



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL UGANDA

EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT ON CORRUPTION,
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE AWARENESS AND
SENSITISATION PROGRAMME IN SOUTH WESTERN UGANDA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evaluation of TI Uganda's project on Human Rights, Good Governance and Anti-corruption Sensitization in Kisoro District was aimed at assessing whether the project was implemented as planned and agreed upon between the Austrian Development Cooperation (Donor) and TI Uganda (Implementing Agency) and whether the objectives as described in the project documents were achieved.

The evaluation exercise was carried out in Kisoro District and focused on examining the outcome of the sensitization and training activities that were conducted for the purpose of empowering the local people to demand accountability from their leaders as a prerequisite for good governance and improvement in the quality of service delivery. The Evaluator particularly looked at those sectors where key corruption incidents, related to the Local Government administration including PEAP/PAF management, regularly occur.

The target groups for the evaluation were selected on a sample basis among the Parish Development Committee members (PDCs), School Management Committees, Voluntary Accountability Committees (VACs), religious leaders, Local Council Executives (I, II, III, IV, V), Councilors, District Civil Servants and lower cadre professional staffs like Head Teachers, Sub-County chiefs, Health Service personnel, and Law enforcement officers. The TI Uganda Secretariat staffs were also extensively interviewed to get a perspective of their impressions about the way the project was implemented.

The Consultant concludes that the project on Human Rights, Good Governance and Anti-corruption sensitization in Kisoro District as implemented by TI Uganda was a great success. The report makes note of the areas of strength the project has to build on and also the shortcomings that have to be addressed to improve the implementation strategies and effectiveness. Kisoro was ranked the second best District in the country in the fight against corruption according to a survey conducted in 2004 by the office of the Inspectorate of Government. It is a considered opinion of the Consultant that the project proved its value for the money spent and TI Uganda should be given more support by the donors to have it replicated in other Districts of Uganda.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACW	Anti-Corruption Week
CBO	Community Based Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
TI-U	Transparency International Uganda Chapter
LC	Local Council
IGG	Inspector General of Government
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PEAP/PAF	Poverty Eradication Action Plan/Poverty Alleviation Fund
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
PDC	Parish Development Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of statistics
SMC	School Management Committees
VACs	Voluntary Anti-Corruption Committees
KDAC	Kisoro District Anti-Corruption Committee

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Kisoro Project Background

Although corruption is not a recent phenomenon, it is now a major issue in Uganda manifested in the rampant misuse of public power and resources for private gain. World over the success of any anti-corruption effort hinges on good governance, transparent and accountable state organs and officials and a vibrant civil society to monitor and talk about the excesses. Despite the crusade by various anti-corruption bodies in Uganda, corruption is still deeply rooted in the country.

Transparency International Uganda conceived the anti-corruption project with the aim of making an intervention that would stem the efforts to fight corruption and enhance accountability and transparency in governance by involving the people at the grassroots in a bottom-top approach. It envisaged that by creating awareness and empowering the local communities at the grassroots with knowledge and skills to demand accountability from the people in leadership positions, corruption would be significantly reduced to less alarming levels and pave the way for meaningful development.

Funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation Agency, the project was piloted in Kisoro District for a period of one year, October 2003 to September 2004 and was set to undertake the following activities:

1. Facilitate the Anti-corruption Week 2003 activities and launch the Human Rights, Good Governance and Anti-corruption Awareness Project in Kisoro District
2. Set up a field office in Kisoro Town
3. Conduct sensitization workshops
4. Facilitate drama performances
5. Hold Radio talk shows
6. Set up Information Notice Boards at Sub-county Community Centers for displaying information

7. Facilitate formation of Voluntary Accountability Committees
8. Produce Project News letter
9. Develop Service Users' Anti-corruption Manual
10. Conduct Investigative journalism refresher course for local journalists
11. Facilitate the formation of the Kisoro District Anti corruption Coalition (KDAC).

Extension of the project to other districts was expected after a thorough evaluation and fine-tuning of the program based on the experience gained from the pilot project.

1.2 Project Management

The Secretariat staff together with some members of the Executive Council administratively managed the Kisoro project. The National Program Manager was fully responsible for the planning and execution of the project. The Executive Council members mainly participated as resource persons to supplement the external facilitators invited to handle the specific areas of the project, which needed expertise. There was no field officer and this meant that the Program Manager doubled as the Field Officer. It is important to note that the Secretariat at the time of the project implementation had only two staff.

1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

The evaluation exercise was aimed at reviewing the Kisoro project performance against the inputs and to assess if the project has made positive progress in promoting good governance, human rights and anti-corruption awareness in Kisoro District. The intention of this evaluation was two fold:

1. To analytically assess the way the project was executed and the consequent results and impact it created, on one hand, and
2. To use the evaluation recommendations to improve on the management of the program activities and approaches for future similar projects in other districts

The Consultant therefore analyzes and makes comments on the methods used to deliver on the

objectives, whether the objectives were achieved, and the relevance and impact of the various project components on the people of Kisoro District.

Specifically the Consultant explores:

- The extent to which the local leaders are accountable to the general public in the project area
- The effectiveness of the public notice boards erected in the project area
- The effectiveness of the Radio talk shows conducted during the implementation of the project
- The extent to which drama shows contributed to the creation of awareness and sensitization of the audiences
- The perceptions of the people in Kisoro District with regard to the issues of corruption
- The effectiveness of the refresher course in investigative journalism for the district journalists
- The usefulness of the anti-corruption manual developed as part of the project
- The level of awareness of the public to hold leaders accountable
- How the project funds were generally used

2.0 EVALUATION PROCESS

2.1 Preparatory Phase

The preparation for the evaluation exercise covered reviewing TI Uganda project documents and reports to develop a checklist of priority areas to evaluate. The checklist was prepared and presented to the Program Manager for discussion and with his inputs, agreed upon.

2.2 Evaluation Process

The assessment was done by visiting the District and talking to the key people who were directly involved in the project implementation either as participants in the workshops or as people who could be consulted for advice or approval of the project. Emphasis was put on the processes through which TI Uganda defined and sought to address the issues of corruption, human rights and good governance in the District and involved talking to the key personnel responsible for the

project, the stakeholders in the District, the participants in the seminars, workshops, and drama shows, as well as the opinion leaders and the ordinary people. The consultant was particular on capturing the perceptions of the people and to assess the knowledge and attitudes of the key stakeholders arising out of the project awareness campaigns in the District. Emphasis as also put on getting the evidence of outcomes and impact already documented by TI Uganda. Recommendations are made on the overall approach the project took in order to deliver on the project objectives and outcome.

3.0 EVALUATION FINDINGS

Under this section the evaluator assesses whether the project objectives were met, the impact, and whether what was accomplished is value for money. The evaluation findings are presented according to each activity carried out in the template of the project objectives and the checklist that was developed for the purpose. For each activity, the findings cover the purpose and brief description of the activity, the major findings, the evaluators comment and recommendation/s.

3.1 Launch of Anti-corruption Week 2003 and Project

Objective

To create anti-corruption awareness among the people of Kisoro on the causes, manifestations and effects of corruption on the delivery of services and development in general and how as members of the general public, they could participate in the fight against corruption in their localities. Target groups included District and sub-County councilors, Local and International civil society organizations in the District, District Tender Board committees, School Management Committees, the private business community, religious leaders, institutions of learning and CBOs.

Output

The project on Corruption, Human Rights and Good Governance was launched in the district during the Anti-corruption week festivities in the District, 27th October to 2nd November 2003 as planned.

Comment

The idea to launch the project during the Anti-corruption week activities that have become an annual ritual in Uganda was a perfect timing for the organization. The festivities proved an effective precursor to the project activities as the generated momentum made it easy for the people to be mobilized and briefed about the project objectives, activities, expected outputs and what their roles would be. During the period, consultative meetings, workshops and drama activities were conducted and elicited the appreciation and support and participation of the district leadership.

However, despite the timely launch of the project during the Anti-corruption week there was no needs assessment conducted for the project by TI Uganda during which consultations should have been made with the District leadership and to involve them in the implementation planning. Some of the people interviewed by the Evaluator were of the view that the project was just planted on the people and hence it took time for it to be fully embraced.

Recommendations

In future, TI Uganda should involve the key stakeholders in the planning process of the project implementation wherever it will be introduced after Kisoro. A needs assessment enables the project implementation to be tailored to the respective needs of the people given the unique attributes of each area. The needs assessment phase should be the time for sensitizing the District leadership about the project purpose and expected outputs and to solicit for their approval and cooperation.

3.2 Sensitization Workshops

Purpose: The sensitization workshops were aimed at sensitizing the participants on the causes and effects of corruption in the district, help identify the various forms of corruption in the district and discuss ways of dealing with it. It also involved taking the participants through extracts of the laws related to corruption and the Leadership Code Act for them to be familiar with what is expected from their leaders and all those in positions of responsibility.

Outputs

A total of six workshops were conducted over the project period and participants included sub-county chiefs, heads of schools, heads of health centers, school management committees of UPE schools, district officials to include politicians and civil servants, Local councilors, and representatives of voluntary associations in Kisoro District.

Comments

The seminars undoubtedly increased awareness among the participants. Participants interviewed were able to inform the Evaluator how after the workshops they had used the knowledge and information to monitor the progress of the projects in their areas and to caution about shoddy work. They have also been able to intervene and halt some projects that were being implemented without following the specifications agreed upon at the tendering stage. There was a general view however, that the duration of the workshops was very short and therefore a number of topics were handled hurriedly. At the secretariat, the evaluator gathered that there was a problem of human resource capacity. With only two staff, the office would close whenever there was an activity going on in the project area. There was also the problem of lack of transport means by the Secretariat to enable easier movement to and from and also within the project area.

Recommendations

This component of the project is highly recommended for continuation. However, it would do well to have a Field officer recruited for the better coordination of the project activities to include mentoring. It is also important that the organization acquires a vehicle to ease on its mobility problems to and within the project areas. This would also improve its image and visibility in the project areas.

3.3 User's Awareness Manual on Anti-corruption

Objective

These are booklets that were produced by TI Uganda to provide a reference guide on the obligations of duty bearers as applies to public finance expenditure in general and in particular to PEAP/PAF funds, local government budgets and projects implemented at District levels as provided by the law.

Output

1000 copies of the Users' Manual were produced and distributed to the people in the project areas, civil society organizations, government departments and other NGOs.

Comment

The manuals serve a very useful purpose of educating the key project stakeholders on the obligations of duty bearers as applies to public finance expenditure in general and in particular to the PEAP/PAF funds and the local government budgets implemented in the District. This empowers them with the knowledge to assess whether duty bearers are executing their mandates appropriately and to raise concerns where this is not the case. The manuals however, are produced in only one language (English) thus limiting their usage to only the elites.

Recommendation

The manual should be translated into at least four local languages to render it relevant to even those who cannot read English. TI Uganda should also consider the need to keep reviewing the manual to accommodate new developments as they unfold and also to simplify the language. TI Uganda could consider using illustrations like cartoons and flow charts to illustrate areas that are complicated for the general person to understand.

3.4 Radio Talk Shows

Objective

The radio talk show component of the project had the objective of creating awareness among the masses of Kisoro District by disseminating information and administrative announcements to them by radio and to mobilize them for action against corruption in their communities.

Output

Seven (7) Radio talk shows were conducted on Kigezi FM between December 2003 and July 2004.

Comments

The radio talk shows are a strong medium of communication, education and mobilization especially to audiences whose levels of literacy are low and where the reading culture may be

poor. However, the talk shows are too expensive to sustain because most of the FM radio stations are privately owned and after making profit. While they were popular to the masses as they discussed focused issues of relevance to them they were a big cost to TI Uganda. There was a general view that the timing of the talk shows was not appropriate in that they were conducted in the morning hours when most people are out of their homes and in the gardens. Also, the talk shows did not enlist the participation of the District leadership and yet some of the issues discussed required responses from the District authorities. In some talk shows there were accusations of corruption labeled against some district officials and the later were certainly not happy. They therefore looked for ways of making sure the talk shows are stopped. Sustainability of the radio talk shows after the project implementation phase was not possible.

Recommendation

The radio talk shows if they are to be continued should be well planned. Efforts have to be made to interest the District leadership to participate and to commit some funds towards sustaining the talk shows. Care has to be taken to ensure that the talk shows are not used as ground for attacking personalities but to concentrate on issues. This calls for the need to come up with a guide and code for talk show participants. Short of this, the talk shows should be limited to making administrative announcements and mobilizing the people for needed action on identified issues. The timing has to be adjusted. There is need for a survey to find out which periods of the day would attract the highest listenership.

3.5 Information Notice Boards

Objective

The erection of Information Notice Boards was aimed at providing a mechanism for relaying information to the local people at the Sub-county level from the District Headquarters regarding the funds released by the District for projects that are supposed to meet the needs of the people under the decentralization program. This was to enable the people to get the relevant information required for them to know and follow up on what the funds are meant for.

Outputs

Provision of Information Notice Boards in all the 14 sub-county community centers in Kisoro District was successfully undertaken during the project period.

Comment

The idea of the information notice boards was quite ingenious given the lack of other means through which information regarding money released for projects in the respective sub-counties could be known by the people at the grassroots. The notice boards have the potential for becoming a powerful tool in the projects monitoring processes and also increase the visibility of TI Uganda in general. However, they suffer one big setback; they are not regularly replenished with information from the District Headquarters. The evaluator noted that most of the notice boards have not received any new information for the past four months since the project activities came to an end in the District. There are sentiments that given the way the people have taken keen interest to ensure the projects implemented in their localities are of value for the money some people at the District headquarters who were profiteering from dubiously awarded tenders are not keen to release the required information to the sub-counties. The rain has also affected the notice boards given that the pads are made of materials that absorb water and a good number of them are already looking bad.

Recommendations

There is need for the organization to discuss with the District leadership the problem of withholding information at the District headquarters aimed at frustrating the work of local activists to monitor the implementation of projects in their respective areas. TI Uganda should also consider putting the notice boards on the outside walls of Community Centre Halls where rain cannot affect them.

3.6 Investigative Journalism Course

Objectives

This component of the project was aimed at refreshing journalists based in the District of Kisoro as news stringers/reporters for the major media houses in the country with investigative skills for

their work so as to enhance their capacity in investigative reporting and to deepen their understanding of the media oversight functions in Uganda's democratization process.

Outputs

One training workshop on investigative journalism was conducted for the local reporters of the key print media institutions namely *The Monitor*, *Orumuri* and *The New Vision* newspapers who file reports on what happens in the sub-districts of Kisoro.

Comments

The workshop was very useful as it enabled the participants to appreciate their oversight functions of what goes on in the district and to report on them in a professional manner thus setting the ground for the provision of accurate, reliable and useful information on which action plans for appropriate responses by the concerned parties can be based. A number of stories have been published in the newspapers by some of the journalists who participated in the workshop, which is a good indicator of the usefulness of the workshop.

Recommendation

The investigative journalism refresher courses should be continued, as they are crucial in the war on corruption. There is need to increase the budget for training to enable bigger numbers of journalists to participate and also for the courses to cover more issues in sufficient time. Given the small number of trained journalists in the remote upcountry areas of Uganda TI Uganda could consider introducing basis journalism courses to interest school leavers to take up the profession.

3.7 Formation of Voluntary Accountability Committees (VACs)

Objective

Voluntary Accountability Committees were supposed to be mechanisms through which the local people could be mobilized to participate in anti-corruption activities by serving as the link between the District administration and local people at the sub-county level. Besides getting the information from the District headquarters and bringing it to the people it was also envisaged that the voluntary committees would spearhead the anti-corruption activities and sustain the

momentum after the implementation phase of the project. The committees would also constitute themselves into advisory agencies on complaints raised by the local people.

Output

Each sub-county was facilitated to form a Voluntary Accountability Committee.

Comment

The Voluntary Accountability committees are a good initiative that could ensure a cheap and convenient way of sustaining the project in the district after TI Uganda has pulled out. They have the potential of effectively rallying the people around issues that are identified as affecting their development and particularly in getting involved in the way projects are initiated and implemented in their localities. They can enhance local participation and effectively lead to improvements in the governance and leadership in their respective areas. However, there appears not to have been enough time for TI Uganda to equip the committees with the necessary information and skills for doing their work. A few of the members of the committees the evaluator talked to exhibited a lack of skills on how to mobilize the people around identified issues of concern, how to communicate with the leadership, and how to engage in sustained campaigns to be heard and taken seriously. There were also feelings from some opinion leaders that some members of the VACs were not transparent enough in their conduct and were tainting the image of the committees. Some of them were said to be blackmailing contractors and asking for bribes allegedly to help influence the local people not to stop their work in case it is found wanting. Commuting to the sub-counties for meetings is a problem due to lack of convenient transport facilities.

Recommendations

The Voluntary Accountability Committees should be assisted to acquire the necessary skills for doing their work. A three-day workshop could be organised for all the VACs to acquire the much-needed skills required for their work. TI Uganda could come up with a code of conduct for the VAC members and a manual on methodologies and procedures of handling specific issues of their work. TI Uganda could also consider supporting the voluntary committees with at least a bicycle per committee to ease the movements of the Committee representatives to and from the District Headquarters when collecting information or forwarding their reports

3.8 Project Newsletter

Objective

TI Uganda's newsletter "Transparency" was supposed to be a medium for providing updates on the project activities to the key stake holders and also to highlight developments on anti-corruption efforts by other actors on the national and international scene.

Output

Three of the four issues of the newsletter planned were produced. One issue was pending by the time of the evaluation in April 2005.

Comments

The three issues of the newsletter covered more general information on the anti-corruption developments at the national and international level than providing updates on the project activities in Kisoro. In all the three issues of the newsletter produced there were only three articles about the Kisoro project out of a total of 19 articles. The newsletter was not well circulated in the Project area. Many of the people in the rural areas who were asked about it expressed ignorance about its existence. Some of the articles are not analytical enough and seem not to have had any serious impact. The evaluator learnt that there was no full time staff to work on the Newsletter and TI Uganda had to rely on the services of volunteers to collect information, analyze, edit and produce the drafts. The newsletter being in English could have contributed to its limited distribution in the District.

Recommendations

The newsletter has the potential for increasing the visibility of TI Uganda and should be taken seriously. As a project newsletter efforts should be made to cover issues from the project area and involve pictures (photos) about the people and their activities in the District to increase its appeal to and identity with the people of the area. TI Uganda should also consider recruiting a professional to handle the newsletter production and as much as possible try to have it translated into the local language used in the project areas.

3.9 Kisoro District Anti-corruption Coalition

Objective

This was aimed at putting in place a body to coordinate and harmonize the activities of the Voluntary Accountability Committees and other anti-corruption activists in the District. The roles of the coalition were to include mobilizing the masses for participation in anti-corruption activities and defining the acceptable standards of service delivery to be provided through consultative processes. They were also to help in interpreting information received from the District Headquarters and displayed on notice boards and to provide a link between the local people and their representatives or leaders.

Output

A District Anti-corruption Coalition for the District of Kisoro was formed comprising of seven members elected from among the activists who had participated in the sensitization workshops.

Comment

The idea of the anti-corruption coalition for the District is great idea one and which needs to be strengthened, as it is one of the ways through which sustainability of the Anti-corruption activities in the district can be ensured. However, just like the case for the Voluntary Accountability Committees the District Coalition was not given sufficient briefing on how to execute its mandate and this rendered it ill equipped to handle the challenges of its work.

Recommendation

The District Anti-corruption Coalition should be facilitated to effectively play its role, as it is one of the ways of ensuring that the anti-corruption agenda is sustained in the district.

3.10 Field Office

Objective

To establish a coordination office for the anti-corruption activities in Kisoro District as one of the ways towards keeping TI Uganda's presence in the District and to be used by the District Anti-corruption coalition as a meeting point.

Output

A coordination office was opened at Matanda Road in Kisoro Town with the financial support of the Austrian Development Cooperation agency and furnished with a table, an office chair and a bench. Some money was also advanced for the purchase of stationery.

Comment

The Field office was meant to serve as the contact point for the Kisoro Anti-corruption Coalition, which was to steer the work of TI Uganda beyond the lifespan of the project. However, by the time of the evaluation in April 2005 the Consultant found that the office had ceased operating at the end of February 2005 due to lack of money for rent and meeting the allowances of the attendant. The Consultant gathered that while the office was in operation it served as the coordination point for communication and meetings by the District Anti-corruption Coalition. For instance, information from the district offices meant for the sub-counties would be collected and photocopied by this office and it was from there that the Voluntary Accountability Committees would pick their copies for displaying on the notice boards. It was also learnt that the attendant had established some kind of rapport with the district officials and was able to get the required information without a hustle. After the closure of the office the Consultant learnt that Voluntary Accountability Committee members were having a hard time accessing information from the District offices.

Recommendation

Besides ensuring that the office remains open and functional by paying rent and by furnishing it with the necessary office equipment and supplies like stationery in good quantities it is important that an active and sufficiently empowered person or member of the District Anti-corruption Committee could be hired to run the office on salary or allowance terms.

A motorcycle could also be availed to such a person to ease his/her mobility to ease the coordination of the activities of the Voluntary Accountability Committees. This would also ensure that the notice boards are regularly updated with current information from the District Headquarters.

4.0 GENERAL IMPRESSIONS ON THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT AS A WHOLE

There is no doubt that TI Uganda's project on Human Rights, Good Governance and Sensitization on Corruption has had a lot of impact in the District of Kisoro. A number of aspects reflect this view. For instance, the IGG report 2004 ranked Kisoro as the 2nd least corrupt District in the country and for this performance the District received a Shield Award at a function at which the President of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni officiated to launch of the National Strategy to Combat Corruption in Uganda.

The Consultant received testimonies about the resolve of the local leaders in Kisoro to ensure that unsatisfactory/shoddy work by service providers is not tolerated in their areas. A case in point was cited where a local contractor who was using poor murrum on a road he was contracted to upgrade in ... Sub-county had his work halted by the local leadership until he removed the bad murrum and put a better type. The Resident District Commissioner, Mr. David Maseruka, opined that most District leaders now look at corruption as a risky business that could cost them their reputation or jobs and are being more mindful:

There is a general feeling that those in authority are now conscious of public opinion unlike in the past when they would do things as they pleased because no body was monitoring. Although we cannot really say that corruption has been brought to negligible levels, at least one thing is certain, people are a little more careful. Those days you could see covert actions indicative of corruption but now it is discreet and this makes corruption more expensive and therefore less attractive (RDC, Maseruka, 13 April 2005).

Rev. Mfitumukiza of Good Samaritan, an NGO in Kisoro District, and also a member of the Anti-corruption Coalition of Uganda (ACCU) said that the fight against corruption has taken a positive trend within the District of Kisoro and that results were beginning to show:

The problem of ghost pupils in schools has been attended to and minimized and people are now concerned about the quality of service delivery in the District especially by those who get tenders to repair roads, construct school buildings or health facilities and have of recent become bold enough to halt contracted work which they feel is not being executed satisfactorily.

Rev. Tusiime, a member of the Kisoro District Anti-corruption Coalition (KDAC) hailed TI Uganda for the initiative of taking the anti-corruption sensitization project to the District:

We have been awakened and showed what to do to improve service delivery in the District. We used to think we did not have any powers to stop poor service but we now know. We however, need more knowledge and skills if we to do our work well. We need to build our competencies and TI Uganda should consider training us more.

The LCV Chairman, Dr. Philemon Mateeke, summed it up all by saying:

While there are many factors and many players that have contributed to our being second based in the country, there is no way the contribution of TI Uganda can be underestimated. The project greatly complemented our efforts by making our work of mobilizing the people for action much easier. The challenge is now up to the leadership to remain focused on the issue of corruption and weed out the bad carrots.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The project on Human Rights, Good Governance and Anti-corruption sensitization in Kisoro District as implemented by TI Uganda was a great success. The areas of both the strength and weaknesses of the project to be built on and fine-tuned, respectively, have been identified and recommendations made. It is a considered opinion of the Consultant that the project was well executed and worthy the money spent on it. It should therefore be given more support by the donors for replication in the rest of the Districts of Uganda.

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference (TOR) for the evaluation

BACKGROUND

Transparency Uganda has implemented the Human Rights, Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Awareness and Sensitization project in Kisoro District for close to one year. The overall aim of the project is to sensitize, empower and mobilize the Local leadership (LCs) and civil society to actively demand for accountability from all those in positions of leadership.

The specific objectives are:

1. To create awareness and sensitize the civil society on corruption, human rights abuse detection, monitoring and reporting in the district.
2. To create awareness and sensitize the local leaders (LCs, Chiefs, religious leaders, police, departmental heads) on corruption, human rights and good governance and provide an information flow service to locals.
3. To Lobby district councils for the implementation of the Local government Public Accounts rules and regulations.
4. To organize the Anti-Corruption Awareness Week at Kisoro district headquarters in October 2003.
5. To conduct an investigative journalism refresher training course for journalists in Kisoro District.

The Organization is desirous to evaluate its activities targeted at creating awareness on the legal provisions against mismanagement of public funds and corruption especially in local governments procurements (District Tender Boards), Poverty Alleviation Fund management (i.e. School facilitation grant & UPE funds, Primary health care (PHC) component).

SCOPE OF ASSIGNMENT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The evaluation shall examine whether the project has been implemented as planned and measure whether the objectives as described in the project documents have been achieved. The logical framework as developed in the project document shall provide an instrument for this purpose.

The evaluation should be done among those where anti-corruption sensitization and awareness activities were undertaken. It shall focus, among others, on local leaders, and examine the extent of their accountability to the general public, the awareness of the public to hold their leaders accountable as well the extent to which civil servants have since addressed corruption issues.

The target groups for this evaluation shall be selected on a sample basis among the following: parish development committee members (PDCs), school management committees, voluntary accounts committees (VACs), religious leaders at the grassroots, local council Executives (I, II, III, IV, V), Councilors, District Civil Servants and lower cadre professional staff like H/Ms, Sub county chiefs, medical assistants, health personnel, agriculture, local administration, police officers working at the grass roots etc who were involved in project activities in Kisoro District. A user manual was developed under this project. It will be important to assess how useful it is.

The following areas shall be included in the evaluation:

- The investigative Journalists course conducted in Kisoro District
- Role of Radio Programs in the Fight against corruption
- Drama shows
- Village Notice boards

The Evaluator shall particularly look at those sectors where key corruption incidents, related to the Local Government administration including PEAP/PAF monitoring and management, regularly occur.

The project received Ushs. 90,000,000. The Evaluator shall look at the efficiency of the use of the project finances (value for money).

The output of this evaluation should help Transparency Uganda improve their performance in areas where shortcomings are noted and provide guidance in their future work.

The Consultant undertakes to produce soft and hard copies of the findings.

ANNEX 2

Evaluation questionnaire used in the field