL	Environment	
Wakiso	71	76	7	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	15	3	6	8	2	1	20	5	4	7	16	4	5	3	4	3	2	4	25
Gulu	82	75	-9	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	4	2	2	20	4	5	6	2	3	20	5	4	2	11	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	24
Mpigi	67	72	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	0	1	18	4	5	8	2	0	19	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	4	2	0	4	24
Amuria	76	70	-8	2	2	2	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	19	4	6	3	2	3	18	4	4	4	12	4	5	2	4	2	4	0	21
Rukungiri	69	70	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	19	4	5	7	2	0	18	5	4	2	11	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	22
Ntungamo	64	69	8	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	1	16	4	4	7	2	0	17	5	4	7	16	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	20
Nebbi	51	69	35	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	16	4	5	4	2	3	18	5	4	4	13	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	22
Mbale	55	68	24	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	17	4	7	3	2	2	18	5	4	7	16	5	3	2	2	2	0	3	17
Mukono	78	67	-14	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	18	3	5	3	2	2	15	5	4	6	15	3	5	4	3	1	0	3	19
Kamuli	40	67	68	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	13	3	4	6	2	0	15	5	3	4	12	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	27
Hoima	48	67	40	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	20	2	4	3	2	0	11	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	4	2	4	1	25
Jinja	44	66	50	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	19	4	5	7	2	1	19	5	4	4	13	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	15
Moyo	55	63	15	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	13	4	6	5	2	2	19	5	4	2	11	5	5	2	2	2	0	4	20
Kabarole	75	63	-16	2	0	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	14	3	5	6	2	0	16	5	4	4	13	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	20
Lira	49	62	27	2	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	3	18	3	5	6	2	0	16	5	4	7	16	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	12
Mbarara	53	62	17	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	12	3	3	8	2	0	16	5	4	4	13	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	21
Bududa	60	61	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	16	3	7	3	2	1	16	5	4	4	13	3	3	1	4	2	0	3	16
Nakapiripirit	56	61	9	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	13	4	5	2	2	3	16	5	4	4	13	3	4	1	4	4	0	3	19
Soroti	68	60	-12	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	3	15	4	5	8	2	2	21	4	3	3	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Buliisa	57	60	5	2	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	15	3	7	3	2	0	15	5	4	4	13	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	17
Luwero	70	60	-14	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	10	4	4	6	2	2	18	5	4	2	11	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	21
Kanungu	67	57	-15	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	11	4	4	6	2	0	16	5	4	2	11	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	19
Moroto	55	56	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	17	2	6	3	2	0	13	5	4	2	11	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	15
Tororo	40	55	38	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	17	2	5	4	2	1	14	5	3	2	10	3	4	0	0	2	1	4	14
Agago		51		2	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	13	3	4	4	2	0	13	5	4	2	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Amuru	30	40	33	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	10	3	4	3	2	1	13	4	4	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	59	63	12	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	16	3	5	5	2	1	17	5	4	4	13	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	19

Annex 2: Summary of the Chairpersons’ Performance (FY 2012/13)

					Performance		Political Leadership						Legislative Role			Contact Electorate		Development Projects			Monitoring Service Delivery On NPPAs												
Name	Gender	District	Political Party	Number of Terms	2011/12	2012/13	% change	DEC	Monitoring admin	State of affairs	Oversight civil servants	Commissions/Boards	Central gov't	Sub Total	Council	Motions Executive	Bills by Executive	Subtotal	Meetings Electorate	Issues by electorate	Subtotal	Projects initiated	Communal Projects	NGOs	Subtotal	Agriculture	Health	Schools	Roads	Water Sources	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
Richard Rwabuhinga	M	Kabarole	Ind	1	80	89	11	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	7	1	3	39
Priscovia Salaam Musumba	F	Kamuli	FDC	1		88		1	5	2	2	2	4	16	0	6	7	13	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	3	7	6	6	7	5	5	39
Martin Ojara Mapendu	M	Gulu	FDC	1	91	88	-3	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	5	7	5	7	5	3	5	37
Fredrick Ngobi Gume	M	Jinja	NRM	1	66	87	32	3	5	2	4	1	4	19	2	6	7	15	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	33
Matia Lwanga Bwanika	M	Wakiso	DP	1	70	82	21	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	1	6	7	7	5	7	1	5	39	
Emmanuel Osuna	M	Tororo	NRM	2	78	82	5	3	5	2	4	2	3	19	2	4	5	11	4	5	9	3	1	5	9	5	7	5	5	2	5	34	
John Mary Luwakanya	M	Mpigi	NRM	1	80	80	0	3	5	2	2	2	4	18	2	6	0	8	5	5	10	1	1	5	7	7	7	7	7	0	2	37	
Charles K. Byabakama	M	Rukungiri	NRM	1	44	80	82	3	3	2	3	0	3	14	2	4	3	9	4	5	9	3	1	5	9	7	6	6	7	7	3	3	39
Francis Lukooya M.	M	Mukono	NRM	2	80	80	0	2	5	2	3	1	4	17	2	6	3	11	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	3	7	7	7	4	0	5	33
Mark Aol Musooka	M	Moroto	NRM	1	76	78	3	3	5	2	2	2	2	16	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	6	7	7	6	6	0	5	37
Anthony Omach Atube	M	Amuru	NRM	2	54	78	44	3	4	2	4	1	4	18	2	2	0	4	4	5	9	3	2	5	10	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	37
George Michael Egunyu	M	Soroti	NRM	1	82	78	-5	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	0	4	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	3	0	3	34
Francis Oluma	M	Amuria	NRM	1	74	78	5	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	6	3	11	5	2	7	3	1	5	9	3	7	7	7	5	0	3	32
George Tinkamanyire	M	Hoima	NRM	3	65	76	17	3	4	2	4	2	4	19	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	0	5	5	7	5	7	5	3	3	35
Alex Oremo Alot	M	Lira	UPC	1	40	76	90	3	4	2	4	2	4	19	2	6	0	8	4	5	9	3	2	5	10	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	30
Deuseddit Tumusiime	M	Mbarara	NRM	1	70	75	7	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	0	0	2	3	5	8	3	0	5	8	6	6	6	6	4	4	38	
John Lorot	M	Nakapiripit	NRM	2	69	75	9	3	3	2	3	2	4	17	2	4	3	9	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	5	7	1	7	5	2	3	30
Robert Okumu	M	Nebbi	NRM	1	65	74	14	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	1	2	3	6	0	7	7	7	7	2	2	32
Denis Singahakye	M	Ntungamo	NRM	1	69	74	7	3	5	2	4	1	4	19	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	3	8	4	3	5	7	2	2	3	26
Bernard M. Mujasi	M	Mbale	NRM	3	70	74	6	3	3	2	4	2	3	17	2	4	3	9	4	5	9	2	1	5	8	6	3	7	3	7	0	5	31
Josephine Kasya	F	Kanungu	NRM	3	53	74	40	3	4	2	4	2	2	17	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	3	7	7	3	3	3	33
John Baptist Nambeshe	M	Bududa	NRM	1	62	71	16	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	3	3	3	3	2	3	24
Fred Lukumu	M	Buliisa	NRM	2	56	70	25	3	4	1	2	2	4	16	2	6	0	8	5	0	5	3	2	5	10	6	7	7	7	3	0	1	31
Abdul Nadduli	M	Luweero	NRM	3	63	69	10	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	0	5	5	5	5	7	5	0	3	30
Jimmy Okudi Vukoni	M	Moyo	Ind	1	52	62	19	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	6	0	8	5	2	7	3	1	0	4	7	2	2	6	2	2	2	23
Peter Odok W'Oceng	M	Agago	NRM	1		47	11	2	5	1	3	2	3	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	2	5	10	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	18
Average				2	67	77	19	3	5	2	3	2	4	18	2	4	2	8	5	4	9	3	2	4	9	5	6	6	6	5	2	3	33



Annex 3: Summary of District Speakers’ Performance FY 2012/13

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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