



THE CIVIL SOCIETY BUDGET ADVOCACY GROUP

CSO BUDGET PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT  
QUARTER 4 FY 2017/18

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### About CSBAG

Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) is a coalition formed in 2004 to bring together over 100 civil society actors at national and district levels whose aim is to influence Government decisions on resource mobilization and utilization for equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable development. Since then, these CSOs under the umbrella of CSBAG have engaged Government in influencing the budget process to ensure that both the local and national budgets address the needs and aspirations of the poor and marginalized groups of people in Uganda.



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## List of Acronyms

CBAs	Community Budget Advisors
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
DPR	Desk Pupil Ratio
FY	Financial Year
GoU	Government of U
HCS	Health Centres
HUMCs	Health Unit Management Committee
MoEST&S	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology & Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NMS	National Medical Stores
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PFM	Public Finance Management
PHC	Primary Health Care
PSR	Pupil Stance Ratio
SC	Sub County
SMC	School Management Committee
TC	Town Council
TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

### Acknowledgement

CSBAG would like to acknowledge the efforts of all its partners in making the Q4 2017/18 budget monitoring exercise a success. Specifically, special thanks go to Partners in the districts of Bushenyi, Kanungu, Rubanda, Kabale, Kakumiro and Pader; represented by organizations including Western Ankole Civil Society Forum (WACSOF), Kanungu Community Efforts for Rural Transformation (KACOERT), Let Us Save Uganda (LUSU), and Kick Corruption out of Kigezi (KICK), Kibaale Civil Society Network (KCSN) and Pader NGO Forum respectively. Not forgetting CSBAG field officers from Kibaale, Sheema, Kibuku, Abim and Agago, thank you all for the active participation in the data collection process. Thanks also goes to the secretariat staff members for the extra efforts during this tight schedule.

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## Executive Summary

This is the 13th Edition of the Civil Society Organizations Quarterly Budget Performance Monitoring Reports. Using the Participatory Budget Club model, in Quarter 4 of the financial year 2017/18 (April –June 2018), CSBAG and its partners conducted performance budget monitoring in 97 UPE Schools, 46 Government aided Health Centres, 22 production offices, 25 water and environment offices and 32 Community Development Offices. This monitoring was conducted in a purposive sample of 12 districts from 5 sub-regions that is; Agago, Abim and Pader for the Acholi sub-region, Bushenyi and Sheema for the Ankole sub-region, Kakumiro and Kibaale for the Bunyoro sub-region, Kabale, Rubanda and Kanungu for the Kigezi sub-region and Budaka and Kibuku for the sub-Bukedi region. Results from the monitoring exercise on the five social sectors of education, health, agriculture, water and Environment and social development are summarized forth;

*Education sector findings:* There was late release of funds for the quarter since results show that 75% (46 schools) had received funds by 8<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and most of the schools had withdrawn funds by 12<sup>th</sup> June 2018. There is a high Teacher to Pupil Ratio and Desk to Pupil Ratio in some schools, continuous teacher absenteeism since the results show that only 42% of the enrolled teachers were present at the time of monitoring, non-prioritization of special needs learners since the number of available facilities do not match the number of learners, improved and timely school supervision and functional, trained School Management Committees.

*Health Sector findings:* There was late release of funds under this sector as most of the Health Centers (HCs) that were visited reported to have received funds by 29<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and withdrawn the funds by 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2018. Monitoring results also show that majority (80.4%) HC monitored had functional water points within or nearby and a hand washing facility installed, on average, each HC has 2 latrine stance for males, 2 latrine stances for females and 1 unisex latrine stance. Never the less, there are still HCs with no latrines for example Muko Butare HC II in Muko SC, Rubanda district. Among the HCs that were monitored, the Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs) were reported to be active and functional, and majority (91.3%) of these meet on a quarterly basis. However, Keduna HC II in Kaderuna SC, Budaka district reported not to have a HUMC. Under facility inspection, findings show that most of the HCs that were monitored had been inspected in April 2018; and 75% inspected by August 2018. Investigations on the delivery of consignments by NMS revealed that 82% of the health centers monitored reported to have received the drugs.

*Agriculture Sector findings:* Results show that 86.4% of the Sub Counties monitored had a substantive extension worker and only 2 sub counties reported not to have extension workers; that is, Ruhija SC in Rubanda district and Kakumiro TC in Kakumiro district. On average, 28 field visits for farmer support are conducted in a quarter, 7 advisory workshops are conducted per sub county, involving an average of 75 male farmers and 82 female farmers, 19 advisory services are extended to individual farmers, benefiting an average of 37 male farmers and 42 female farmers every quarter and majority of the Production officers (81%) confirmed to have received inputs from Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) which include coffee seedlings, maize and bean seeds, cattle and many others.

*Water, Environment and Sanitation Sector findings:* Under this section analysis revealed that 88.5% (23) respondents reported to have water, sanitation and environment priority areas for the current financial year, FY 2018/19. With matters concerning transparency, results show that more than half (64%) of the SCs reported display of public notices with financial information, 14 sub counties had

functional safe water point sources constructed, 13 of the sub counties monitored mentioned that their water point sources had trained water user committees. However, 3 of the sub counties monitored, had water point use committees that were not trained, 50% of the sub counties reported to have demarcated and protected wetlands.

*Social Development Sector findings:* Analysis for the Q4 FY 2017/18 monitoring exercise revealed that there are functional Women Empowerment Programs and on average 4 Women groups are supported under the Uganda Women Empowerment Program Under the Youth Livelihood Program, 90.9% of the SCs monitored reported to have a functional program with an average of 48 youths are supported. Analysis on adult education showed that on average 16 males and 36 females are trained. Findings also revealed that on average 6 community groups are formed and trained and 5 domestic violence cases are reported.

## 1 Introduction

The FY 2017/18 was the third year of implementation under the NDP II planning framework but also the second year for the implementation of the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) reform by the GoU. PBB and the direct transfer of sub county funds are follow up reforms to the direct transfer of funds to schools and HCs which were initiated in the FYs 2013/14 and 2015/16 respectively and have been executed since then. These reforms are, in part, among the efforts by government to improve service delivery, reduce corruption and generally restructure Finance Management in the Public sector. To enhance these efforts by government in ensuring improved service delivery, CSBAG through its implementing partners and field officers with the help of the Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs)<sup>1</sup>, carries out quarterly monitoring in government aided schools, health centres, production offices, water sanitation & environment offices and Community Development Offices at a sub county level.

### 1.1 Objectives of the Monitoring Exercise

The main objective of the Q4 FY 2017/18 is to generate district-based evidence on status of budget performance and service delivery.

Specific Objectives of the Q4 FY 2017/18 budget monitoring include;

- To assess the quality of service delivery in the in the social sectors
- To assess the timeliness of receipt of funds by selected primary schools and health centres visited.
- To establish the availability of the necessary amenities in the service delivery units monitored

### 1.2 Scope of the Study

Being an institution mandated to ensure that public resources are mobilized and utilized in an inclusive and participatory manner, for the monitoring for Q4 FY 2017/18, CSBAG monitored 97 schools, 46 health centres, 22 Agriculture offices, 25 water, sanitation and environment offices and 32 Community Development Offices. CSBAG conducted the monitoring exercise in five sub regions

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<sup>1</sup> Clusters made up of 20 community sub county members, who are broadly trained on the budget monitoring that are to be used for data collection.

and 12 districts were it is currently implementing a Promotion of Inclusive Public Finance Management (PIP) project. Within each district, five sub-counties of operation were chosen through purposive sampling and in total therefore, 60 sub counties were monitored for the social sectors. The table below shows the sectors and respective number of institutions monitored.

**TABLE 1: NUMBER OF DISTRICTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY FACILITIES VISITED**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number of districts covered</b>	<b>Number service centres visited</b>
Education	12	97 UPE schools
Health	11	46 Health centres
Agriculture	9	22 Agriculture offices
Water, sanitation and Environment	10	25 Water, Sanitation and Environment offices (Health Assistants)
Social Development	10	32 Community Development Offices

*Source: CSBAG compilation*

### 1.3 Methodology

The districts in which the monitoring exercise was conducted were selected depending on the fact that CSBAG with support from the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) is implementing a Promotion of Inclusive Public Finance Management Project (PIP) project in these districts. In each of these districts, CSBAG has either a field office or like-minded district CSO partners. To this effect purpose sampling was used in selecting the districts where the monitoring exercise was conducted. Additionally, the sub counties were identified by the district CSO partners and CSBAG field officers in the respective districts.

On the other hand, a qualitative approach was adopted for purposes developing this report. Primary data collection was employed at the Health centres, schools and other social sector facilities through the questionnaires administered by the data collectors/PBCs. The monitoring tools employed open ended questions, (for the purpose of capturing qualitative data), but in other instances, multiple choice selections (for the purpose of capturing quantitative data) were used as a way of extracting the desired information from the targeted respondents. Before execution of the monitoring exercise, trainers also known as Community Budget Advisors (CBAs), who were trained on the monitoring tools also in turn trained the PBCs on the same.

The tools used for the monitoring exercise were administered to the respondents mainly duty bearers who included Head teachers, Health-In charges, production officers, water, sanitation and environment officers/ Health Assistants , Community Development Officers and Sub county Chiefs. The collected data was then compiled, cleaned and analyzed with the use of statistical packages including SPSS for Windows and Microsoft Excel from which descriptive statistics, frequencies and relevant graphs were derived.

#### 1.3.1 Quality Assurance

The data collected was sent to the CSBAG secretariat for coding and analysis. The data was later checked for quality and consistency. The quality check on the data about timelines for receipt of funds was conducted by considering only tools with bank statements for the school or health centres. Consistency was checked for by looking at the time that the bank statements referred to and also the SMC and HUMC meeting minutes attached. All bank statements that were inconsistent with the monitoring period were not considered at the data entry stage. The existence of the stamp from the office being monitored was equally put under consideration in the process of quality assurance.

### 1.4 Limitations of the Monitoring Exercise

During the conduct of the Q4 FY 2017/18 budget monitoring exercise, there were a number of challenges that were faced and these included; the head teachers and in-charges were skeptical about the need to give in information regarding their institutions financing and management. Some refused to give the data collection team information due to absence of reference letters from leadership either at Local Governments or National level. This challenge was overcome by involving some duty bearers in accompanying the monitoring team.

Service delivery gaps were identified for each sector monitored in the respective districts, CSBAG implores government to consider the necessary recommendations made under each sector. This will reduce on wastage of public finances and also improve on the quality of service delivery.

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## 2 Monitoring Findings

### 2.1 Education Sector

Under the education sector a total of 97 primary schools from 12 districts were monitored and the information provided aided the compilation of this section. Below is table 2 that shows the districts and the number of schools monitored.

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS MONITORED IN EACH DISTRICT**

Sub region	District	Number of Schools	Percentage
Acholi	Abim	4	4.1%
	Pader	2	2.1%
	Agago	6	6.2%
Bukedi	Budaka	12	12.4%
	Kibuku	10	10.3%
Kigezi	Kabale	7	7.2%
	Kanungu	15	15.5%
	Rubanda	5	5.2%
Bunyoro	Kibaale	14	14.4%
	Kakumiro	9	9.3%
Ankole	Bushenyi	5	5.2%
	Sheema	8	8.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: CSBAG compilation

#### 2.1.1 Budget Release, Utilization and Information Display

According to the schools' and other institutions' calendar for 2018 that was released by the MoES on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2017 Ref: ADM/235/269/01, the 2<sup>nd</sup> term for the schools opened on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

##### 2.1.1.1 Late Release of Funds

Head Teachers have for a long time complained that they did not receive the budgeted releases on time despite the announcement by the PS/ST from the MoFPED that funds are released by the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the first month of every quarter. However, this can also be attributed to the delay in the submission of warranties by the district Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) to the Ministry. Table three summarizes statistics relating to receipt of released funds by the schools monitored.

**TABLE 3: STATISTICS FOR THE DATES WHEN FUNDS WERE RECEIVED AND WITHDRAWN**  
**Statistics**

		Date the funds were received	Date the funds were withdrawn
N	Valid	61	55
	Missing	37	43

Mean		16-MAY-2018	01-JUN-2018
Mode		03-MAY-2018	12-JUN-2018
	25	03-MAY-2018	22-MAY-2018
Percentiles	50	19-MAY-2018	31-MAY-2018
	75	08-JUN-2018	19-JUN-2018

Source: CSBAG computations

Findings show that by 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018, 25% (15) of the valid results from the monitored schools (61 schools) had received funds from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). The analysis also shows that most of Schools had received funds by this time and among these are; Kirika and Kadama Primary schools in Kibuku district. The table also indicates that 50% (31 schools) and 75% (46 schools) had received funds by 19<sup>th</sup> May and 8<sup>th</sup> June 2018 respectively; and some of the schools include Core Public school in Lapul SC Pader district, Ncwanga SDA primary school in Kyabasaija in Kakumiro district, Namengo primary school in Budaka district, Ikumba primary school in Hamurwa SC in Rubanda district among others.

To investigate the utilization of funds, analysis was conducted on the time taken to withdraw funds having acknowledged receipt. However, note that withdraw of funds from the accounts depends on the agreement between the signatories on the utilization of funds. On that note, results revealed that 25% (14) schools of the valid results (55 schools)<sup>2</sup> had withdrawn funds by 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018. However, the analysis also shows that most of the schools had withdrawn funds by 12<sup>th</sup> June 2018. These schools include: Laprin PS Lokole SC, Agago district, Burema PS in Kanyantorogo PS in Kanungu district, Kazinga PS in Nyanga SC in Kanungu district and many others.

#### 2.1.1.2 Inadequate Non-Wage Allocation

To study the UPE per capita grant received by the school, research and analysis was done on the Non-wage received by the schools visa V the total enrolment in the schools. According to the guidelines the Per capita UPE grant per school is known to be UGX 10,000.

**TABLE 4: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE NON-WAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED**

#### Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Non-Wage Amount Received	58	749,673	4,425,137	1,931,788.38	937,208.914
Valid N (list wise)	58				

Source: CSBAG computations

However, according to table 4 above, statistics revealed that the least non-wage was UGX 749,673 by Shuuku primary school in Sheema, which has a total enrolment of 245 hence a per capita grant of

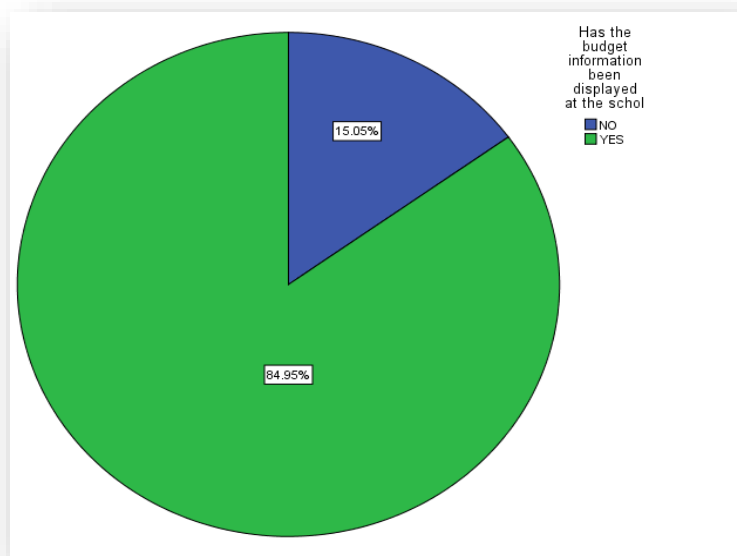
<sup>2</sup>Some respondents that provided the date funds were received did not provide the date funds were withdraw

UGX 3,059.9 in term 2 2018. On the other hand, the school that reported the maximum non-wage of 4,425,137 was Kabolwa primary school in Kibuku with a total enrolment of 1,866 pupils indicating a per capita grant of UGX 2,371 in term 2 2018.

**Recommendation:**

CSBAG recommends that the government increases the allocation to the schools to match the increasingly growing pupil population.

**FIGURE 1: DISPLAY OF BUDGET INFORMATION**



SOURCE: CSBAG COMPUTATIONS

of budget information in the schools; and the analysis showed that out of the schools that were monitored, 84% (81 schools) had their budget information displayed for viewing by the community members in their localities.

Figure 1 above illustrates the rates of compliance by the UPE schools to the requirement to have termly Budgets displayed in visible locations at the schools after receipt of funds. This supports active participation of citizens in monitoring of the utilization of funds that are released to the districts and sub counties. On the other hand, the display of budget information in the schools can be aided by training the SMCs. Training SMCs on the importance of transparency and the role they can play in this can facilitate the display of financial information is crucial in improving display of budget information. Therefore, an analysis on the relationship between training of SMCs and the display of budget information was conducted and below are the findings.

**TABLE 5: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMC TRAINING AND DISPLAY OF BUDGET INFORMATION**

**Has the budget information been displayed at the school \* SMCs are trained Cross tabulation**

Count

	SMCs are trained	Total

2.1.1.3 Improvement in Transparency

The display of budget information is crucial for promoting transparency. Facility users get a chance of knowing how much has been released to the respective service delivery units and how it has been utilized used. This is important in reducing diversion of public funds for personal gains by the responsible duty bearers and in case of inadequate funding, advocacy for increased funding is conducted for purposes of increasing access to and quality of service delivery.

Therefore, CABAG went ahead to investigate whether there was display



		NO	NOTSURE	YES		
Has the budget information been displayed at the school	NO	1	0	4	5	
	YES	2	5	7	14	
		7	19	1	51	78
Total		10	24	1	62	97

Source: CSBAG computations and compilations

A follow up on the training of SMCs in relation with transparency and accountability has an analysis that shows that majority (51 schools) that had their SMCs trained had the budget information displayed while only 7 schools had their SMCs trained but no budget information was reported to be displayed. This simply means that it is vital for the SMCs to undergo training as it helps in the implementation for specific and important requirements at the schools. However, there were 19 schools whose SMCs were not trained but had the budget information displayed

### 2.1.2 Enrolment of Pupils, Teacher to Pupil Ratio, Desk to Pupil Ratio and pupil performance

The performance of pupils is highly affected by the availability of adequate teachers and the total number attended to in the class rooms. Provision of adequate funds in a timely manner should be able to facilitate the appropriate requirements that are needed to aid improvement in performance of the pupils. These can include the teaching material, desks and qualified teachers to mention but a few. Below is a table that shows the total pupil enrolment, the teacher to pupil ratio and the desk to pupil ratio per school monitored.

**TABLE 6: TOTAL PUPIL ENROLMENT, TEACHER PUPIL RATIO AND DESK PUPIL RATIO PER SCHOOL**

No.	SCHOOL	TOTAL PUPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL TEACHERS ENROLLED	TPR	NO. OF DESKS	DPR
1.	AMYEL PS	0	6	N/A	192	N/A
2.	BUCUUHYA PS	532	11	1:48	114	1:5
3.	BUDAKA FHP PS	1681	29	1:58	315	1:5
4.	BUDAKA PS	1299	23	1:56	157	1:8
5.	BUGONGI CENTRAL PS	152	10	1:15	52	1:3
6.	BUGoola PS	852	16	1:53	168	1:5
7.	BUJOGORO PS	548	8	1:69	93	1:6
8.	BUKONDA PS	275	9	1:31	120	1:2
9.	BUKUUMI GIRLS	290	7	1:41	130	1:2
10.	BUNURA PS	463	15	1:31	95	1:5
11.	BURANGA PS	703	14	1:50	110	1:6
12.	BUREMA PS	546	12	1:46	86	1:6
13.	BUSHONYE PS	323	9	1:36	120	1:3
14.	CORE PUBLIC SCHOOL	809	9	1:90	47	1:17

No.	SCHOOL	TOTAL PUPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL TEACHERS ENROLLED	TPR	NO. OF DESKS	DPR
15.	DODOI PS	1670	28	1:60	266	1:6
16.	HAKISHENYI PS	724	11	1:66	93	1:8
17.	IGAYAZA PS	329	9	1:37	60	1:5
18.	IKI-IKI INT PS	1312	17	1:77	215	1:6
19.	IKUMBA PS	578	14	1:41	232	1:2
20.	JAMI PS	991	14	1:71	75	1:13
21.	KABALE PS	210	8	1:26	25	1:8
22.	KABASEKENDE PS	474	9	1:53	108	1:4
23.	KADAMA	1507	30	1:50	280	1:5
24.	KADERUNA PS	1385	16	1:87	144	1:10
25.	KAHARO PS	315	14	1:23	64	1:5
26.	KAKOMO PS	325	10	1:33	126	1:3
27.	KAKUMIRO PUBLIC	2238	7	1:320	153	1:15
28.	KAMONKOLI MIXED PS	1265	22	1:58	283	1:4
29.	KANU PS	1289	18	1:72	50	1:26
30.	KANYAWAWA PS	361	8	1:45	140	1:3
31.	KARUHINDA PS	376	9	1:42	94	1:4
32.	KASAMBYA PARENTS PS	360	8	1:45	125	1:3
33.	KASHESHA PS	531	8	1:66	27	1:20
34.	KASSANA 1 PS	352	9	1:39	124	1:3
35.	KATAKA PS	922	21	1:44	140	1:7
36.	KATOMOR PS	643	6	1:107	128	1:5
37.	KAVULE PS	1033	16	1:65	80	1:13
38.	KAZIKO PS	125	8	1:16	60	1:2
39.	KAZINGA PS	353	9	1:39	78	1:5
40.	KEBULA PS	997	14	1:71	183	1:5
41.	KENKEBU PS	1286	23	1:56	110	1:12
42.	KIBOGO PS	322	8	1:40	98	1:3
43.	KIBUKU PS	816	17	1:48	182	1:4
44.	KIGANDO PS	179	6	1:30	111	1:2
45.	KIGAZA JUNIOR PS	318	8	1:40	130	1:2
46.	KIGIMA PS	563	11	1:51	128	1:4
47.	KIHUMURO PS	704	11	1:64		N/A
48.	KIJONJO PS	230	10	1:23	70	1:3
49.	KIRIKA PS	1020	18	1:57	72	1:14
50.	KIRYOLO PS	1139	16	1:71	169	1:7
51.	KISENGWE PS	896	14	1:64	310	1:3

No.	SCHOOL	TOTAL PUPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL TEACHERS ENROLLED	TPR	NO. OF DESKS	DPR
52.	KISHENYI PS	560	9	1:62	122	1:5
53.	KITABI GIRLS PS	424	17	1:25	180	1:2
54.	KOBOLWA	1866	27	1:69	227	1:8
55.	KYABIGO PS	197	8	1:25	57	1:3
56.	KYAMUKUBIRWA PS	517	8	1:65	94	1:6
57.	KYANYAKATURA PS	676	16	1:42		N/A
58.	KYEBANDO PS	510	7	1:73	174	1:3
59.	KYEKAMBA PS	312	7	1:45	78	1:4
60.	LAPIRIN PS	934	7	1:133	35	1:27
61.	LIRA PALWO PS	1191	17	1:70	276	1:4
62.	LUZIRA PS	886	8	1:111	98	1:9
63.	MASHERUKA MODERN PS	814	19	1:43	183	1:4
64.	MATANDA PS	325	7	1:46	73	1:4
65.	MIKOMBE PS	937	17	1:55	146	1:6
66.	MITUJJU PS	173	8	1:22	85	1:2
67.	MOKOKOCHOMO	1628	27	1:60	275	1:6
68.	MUKO BUTARE PS	423	12	1:35	80	1:5
69.	MURAMBO PS	261	11	1:24	65	1:4
70.	NAMENGO BOYS PS	875	14	1:63	181	1:5
71.	NAMIREMBE MIXED	1650	28	1:59	273	1:6
72.	NCWANGA SDA PS	514	6	1:86	63	1:8
73.	NDORWA PS	243	13	1:19	109	1:2
74.	NTABANGWE PS	417	9	1:46	170	1:2
75.	NYABIREHE PS	333	11	1:30	68	1:5
76.	NYAKASHOZI PS	246	9	1:27	90	1:3
77.	NYAKAYOJO PS	385	7	1:55	15	1:26
78.	NYAKINONI PS	434	11	1:39	102	1:4
79.	NYAMUGURA PS	330	8	1:41	90	1:4
80.	NYAMWENGABIRA PS	402	10	1:40		N/A
81.	NYANDOZO PS	0	8	N/A	115	N/A
82.	NYANZA PS	570	13	1:44	156	1:4
83.	ORWAMUGE PS	989	22	1:45	47	1:21
84.	PAJULE PUBLIC SCHOOL	804	2	1:402	0	N/A
85.	RACKOKO PS	765	15	1:51	73	1:10
86.	ROGOM PS	702	17	1:41	54	1:13
87.	RUHIJA PS	226	6	1:38	81	1:3
88.	RUKARA PS	412	10	1:41	135	1:3

No.	SCHOOL	TOTAL PUPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL TEACHERS ENROLLED	TPR	NO. OF DESKS	DPR
89.	RUNYINYA PS	416	11	1:38	112	1:4
90.	RUTENGA PS	265	6	1:44	110	1:2
91.	RWATUKWIRE PS	493	14	1:35	84	1:6
92.	RWENE PS	783	21	1:37		N/A
93.	SEMUTO PS	311	6	1:52	160	1:2
94.	SHUUKU PS	245	8	1:31	160	1:2
95.	ST. JUDE KITATA PS	133	8	1:17	130	1:1
96.	ST. LWANGA KIKADA PS	536	8	1:67	215	1:2
97.	WOL KICO	616	8	1:77	124	1:5
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63340</b>	<b>1204</b>		11697	

Source: CSBAG Computations and Compilations

The analysis results show ratios that are within the standards; that is, the TPR<sup>3</sup> of 1:50 and the desk to pupil ratio of 1:3. This is the case for schools like Bugoola PS in Iki-Iki SC Budaka district, Semuto PS in Kasambya SC Kakumiro district, Rackoko PS in Morulem SC Abim district and Kibuku PS in Kibuku TC, Kibuku district. Never the less outliers still exist, and these include; Shuuku PS in Shuuku SC in Sheema district with a TPR of 1:31, Ndolwa PS in Southern Division SC in Kabale district with a TPR of 1:19, Luzira PS in Lukole SC Agago district with a TPR of 1:111, Kakumiro Public School in Kakumiro TC in Kakumiro district with a TPR of 1:320 and Pajule Public School in Pajule SC Pader district with a TPR of 1:402; this has only 2 teachers and an enrolment of 804.

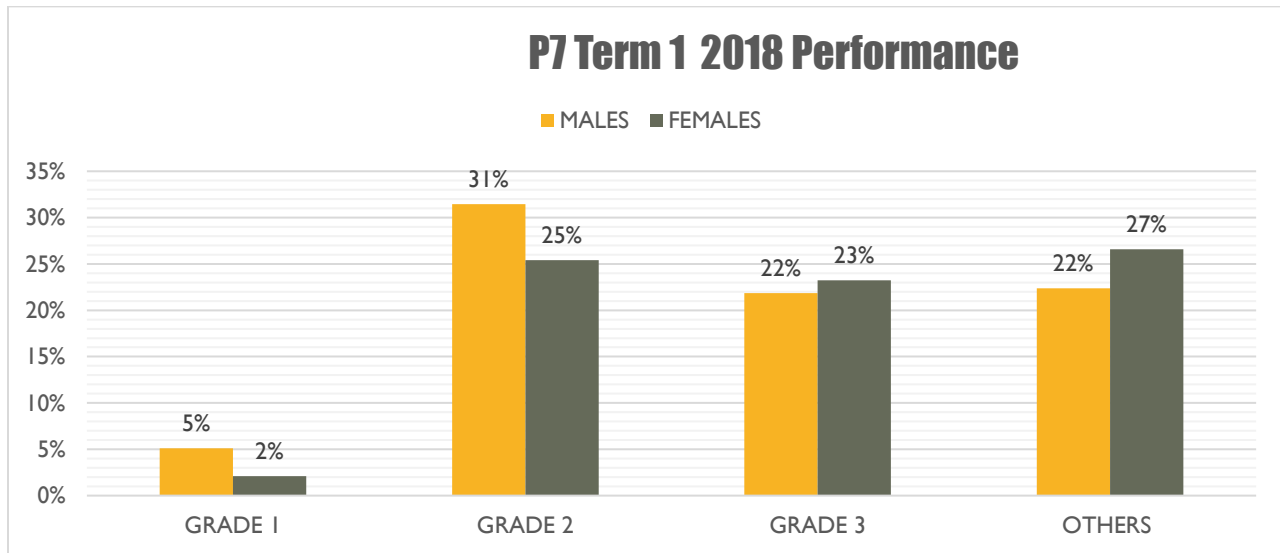
The Desk Pupil Ratio<sup>4</sup> for the schools that there are some that lie within the standard for example Rukara PS in Kanyantorogo SC in Kanungu district, Kyebando PS in Kisengwe SC in Kakumiro district, and outliers like ST. Jude Kitata PS in Matale SC, Kibaale district with a DPR of 1:1 and Lapidini PS in Lukole PS, Agago district with a DPR of 1:27 among others as show in the above table.

Figure 3 shows the performance of the pupils in the previous term, that is term 1 of 2018. Results revealed that pupils that passed the term with grade 1 is still very low at an average of 5% for males and 2% for females in the schools. Most of the candidates are in second grade with more males than females in the category.

<sup>3</sup> Teacher to Pupil ratio-TPR

<sup>4</sup> Desk to Pupil ratio-DPR

**FIGURE 2: PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS IN TERM 1 2018**



Source: CSBAG Computations and compilations

**Recommendation**

1. The government needs to appoint new teachers where there are gaps. This will help match the increasingly growing pupil population and reduce the high TPR. This will in turn improve the performance of pupils in primary 7 as the required attention will be paid to each pupil.
2. Through financial support to the vocational schools under BTVET, the government can facilitate the making of desks that are later taken to the schools. This is equally in turn building life skills for the vocational students.

**2.1.3 Continuous Teacher Absenteeism**

The absenteeism of teachers still remains a challenge to education service delivery. This is because it mainly affects the performance of the pupils through incomplete syllabi yet the same pupils have to compete with the pupils in privately owned schools who have teachers in schools at all times. From all the schools that were monitored, total of 1,204 teachers were reported to be enrolled and 42%, that is 503 teachers present at the schools during the time when the monitoring exercise was conducted. This absenteeism is attributed to the long distances to be travelled to the schools, inadequate salary; hence teachers get involved in other business so as to diversify their income sources among others.

**Recommendations:**

1. The teacher pupil ratio varies according to the district and region. Government should give special focus to those areas by addressing issues of recruitment, retention and motivation. The Ministry should produce a clear plan and strategy on recruitment, motivation and retention.
2. We propose that more teachers, get enrolled to match up the increasing pupil enrolment in the UPE programme as this will reduce the pupil teacher ratio and improve the learning outputs.
3. Teachers that have passed on or transferred to other schools should be replaced as soon as possible so that the staff gap is covered to avoid standstill in service delivery.
4. Teachers in Acting positions should be confirmed or recruitment done so as to avoid ghost teachers on the pay roll

5. There is need to set up teacher's shelters near the schools, clock ins and mandatory production of weekly attendance reports/summaries on the walls so as to control teacher absenteeism.

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#### 2.1.4 Non Prioritization of Special Needs Learners

Special needs learners include pupils who are blind, lame or mentally disabled among others. Generally, these pupils need extra care and attention if they are to succeed in the education path. Monitoring findings revealed that on average a primary school has 8 special needs learners and 1 special need facilities usually a latrine stance. From the schools monitored, Kisengwe PS in Kisengwe SC, Kakumiro district reported the highest number of special need learners (83 pupils) and has 10 special needs facilities.

**TABLE 7: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE SPECIAL NEEDS LEARNERS AND AVAILABLE FACILITIES**  
**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean
Number of special Need learners at the school	78	0	83	630	8.08
Number of special needs facilities at the school	75	0	11	78	1.04
Valid N (list wise)	68				

Source: CSBAG Computations

#### **Recommendations:**

1. The government needs to set up regional special needs schools that can cater for all cases that lie under the special needs category in a particular region. The can even have a boarding section
2. Awareness and sensitization of policy makers on information about the special needs learners, so that they are inclusive in the decisions that are made.

#### 2.1.5 School Supervision

Monitoring and inspections of schools is critical to the performance of the teachers and the pupils as it could highly reduce vices like absenteeism amongst both parties. Q4 FY 2017/18 monitoring shows that the absenteeism is as a result of the long distance from the school to where the teacher resides, the salary that the teacher receives may not be such of a motivation, menstrual cycles for the girl children who cannot afford sanitary towels, redundancy of the parents to monitor their children's where about and lack of food at the schools. However, it is important to note that the absenteeism of the teachers can as well lead to the absenteeism of the pupils.

**TABLE 8: STATISTICS FOR THE DATE FOR THE LAST SCHOOL INSPECTION**  
**Statistics**

The last visit by the Inspector of Schools

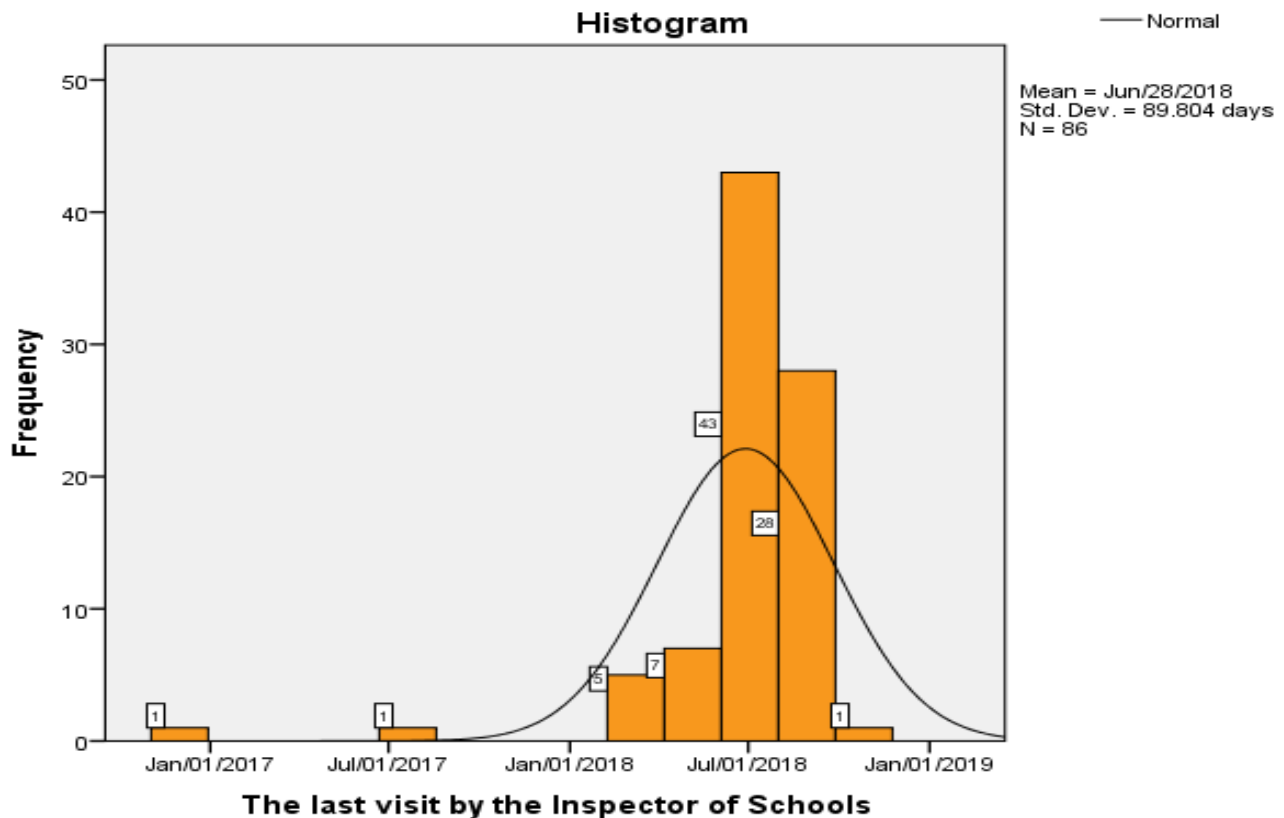
N	Valid	86
	Missing	12
Mean		28-JUN-2018
Mode		25-JUL-2018
Percentiles	25	17-JUN-2018

Source: CSBAG computations and Compilations

Table 8 shows that on average schools were last monitored or inspected on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 depending on the time the monitoring was conducted. The table also shows that by 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018, 50% (43 schools) of the sample where monitoring took place had been inspected. These include Kavule PS in Kirika SC, Kibuku district, Igayaza PS in Matale SC Kibaale district.

However, Hakishenyi PS in Nyamweru SC, Rubanda district was last inspected on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016 and Burema PS in Kanyantorogo SC in Kanungu district that was last inspected on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2018. See Histogram below for the distribution;

**FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE DATE FOR THE LAST INSPECTION**



Source: CSBAG computations

**Recommendations:**

1. CSBAG calls upon parliament to ensure appropriate funds are allocated to monitoring and inspection and protect or ring fence funds as this is a vital component in achieving quality and meaningful education.



2. There is need to increase the facilitation given to the inspectors of schools to monitor the government schools, especially those in the hard to reach areas. This can be in terms of transport say motorbikes or vehicles to ease access due to the condition of the roads.

#### 2.1.6 Functional School Management Committees

According to the analysis results for the functionality of the School Management Committees (SMCs), all schools monitored reported to have functioning SMCs and majority (81 SMCs) hold meetings on a termly basis. However, there are some that meet on a monthly basis.

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**TABLE 9: FUNCTIONALITY OF SMCs AND THEIR MEETING FREQUENCY**

**The school has a School Management Committee \* Meeting Frequency of the SMCs Cross tabulation**

Count

	Meeting Frequency of the SMCs				Total	
		MONTHLY	OTHERS	TERMLY		YEARLY
The school has a School Management Committee NO	1	0	0	0	0	1
YES	0	11	3	81	1	96
Total	1	11	3	81	1	97

*Source: CSBAG computations and Compilations*

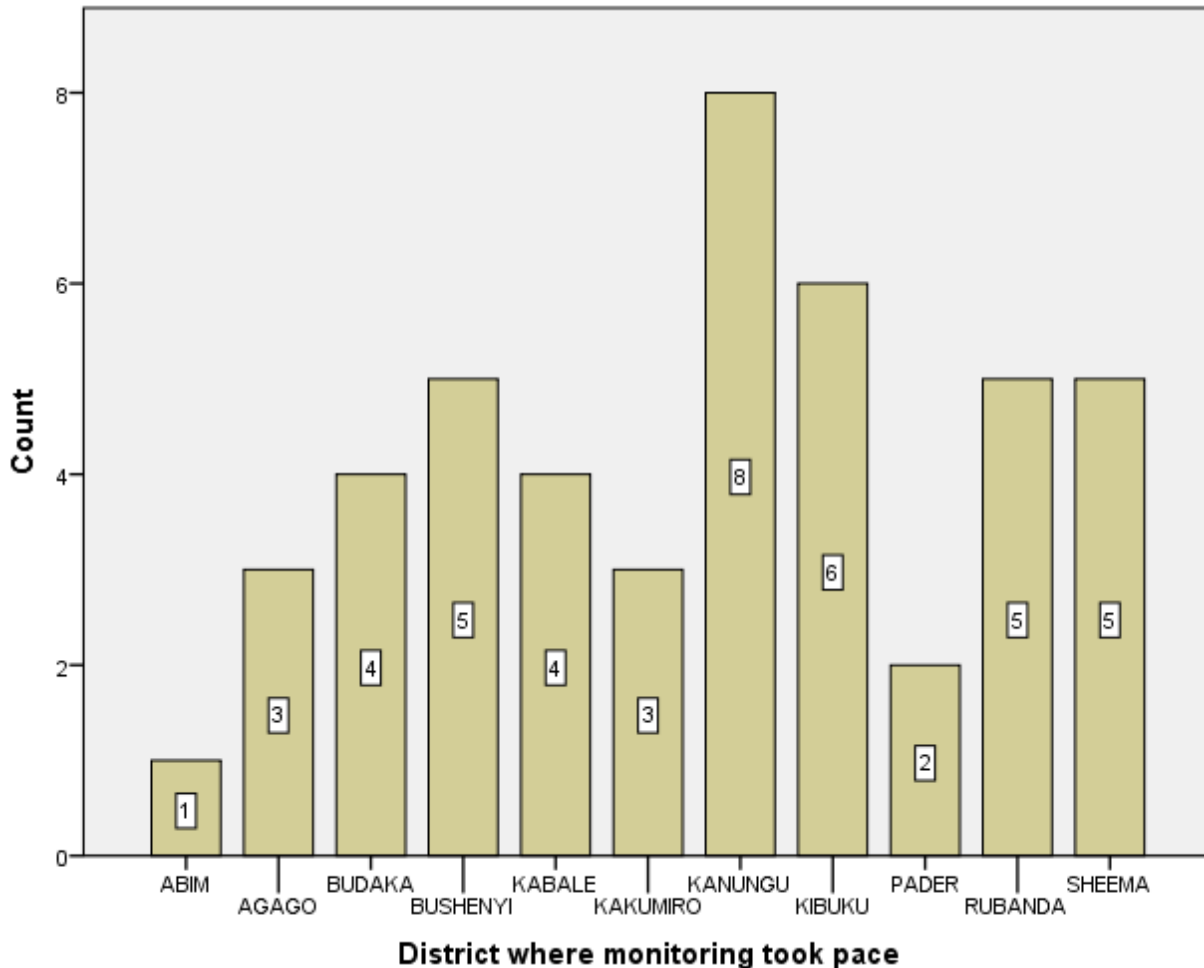
***Recommendation.***

There is need to develop a comprehensive education policy and amendment of the education act 2008 to provide an enabling legal framework within which to support and clearly provide of the roles and responsibilities on how SMC ,BoDs and PTAs can work together.

## 2.2 Health Sector

In the health sector, a total of 50 health facilities were monitored but analysis done on only 46 health centers due to quality assurance measures. This covered HC IIs (43%), HC IIIs (39%), HC IVs (15%) and one hospital (2%). This was done in 11 districts as shown in the graph below.

**FIGURE 4: NUMBER OF HEALTH CENTERS MONITORED BY DISTRICT**



Source: CSBAG computations and compilations

### 2.2.1 Budget Release, Utilization and Information Display

Display of budget information on a quarterly basis is one of the ways to increase citizens' follow up on utilization of resources and activate active participation in the budget process basically the implementation stage. The time line within which money is released is critical to the level of absorption and as such CSBAG tracked the release and utilization of the funds by the Health Units through investigating the time funds were deposited on the accounts and when the funds were released from the accounts with reference from the bank statements. However, this being sensitive information in one way or another, not all the health centers provided the required information on the management of funds hence analysis was done on only those that provided the information.

2.2.1.1 Late Release and Withdraw/Utilization of Funds

Table 10 below shows that most of the HCs that were visited received funds by 29<sup>th</sup> May 2018. On the other hand, 18 schools reported to have withdrawn the funds by 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2018. On the other hand, on average funds were received by 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and withdrawn by 28<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

**TABLE 10: TIME TAKEN TO RELEASE AND WITHDRAW FUNDS**

**Statistics**

		Date the Non-Wage amount was received	Date the Non-Wage amount was withdrawn
N	Valid	11	10
	Missing	35	36
Mean		18-MAY-2018	28-MAY-2018
Mode		29-MAY-2018	05-MAY-2018 <sup>a</sup>
Percentiles	25	02-MAY-2018	08-MAY-2018
	50	29-MAY-2018	02-JUN-2018
	75	29-MAY-2018	11-JUN-2018

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Source: CSBAG compilations and computations

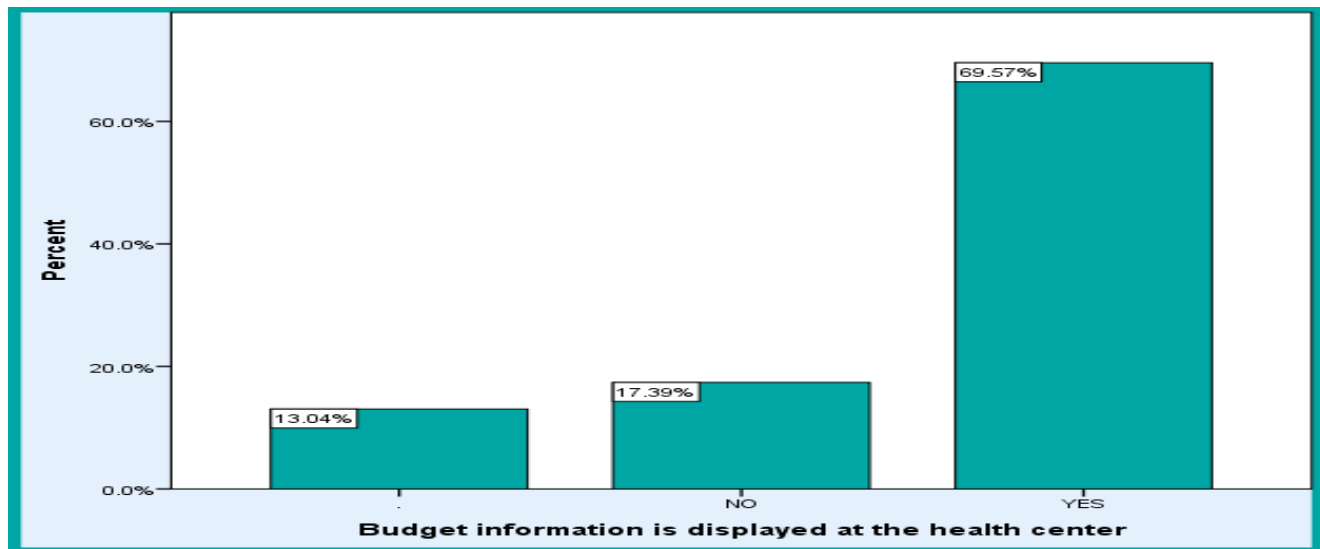
**Recommendation:**

1. To improve timely release of funds, district CFOs should endeavor to finish the warranting process in time.
2. To improve the utilization of funds, Health Unit In charges can try not to withdraw all the funds at once so as to avoid a lot of cash at disposal.

2.2.1.2 Display of Budget Information

Much as display of budget information is one of the necessities of ensuring transparency and accountability in budgeting, 17.39% (8 HCs) were found not have displayed their budget information while 69.57% (32 HCs) had displayed their budget information for public viewing. This shows an improvement in transparency at the facility.

**FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE OF HCs THAT DISPLAY BUDGET INFORMATION**



Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.2.2 Health Centre Performance, Staff Enrolment and Enabling Factors

Table 11 shows the average still deliveries, live deliveries, delivery beds and children immunized per health center grade.

**TABLE 11: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS BY HC GRADE**

Health Center Grade	Number Of Categories	Average Of Live Deliveries	Average Of Still Deliveries	Average Of Delivery Beds	Average Of Children Immunized
HC II	20	23	0	1	164
HC III	18	68	1	1	343
HC IV	7	232	3	5	321
HOSPITAL	1	151	2	4	193
Grand Total	46				

Source: CSBAG Computations

### 2.2.3 Water Sanitation and Health (WASH) Performance

Table 12 shows that majority (80.4%) HCs monitored had functional water points within or nearby and a hand washing facility installed. Averagely each HC has 2 latrine stance for males, 2 latrine stances for females and 1 unisex latrine stance. Never the less, there are still HCs with no latrines for example Muko Butare HC II in Muko SC, Rubanda district.

**TABLE 12: FREQUENCY TABLE SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF A FUNCTIONAL WATER POINT AT THE HC**  
Does the HC have a functional water point within or nearby?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

	NO	9	19.6	19.6	19.6
Valid	YES	37	80.4	80.4	100.0
	Total	46	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computation

**TABLE 13: FREQUENCY TABLE FOR SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF A HAND WASHING FACILITY AT THE HC**  
**Hand washing facility is installed at the HC**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		5	10.9	10.9	10.9
Valid	NO	4	8.7	8.7	19.6
	YES	37	80.4	80.4	100.0
	Total	46	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computation

**TABLE 14: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR LATRINE STANCES AT THE HCS****Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Number of latrine stances for the males	40	0	12	2.10
Number of latrine stances for the females	40	0	8	2.25
Number of latrine stances used by the males and the females	26	0	6	1.50
Valid N (list wise)	22			

Source: CSBAG computation

**Recommendation:**

1. The district health officials should cooperate with the heads of the respective health facilities without latrine stances and plan to put in place these facilities. This will increase on the levels of sanitation and hygiene in these health facilities.

**2.2.4 Health worker absenteeism and Patient to Medical Work Ratio**

Table 15 shows the average OPD<sup>5</sup>, average in patient and average medical workers enrolled per HC grade. Indicated in the table is the average number of medical workers enrolled and the average number of medical workers present at the time of monitoring. The results show that there are still cases of staff absenteeism reported at every health center grade. This was attributed to the long distance travelled to the health centers and the delay in salary payment.

**TABLE 15: AVERAGE PATIENTS ATTENDED TO AND MEDICAL WORKER ABSENTEEISM**

Health Centre Grade	Number of HCs monitored	Average of OPD	Average of IN PATIENT	Average of medical workers enrolled	Average of Medical workers present
HC II	20	1404	12	4	3
HC III	18	2589	72	11	6
HC IV	7	4256	608	28	15
HOSPITAL	1	7122	1156	115	

Source: CSBAG computation

**TABLE 16: HEALTH WORKER TO PATIENT RATIO PER HC GRADE**

Health center grade	Total Patients	Total Health Workers enrolled	Health worker patient ratio
HC II	26,911	82	1:328
HC III	45,165	202	1:224

<sup>5</sup> OPD-Out Patient Department

HC IV	34,053	193	1:176
HOSPITAL	8,278	115	1:72

Source: CSBAG computation

**Recommendation:**

1. Health facilities with staff gaps should liaise the relevant authorities and fill the staff gaps to reduce on the patient to health worker ratio.
2. To address the challenge of health workers travelling long distances to Health Facilities, there is need to construct staff houses at the Health Facilities and encourage the health workers to stay in the houses.

**2.2.5 Functional Health Unit Management Committees**

Among the HCs that were monitored, the HUMCs are active and functional. Majority (91.3%) of these meet on a quarterly basis as shown in the table below. However, Keduna HC II in Kaderuna SC, Budaka district reported not to have a HUMC.

**TABLE 17: FREQUENCY WITHIN WHICH HUMCS HOLD MEETINGS.**

**The Health center has Health Unit Management Committee (HUMC) \* Frequency within which the HUMC holds meetings Cross tabulation**

Count

		Frequency within which the HUMC holds meetings			Total
			MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	
The Health center has Health Unit Management Committee (HUMC)	NO	1	0	0	1
	YES	0	3	42	45
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: CSBAG computations

**Recommendations:**

Further Sensitization of the HUMCs and the citizens on their role is still required to have them perform well for improved quality in service delivery.

**2.2.6 Inspection and Supervision**

Monitoring results on inspection show that most of the HCs that were monitored had been inspected in April 2018. However by August 2018, 75% of 38 health centers that is; 29 HCs had been monitored. See the table below.

**TABLE 18: LAST SCHOOL INSPECTION DATE STATISTICS**  
**Statistics**

Date the last inspection was done

N	Valid	38
---	-------	----



	Missing	8
Mean		15-JUL-2018
Mode		10-APR-2018 <sup>a</sup>
	25	24-JUN-2018
Percentiles	50	23-JUL-2018
	75	08-AUG-2018

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

*Source: CSBAG computations*

The frequency table 19 below also shows that appraisal of medical workers, from the HCs that were monitored was mostly done in June 2018 and by 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2018, 75% of 32 HCs, that is; 24 HCs had done appraisals of the medical workers

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**TABLE 19: DATE FOR THE LAST APPRAISAL OF MEDICAL STAFF  
Statistics**

Last date for the appraisal

N	Valid	32
	Missing	14
Mean		JUN 2018
Mode		JUN 2018
Percentiles	25	JUN 2018
	50	JUN 2018
	75	JUL 2018

Source: CSBAG computations

2.2.7 Delivery of Medical Consignments by National Medical Stores

Investigations on the delivery of consignments by National Medical Stores (NMS) revealed that 82% of the health centers monitored reported to have received the drugs. However, these drugs are reported to run out within a short period of time. See the table below;

**TABLE 20: WHETHER HC RECEIVED DRUGS FROM NMS**

**HC received a medical consignment from NMS**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.2	2.2	2.2
	NO	7	15.2	15.2	17.4
	YES	38	82.6	82.6	100.0
	Total	46	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

**Recommendation**

1. We reiterate that NMS and MOH should ensure that drugs are supplied to all health facilities in accordance to the needs of the people as opposed to the push system.

### 2.3 Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector remains critical to Uganda's economy, in that it employs approximately 69% (Uganda Investment Authority) <sup>6</sup>of the population, 45.2% of whom are women, and 54.8% are men, mostly residing in the rural areas.<sup>7</sup> Better still; the agricultural sector is the biggest earner of export revenues with a contribution of up to 26% of GDP<sup>8</sup>. Under this sector a total of 22 field visits were conducted during Q4 FY 2017/18 monitoring exercise, covering 10 districts as indicated in the table below. These were done at the production and marketing offices at the sub counties.

**TABLE 21: DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF SUB COUNTIES MONITORED FOR AGRICULTURE**

	Number of sub counties where monitoring took place
BUDAKA	2
BUSHENYI	3
KABALE	2
KAKUMIRO	2
District where monitoring took place	KANUNGU
	3
	KIBAALE
	1
	KIBALE
	1
	KIBUKU
	4
	RUBANDA
	3
	SHEEMA
	1

Source: CSBAG computations

#### 2.3.1 Availability of Extension Workers

Investigations on whether the sub county has a substantive extension worker revealed that majority do have one. This stands at 86.4% (19) and Only 2 sub counties reported not to have extension workers; that is, Ruhija SC in Rubanda district and Kakumiro TC in Kakumiro district.

**TABLE 22: PRESENCE OF A SUBSTANTIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKER**  
Availability of a substantive agricultural extension worker

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4.5	4.5	4.5
	NO	2	9.1	13.6
	YES	19	86.4	100.0
	Total	22	100.0	100.0

Source: CSBAG computations

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/priority-sectors/agriculture-agribusiness/>

<sup>7</sup> The National Development Plan II

<sup>8</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Statistical Abstract

## Recommendation

1. Sub counties without extension workers should liaise with the relevant offices to have this gap filled for purposes of having quality agriculture service delivery.

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### 2.3.2 Field Visited For Farmer Support

On average, 28 field visits for farmer support are conducted in a quarter according to the table 23. However the sub county which recorded the minimum visits was Ruhija SC in Rubanda district while Budaka TC in Budaka district recorded the highest number of field visits as shown in the table 23 below.

**TABLE 23: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE NUMBER OF FIELD VISITS CONDUCTED FOR FARMER SUPPORT**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of field visits for farmer support conducted during the quarter	21	1	100	27.90	24.472
Valid N (list wise)	21				

Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.3.3 Advisory Demonstrations Workshops

On average 7 advisory workshops are conducted per sub county, involving an average of 75 male farmers and 82 female farmers. However, Kakumiro TC in Kakumiro district and Ruhija SC in Rubanda district reported that no advisory demonstration workshops conducted in the quarter. On the other hand, Bumbaire SC in Bushenyi district recorded the highest number of advisory demonstration workshops conducted. However, the analysis also shows that these workshops tend to bring together more male workers than the females despite more females being engaged in production. This shows that the meetings are not gender sensitive and as such majority women are excluded.

**TABLE 24: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR DEMONSTRATION WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Any advisory demonstration workshops or meetings conducted by the extension worker during the quarter	22	0	22	7.00
Number of male farmers met during the meeting	19	3	500	75.63
Number of female farmers met during the meeting	19	0	315	82.63
Valid N (list wise)	19			

Source: CSBAG computations

Recommendation

1. Responsible officers should mobilize more female participants to attend the demonstration workshops to have an all-inclusive process.

#### 2.3.4 Extension of Advisory Workshops

The descriptive table 25 shows that on average 19 advisory services are extended to individual farmers, benefiting an average of 37 male farmers and 42 female farmers every quarter. The table also shows that from the sample, slightly more females get access to the advisory services than the males. On the other hand, Nyakinoni SC in Kanungu district reported the highest number of advisory services while Kisengwe SC in Kakumiro district reported the lowest number of advisory services conducted in the quarter which benefited 10 males and 8 females.

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**TABLE 25: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE EXTENSION OF ADVISORY WORKSHOPS****Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Any advisory services extended to individual farmers	21	1	150	19.62	33.178
Number of male farmers visited during the quarter	15	1	250	37.47	61.764
Number of female farmers visited during the quarter	13	2	260	42.62	72.355
Valid N (list wise)	13				

Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.3.5 Agricultural Inputs from OWC

Majority of the Production officers 81% (18 respondents) confirmed to have received inputs from OWC which include coffee seedlings, maize and bean seeds, cattle and many others. See the table below for reference

**TABLE 26: SUB COUNTIES THAT RECEIVED INPUTS FROM OWC**  
**Has the SC received any inputs from OWC**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid NO	1	4.5	4.5	4.5
Valid YES	3	13.6	13.6	18.2
Valid Total	18	81.8	81.8	100.0
Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

However, on average 47 and 40 males and females respectively receive the inputs

**TABLE 27: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FARMERS WHO RECEIVED OUTPUTS BY GENDER**  
**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Number of male farmers given the OWC inputs	16	1	115	47.88
Number of female farmers given the OWC inputs	14	0	122	40.36
Valid N (list wise)	14			

Source: CSBAG computations

**Recommendation:**

1. There is need for more structured advisory services to empower the farmers in utilizing the various agricultural inputs obtained from Operation wealth creation program
2. Government should expedite the idea of zoning to have the relevant agriculture materials delivered to the right target farmer population.

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#### 2.4 Water, Sanitation and Environment Sector

For better and improved health or hygiene of the citizens, Water, sanitation and environment related services should be taken as priority. These were investigated in terms of functional safe water points, availability of water, sanitation and environment related priority areas and also the demarcated and protection wetland areas. For this section, a sample of 25 respondents was referred to for analysis. The table 28 below shows how many water offices were monitored for each district.

**TABLE 28: DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF SUB COUNTIES MONITORED FOR THE WATER, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR**

	Number of Water Offices Visited
BUDAKA	4
BUSHENYI	2
KABALE	4
KAKUMIRO	1
District where monitoring took place	KANUNGU
	4
	KIBAALE
	3
	KIBUKU
	2
	PADER
	2
	RUBANDA
	3

Source: CSBAG Compilations

#### 2.4.1 Sector Priority Areas

Under this section analysis revealed that 88.5% (23) respondents reported to have water, sanitation and environment priority areas for the current financial year (2018/19).

**TABLE 29: SUB COUNTIES THAT HAVE SECTOR RELATED SERVICE PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE CURRENT FY**

**Availability of Water, Sanitation and Environment related services priority areas for the current FY**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
NO	3	12.0	12.0	12.0
Valid YES	22	88.0	88.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

#### 2.4.2 Budget/Financial Information Display and Transparency

Matters concerning transparency are investigated through the display of public notices with financial information. According to the table below; findings show that more than half (64%) of the respondents; 16 sub counties reported display of public notices with financial information. Amongst

these were in Lapul SC in Pader, Kaderuna SC in Budaka, Kamuganguzi in Kabale and Bumaire SC in Bushenyi district.

On the other hand, sub counties that reported no display of public notices with no financial information include; Kirika SC in Kibuku and Kamonkoli SC in Budaka among others.

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**TABLE 30: DISPLAY OF SECTOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Any public notices displayed with financial information**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Valid NO	8	32.0	32.0	36.0
YES	16	64.0	64.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.4.3 Functional Safe Water Points

Investigations on whether there are safe and functional water points in the sub counties revealed that 14 sub counties had functional safe water point sources constructed while only one reported to have a nonfunctional safe water point. This is in Kibuku TC in Kibuku district. On the other hand, 5 sub counties reported not to have rural safe water points.

**TABLE 31: AVAILABILITY OF FUNCTIONAL RURAL SAFE WATER POINT SOURCES**

**Availability of rural safe water point sources constructed \* Are the available water sources functional Cross tabulation**

Count

	Are the available water sources functional			Total
		NO	YES	
Availability of rural safe water point sources constructed NO	0	5	0	5
YES	5	1	14	20
Total	5	6	14	25

Source: CSBAG computations

### Recommendation

1. Community leaders in communities without access to clean and safe water point sources should liaise with the relevant offices to acquire the safe and clean water points. This will reduce on the likelihood of occurrence of waterborne diseases like diarrhea, cholera among others.

### 2.4.4 Functional Water User Committees

Water User Committees are responsible for mainly the maintenance of the available water sources in the sub counties. However, there is need to train these members on their roles and how to execute them. On investigation of the functionality of water user committees, results revealed that 13 respondents or water points in the different sub counties monitored, mentioned that their water point sources had trained water user committees. However, 3 of the sub counties monitored, had water point use committees that were not trained.

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**TABLE 32: TRAINED AND FUNCTIONAL WATER USER COMMITTEES**

**Do rural water point sources have user committees? \* Are the Water User Committees Trained Cross tabulation**

Count

		Are the Water User Committees Trained			Total
			NO	YES	
Do rural water point sources have user committees?	NO	1	0	0	1
	YES	1	1	0	2
		6	3	13	22
Total		8	4	13	25

Source: CSBAG computations

**2.4.5 Demarcated and Protected Wetlands**

Much as the demarcation and protection of the wetlands may be the responsibility of the Local Government, the sub county also plays a role in this. As indicated in the table 33 below, 50% of the 26 sub counties where monitoring was conducted mentioned to have demarcated and protected wetlands. These include among others; Kirika SC in Kibuku, Kamonkoli SC in Budaka district, Bumbaire SC in Bushenyi district and Kitumba SC in Kabale district.

**TABLE 33: SUB COUNTIES WITH DEMARCATED AND PROTECTED WETLANDS**  
**Any wetlands demarcated and protected**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	NO	1	3.8	3.8	3.8
	YES	12	46.2	46.2	50.0
	YES	13	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

**Recommendation:**

1. There should be sensitization of the communities about the importance of protecting wetlands in the sub counties. This can be done by the trained water user committees. Through this, community members can be encouraged to have a feeling of ownership of the water sources so that they don't assume the person who constructed them is the one to maintain them.

## 2.5 Social Development Sector

Under the Social and Development sector, monitoring was conducted 9 districts and 32 sub counties as indicted in the table 34 below;

**TABLE 34: DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF SUB COUNTIES MONITORED FOR THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

	Number of sub counties where Monitoring was conducted	
The district where monitoring took place	ABIM	1
	BUDAKA	4
	BUSHENYI	4
	KABALE	5
	KAKUMIRO	2
	KANUNGU	4
	KIBALE	4
	KIBUKU	2
	RUBANDA	6

Source: CSBAG compilations

### 2.5.1 Functionality of the Women Empowerment Program

Analysis for the Q4 FY 2017/18 monitoring exercise revealed that there are functional Women Empowerment Programs. This is because respondents from the 32 sub counties where monitoring for this sector took place all reported to have functional Women Empowerment Programs as indicated in the table below.

**TABLE 35: NUMBER OF SUB COUNTIES WITH FUNCTIONAL WEPs  
Women Empowerment/Entrepreneurship programs functional**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YES	32	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSBAG computations

Further analysis showed that on average 4 Women groups are supported under the Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP). The sub county that reported the maximum number of women groups supported is Muko SC in Rubanda district while the sub county that recorded the least is Nyamarwa SC in Kibaale district. See the table below;

**TABLE 36: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE UWEP  
Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
--	---	---------	---------	------	----------------

Number of women supported under UWEP	25	1	16	4.28	2.979
Valid N (list wise)	25				

Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.5.2 Functionality of the Youth Livelihood Program

From table 37 Under the Youth Livelihood (YLP) program, 6.1% of the 33 respondents reported not to have functional YLPs in their sub counties and some of them include Nyakwae SC in Abim, and Rutenga SC in Kanungu district. On the other hand, 90.9% of the 33 respondents reported to have functional Youth Livelihood Program and these were mentioned in sub counties that include; Buhara SC in Kabale, Ruhija SC in Rubanda, Kaderuna SC in Budaka and Nyanga SC in Kanungu to mention but a few.

**TABLE 37: NUMBER OF SUB COUNTIES WITH FUNCTIONAL YLP**  
**Youth Livelihood Program Functional**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Valid NO	2	6.1	6.1	9.1
YES	30	90.9	90.9	100.0
Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Source: CSBAG computations

Further analysis showed that on average 48 youths are supported under the YLP program in Kirika SC in Kibuku district recording the highest.

**TABLE 38: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF YOUTH BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE YLP**  
**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of Youths supported under YLP	25	4	150	48.16	35.725
Valid N (list wise)	25				

Source: CSBAG computations

### 2.5.3 Adult Education, Community Groups and Domestic Violence

Through the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) project, education for adults is conducted to at least enable them read and write. Analysis on the same showed that on average 16 males and 36 females are trained under adult education, 6 community groups are formed and trained and 5 domestic violence cases are reported. Examples of the domestic violence cases that occur include, child torture, rape, defilement and fighting amongst married couples. Bumbaire SC in Bushenyi district, reported to have the most (20) domestic violence cases reported. See table below.

**TABLE 39: DESCRIPTIVE STATS FOR ADULT EDUCATION BENEFICIARIES, COMMUNITY GROUPS FORMED AND TRAINED AND THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES HANDLED**

**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of Males Trained under FAL	14	0	105	16.57	35.873
Number of females trained under FAL	14	0	234	36.57	67.077
Number of community groups formed and trained	17	0	20	6.35	6.373
Domestic Violence and Children cases handled and settled	11	0	20	5.73	6.620
Valid N (list wise)	6				

Source: CSBAG computations



***Recommendations***

1. MoGLSD should review the YLP group size to a minimum of 5 members as this is easier to manage and follow up in case of mismanagement of funds
2. The GoU through MoGLSD should strengthen systems and structures to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

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### 3 Conclusion

Monitoring results have revealed that there is an improvement in the performance of government facilities at the local government level. However, there are still gaps that exist there in and therefore there is still to be done so as to achieve better results. On the other hand, there is still need to make it risky for institutions to deny the public access to budget release information. Sanctions should be imposed to responsible officers that do not follow the guidance that is provided by the PSST in as regards to handling public resources. CSBAG together with its partners will continue taking part in this vigorous exercise so that there is proper accountability of government funds, increasing transparency and budgets that dignify humanity.

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#### 4 Annex

##### *ANNEX 1: Pupil enrolment, Teacher enrolment and the TPR per district*

DISTRICT	MALES ENROLLED	FEMALES ENROLLED	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUIPILS	MALE TRS. ENROLLED	FEMALE TRS. ENROLLED	TOTAL TEACHERS	TP R
ABIM	1873	1872	3745	48	24	72	1:5 2
AGAGO	2077	2193	4270	42	10	52	1:8 2
BUDAKA	7358	6658	14016	103	119	222	1:6 3
BUSHENYI	954	951	1905	28	34	62	1:3 1
KABALE	1487	1675	3162	49	44	93	1:3 4
KAKUMIRO	4180	2364	6544	41	38	79	1:8 3
KANUNGU	2900	3039	5939	84	56	140	1:4 2
KIBAALE	2688	2369	5057	75	43	118	1:4 3
KIBUKU	6329	6356	12685	129	95	224	1:5 7
PADER	791	822	1613	8	3	11	1:1 47
RUBANDA	1056	1156	2212	33	21	54	1:4 1
SHEEMA	1364	1369	2733	34	50	84	1:3 3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33057</b>	<b>30824</b>	<b>63881</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1211</b>	

##### *ANNEX 2: Descriptive statistics for the performance of schools sampled*

###### **Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of males that passed with Grade 1	90	0	15	1.19	2.596

Number of females that passed with Grade 1	89	0	7	.48	1.149
Number of males that passed with Grade 2	93	0	50	7.08	9.119
Number of females that passed with Grade 2	91	0	25	5.74	6.913
Number of males that passed with Grade 3	90	0	21	5.08	4.816
Number of females that passed with Grade 3	90	0	36	5.30	5.689
Number of males that were in other grades	74	0	42	6.32	7.238
Number of females that passed with other grades	73	0	38	7.48	8.037
Valid N (list wise)	67				

**ANNEX 3: Term II 2018 UPE Per capita grant**

	SCHOOL	NON-WAGE RECEIVED	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TERM II 2018 UPE PER CAPITA GRANT
1	AMYEL PS	2,849,295		N/A
2	BUCUUHYA PS	1,630,000	532	3,064
3	BUGONGI CENTRAL PS	1,044,589	152	6,872
4	BUJOGORO PS	1,646,312	548	3,004
5	BUREMA PS	1,627,285	546	2,980
6	BUSHONYE PS	1,061,237	323	3,286
7	CORE PUBLIC SCHOOL	2,623,374	809	3,243
8	DODOI PS	4,325,246	1,670	2,590
9	IGAYAZA PS	1,480,000	329	4,498
10	IKUMBA PS	1,586,853	578	2,745
11	JAMI PS	2,435,344	991	2,457

	SCHOOL	NON-WAGE RECEIVED	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TERM II 2018 UPE PER CAPITA GRANT
12	KABALE PS	1,025,562	210	4,884
13	KABASEKENDE PS	1,350,000	474	2,848
14	KADAMA	4,118,329	1,507	2,733
15	KANU PS	3,000,000	1,289	2,327
16	KANYAWAWA PS	1,463,179	361	4,053
17	KASAMBYA PARENTS PS	1,160,000	360	3,222
18	KASSANA 1 PS	1,263,397	352	3,589
19	KATAKA PS	2,534,345	922	2,749
20	KATOMOR PS	2,100,000	643	3,266
21	KAVULE PS	2,907,747	1,033	2,815
22	KAZIKO PS	975,616	125	7,805
23	KAZINGA PS	1,111,183	353	3,148
24	KENKEBU PS	2,836,396	1,286	2,206
25	KIBOGO PS	1,272,911	322	3,953
26	KIBUKU PS	2,210,889	816	2,709
27	KIGAZA JUNIOR PS	1,280,046	318	4,025
28	KIHUMURO PS	2,000,687	704	2,842
29	KIRIKA PS	3,012,394	1,020	2,953
30	KISENGWE PS	2,552,465	896	2,849

	SCHOOL	NON-WAGE RECEIVED	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TERM II 2018 UPE PER CAPITA GRANT
31	KITABI GIRLS PS	1,384,693	424	3,266
32	KOBOLWA	4,425,137	1,866	2,371
33	KYABIGO PS	956,589	197	4,856
34	KYAMUKUBIRWA PS	1,020,805	517	1,974
35	KYEKAMBA PS	1,000,000	312	3,205
36	LAPIRIN PS	1,397,492	934	1,496
37	LIRA PALWO PS	2,983,854	1,191	2,505
38	LUZIRA PS	2,263,962	886	2,555
39	MASHERUKA MODERN PS	2,531,060	814	3,109
40	MATANDA PS	942,319	325	2,899
41	MITUJJU PS	1,420,000	173	8,208
42	MOKOKOCHOMO	4,341,894	1,628	2,667
43	NAMENGO BOYS PS	2,233,195	875	2,552
44	NCWANGA SDA PS	2,048,254	514	3,985
45	NTABANGWE PS	1,196,803	417	2,870
46	NYABIREHE PS	1,180,155	333	3,544
47	NYAKAYOJO PS	968,481	385	2,516
48	NYAMWENGABIRA PS	1,163,506	402	2,894
49	ORWAMUGE PS	2,700,000	989	2,730

	SCHOOL	NON-WAGE RECEIVED	TOTAL ENROLMENT	TERM II 2018 UPE PER CAPITA GRANT
50	RACKOKO PS	2,436,397	765	3,185
51	ROGOM PS	1,950,000	702	2,778
52	RUNYINYA PS	1,040,200	416	2,500
53	RWATUKWIRE PS	1,757,640	493	3,565
54	RWENE PS	2,440,000	783	3,116
55	SHUUKU PS	749,673	245	3,060
56	ST. JUDE KITATA PS	866,212	133	6,513
57	ST. LWANGA KIKADA PS	1,475,071	536	2,752
58	WOL KICO	2,685,653	616	4,360

**ANNEX 3: Pupil Stance Ratio per school**

NO.	SCHOOL	PUIPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL LATRINE STANCES	PSR
1.	AMYEL PS	0	8	N/A
2.	BUCUUHYA PS	532	8	1:67
3.	BUDAKA FHP PS	1681	25	1:67
4.	BUDAKA PS	1299	18	1:72
5.	BUGONGI CENTRAL PS	152	9	1:17
6.	BUGoola PS	852	29	1:29
7.	BUJOGORO PS	548	9	1:61
8.	BUKONDA PS	275	0	N/A
9.	BUKUUMI GIRLS	290	8	1:36
10.	BUNURA PS	463	10	1:46
11.	BURANGA PS	703	10	1:70
12.	BUREMA PS	546	20	1:27
13.	BUSHONYE PS	323	4	1:81
14.	CORE PUBLIC SCHOOL	809	15	1:54
15.	DODOI PS	1670	10	1:167

NO.	SCHOOL	PUIPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL LATRINE STANCES	PSR
16.	HAKISHENYI PS	724	14	1:52
17.	IGAYAZA PS	329	10	1:33
18.	IKI-IKI INT PS	1312	11	1:119
19.	IKUMBA PS	578	12	1:48
20.	JAMI PS	991	20	1:50
21.	KABALE PS	210	6	1:35
22.	KABASEKENDE PS	474	10	1:47
23.	KADAMA	1507	15	1:100
24.	KADERUNA PS	1385	10	1:139
25.	KAHARO PS	315	14	1:23
26.	KAKOMO PS	325	2	1:163
27.	KAKUMIRO PUBLIC	2238	24	1:93
28.	KAMONKOLI MIXED PS	1265	20	1:63
29.	KANU PS	1289	10	1:129
30.	KANYAWAWA PS	361	12	1:30
31.	KARUHINDA PS	376	14	1:27
32.	KASAMBYA PARENTS PS	360	10	1:36
33.	KASHESHA PS	531	5	1:106
34.	KASSANA 1 PS	352	20	1:18
35.	KATAKA PS	922	18	1:51
36.	KATOMOR PS	643	9	1:71
37.	KAVULE PS	1033	10	1:103
38.	KAZIKO PS	125	7	1:18
39.	KAZINGA PS	353	8	1:44
40.	KEBULA PS	997	15	1:66
41.	KENKEBU PS	1286	10	1:129
42.	KIBOGO PS	322	13	1:25
43.	KIBUKU PS	816	15	1:54
44.	KIGANDO PS	179	8	1:22
45.	KIGAZA JUNIOR PS	318	13	1:24
46.	KIGIMA PS	563	13	1:43
47.	KIHUMURO PS	704	11	1:64
48.	KIJONJO PS	230	8	1:29
49.	KIRIKA PS	1020	24	1:43
50.	KIRYOLO PS	1139	11	1:104
51.	KISENGWE PS	896	13	1:69
52.	KISHENYI PS	560	10	1:56



NO.	SCHOOL	PUIPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL LATRINE STANCES	PSR
53.	KITABI GIRLS PS	424	24	1:18
54.	KOBOLWA	1866	10	1:187
55.	KYABIGO PS	197	9	1:22
56.	KYAMUKUBIRWA PS	517	9	1:57
57.	KYANYAKATURA PS	676	4	1:169
58.	KYEBANDO PS	510	14	1:36
59.	KYEKAMBA PS	312	10	1:31
60.	LAPIRIN PS	934	10	1:93
61.	LIRA PALWO PS	1191	10	1:119
62.	LUZIRA PS	886	3	1:295
63.	MASHERUKA MODERN PS	814	24	1:34
64.	MATANDA PS	325	25	1:13
65.	MIKOMBE PS	937	10	1:94
66.	MITUJJU PS	173	19	1:9
67.	MOKOKOCHOMO	1628	24	1:68
68.	MUKO BUTARE PS	423	9	1:47
69.	MURAMBO PS	261	11	1:24
70.	NAMENGO BOYS PS	875	17	1:51
71.	NAMIREMBE MIXED	1650	19	1:87
72.	NCWANGA SDA PS	514	6	1:86
73.	NDORWA PS	243	13	1:19
74.	NTABANGWE PS	417	7	1:60
75.	NYABIREHE PS	333	6	1:56
76.	NYAKASHOZI PS	246	2	1:123
77.	NYAKAYOJO PS	385	6	1:64
78.	NYAKINONI PS	434	10	1:43
79.	NYAMUGURA PS	330	8	1:41
80.	NYAMWENGABIRA PS	402	2	1:201
81.	NYANDOZO PS	0	10	N/A
82.	NYANZA PS	570	25	1:23
83.	ORWAMUGE PS	989	14	1:71
84.	PAJULE PUBLIC SCHOOL	804	9	1:89
85.	RACKOKO PS	765	0	N/A
86.	ROGOM PS	702	8	1:88
87.	RUHIJA PS	226	10	1:23
88.	RUKARA PS	412	10	1:41
89.	RUNYINYA PS	416	20	1:21

NO.	SCHOOL	PUIPIL ENROLMENT	TOTAL LATRINE STANCES	PSR
90.	RUTENGA PS	265	10	1:27
91.	RWATUKWIRE PS	493	15	1:33
92.	RWENE PS	783	30	1:26
93.	SEMUTO PS	311	7	1:44
94.	SHUUKU PS	245	5	1:49
95.	ST. JUDE KITATA PS	133	8	1:17
96.	ST. LWANGA KIKADA PS	536	16	1:34
97.	WOL KICO	616	11	1:56

**ANNEX 4: Health Center display of budget information**

Has Budget Information been displayed at the Health Center?			
Health Center Grade	NO	YES	Total
HC II	5	10	15
HC III	2	15	17
HC IV	1	6	7
HOSPITAL		1	1
Grand Total	8	32	40

**ANNEX 5: Health Center II Health Worker to Patient Ratio**

DISTRICT	HEALTH CENTER	TOTAL PATIENTS	TOTAL MEDS	HEALTH WORKER TO PATIENT RATIO
KANUNGU	KIHEMBE	668	3	1:223
KANUNGU	BUGIRI	747	6	1:125
KANUNGU	NYAKINONI	1,216	5	1:243
AGAGO	TOROMA	587	2	1:294
AGAGO	ACURU	580	3	1:193
AGAGO	ODOKOMIT	6,301	3	1:2,100
BUSHENYI	KASHOE	1,200	2	1:600
BUDAKA	KEBULA	1,442		N/A
BUSHENYI	SWAZI	568	4	1:142
BUSHENYI	NUMBA	689	2	1:345
BUDAKA	KAMONKOLI	2,518	9	1:280
KABALE	RWENE	1,360	3	1:453
KABALE	KICUMBI	-	3	-
SHEEMA	MABALE	1,223	5	1:245
SHEEMA	RUKUNDO	1,500	9	1:167

SHEEMA	KASAANA WEST	1,207	3	1:402
KIBUKU	KENKEBU	1,794	5	1:359
KIBUKU	DODOI	827	7	1:118
RUBANDA	NANGARA	984	3	1:328
RUBANDA	MUKO BUTARE	1,500	5	1:300

**ANNEX 6: Health Center III Health Worker to Patient Ratio**

DISTRICT	HEALTH CENTER	TOTAL PATIENTS	TOTAL MEDS	HEALTH WORKER PATIENT RATIO
KANUNGU	RUTENGA	2,459	9	1:273
KANUNGU	NYAMIRAMA	2,570	9	1:286
KANUNGU	MATANDA	2,906	9	1:323
KANUNGU	NYAMAGABIRA TC	1,349	11	1:123
ABIM	ORWAMUGE	4,268	17	1:251
KAKUMIRO	KYABASAIJA	2,203	8	1:275
KAKUMIRO	KASAMBYA	1,507	7	1:215
BUSHENYI	RYEISHE	4,677	11	1:425
BUDAKA	IKI-IKI	1,685	10	1:169
KABALE	KAHARO	-	11	-
SHEEMA	KGARAMA	3,070	16	1:192
KIBUKU	TIRINYI	3,057	15	1:204
KIBUKU	KADAMA	2,593	14	1:185
KIBUKU	KIRIKA	1,300	14	1:93
RUBANDA	RUHIJA	3,649	10	1:365
RUBANDA	BUBARE	3,096	16	1:194
PADER	LAPUL	2,765	12	1:230
PADER	PAILA	2,011	3	1:670

**ANNEX 7: Health Center IV Health Worker to Patient Ratio**

DISTRICT	HEALTH CENTER	TOTAL PATIENTS	TOTAL MEDS	HEALTH WORKER PATIENT RATIO
KAKUMIRO	KAKUMIRO	5,802	38	1:153
BUSHENYI	BUSHENYI	4,686	26	1:180
BUDAKA	BUDAKA	5,436	27	1:201
RUBANDA	HAMURWA	5,419	25	1:217
KABALE	KAKOMO	2,441	11	1:222
SHEEMA	SHUUKU	3,834	28	1:137
KIBUKU	KIBUKU	6,435	38	1:169

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