



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

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



**Angela S. Byangwa ■ Victoria N. Busiinge**

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### **Cover Illustrations:**

Part of the uncontrolled mining of sand and stones along the banks of River Mpanga that is partly responsible for its degradation. The District Administration needs to control such activities that increase destruction of vegetation cover of the water catchment areas to protect this river.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	District Contact Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DP	Democratic Party
DSC	District Service Commission
ENR	Environment and Natural Resource
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FDC	Forum for Democratic Change
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
HC	Health Centre
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LGCS	Local Government Councils' Scorecard
LGCSCI	Local Government Councils' Scorecard Initiative
LGDP	Local Government Development Programme
LLG	Lower Local Government
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPA	National Priority Programme Area
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PWD	People with Disabilities
TPC	Technical Planning Committee
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

ULGA	Uganda Local Government Association
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
PEAS	Promoting Equality in African Schools

# 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). The report is an output of consultations with the district political and technical leadership. We are grateful to community members and especially sub-county leaders who participated in this exercise through Focus Group Discussions. We acknowledge the contributions of the LGCSCI project team at ACODE and the district-based researchers across the country.

At the district level, we are particularly indebted to the offices of the District Chairperson, the District Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer and the District Clerk to Council for their support to the assessment process. We acknowledge the cooperation of the district councilors who are the primary unit of the study and analysis for the scorecard. We are grateful to Drake Rukundo for peer reviewing and Mukotani Ruyendo for technical editing of this report.

Funding for this assessment was provided by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF). We are grateful to the DGF and contributing partners, namely: the United Kingdom (UK), Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Sweden, The Netherlands, Austria and the European Union (EU).

Finally, it is important to recognize that there still remain considerable gaps of information and data required to fully assess the performance of district councils and councilors. 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

For the past five years, the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) has been assessing the performance of the local governments through the Local Government Scorecard Initiative (LGSCI). Initiated by ACODE, LGSCI is a tool that seeks to deepen decentralization so as to deliver effective governance and quality goods and services to the citizens.

In Kabarole District, the first assessment was done in 2011/12 which makes this the second assessment report for Kabarole District Local Government. Assessment was done on four categories of the district political leadership, i.e. the Council, the District Chairperson, the Speaker, and the individual Councillors.

Like all the other districts of Uganda, Kabarole remains heavily dependent on central government financial transfers 85 per cent of the district's funding comes from the central government, 65 per cent of which is conditional grants. The remaining 35 per cent can hardly fund the district's priority programme areas. In the year under review, nearly all the district programmes that depend on local revenue were not implemented, simply because 76 per cent of the district's local revenue was spent on payment of a debt accruing from lost court cases and URA tax arrears.

In the year under review, Kabarole District had 37 councillors, including the district chairperson. However, one of the councillors – Hon. Halima Wakabu Nakivumbi, passed on during the assessment period. Thirty-six councillors were thus assessed. The best performing councillor was a female. Hon. Stella Kyorampe improved from 54 per cent scored during the 2011/12 assessment to top the table at 88 per cent. Overall, there was a general improvement in the performance of the councillors, although council as an entity dropped from 75 per cent in 2011/12 to 63 per cent in 2012/13.

The district chairperson's performance improved from 80 per cent to 88 per cent, while the speaker – Hon. Clovis Mugabo improved from 54 per cent to 68 per cent.

Overall, the assessment findings revealed an upward trend in the general social-economic development of the district, although there is still a lot of room for improvement. In the education and health sectors, the National Priority Programme Areas (NPPAs) are above the national targets, yet service delivery especially in the rural areas is still lacking.

The score-card urges and inspires Council to do better, and also focuses on poor performers; not to undermine their political aspirations, but to define standards they can use to elevate their performance.

# 1. BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 Introduction

The Local Government Scorecard Initiative (LGSCI) is a tool developed by the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) that seeks to deepen decentralization so as to deliver effective governance and quality goods and services to the citizens. During financial year 2012/13, LGSCI was implemented in 26 districts of Uganda. The first local government councils' scorecard covering financial year 2008/09 was conducted in 10 local governments. The second scorecard assessment covering financial year 2009/10 covered 20 local government councils, while the third and fourth – 2011/2012 and 2012/13 covered 26 districts, including Kabarole. In the 2011/12 assessment, Kabarole District emerged fourth out of the 26 districts assessed.

The scorecard indicators are developed based on the local government core mandate, responsibilities and functions as set out in the Constitution of Uganda (1995) and the Local Government Act 1997 (as amended). Local government councils, chairpersons, speakers and councilors are assessed to determine how best they perform their political responsibilities and functions as set out in the Act. Based on the assessment, the major limitations to effective performance are identified and policy response options to improve performance presented.

The scorecard objective is two-pronged. One, it seeks to contribute to improved performance of selected local governments by assessing their performance using an open and transparent mechanism; and two, it seeks to empower the communities through delivering an issue-based civic education that enables them to demand for accountability from the elected leaders.

The assessment is conducted by way of interviews, focus group discussion, document review and field visits, among others. Findings from the scorecard are widely disseminated at national and district levels. At district level, the findings are presented at an interactive workshop that brings together the assessed political leaders, district technical officials, lower local government leaders, civil society organizations and the community.

Quite different from the previous assessments, the 2011/12 scorecard findings were published in calendars which were widely disseminated to the electorate. The calendars served a duo purpose of: one, sensitizing the electorate about their civic rights and, the duties and responsibilities of their leaders; and two, displaying the performance results of their respective councilors.

This report comprises five chapters, i.e., the background; the budget architecture and service delivery; scorecard findings and interpretation; internal and external factors affecting service delivery in the district; and, the general conclusion and recommendations from the study.

### 1.2 District Profile

Kabarole District is located in western Uganda and lies on the foothills of Mount Rwenzori, between 0.6000° N, 30.3000° E Longitude. The district is bordered by Kasese District in the South, Kamwenge in the South-East, Kyenjojo in the East, Ntoroko in the North-West and Kibale in the North-East. Kabarole District Local Government is composed of a number of administrative units termed as Lower Local Governments (LLGs) as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Kabarole district administrative units**

Municipalities	01
Number of counties	02
Number of sub-counties	15
Number of town councils	04
Number of divisions	03
Number of parishes	78
Number of villages	699

### 1.3 District Leadership

Kabarole District, like other districts in Uganda, is headed by the Chairperson who heads the political wing but works hand-in-hand with the technical wing comprising of civil servants headed by the Chief Administration Officer (CAO) to provide services in the district.

This scorecard focuses on the political leadership because the technical staff is assessed by the Ministry of Local Government annually and, therefore, the former have not been assessed. As a result since 2009, ACODE in partnership with ULGA have focused on assessing the performance of political leaders on their roles and responsibilities to improve service delivery not only at the district level but in Uganda as a whole.

### 1.3.1 Political leadership

In accordance with the Local Government Act (LGA), the Council is the highest organ of the district which is administratively represented by the District Executive Committee headed by the District Chairperson. In the year under review, Council was headed by Chairman Richard Rwabuhinga working with 36 elected councilors including the District Speaker. In terms of gender, 21 councilors were male and 15 female.

**Table 2: Political leadership of Kabarole District Local Government**

Designation	Name
Chairperson	Hon. Richard Rwabuhinga
District Vice Chairperson	Hon. Moses Ikagobya
District Speaker	Hon. Clovis Mugabo
Members of Parliament	Hon. Alex Ruhunda –Fort Portal Municipality
	Hon. Victoria Businge -Women MP
	Hon. Stephen Kagwera - Burahya County
	Hon. Adolf Mwesigye-Bunyagabo County
Resident District Commissioner	Mr. Abdullah Namuyimba
D/RDCs	Mr. Elijah Biryabarema

Council business is conducted through five policy or sectoral committees that deliberate on policy and programme implementation matters and make recommendations to the full council. The committees include: Water; land and technical services, health, education and sports; Community services, Production, marketing and natural resources; and, Finance, Planning, Management and Investments. During the year under review, the secretaries to the above sectors were as follows:

**Table 3: Secretaries of Council Standing/Sectoral Committees of Kabarole District**

Sectoral Committee	Secretary
Works, Land and technical services	Moses Ikagobya
Health, education and sports	Richard Rwabuhinga
Community services	Masipa Masika
Production, marketing and natural resources	Florence Kadoma
Finance, planning, management and investments	Stella Kyorampe

**Source:** Kabarole District Council Minutes (2012-2013)

### 1.3.2 Technical leadership

The technical leadership is headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). In the year under review, Mr. Juma Nyende was the CAO, deputized by Ms. Joanita Nakityo. However, Mr. Nyende was transferred and replaced by Mr.

Nicholas Ocakara as the new district CAO. The district technical business was manned by different heads of departments as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Kabarole District Technical Leadership**

Department/Title	Name
District Health Officer	Dr. Richard Mugahi
District Education Officer	Mr. Patrick Rwakaikara
Community Based Services Coordinator	Mr. Tadeo Balinsanga
Chief Finance Officer	Mr. Robert Nkojo
District Engineer	Mr. Steven Wakatama
District Planner	Mr. Sam Mugume
Head of Natural Resources	Mr. Godfrey Ruyonga
District Production and Marketing Officer	Mr. Amos Mugume
Administration	Ms. Joanita Nakityo
District Internal Auditor	Mr. Rwabuhoro Charles Ndibalema
Clerk to Council	Mr. Smart Bwango

## 1.4 Methodology

The process of conducting the assessment used a variety of methods consistent with the goals and the theory of change<sup>1</sup> of the scorecard. The following approaches were used in the process.

### 1.4.1 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>2</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 parameter assessed include: legislation, contact with the electorate, planning and budgeting, participation in lower local governments and monitoring service delivery.<sup>3</sup>

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

1 For a detailed Methodology, 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

2 See Third Schedule of the Local Governments Act, Section 8.

3 See, 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.

and professionals from local governments, the public sector, civil society and the academia.

### 1.4.2 Scorecard Administration

Before commencement of the assessment exercise, an inception meeting was organized in on 28 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 scorecard, nature of assessment, and to orient councilors for the assessment.

- a) **Literature Review.** The assessment involved comprehensive review of documents and reports on Kabarole 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

- Kabarole District Local Government (2011/12-15) District Development Plan
- Kabarole District Budget Framework Paper (2011/12 and 2012/13)
- Kabarole District (2012/13) District Budget and Annual Work Plan
- Kabarole District (2012/13) Internal Audit Report
- Kabarole District (2012/13) State of Environment Report
- Kabarole District Minutes for Ordinary Council Meetings held in June, August, November (2012) and, February, April and June (2013)
- (2012/13) Kabarole District Revenue Enhancement Plan
- Kabarole District Capacity Building Plan.
- (2012/13) Kabarole District State of Affairs Report
- 2011/12) District Executive Committee (DEC) Minutes
- Standing Committee Reports

- b) **Key Informant Interviews.** Key informants were purposively selected for the interviews owing to their centrality and role in service delivery in the district. Interviews were conducted with the district technical and political leaders. The interviews focused on the state of services, level of funding, and their individual contribution to service delivery in the district. For the political leaders, these interviews are the first point of contact with the researchers and they generate assessment values that feed into the scorecard. They also offer an opportunity for civic education on roles and responsibilities of political leaders. Interviews with the technical leaders provide an independent voice and an opportunity to verify information.
- c) **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).** Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted based on the criteria set in the score card FGD guide. A total of 44 FGDs were organized in the 22 sub-counties in the district. FGDs

were platforms for civic education and empowerment about the roles of councilors and other political leaders. They were mainly organized to enable voters verify information provided by their respective councilors. Four hundred sixty-five (465) people, of whom 187 were women and the rest men, participated in the FGDs.

- d) **Visits to Service Delivery Units.** Field visits to service delivery units (SDUs) were undertaken in each sub-county by the research team. In each sub-county, visits were made to primary schools, health centres, water source points, demonstration sites, FAL centres, and roads. Field visits were mainly observatory and, where possible, interviews were conducted with the personnel at the SDUs. These visits were also meant to verify the accuracy of the information provided by the political leaders.

### **1.4.3 Data Management and Analysis**

The data collected during the assessment was both qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data was categorized thematically for purposes of content analysis. Thematic categorization helped in the identification of the salient issues in service delivery. Quantitative data was generated through assigning values based on individual performance on given indicators. These data were used to generate frequency and correlation matrices that helped make inferences and draw conclusions on individual and general performance.

## 2. BUDGET PERFORMANCE AND THE STATUS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN KABAROLE DISTRICT

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The budget is the primary policy tool through which development priorities are realized. The scorecard therefore assesses the architecture of the local government budgets and their local revenue and the implication of this architecture for effective intervention. The analysis examines the composition of the local government budget resources, the intra-budget allocation of these resources, the level of local revenue contribution to the local government budget and the authority of the local government over its budget.

### 2.1 Kabarole District Budget Performance

The Constitution of Uganda provides that “there shall be established for each local government unit a sound financial base with reliable sources of revenue. The primary function of government is to provide services to citizens. This, however, depends on the amount of financial resources available. Under decentralization, several functions were devolved to LGs. This section presents information on the district budget and the state of service delivery

#### 2.1.1 Kabarole District Resource Envelope

The budget of Kabarole Local Government comprises three revenue sources: central government grants, local revenue and donor funding. Central government grants comprise unconditional grants and conditional grants. Local revenues comprise funds collected from sources that have been designated as local revenue sources by Parliament. Donor revenues are funds that are provided directly to the district through Donors and NGOs.

Kabarole District revenue is highly dependent on the central government releases. Kabarole District’s budget for the financial year 2012/13 was Shs. 27,269,613,000 but by the end of March 2013, Shs.19, 506,704,000 (71 per cent) of the approved budget had been received. In the year under review,

central government contributed 87.4 per cent of the total district revenue, up from 84 per cent in the previous financial year (2011/12). The remaining 12.6 per cent was contributed by local revenue (8.4 per cent), and donor funds (4.2 per cent).

Considering the fact that the largest percentage of the central government releases comprises conditional grants, the district has to source out other means to generate more revenue to for the district priority areas of development. The district's revenue enhancement plan lays down great strategies to increase her revenue but, unfortunately, most of these remain on paper. Once actualized, the district's revenue base will widen and hence enable Kabarole address some of her immediate priority development needs.

In the year under review, the performance of the district's recurrent budget was greatly affected by two factors, namely: servicing of debts accruing from court cases and settlement of URA tax arrears. Out of the unconditional grant of 476 million, 361 million was spent on debts. This implies that 76 per cent of the local revenue was expended on payment of debts and this certainly hindered the implementation of other activities. By implication, most of the activities which depend on local revenue remained unimplemented.

**Table 5: Composition of the Resource Envelope for Kabarole District**

Source	Approved Budget ('000s) 2011/12	Receipts by end of June ('000s) 2012	Approved Budget ('000s) 2012/13
1. Locally Raised Revenues	724,947	339,665	1,793,285 6.6
2a. Discretionary Government Transfers ,	3,815,680	3,274,461	4,520,355
2b. Conditional Government Transfers	16,474,009	16,503,841	17,690,035
2c. Other Government Transfers	1,794,138	1,306,123	1,623,178
3. Local Development Grant	498,263	439,970	497,870 1.8
4. Donor Funding	724,147	768,966	1,144,890 4.2
Total Revenues	24,031,183	22,633,026	27,269,613

**Source:** Kabarole District budget estimates for the year 2012/2013

### 2.1.2 Sectoral Budget Allocations

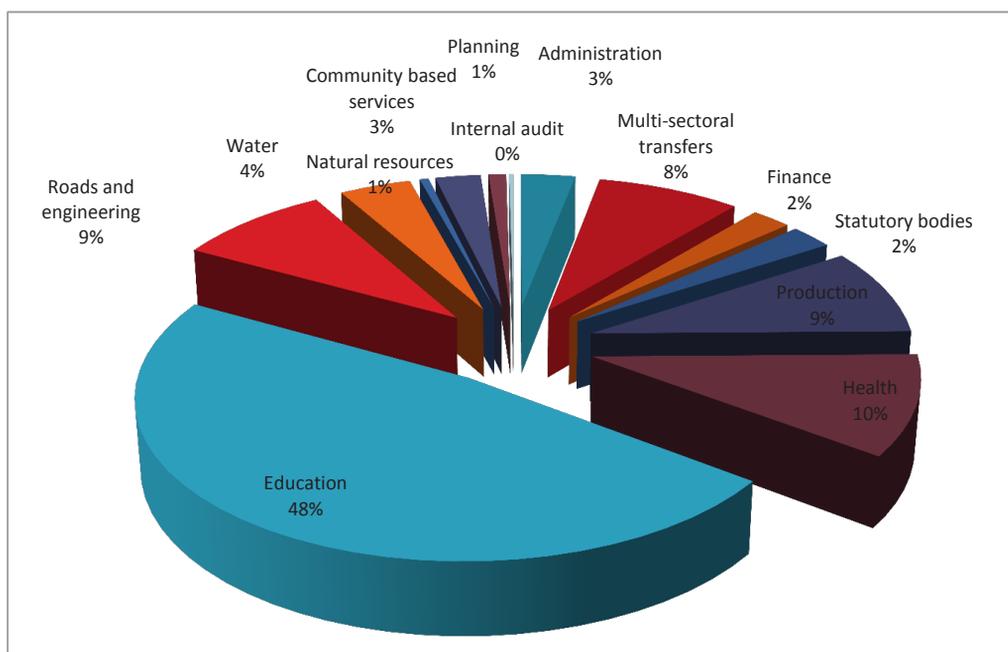
Every year, the district council allocates resources to the different sectors based on the indicative planning figures (IPFs) that are provided by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, aligned to national priorities. Since the district's largest budget contribution (84 per cent) comes from the central government (68 per cent of which is conditional), it will be by default that government's priority programme areas will be emphasized. With a high debt burden (mostly accruing from the lost court cases), the

generated local revenue will not contribute much to the district's development programmes.

Similar to last year's budget allocations, education took precedence over all the other sectors (47.8 per cent of the total district budget) followed by the health sector, whose budget allocation was 10.3 per cent. Despite the fact that agriculture is the backbone of the nation's economy, it only received 8.8 per cent (although this was above the 3.4 per cent national figure), followed by the roads sector which received 8.7 per cent. The natural resources sector, on the other hand, received only 0.51 per cent of the overall budget allocation.

Whereas council is obliged to oversee the performance of the multi-billion district budget, its allocation is so negligible. Lots of funds are allocated to implementation of different programmes, yet administrative mechanisms to ensure proper utilization of these funds are almost non-existent. The fund allocation to the internal audit component, for example, is almost zero per cent (0%). The minimal provision for checks and balances of the budget expenditure can only widen the risk of abuse and diversion of the already suffocated financial base.

**Figure 1: Sectoral budget allocations for the various sectors financial year 2012/13**



**Source:** Kabarole District Local Government, Final Accounts for FY 2012/13.

## 2.2 Status of Service Delivery

Primary education, Health care, Agriculture and marketing, Works (roads and water), and the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sectors are the key National Priority Programme Areas (NPPAs). The quality of service delivery in these sectors will more or less determine the level of development in a given area. Deliberate efforts have been made to raise the standard of these sectors. Targets have been set, although many of these are yet to be realized.

**Table 6: Service Delivery Indicators in Kabarole District (2012/2013)**

Sector	Indicators	National standard/ NDP target	Level of achievement 2011/12	District Target 2012/13	Level of achievement 2012/13
Education -Primary Education	Children of primary school-going age (6-12)	-			
	Enrolment	-		90,000	89,852
	Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR)	55:1		55:1	57:1
	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	55:1		55:1	57:1
	Pupil-to-Desk Ratio (PDR)	3:1		3:1	5:1
	PLE Performance	-	Div 1 - 11.4% Div II- 56.6% Div III- 15.2% Div IV- 8.9% U- 4.2% X- 3.4%		Div 1 - 23.57024 Div II- 57.78734 Div III- 8.73126 Div IV- 3.983898
Health Care services	ANC 4th Visit	60%	75%	55%	53%
	Deliveries in Health Centres	35%	1:19178	75%	82%
	Total beds	-	129/1000		
	Access to Maternity services	-	45%	100%	100%
	MMR	506	498/100,000		
	IMR	87%	86/1000		
	Staffing Levels	-		70%	60%
Road Sub-sector	Km of roads under routine maintenance	-	Not known	252	252
	Km of roads rehabilitated	-	Not known	73 (under	-
	Km of roads under periodic maintenance		Not known	106.3	79.3
	Proportion of roads in good condition		80km	60%	50%
	Construction of bridges	-	Not known	8	5
	Opening up new community roads	-	-	-	-
Water and Sanitation	Water coverage	65%	57%	84%	81%
	Number of boreholes sunk	-	3	03%	03
	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	-	3	11	4
	Functionality of water sources	80%		100%	76%
	Proportion of the population within 1km of an improved water source		-	84%	81%
	Pit latrine coverage	90%	88%	100%	84%

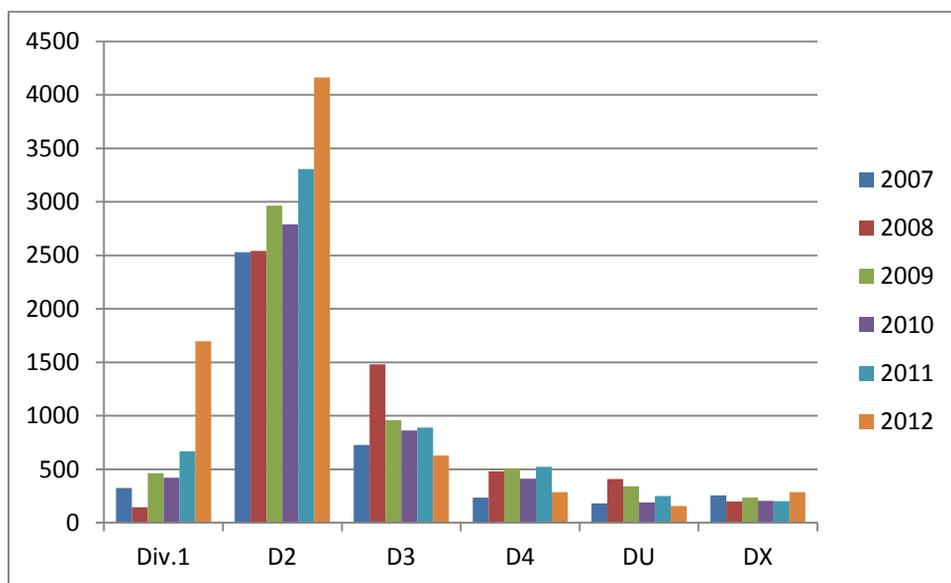
Agriculture	Number of extension workers per S/county	-	35		3 per sub-
	Number of service points	-	1	59,000	22,000
	Number of demonstration farms	-	1252	520	800
	Technical back-up visits	-		96 Subject Matter	90 SMSs
	Technical back-up visits	-			
FAL	Number of instructors		30		
	Number of participants		4342		
	Number of service centres	-	2 per parish		
	Level of coverage	-	Not known		
Environment and Natural Resources	Staffing Level	2	70%	12	07
	Conduct Environmental monitoring and assessment	-	Not known	100%	
	Production and update District State of the Environment Report (DSOER)	-	-	Suspended	
	District Environment Action Plan	-	-	60%	40%
	Preparation of District Wetland Ordinance	-	-	N/A	
	Monitor wetland systems in the district	-		100%	100%
	Establishment of Agro-forestry nurseries		Not seen	100%	0%

### 2.2.1 Primary Education Services

Kabarole District has 124 government grant-aided primary schools with an enrolment of 89,773 pupils. The 2012/13 budget allocation for primary education in Kabarole District was Sh. 7,094,856,000/= for wage and none wage (development fund).

Education in Kabarole is on an upward trend, registering better PLE performance every other year. The increase in the number of pupils who passed in Division 1, for example, was over 100per cent between 2011 and 2012, while those passing in Divisions 3 and 4 declined. In the 2012 PLE, Kabarole District was one of the best 10 schools in the country with over 81 per cent of the pupils passing in Divisions 1 and 2.

**Figure 2: Kabarole District PLE performance for the last 6 years**



Although the number of the male school-going children is still higher than that of the female children (54.4 per cent and 46.6 per cent respectively) the gap between the two has been greatly reduced – depicting equal opportunity for education for both boys and girls.

**Figure 3: A pupil consults her teacher at Rutete Primary School, Rutete Sub-county**



**Source:** ACODE Digital Library 2013

The biggest challenge facing the education sector in Kabarole District still lies in overcrowding, especially in the lower primary classes, thereby increasing the teacher pupil ratio. The national minimum standard for the teacher-pupil ratio is 1:50, yet in most rural lower primary schools the ratio is 1:80 or even, in other instances, 1:90. Examples include: Harugongo Primary School, in Kicwamba Sub-county, Kasunganyanja Primary School in Kibiito Sub-county and Kiboota Primary School in Buhesi Sub-county. The classes are usually so crowded that there is hardly any space for the teacher to stand.

Shoddy construction of school buildings and latrines is yet another evidence of poor service delivery. A number of cases were reported with collapsed latrines, incomplete structures or even sub-standard quality works. Kibiito Primary School, for example, with over 2,000 pupils had only one latrine block of five stances, after the second one constructed under the presidential pledge collapsed and sunk in, hardly five years after completion. In the same school, the classrooms constructed under the same presidential pledge collapsed

Considering the negligible funds available for monitoring government programmes, this may not be shocking since dubious contractors tend to take advantage of the situation, well knowing that no one is keeping a close watch on their works.

## **2.2.2 Functional Adult Literacy**

Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) is a government programme under the Ministry of Gender and Social Development that was introduced to reduce the illiteracy levels in the country. It targets individuals who never went to school. In Kabarole, an estimated 4,342 learners (876 male and 3,448 female) were attending FAL classes. Unlike the situations in primary, secondary and tertiary education facilities, there was more female than male participation in FAL classes. Literacy discrepancies between males and females are caused by various factors – some of which are as a result of traditional thinking, while others are dictated by nature (like unwanted pregnancies among the girl children). Hence, in terms of gender, literacy levels were higher among the males than the females. This probably explained the higher participation of females in FAL classes – as an opportunity to enable those who for one reason or the other may have missed the chance of going to school. This was a positive step towards development since when women upgraded their levels of education, they would be able to contribute to development just like their male counterparts. Performance in this department was, however, still lacking due to poor enrolment/attendance. In some areas, the FAL classes had closed due to various factors. The non-functionality of these FAL centers

was mostly blamed on inadequate funding; while in other areas there was lack of commitment from students and tutors .

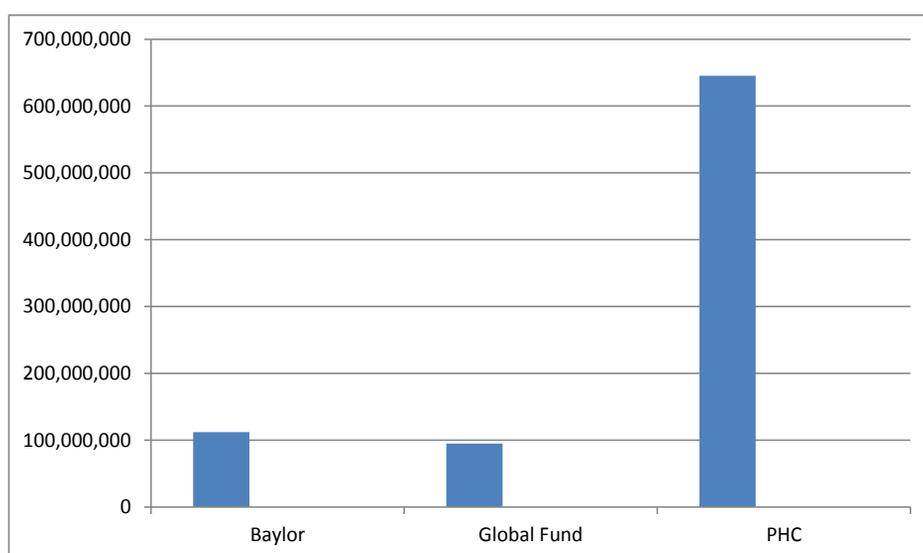
Like in the previous financial year (2011/12), less than half of the councilors had made effort to visit the FAL centres. From our interviews, it was revealed that the councilors' interest in FAL was very minimal. Most of the councilors claimed that the FAL classes in their areas were non-functional and, therefore, there was no need to monitor them.

### 2.2.3 Health

In the year under review, Kabarole District had 61 functional health facilities, of which 42 were government owned, four private, while the remaining 15 were owned by NGOs.

The district registered improvement in the availability of drugs in all health units, with remarkable reduction in stock-outs in public health facilities. The percentage of health facilities ordering and receiving essential medicines every two months was at 100 per cent. Additionally, access to HIV/AIDS testing with the use of CD4 count machines was at 100 per cent. The state of health services in the district paints a bright future. With support coming in from donors such as BAYLOR and PEAS; and other government programmes, access to health services has greatly improved. The challenge, however, remains that of access to drugs. Given the government's push system of drug distribution to health facilities, drug stock-outs are a major problem experienced in several parts of the district – especially the rural areas.

**Figure 4: Kabarole District Health Sector Budget Performance 2012/13**



**Source:**

The budget performance for the health sector in the year under review was as follows: Sh 112 million from Baylor Uganda for comprehensive HIV/AIDS activities sub-grant to 33 health facilities; Sh 95 million from Global Fund to support Malaria training for 150 teachers, 164 health workers and private health providers; and, a total of Sh 645,416,000 received for Primary Health Care non-wage funds for NGO hospitals and Government health facilities

Although the largest contribution to this sector was from government, the supplement made by donors played a big role in improving the quality of health services, especially for HIV/AIDS programmes and maternal health.

#### **2.2.4 Agriculture**

Uganda is predominantly an agricultural country with over 83 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture. Like in most parts of the country, agriculture is the backbone of the district's economy, with a large percentage of the population involved in the sector. The main cash crops grown in the district include: tea, bananas, passion fruits and rice. Additionally, a number of farmers are engaged in dairy and poultry farming.

##### **The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)**

NAADS is one of the seven components under the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). As provided for under the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Act, 2001, the mandate of NAADS is to contribute to the modernization of the agricultural sector in order to increase total factor productivity of both the land and labour for the benefit of the farmers.

True to its objectives, the NAADS programme has greatly improved farmers' livelihoods in the district. From the focus group discussions held in various parts of the district, many attested to the benefits realized from the programme. These include: substantial positive impacts on the availability and quality of advisory services provided to farmers; promoting the adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises as well as improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices. The programme has further promoted greater use of post-harvest technologies and commercial marketing of commodities, consistent with its mission to promote more commercially-oriented agriculture.

Despite the above benefits, the programme still manifests some gaps, some of which are externally generated while others are 'farmer/beneficiary' generated. The public image of this programme has, however, improved based on the field findings from the respondents. In one of the FGDs carried out in Kasenda during the 2011/12 assessment, only 35 per cent of the participants

commended the government for this programme, while the remaining 65 per cent insisted that the programme was only accelerating corruption. Surprisingly, over 85 per cent of the respondents from the same sub-county (Kasenda) when interviewed during this year's (2012/13) assessment, were appreciative of the programme, insisting that only the farmers who had failed to comply with the required terms of reference had large issues.

### **Challenges faced**

The production sector in Kabarole District was hit by two major setbacks in the year under review:

- a. The African swine fever – a ban on the sale, consumption and transportation of pigs was declared, to lower the risk of infection and transmission. Although the ban was later lifted, the losses suffered by the farmers cannot be underrated.
- b. The Banana Bacteria Wilt (BBW), which affected most of the banana crops. Despite various efforts geared towards addressing the problem, the Banana Bacterial Wilt is still a challenge to farmers in Kabarole District.

### **2.2.5 Roads Subsector**

Kabarole District has a total of 295.6km network of feeder roads, of which 45km are gravel, while 250.6km are earth roads. The total length of community access roads in the district is about 800km. In the year under review, out of the target 106.3 km, 79.3 km of road were worked upon under periodic maintenance. Five bridges out of the eight district target were constructed; but there were no new community roads opened. Over 25km of road were not worked upon despite their approval at the beginning of the 2012/13 financial year. This was due to failure to release the fourth quarter funds under Roads.

**Figure 5: A section of the Road to Karangura Sub-county Headquarters**



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

The district received support from development partners and companies (especially tea companies) to construct new roads. A total of 12 kms of roads were obtained through such support, as seen in the Table 7.

**Table 7: Total number of roads constructed with external support**

Constructed road	No. of kilometres
Kiko Centre – Kiko Factory road in Kiko Town Council	2kms
Mugusu – Kihingimi road in Buroso Sub-county	3.5kms
Kibasi – Kigando Road in Hakibaale Sub-county	5kms
Hakibaale – Busasa road in Hakibaale Sub-county	1.5kms

Although 50 per cent of the roads were reported to be in good condition, the road sector in Kabarole is still faced with a number of challenges: Most of the district road surface deteriorates fast especially during the rainy season. It is expensive to maintain the district roads with the limited funds received especially since there is scarcity of gravel.

## 2.2.6 Access to Water and Sanitation

The 2012/13 water department statistics for Kabarole indicated that the district water coverage was at 81 per cent, compared to the previous year's 57 per cent, and way above the national average of 65 per cent. In the year under review, fourteen shallow wells were rehabilitated in the sub-counties of Karambi, Kisomoro, Buheesi and Mugusu. Other water projects carried out include: rehabilitation of Buheesi gravity flow scheme in Kiboota (2 km of pipeline were replaced); the extension of Pohe Gravity Flow Scheme to Rwano in Kabonero (3 km of pipeline) was effected; Kichwamba Gravity Flow Scheme was extended to Geme and Bwanika (6.5 km of pipeline); and, the extension of Mugusu Gravity Flow Scheme to Nyaihanga (3 km of pipeline were laid).

Despite the district's efforts to increase safe water coverage, a number of gaps still exist. The demand for water is still high, yet the budget allocation to this sector continues to be very low. There is a challenge of communities not owning and maintaining water sources within their localities, which leads to low rate of functionality. A case in point is Kijura Town Council (Nsoro Ward) where clean water is hardly accessible, with over 500 households in a radius of 5km accessing the only shallow well – which tends to dry up during the dry season. According to Rosette Basemera (a local resident), this is a result of planting eucalyptus trees near shallow-well catchment areas.

The current situation of sanitation in the district shows a higher proportion of people in Fort Portal Municipality (4.6 per cent) having no toilet facility as compared to Bunyangabu (2.6 per cent), Burahya (0.7 per cent) and the overall district average, which is 1.8 per cent better than the 12 per cent National figures (Uganda Demographic and Health Survey). Water works and construction of ECOSAN toilets per rural growth centre are ongoing and is at 95% completion level.

The sector is, however, still faced with a number of challenges including: breakdown of existing water facilities due to poor operation and maintenance practice by the communities; heavy rains in the region which lead to faster deterioration of water facilities especially in mountainous areas that suffer from landslides; lack of transport facilities in water section for effective monitoring of water projects; inadequate funds sent to the district - making it difficult to provide safe water to all the un served areas of the district. The district thus needs to consider addressing these challenges in order to register remarkable improvement and access to clean and safe water by all.

### **2.2.7 Environment and Natural Resources**

The district is greatly endowed with various environment and natural resources including: forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands, wildlife and game parks/reserves, among others. In the year under review, the sector collected revenue amounting to Sh 46,390,000/=.

Unfortunately, environmental degradation remains a big challenge in the district, making it susceptible to its associated adverse effects, including global warming. In a bid to address this challenge, the district embarked on a robust environmental management plan. Activities carried out included, among others, reforestation of the banks of River Mpanga with indigenous trees.

# 3. THE SCORECARD: FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

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The Local Government Councils' Scorecard uses a standard methodology and a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators to assess the performance of local government council leaders. The organs assessed are the District Local Government Council, District Chairperson, District Speaker and the individual Councilors. The indicators are more aligned to service delivery objectives where councilors are assessed by their substantive contributions to monitoring and promoting the delivery of public services across the five National Priority Programme Areas (NPPAs). Second, local government councils are assessed on the extent to which they address national public policy issues such as corruption, governance and respect for human rights. Finally, a set of indicators that measure the extent to which councilors provide feedback to their constituencies are included in the scorecard.

## 3.1 Performance of the District Council

Council is the highest political authority within the area of jurisdiction of a local government. The district council is made up of the district chairperson, one councilor directly elected to represent an electoral area of a district, two councilors (male and female) representing the youth in the district, two councilors (male and female) representing persons with disabilities and women councilors forming one third of the council. Assessment was based on four parameters, namely: legislative role, accountability to citizens, planning and budgeting, and, monitoring service delivery on the NPPAs.

**Table 8: Performance of Kabarole District Council in FY 2012/13**

Performance Indicators Year	Actual Score		Maximum Scores	Remarks
	2011/12	2012/13		
<b>1. LEGISLATIVE ROLE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	
Adopted model rules of Procedure with/without debate (amendments)	2	2	2	<p>The rules of procedure were reviewed and adopted in the preceding year – 2011/12. However, no evidence was provided to prove that the annual subscription to ULGA had been paid, despite being members.</p> <p>Council committees were also proved to be functional, and always held meetings prior to each bi-annual council meeting.</p> <p>There was a motion by some councilors to withdraw confidence from the CAO but council discussed this issue to have it amicably resolved. The CAO was, however, transferred later at the end of the financial year 2012/13.</p> <p>There were no specific capacity building programmes in legislation organized within the course of the year. However, a trip to Kigali - Rwanda was organized for all the councilors and technical heads to learn some best practices from the Rwandese Local government.</p>
Membership to ULGA	1	0	2	
Functionality of the Committees of Council	2	3	3	
Lawful Motions passed by the council	1	3	3	
Ordinances passed by the council	0	1	3	
Conflict Resolution Initiatives	1	1	1	
Public Hearings	0	0	2	
Evidence of legislative resources	1	2	4	
Petitions	2	0	2	
Capacity building initiatives	3	2	3	
<b>2. ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	
Fiscal Accountability	4	3	4	<p>The district endeavoured to stick to the approved work plans and budgets, although not all approved activities were implemented for various reasons – one, the funds released were less than those approved, and secondly, the largest percentage of the district’s local revenue was used to meet costs of lost court cases.</p> <p>There were some councilors who received funds for the trip to Kigali but did not go. Council passed a resolution that such councilor should refund the money taken.</p> <p>Within the year, the council moved into its own chambers; although members lacked furniture, it was a big step for the district to own its own chambers. The council chambers did not have a citizens’ gallery, although the public was allowed to attend council sessions. They sat at the back</p> <p>The district PACs were fully functional. However, none of their reports were reviewed by council throughout the year. They were received but shelved. A number of MoUs were signed with different private agencies including Baylor Medical College, PEAS, and SOS Children’s Villages Association among others. These greatly support the district financially and technically, contributing to improved service delivery.</p>
Political Accountability	4	5	8	
Administrative Accountability	4		8	
Involvement of CSOs, CBOs, Citizens private sector, professionals, and other non-state actors in service delivery	2	6	2	
Commitment to principles of accountability and transparency	0	2	3	

<b>3. PLANNING &amp; BUDGETING</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	
Existence of Plans, Vision and Mission Statement	5	5	5	The district had its plans, vision and mission. The vision and mission were well displayed in different areas within the district premises.  The district budget was presented to council, discussed and approved  The district initiated various avenues to increase her local revenue base, one of them being charging a 2% tax on all contracts above one million shillings, the pozolona tax – where council resolved in the council sitting of April 26, 2013 to charge 10,000 per truck that transports stones from Harugongo – Kicwamba Sub-county.
Approval of the District Budget	4	4	4	
Local Revenue	9	4	11	
<b>4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NPPAs</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	
Education	5	3	5	Kabarole District Council carried out various monitoring activities in all the sectors. Reports were compiled and in every council sitting, the committee secretary was expected to present their monitoring finding to council for discussion and adoption.
Health	5	4	5	
Water and Sanitation	4	2	4	
Roads	4	3	4	
Agriculture and Extension	4	3	4	
Functional adult Literacy	4	2	4	
Environment and Natural Resources	4	3	4	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Performance dropped</b>

## 3.2 District Chairperson

The Chairperson of Kabarole District in the year under review 2012/13 was Hon. Richard Rwabuhinga. He was assessed on the five performance parameters, namely: political leadership; legislative performance; the degree of contact with the electorate; participation in communal and development activities; and monitoring of service delivery on national priority programme areas (NPPAs). The effectiveness of the Local Government Council Chairpersons is important for the overall development of the respective local government systems because they hold political as well as executive authority. The scorecard indicators therefore assess the extent to which the Chairperson provided political and executive leadership to the District Local Government.

**Table 9: Chairperson's Scorecard in FY2012/13**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Richard Rwabuhinga</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Kabarole</b>
<b>Political Party</b>	<b>Independent</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Number of Terms</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Total Score</b>	<b>88</b>			
<b>ASSESSMENT PARAMETER</b>	<b>Actual Score</b>		<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>		
<b>1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(20)</b>	
Presiding over meetings of the Executive Committee	3	3	3	DEC meetings were held on a weekly basis, of which the chairperson presided over 85%, delegating only 15 % .
Monitoring and Administration	6	5	7	The chairperson wrote to the Ministry of Local Government seeking permission to hire graders to work on the roads of Geme-Hurugongo – Nyabukara and others as resolved in the council sitting of February 27, 2013.
Overseeing performance of civil servants	4	3	4	
Overseeing the function of DSC and other boards /committee	2	2	2	
Engagement with Central government and National Institutions	4	4	4	No independent assessment of councilors was done.  Regaining the title of Butebe Forest Reserve and Kagote are some of the contentious issues resolved by the chairperson.  Under conflict resolution, the chairperson mediated in a conflict in Kijura Town Council where the mayor wanted to resign, and also the conflict between Karago and Kiko Town Council where the chairpersons had resigned.  The state of the district affairs report was presented to council on June 25, 2013 – minute kabcou 72/6/13.  The chairperson made various written communications to the CAO including; Ref: COU/401/1. – Agricultural inputs received in the district – letter dated to the CAO on January 15, 2013. – The chair asked the CAO to implement the council directive to cause the Ag. Production Coordinator to account to the District Executive Committee.  The CAO on behalf of the civil servants attended over 75% of the DEC meetings held.
<b>2. LEGISLATIVE ROLE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(15)</b>	
Regular attendance of council sessions	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	2	The chairperson attended all the 6 council sessions.
Motions presented by the Executive	2	4	6	The chairperson moved a motion to hire a grader to work on the bad roads, to which council consented.
Bills presented by the Executive	0	5	7	The executive further moved a motion to display all the funds received by the LLGs, most of them complied.  The district proposed a bill on creation of a new tax – the pozolana tax.

<b>3. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE</b>	10	10	<b>(10)</b>	The chairman's diary and note book showed that he had held several meetings with the community. This was evidenced by the visitors' books viewed at sub-counties, e.g. the launch of the food security programme in Mugusu Sub-county. The chairperson also held radio talk shows on HITS FM and VOT FM on a quarterly basis, where he informed the electorate about various issues, he also allowed a session of call-back to enable the community seek clarification/updates on various development programmes in the district.
Programme of meetings with Electorate	5	5	5	
Handling of issues raised and feedback to the electorate	5	5	5	
<b>4. INITIATION AND PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS IN ELECTORAL AREA</b>	7	10	<b>(10)</b>	The chairperson initiated various projects including construction of a bridge in Due-Kitaka in Rubona TC, staff house in Kasenda HCIII and construction of a HCIII in Buhesi. He also made financial contributions to Kiko coffee farmers (4.5m) and to Kyanga FAL class
Projects initiated	2	3	3	
Contributions to communal Projects/activities	2	2	2	
Linking the community to Development Partners/NGOs	3	5	5	
<b>5. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS</b>	45	39	<b>(45)</b>	The Chairman monitored NPPAs as verified by the sub-county visitors' books and the monitoring reports made on health, roads, schools, water, environment and natural resources sectors that were brought to the attention of Council. He monitored 95 % of the health centres in the district, 10 farmer groups, 76% of the government aided primary schools in the district and visited all the roads in the district.
Monitored Agricultural services	7	7	7	
Monitored Health Service delivery	4	7	7	
Monitored schools in every sub-county	7	7	7	
Monitored road works in the district	7	7	7	
Monitored water sources in every sub-county	7	7	7	
Monitored functional Adult literacy session	5	1	5	
Monitored Environment and Natural Resources protection	3	3	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	

The Chairman's overall score was 89 out of 100, an improvement of 9 points from the previous financial year's score. Different from the previous year, the chairman endeavoured to correspond to the CAO through writing. In the previous year, communication between the two leaders had been mostly verbal. Although DEC meetings are minimally supposed to be a minimum of 12 per annum, the chairman engaged his DEC members on a weekly basis to discuss reports, plans and key issues of district concern. Hon. Rwabuhinga further displayed mediation skills by addressing/intervening in various conflicts, especially at the lower local government level. He particularly made effort to visit over 90 per cent of the health centres in the district to understand their state in order to improve service delivery.

As part of his obligation to manifest downward accountability, the chair held periodic talk shows and press briefs on two local FM stations, i.e. HITS FM and VOT FM.

### 3.3 District Speaker

The District Speaker in the year under review was Hon. Clovis Mugabo, of the NRM party and represented the people of Mugusu Sub-county. The district speakers were assessed according to the following parameters: presiding over and preservation of order of council; contact with the electorate; participation in lower local governments; and, monitoring service delivery on national priority programme areas. In accordance with the Local Government Act, a district council is presided over by the speaker and therefore the speaker effectiveness has a direct bearing on the functioning and outputs of the council. Therefore the scorecard indicators are not only limited to the extent to which the speaker provides leadership to the council, but also how he executes his individual roles and responsibilities as a councillor.

**Table 10: Speaker’s Performance in FY 2012/13**

<b>Name</b>	Clovis Mugabo			
<b>District</b>	Kabarole	<b>Gender</b>	Male	
<b>Constituency</b>	Mugusu	<b>No. of Terms</b>	2	
<b>Political Party</b>	NRM	<b>Total Score</b>	66	
ASSESSMENT PARAMETER	Actual Score		Maximum Score	
	2011/12	2012/13		
<b>1. PRESIDING AND PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN COUNCIL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(25)</b>	
Chairing lawful council/ meetings	3	3	3	The Speaker presided over five meetings, and delegated to the deputy once.
Rules of procedure	5	9	9	
Business Committee	1	3	3	The rules of procedure were adopted and closely followed.
Records book with Issues/ petitions presented to the office	2	2	2	
Record of motions/bills presented in council	3	3	3	No petitions were presented in the year under review but all the council documents including motions and issues for discussion were filed and kept with the Clerk to Council.
Provided special skills/knowledge to the Council or committees.	0	2	5	
				The Speaker is a veterinary doctor and therefore used his education and professional background to guide council on how to proceed with the quarantine to contain the outbreak of swine fever
<b>2. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(20)</b>	

Meetings with Electorate	11	11	11	The Speaker conducted six meetings with various members of the community to address different issues. On March 11, 2013, he held a meeting in Kinyankende, together with the DPC and here, they sensitized the public on community policing. Other meetings were held with parents of Kaboyo on July 12, 2012, with the farmers of Kinyankende on November 8, 2012, with the youth of Kiboha on January 1, 2013, among others. In all these, he responded to the electorate's concerns as well as updated them on the upcoming developments in their sub-county and district at large.
Office or coordinating centre in the constituency	6	9	9	
<b>3. PARTICIPATION IN LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(10)</b>	
Attendance in sub-county Council sessions	2	10	10	The Speaker attended all the four sub-county council sessions .
<b>4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(45)</b>	
Monitoring Health Service delivery	5	5	7	The Speaker made effort to monitor various projects including; Nyabuswa Health Centre, six primary schools in Mugusu Sub-county including Kinyambende, Kamabale, Mugusu, and Kiboha. Under agriculture, Hon. Mugabo met farmers of Kinyankende who had issues of concern regarding the NAADS programme. Mr. Mugabo also visited Burungu shallow well after receiving reports that it had collapsed. He visited all the four roads in Mugusu and observed that all had been graded. Under FAL, the Speaker did not visit any centre, the reason being that none was functional. He however raised this concern to the area Community Development Officer (who was newly recruited) and he promised to take it up.  On the side of natural resources, Mr. Mugabo visited Kiboha swamp and Busaiga swamp, where he discovered that they had been encroached on.
Monitoring Education services	1	5	7	
Monitoring Agricultural projects	5	1	7	
Monitoring Water service	1	1	7	
Monitoring Road works	5	1	7	
Monitoring Functional Adult Literacy	0	0	5	
Monitoring Environment and Natural Resources	4	1	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>	

The Speaker scored 66 out of 100, a great improvement from the previous year's performance where he had scored 54 per cent. Improvement was exhibited in all the parameters, save for the monitoring role where he dropped from 21 to 14 points. His major weakness here was failure to compile reports, despite clear evidence presented to prove that he had actually monitored various service delivery points. In the previous assessment, little effort had been made by the speaker to attend the lower local government council sessions but in the 2012/13 financial year, the speaker endeavoured to attend all the four council sessions of Mugusu.

### **3.4 District Councilors**

The district councilors through their council are vested with various powers and obligations, to determine the growth and development of their constituencies and the district at large. Their roles and responsibilities can be split into two, i.e. legislative and political. In assessing their performance, the district councilors of Kabarole were assessed based on four main parameters, i.e., legislative functions and representation; (ii) contact with the electorate; (iii) participation in lower local governments; and (iv) monitoring service delivery on NPPAs.

In the year under review, Kabarole District Council was made up of 37 councilors including the district chairperson. On a sad note, one of the female councilors – Ms. Halima Wakabu Nakivumbi representing East Division passed on. This means that the total number of councilors scored was 36, out of whom 27 were interviewed. Eight of the remaining 9 councilors declined to be interviewed for assessment and, therefore, secondary data was used to obtain their performance results. One councilor – Hon. Rosemary Kabona representing Persons with Disabilities -- was not interviewed on health grounds. She confessed that due to health problems, she was unable to fulfil her council obligations in the year under review. Hon Kabona was reported to have been sick for the greater part of the year and therefore did not perform to her expectation. It is on this ground that she declined to be interviewed.

Different from last year, the 2012/13 scorecard was marred by various challenges; mostly stemming from the 2011/12 assessment findings. A motion was tabled in the district council plenary to ban the scorecard assessment from the district – a factor that greatly affected councilors' response to the call. Although 27 out of the 36 councilors were eventually interviewed, it was not an easy job. The exercise thus turned out to be costly in terms of funds and time.

For the councilors who totally declined to be interviewed, we assessed their performance based on the available data (such as council minutes, visitors' books and consultation with the community through FGDs). These councilors include: Joseph Mashuruko–Karambi, Emmanuel Tugume – Kasenda, Richard Nyakana– Busoro, Stephen Agaba –Youth, Sylvia Rwabwogo – East Division, Byabasaija Monday – Kisomoro/Rubona TC (woman councilor), Patrick Mugenyi – Kisomoro, John Kyaligonza –Kabonero and Rose Kajubu – Karambi and Mugusu (woman councilor).

**Table 11: Score-card Performance for Kabarole District Councilors in FY 2012/13**

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				
Stella Kyorampe	Busoro/Hakibale/ Kijura	NRM	F	1	55	84	53	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	10	7	7	3	7	7	3	7	7	3	2	36	
Moses Kagobya	Buheesi	Ind	M	2	68	83	22	8	8	2	0	18	9	9	18	10	7	7	7	7	7	1	7	7	1	1	37	
Richard Tatina	Kijura TC	Ind	M	1	54	83	54	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	10	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	7	0	0	35	
Prosper Businge	West Division	Ind	M	1	70	82	17	8	8	2	3	21	11	6	17	8	7	7	3	7	7	0	7	7	0	5	36	
John Manume	Kateebwa	NRM	M	2	64	80	25	8	8	5	1	22	5	9	14	10	5	7	7	5	5	0	7	5	0	5	34	
Florence Kadoma	Bukuku/ Karagura/Karago	NRM	F	4	63	79	25	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	20	10	7	5	7	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	31	
Paul Katisa	PWD	NRM	M	1	67	79	18	8	8	2	3	21	9	9	18	10	7	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	30	
Joshua Kagaba	Rutete/Kiko TC	NRM	M	2	78	74	-5	8	8	2	4	22	11	9	20	10	7	7	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	22
Patrick Karatunga	Kibito	NRM	M	1	56	69	23	5	8	0	0	13	8	9	17	10	5	5	7	5	5	1	1	5	5	1	1	29
Stephen Muthira	Karaguru	NRM	M	1	63	67	6	8	8	0	3	19	4	9	13	8	0	5	5	7	5	0	5	7	5	0	5	27
Faith Nyakairu	South Division	NRM	F	5	50	66	32	8	8	5	2	23	11	9	20	8	3	3	3	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	15
Amina K. Kaija	Kibito/Kabonero/ Kibito TC	NRM	F	5	66	65	-2	8	8	0	0	16	9	9	18	10	5	1	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	21
Denis Mukwasibwe	Rwimi T/C	NRM	M	1	61	63	3	8	8	2	1	19	11	9	20	4	5	3	1	1	5	1	4	5	1	4	20	
Charles Rutakirwa	Kawamba	NRM	M	1	56	62	11	8	8	2	1	19	9	6	15	10	5	5	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	18
Amon Rutenta	Kibito TC	NRM	M	4	62	61	-2	8	8	0	0	16	11	9	20	4	5	5	1	4	5	0	1	4	5	0	1	21

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
Joran Bitanya	South Division	FDC	M	1	70	61	-13	8	8	5	0	21	11	6	17	6	1	1	1	3	7	0	4	17
Monday Robertson	Hakibaale	NRM	M	1	72	59	-18	8	8	0	0	16	8	9	17	4	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	22
Annet R. Kusemererwa	Buheesi	NRM	F	1	60	58	-3	8	8	2	3	21	8	9	17	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	16
Pascal Kato Byoma	Bukuku	NRM	M	2	50	57	14	8	8	2	1	19	8	2	10	10	1	5	0	5	5	1	1	18
Annah Byabasajja	Rwimi SC & TC	NRM	F	3	72	55	-24	5	5	0	0	10	9	9	18	10	1	5	1	5	5	0	0	17
Joseph Mashuruko	Karambi	NRM	M	1	67	53	-21	8	8	2	0	18	9	5	14	10	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	11
Esther Matsipa	Kateebwa/Karagura	NRM	F	2	77	53	-31	8	8	0	0	16	9	9	18	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	15
Gertrude Balinda	Ruteete/Kasenda	Ind	F	1	26	51	96	8	8	5	0	21	4	9	13	4	1	4	0	4	0	0	4	13
Sylvia Rwabwogo	East Division	NRM	F	1	39	49	26	8	8	5	0	21	6	5	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Richard Nyakana	Busoro	NRM	M	1	81	48	-41	8	8	5	0	21	0	5	5	10	1	0	1	1	5	0	4	12
Ambrose Katabazi	Rwimi	NRM	M	1	57	47	-18	5	8	0	1	14	5	9	14	6	1	1	5	1	1	0	4	13
Emmanuel Tugume	Kasenda	Ind	M	1	53	43	-19	8	8	5	0	21	0	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	0	4	13
Stella Kemigabo	Youth	Ind	F	1	34	40	18	1	8	0	0	9	5	9	14	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	7
Stephen Agaba	Youth	NRM	M	1	50	40	-20	8	8	2	0	18	0	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
John Kyaligonza	Kabonero	NRM	M	1	40	38	-5	8	8	0	0	16	0	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

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		
Judith Nyakaisiki	West Division	Ind	F	1	16	33	106	4	8	0	0	12	5	9	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Patrick Mugenyi	Kisomero	NRM	M	1	66	32	-52	8	8	0	0	16	0	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rose Kahumbu Ahabyona	Karambi	NRM	F	1	30	31	3	8	1	0	0	9	0	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rose N. Byabasaija	Rubona	NRM	F	1	66	25	-62	5	8	0	0	13	0	5	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rosemary Kabona	PWD	NRM	F	3	52	20	-62	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average				2	57	57	4	7	7	2	1	17	7	8	14	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18

## **3.5 Interpretation of Results**

The 2013 assessment results exhibited a 50 per cent improvement in the performance of the district councilors. Save for those declined to be interviewed, most of the councilors exhibited better performance in the year under review than they did in the previous assessment. Most of the councilors who performed better attributed their improvement to the ACODE scorecard, saying that the initiative was an eye-opener that enabled them to understand better their expected roles and obligations.

The scorecard results further revealed that all councilors attended most of the council plenary sessions, save for one who attended less than four meetings. Hon. Rosemary Kabona attended only three plenary sessions throughout the year, owing to her illness that affected her performance as a councilor.

Despite attending most of the plenary sessions, not all councilors debated during council meetings. A closer review of the council minutes proved that debating in council was a role reserved for a certain category of councilors. In fact, there were some councilors who hardly debated in plenary throughout the year. Some councilors were only seen to second others' proposed motions, while others simply registered their attendance.

Improvement was also registered in the councilors' record keeping and report writing, although this is still below average.

Participation in the lower local government meetings was also above average. Most of the councilors endeavored to attend the lower local government meetings, save for a few who claimed to have poor working relationships with the sub-county leadership. In such cases, the district councilors alleged that they were hardly invited for the sub-county meetings. Education, health and agriculture are the sectors that were monitored most, while FAL and the Natural resource sector were hardly monitored. This could be attributed to a number of factors, including budget allocations, as well as the pressure exerted by the demand side – the electorate.

### **3.5.1 Endogenous factors affecting performance**

The performance of councilors is contingent upon various factors, some of which are of their own making while others are externally generated

#### **a) Level of education**

One of the major internal factors affecting the performance of the councilors is their level of education. In general terms, councilors with higher levels of education performed better under the legislative parameter than their

counterparts with the lowest levels of education. However, there are some councilors who performed well despite their low levels of education.

#### **b) Personality**

Individual personality and character is yet another factor that was seen to affect the performance of the councilors. Interviews held with the different councilors revealed that individual commitment was a key determining factor for performance. Despite the meagre resources, there are some councilors who are so determined to serve their electorate. Such councilors utilize every available opportunity to execute their obligations such as monitoring government programmes, giving feedback on any new developments to the community as well as sourcing for developmental projects to benefit their electorate. This level of commitment was also exhibited in taking heed of the advice given during the previous assessment such as preparing monitoring reports and making good use of the diaries provided.

#### **c) The district's local revenue base**

Kabarole district revenue base is still very minimal, contributing less than 5 per cent to the district's total financial base. This is too small to make any substantial contribution to the district's development. In the year under review, 76 per cent of all the local revenue was expended on debts accruing from the lost court cases and this certainly hindered the implementation of other activities.

### **3.5.2 Exogenous factors affecting performance**

#### **a) Dependence on central government funding**

Dependence on the central government for the largest part of her financing is one of the greatest factors affecting service delivery in Kabarole District. Local revenue contributes less than 5 per cent of the total district budget, yet only 35 per cent of the central government releases can be dispensed unconditionally. Such factors are likely to suffocate the development pace of the district, considering the fact that what government considers as priorities will definitely be adopted as the district's priorities.

#### **b) Budget cuts**

Related to the above factor is the issue of budget cuts. The district develops plans and budgets for proposed programmes but, more often than not, the funds released are less than budgeted, hence impeding implementation of all the proposed programmes. For instance, the development grant for the fourth quarter in the year under review was not released and, as a result,

planned activities like roads, all shallow wells and classroom construction were rolled over to the next financial year.

**c) Unrealistic demands from the electorate**

A number of councilors attributed their failure to hold community meetings to the unrealistic demands from the electorate. They alleged that the dependency syndrome introduced by NGOs and other government programmes makes it extremely expensive to hold such meetings, as the invitees tend to expect transport refund and lunch allowances once called upon. Additionally, the people's lack of awareness about councilors' duties and obligations exacerbates the problem, as they demand for social support such as school fees for their children. Consequently, there is a tendency for some councilors to shun their constituencies since they cannot meet the demands of their electorate.

**d) Meagre facilitation**

Nearly all the councilors fronted this as the biggest hindrance to their monitoring role. Though not facilitated, councilors are mandated by the local government act to monitor all government programs. The allowances provided can hardly facilitate a community meeting or even routine monitoring. The councilors have therefore got to look for funds from elsewhere to perform their roles, short of which their roles are compromised.

# 4. GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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## 4.1 Conclusion

Dependency on central government funding is by far the largest factor affecting service delivery in Kabarole District. The central government is the largest financier of the district's budget (contributing over 85 per cent) but 65 per cent of the funds are conditional grants. This means that the district can only prioritize programmes dictated by the central government. The locally generated revenue combined with donor funds contributes only 15 per cent of the total budget. The donor funds too are conditioned to specific programmes. BAYLOR support is, for example, tagged to the health sector while PEAS concentrates on education. Sectors with more donor support in the year under review performed better than those with less donor support.

The 2012/13 performance results for Kabarole District Council are evidence that LGSCI is positively impacting the performance of the district's legislators, hence contributing to improved service delivery. A good number of councilors performed better than they did in the previous financial year and, better still, they were committed to better performance and improvement in the next assessment.

On the other hand, however, some councilors still held reservations for the initiative for fear of affecting their political careers. Others insisted that if the initiative was to realize its objectives, it should not only stop at assessing their performance but rather, should make deliberate efforts to ensure a conducive working environment. A number of recommendations were drawn to this effect – including increment of the councilors' facilitation allowances, massive sensitization of the electorate to understand the roles and obligations of the elected leaders and the electorate, 40 per cent of the councilors were opposed to the publication of this assessment finding in calendars).

## **4.2 Recommendations**

### **4.2.1 Improving the Status of Service Delivery**

There is need to diversify the sources of the district's local revenue in order to direct resources to meet its development priorities. A number of plans have been drawn to this effect – including the pozolona tax, but a lot more is still desired to step up the district's financial resources.

### **4.2.2 Councilors' remuneration and capacity building programs**

Councilors ought to be motivated with modest pay if they are to produce any tangible results. Public campaigns with public address systems and announcements come at a cost. Secondly, refresher courses and induction training should be made compulsory for both new and old councilors if they are going to improve on their performance.

# References

Kabarole District Local Government (2011/12-15) District Development Plan

\_\_\_\_\_ (2011) Budget Framework Paper (2012/13)

\_\_\_\_\_ (2012) District Budget and Annual Work Plan

\_\_\_\_\_ (2012) Internal Audit Report

\_\_\_\_\_ (2012) State of Environment Report

\_\_\_\_\_ Minutes for Ordinary Council Meetings held in June, August, November (2012) and, February, April and June (2013)

\_\_\_\_\_ (2012/13) Kabarole District Revenue Enhancement Plan

Kabarole District Capacity Building Plan.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2012/13) Kabarole District State of Affairs Report

\_\_\_\_\_ 2011/12) District Executive Committee (DEC) Minutes

Republic of Uganda (1995) Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

\_\_\_\_\_ (1997) Local Government Act 1997

\_\_\_\_\_ (2005) Local Government Amendment Act 2005

\_\_\_\_\_ (2006) Local Government Amendment Act 2006

\_\_\_\_\_ Kabarole District Rules of procedures

## Annex 1: Summary of Councils' Performance (FY 2012/13)

District	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Legislative Role										Accountability To Citizens					Planning & Budgeting				Monitoring NPPAs													
				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	Sub Total				
Wakiso	71	76	7	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	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	2	2	2	20	4	5	6	2	3	20	5	4	2	11	5	5	3	3	3	2	3	24	
Mpigi	67	72	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	0	1	18	4	5	18	4	5	8	2	0	19	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	2	0	4	2	4	24
Amuria	76	70	-8	2	2	2	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	19	4	6	3	2	3	2	3	18	4	4	4	4	12	4	5	2	4	2	4	0	2	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	4	2	11	5	3	4	3	0	2	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	5	4	7	16	2	3	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	5	4	4	13	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	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	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	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	2	3	4	12	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	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	4	2	11	5	5	4	2	4	1	2	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	4	4	4	13	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	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	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	4	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	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	4	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	4	4	4	13	3	3	1	4	2	0	3	16	
Nakapiripiri	56	61	9	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	13	4	5	2	2	3	16	5	4	4	4	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	3	3	3	10	2	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	4	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	4	2	11	3	3	4	3	3	2	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	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	11	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	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	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	11	2	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	17	0	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	13	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	19	



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

Name	Political Party	District	sub county	Gender	Terms	Performance		Presiding And Preservation Of Order In Council					Contact With Electorate		Monitoring NPPAs										
						2011/12	2012/13	% Change	Chairing council	Rules of procedure	Business Committee	Records book	Record of motions	special skills	Sub Total	Meetings with Electorate	Coordinating center	Sub Total	Participation In LLG	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL
Samuel Bamwole	NRM	Kamuli	Nawanyago	M	3	87	3	7	3	2	3	0	18	11	9	20	10	7	7	7	7	0	4	39	
Peter Douglas Okello	NRM	Gulu	Lalogi	M	1	89	84	-6	3	9	3	2	3	5	25	11	9	20	8	5	1	5	5	31	
James Kezaala Kunobwa	NRM	Mukono	Seeta Namuganga	M	2	73	79	8	3	6	3	2	3	3	20	7	9	16	10	5	7	5	3	33	
Juliet Jemba	NRM	Mpigi	Muduma/Kiringente	F	2	40	78	95	3	6	3	2	3	0	17	11	9	20	10	7	1	5	7	31	
Muhammed Mafabi	Ind	Mbale	Bubwangu	M	2	75	77	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	17	11	9	20	10	3	7	3	5	30	
Martin Ocen Odyek	UPC	Lira	Railway	M	1	26	75	188	3	9	3	2	3	5	25	3	6	9	2	7	7	7	3	39	
Dan Nabimanya	NRM	Ntungamo	Rukoni West	M	1	66	75	14	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	9	9	18	10	7	1	5	5	27	
Henry Ndyabahika	NRM	Rukungiri	Buhunga	M	2	64	75	17	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	5	9	14	6	7	6	5	7	35	
Richard Mayengo	NRM	Jinja	Mafubira B	M	3	68	73	7	3	9	3	2	3	2	22	8	9	17	8	5	1	1	5	26	
Proscovia Namansa	NRM	Luwero	Katikamu/	F	3	64	73	14	3	9	3	0	3	0	18	11	9	20	10	7	0	4	7	25	
Idda Fuambe	NRM	Nebbi	Nyaravur/Atego	F	4	68	73	7	3	9	3	2	2	2	21	9	9	18	10	7	1	0	7	24	
Daudi Byekwaso Mukitibi	NRM	Wakiso	Kakiri	M	3	75	73	-3	2	9	3	2	3	0	19	9	9	18	10	5	7	0	5	26	
James Paul Michi	NRM	Tororo	Eastern Div.	M	1	32	69	116	2	6	3	2	3	5	21	7	9	16	2	3	4	5	5	30	
Christopher Odongkara	NRM	Amuru	Pabbo	M	1	51	69	35	2	9	3	0	3	0	17	9	9	18	6	6	2	7	4	28	
Charles Echemu Engoru	NRM	Amuria	Asamuk	M	2	41	68	66	2	9	0	0	3	2	16	6	9	15	10	7	4	5	0	27	
Charles Beshesya	NRM	Kanungu		M	1	61	68	11	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	11	9	20	2	5	1	5	5	26	
Clovis Mugabo	NRM	Kabarole	Mugusu	M	2	54	66	22	3	9	3	2	3	2	22	11	9	20	10	5	1	5	1	14	
Didan Amama	Ind	Bulisa	Ngwedo	M	1	31	65	110	3	6	2	0	0	0	11	11	9	20	0	7	3	3	7	34	
Nathan Kitwe Isingoma	NRM	Hoima	Busisi	M	1	33	64	94	3	9	3	2	3	2	22	7	9	16	6	1	3	3	7	20	
William K. Tibamanya	NRM	Mbarara	Rugando	M	1	58	64	10	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	7	9	16	2	5	1	5	5	26	
Michael Matsyetsye	NRM	Bududa	Bumasheti	M	2	35	63	80	3	6	3	2	3	0	17	11	6	17	4	1	4	5	5	25	
Martin Chaiga	NRM	Moyo	Moyo	M	2	44	63	43	3	9	2	2	3	0	19	11	9	20	0	7	0	1	3	24	
Andrew Odongo	FDC	Soroti	W/Div	M	1	61	60	-2	3	9	3	2	3	5	25	11	9	20	4	2	1	1	1	11	
Ceasar Lomoto	NRM	Moroto	Youth	M	1	49	54	10	3	6	2	2	3	0	16	7	9	16	6	3	5	5	0	1	16
Jotham Loyer	NRM	Nakapiripirit	Kakomongole	M	3	62	44	-29	3	4	2	2	3	0	14	7	2	9	4	3	5	1	1	1	17
John Bostify Oweka	FDC	Agago	Omot	M	1	23	2	6	3	0	3	0	3	0	14	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Average					2	55	68	38	3	8	3	2	3	1	19	9	8	17	6	5	4	4	4	2	26

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