



PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

REPORT ON EMYOOGA IN BUGANDA REGION

SEPTEMBER 2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 3rd August 2021, the Deputy Speaker declared a short recess (effective 5th August 2021 to 17th August 2021) to enable Members of Parliament undertake oversight on the implementation of a Presidential Initiative on Wealth Creation and Job Creation code named "Emyooga".

The EMYOOGA initiative was established by the President in 2019 for Jobs and Wealth creation centred on various enterprises/categories/"Emyooga" covering a majority of Ugandans.

The main objective was development through Promoting Access to and Usage of Financial services and mostly targeting the financially excluded Ugandans.

The Emyooga initiative is unique in nature since it directly links savings mobilization to production which has not been the case with similar government programmes in the past.

1.1 PROGRAMME EXPECTATIONS

Each constituency was to have 18 SACCOs (APEX SACCOs) representing different enterprise/Omwooga,

These included:

1. Boda Boda SACCO
2. Women Entrepreneurs' SACCO
3. Carpenters' SACCO
4. Salon Operator's SACCO
5. Taxi Operator's SACCO
6. Restaurant Owners' SACCO
7. Welders' SACCO
8. Market Vendors' SACCO
9. Youth Leaders' SACCO
10. Persons with Disabilities' SACCO
11. Produce Dealers' SACCO
12. Mechanics' SACCO
13. Tailors' SACCO
14. Journalists' SACCO
15. Performing Artists' SACCO
16. Veterans (Veteran Widows and Children) SACCO
17. Fishermen's SACCO
18. Leaders SACCO

1.1.1 Apex constituency SACCO

- Each Apex SACCO was meant to follow the cooperative principles and model except on membership, where the Emyooga SACCOs membership was by parish groups/associations which in turn follow the Village Savings and Loans Association principles and Models.
- The SACCOS were registered by the registrar of Cooperatives and the Community Development Office at the district as well as licensed and supervised by the Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority.
- Each Apex SACCO opened a savings account with a link bank of their choice and the account number was provided to all the member associations, the signatories to these accounts were the Chairperson, Secretary and treasurer of the SAACO.

1.1.2 Parish Associations

- Parish Associations were required to open savings accounts with the Apex SACCOs and issued with an association Passbook.
- In order to inculcate a culture of savings for sustainability of the associations, each individual member of the association was and is required to make regular savings with his/her association and was issued with a passbook and an identification number.
- The parish level associations are meant to be associations of 7-30 members ,doing SIMILAR ENTERPRISES at the parish level, who come together to SAVE as well as benefit from the Seed Capital Grant given by Government through the Apex Constituency SACCOs. Within these associations members save and take small loans from their Association to expand their Mwooga Enterprises.
- They run in one year cycles of 12months after which the accumulated financial assets (Savings + Fines + Interest) are shared out among the members according to the amounts each saved. Under Emyooga they should not share the entire fund but rather leave some money according each individual's ability to start the next cycle.
- They are member managed with a committee of 5 people selected among the savers.
- All members have the right to borrow up to a **MAXIMUM of 3 TIMES** the value of their current savings.
- Loans are taken and repaid once every 4 weeks. All loans should be repaid within a maximum of **12WEEKS during the first cycle**. The **borrower** is free to pay in whatever amounts s/he wishes at each loan meeting, but must repay the total sum owing within the agreed-upon period.

The associations were expected to eventually develop a constitution that contains the Social Fund(Optional in the first cycle) and Loan policies of the group

1.2 ROLES OF EACH STAKEHOLDER IN THE PROGRAMME:

The Micro Finance Support Centre was designated as the lead implementing agency for this programme and it is working in collaboration with the District Emyooga Taskforces that were set up in each district and chaired by the Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) with Staff from the MSC zone offices, District Community Development offices, District Commercial Offices and YASPED team as members.

The Emyooga programme was implemented in the following three phases:

- Mobilization and formation of Taskforces
- Establishment of parish based association, registration, validations, training and Establishment of Apex SACCOs.
- Seed Capital Grant Disbursements

In addition, MSC is responsible for the following:

- Disbursement and Fund Management of Seed Capital
- Validation of formed Emyooga groups
- Supporting of Emyooga SACCOs with bye-Laws for registration.
- Orienting all commercial officers and CDOs and other relevant local government staff involved in Emyooga programme.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the program.
- Supporting the refurbishment and providing desks for the SACCOs offices in one stop shop in each local government.
- Publicity of the program.
- Development of the uniform national guidelines of the program.

Roles of Local Governments (Commercial Officers and Community Development Officers) included the following:

- Mobilization and identification of groups
- Reviewing the national program guidelines
- Sensitization of communities
- Generation of program reports to inform the decision making.
- Registration of Associations and SACCOs.
- Training, Monitoring and supervision of the Emyooga SACCOs.

1.3 STATUS IMPLEMENTATION

The government has so far provided seed capital of UGX 260 billion to SACCOs that were formed at Constituency Level across the country. These Apex SACCOS have in turn lent to Member Associations at Parish Level.

In each of the districts, Emyooga Taskforces were established and headed by Resident District Commissioners (RDCs). The District Commercial Officers were responsible for recommending registration of SACCOs and training of their members. The registration was under taken at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives. Each SACCO at the Constituency was expected to have management committees which were charged with approval of funding of eligible associations. Each of the stakeholder's roles were guided by draft operational guidelines on Emyooga.

The Emyooga funds were disbursed by Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSC) as the designated implementing agency through commercial banks to beneficiary SACCOs. As of July 2021, UGX 213 billion has been disbursed translating to 82% disbursement.

In Buganda region, MSC executed the Initiative through its regional branches in Kampala, Masaka, Nakasero, Kiwoko and Ngoma. The agency worked in collaboration with the Office of the President, District Local Governments and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.

As Buganda Region **1,749** SACCOs were licensed and Seed Capital disbursed, **719** within Kampala plus Wakiso and **1030** from other districts. It was also established that by August 2021 there were 6,748 SACCOs and 205,710 Associations country wide. These were being advised on SACCO management by only 54 advisors designated by MSC country wide.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE OVERSIGHT

The objectives of the oversight on Emyooga were:

- To establish the amount of money released to each district and whether the said money was received;
- To inquire about the criteria used to identify the beneficiaries of the funds and how the funds were disbursed;
- To determine whether there were any accountability measures for the beneficiaries;
- To determine whether any safeguards were put in place to ensure loan repayment such that other Ugandans could benefit from the same;
- To establish whether the funds are run through banks and whether bank statements could be looked at and scrutinized; and
- To interrogate the process of disbursement of the loans whether extortions were ever involved.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was undertaken by the Members of Parliament:

- a) Meeting with the Emyooga District Taskforces headed by the Resident District Commissioners and deputised by the Chief Administrative Officers.
- b) Meeting the chairpersons of the various SACCOs and their executive as per guidelines from Micro Finance Support Centre.
- c) Inspections and interactions with leaders & members of the parish Associations who are the intended beneficiaries in these constituencies;
- d) Consultations with the Microfinance support centre; and
- e) Consultations amongst Members of Parliament in Buganda region.
- f) Consultations with State House Emyooga Desk officers.
- g) Meeting as MPs from Buganda region to form a working group/committee as per rule 208 of the rules of procedure of parliament.

4.0 FINDINGS

Disbursement – It was established that in each constituency funds were disbursed to all targeted 18 SACCOs. This was verifiable based on the lists that were circulated to Members of Parliament by MSC and based on bank statements reviewed, most SACCOs received the Seed Capital except a few cases where they had not finalised the registration and other minimum requirements.

Safeguards - Some commercial officers have put up safeguard measures which could prove helpful in the fight against fraud and misuse of the seed capital. For example, the Commercial Officer for Kawempe demands that SACCOs provide accountability for every UGX 10 million of the withdrawn seed capital.

Elsewhere in Sembalule, SACCOs put in place Terms and Conditions regulating loan disbursement where a member is only allowed to borrow three times their savings and must have two members of the Association as sureties. Furthermore, loans are given only to Members subscribing to Apex SACCO.

In Wakiso, Associations were required to hold weekly meetings at Ward level. This would help to review the loans disbursed and their performance.

Identification and Establishment of SACCOS- It was established that the Emyooga were identified by Cabinet and RDCs, CAOs, DCDOs, DCOs were directed to mobilise the communities along those enterprises identified, train them in group dynamics and policy framework in formation of SACCOS and parish associations. This was done, though not effectively. Several would be intended beneficiaries were left out; sensitization wasn't enough to the point that some communities mistook the fund to be political hand-outs.

Existence of SACCOS and Parish groups- Members obtained detailed lists of the various SACCOS that benefit from the fund from MSC and confirmed their existence through the physical meetings with the SACCO executives and also through the bank Statements that were provided by the District Commercial officers/SACCO leadership. However, due to limited time provided for this assignment it was difficult to ascertain the existence and membership of the various lists of association that the RDCs and the DCO provided.

Existence of Accountability Measures- Members observed that the SACCO members could only meet at the annual General meeting (AGM) to interrogate the running of their business and the management of their accounts or to raise complaints or even to settle disputes. It is not well stipulated how a member or group of members could do such interrogation before the AGM.

It was also observed that since accounts became operational, members of the SACCOS have limited powers over the executive's decision making processes. This is fueled by the corrupt tendencies, poor managerial skill of the leaders and the COVID 19 pandemic, where peoples' movements became limited.

Furthermore, the SACCO leaders had limitations on capacity to mobilize their members to save or even to assess the viability of their members' businesses before they could apply or even receive loans, let alone to pay up their loans.

In the circumstances, the majority of the SACCOS accounts were drained after lending only to few of their members leaving almost the entire SACCO membership with no access to finances at all, even after remitting their savings.

Extortions before funds were disbursed to their accounts- Members observed that the issue of extortion would not and did not arise. However extortion is still under investigation for association's members' access to finance from the Sacco managers.

Training and sensitisation – Most Honourable members observed that besides the Apex SACCO executive most members including the Parish Associations lacked a clear understanding of the programme. Mostly on the intended


outcomes, operations, monitoring and evaluation of the Parish associations. There was also limited sensitization to the general public about the Emyooga programme, its requirements, processes, group formations and assessment criteria. Several people who speak about Emyooga on radio have insufficient knowledge about them.

It was also noted that there was inadequate training of beneficiaries, continuous trainings were expected to be undertaken by the District Commercial Officer (DCO) but due to limited resources for the commercial office, not much has been done. This was attributed to overwhelming number of SACCOs and Associations in each Constituency that could not be serviced by the existing structure and budget allocation.

Profiling of Beneficiaries – Registration of beneficiaries was undertaken hurriedly without profiling potential beneficiaries. Emphasis was largely placed on presentation of certificates of registration. Consequently, chronic defaulters from other revolving funds for instance for women and youth were enrolled. Furthermore, there was inadequate verification of enterprises. More still, verification of membership and qualification of members was overlooked. Some were found not to be involved or employed in the enterprise for which they registered. The failure to profile Members violates Section 55AC of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2000) (Act No. 5 of 2020) that requires SACCOs to undertake credit checks on persons applying for credit.

Savings – While beneficiaries were required to present status of their savings as a precondition of accessing funds, some borrowed funds from money lenders and presented them as their savings. Once the funds were disbursed to their accounts, they would immediately withdraw them without paying back. This reduced the amount available for onward lending. This violated Section 55AI of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2020) (Act No.5 of 2020) that requires Apex SACCOs to maintain a deposit of not less than 20% of their total savings and deposits. This was not helped by the fact that there were no set controls on funds withdrawals from the Banks. This was attributed to the fact that there was no authority permitting technical staff to regulate bank withdrawals. Nevertheless, it was observed that SACCOs and Associations that were formed before the establishment of Emyooga had more savings than those formed later especially in Kampala and Wakiso.

Administration Costs – The structuring of the Emyooga overlooked the impact of administration costs of SACCOs on the amount of money available for onward lending to Associations. The SACCOs and Associations charged their members costs regarding bank charges, verification and transport among others. This is in line with Section 55AO(2) of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2020) (Act No. 5 of 2020).



The major and worrying trend was in Nakasongola district where they were charging associations between 1.5-2million to cover administrative costs like setting up offices and etc...

Monitoring – The overall monitoring of the Emyooga was assigned to the Resident District Commissioners and the District Commercial Officer. This was mainly attributed to initiating the Emyooga during the campaign period for the recently concluded General Elections. Besides the RDCs and the DCO are not funded to effectively monitor, evaluate and audit all beneficiaries and disbursement of funds. Specifically, the District Commercial Officers and the parish commercial officers lack motor cycles or vehicles to supervise the Initiative within their areas of jurisdiction. Additionally, due to geographical challenges of hard-to-reach areas such as Kalangala, it was hard to monitor beneficiaries of Emyooga residing on different islands.

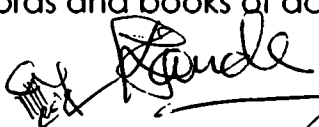
Cost of Financing – MSC lent out the Emyooga funds at an interest rate of 8%. This was far cheaper than the prevailing lending market rates that range between 17 – 20%. However, the mandate of lending to the parish association members remains with the parish association management, which in some cases they were lending between 10%-15% in effect making it costly than the principal policy expectations or target of availing cheap money to these enterprises and individuals.

Advisory – As earlier noted the District Commercial Officers were expected to advise the Emyooga beneficiaries. However, they were overwhelmed by the number of beneficiaries. This was not also helped by the only 54 MSC advisors that were expected to offer advice to all thousands of SACCOs and Associations distributed across the 146 districts of Uganda.

COVID Pandemic – This affected the level of business of the targeted enterprises. Majority were not allowed to operate during the lockdown. This adversely affected investment of Emyooga funds and their repayments that were expected within 4 months. This repayment period was found to be short given the battering of the economy by COVID. The short period was not favourable for beneficiaries particularly produce dealers who must rely on seasons of farming.

Uniform Allocations – Each SACCO irrespective of number of members was expected to access a standard of UGX 30 million, except the leaders' SACCO. This criterion was not responsive to the level of membership. For those with less Members accessed the same amount of funds as those with maximum membership. This in effect meant that those with maximum membership had less funds to distribute amongst members as compared to those with less membership.

Record keeping – Almost every beneficiary SACCO and Association had their records and books of accounts in order at the time of registration. However, It







was realised that little attention was placed on ascertaining whether SACCOs and Associations had held Annual General Meetings to appoint their representatives. Furthermore, after accessing the funds, there was a gradual decline in maintaining operational structures and record keeping. This was not helped by the fact that not all Members were able to obtain the free individual passbooks. This compromises accountability and monitoring of the utilisation of Emyooga funds.

Membership: Some associations did not meet the criteria of the required membership of at least 7 members, in Bukoto West Constituency some associations with less than 7 people/members accessed the funds.

Loose Guidelines – The Emyooga were operating under draft guidelines. These are not binding. This is inconsistent with Section 55AO(4) of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2020) (Act No. 5 of 2020) that requires any program of government that extends loans to cooperatives to have a law that provides for the existence and operations of such a program.

Politics – The Initiative was marred with political undertones since it was mostly promoted during campaigns of general elections. Hence it was marred with political patronisation and beneficiaries had a misconception that the funds were a gift from the President for onward sharing.

4.1 AREA SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

Constituency	Aspect	Comments
Mpigi District	The area Mp for Mawokota south noted that out of the 17 that received Seed Capital only 2 have loaned out to the parish associations.	Guidelines to access these funds had not been met as of the date of this visit.
Mubende District	Some SACCOs where charging high interest rates compared to the recommended rate	This fails the purpose of cheap money to the local poor.
Bukoto West	Some Enterprises do not exist say Fishing and Welders and yet money was disbursed by MSC.	MP to advise on the action plan
Kalangala	Categorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some beneficiaries could be categorised in more than one enterprise. For instance, there was cross membership in restaurant and market vendor enterprises. Hence they were able to access funds from more than one SACCO. The BodaBoda SACCO was identified as the most successful story. They confirmed to have bought 9 bodaboda out of their savings and borrowed funds and making remittances regularly.

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Constituency	Aspect	Comments
Gomba District	Gomba East women entrepreneurs Emyooga SACCO received UGX 30 million which was loaned to 64 associations members. These have been able within two months to save UGX 23,383,000 out of the UGX 30 million received	Guidelines followed and sensitization on usage was effectively done. It is one of the many success stories.
Buyamba	Blocking of Funds	UGX 50 million that was disbursed for Leaders SACCO was blocked and later remitted back to MSC under unclear circumstances. It has never been returned.
Wakiso	Certificates of Compliance	Some SACCOs had not received disbursement due to delays by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives in issuing certificates of registration for Cooperatives.
Kampala		Some SACCO accounts in Nakawa division were frozen due to disbursement of excess funds. Dormant Members were allowed to access funds. New Members were barred from joining SACCOs on the assertion that they had declined being members before the establishment of

Constituency	Aspect	Comments
		Emyooga. There was a delay in issuance of issuing certificates of registration for Cooperatives by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.
Kiboga	Access of Funds	Funds amounting to UGX 1.120 billion were deposited on SACCO accounts in December 2020 before their legal existence. Registration took place in February 2021. Formalisation of documentation and Minutes for the SACCOs was done between March and May 2021.

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5.0 STRENGTH OF THE PROGRAMME:

- Interest earned on loans goes to the association and not to external service provider. This increases the amount of investment Capital available to the community.
- Its Savings based, which means that people work with their assets and not with loan liabilities. This increases their livelihood security and reduces their exposure to risks.
- Transactions are quick, simple and transparent.
- It eases information sharing and instils financial discipline.
- It has promoted the savings culture within these communities.
- Direct disbursement of Funds to the intended beneficiaries without the involvement of third parties minimises misappropriation and misallocation by the implementing agencies.


5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Emyooga program should be changed from targeting individual investments to collective investments by Members. This would be more impactful in the short and long term as envisaged in Kalangala where Boda Boda SACCO bought motorcycles that remit proceeds into the SACCO.

The Minister fast tracks the formation of the Cooperative Bank as well as Credit Reference Bureau as required under Section 19 and Section 55AB of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2020) Act (Act No. 5 of 2020) respectively.

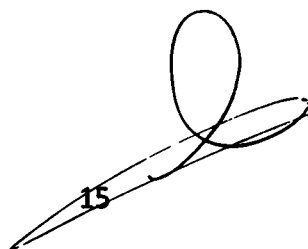
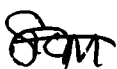
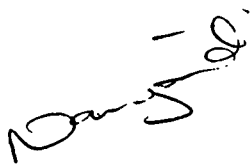
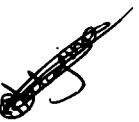
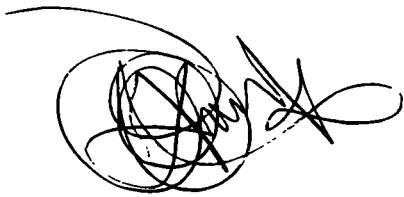
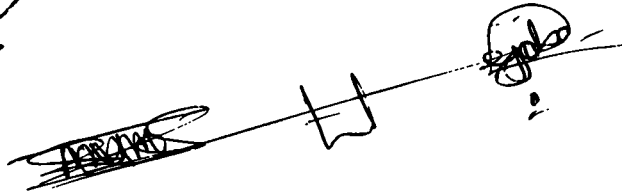
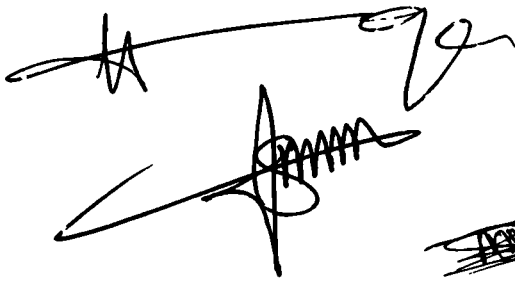
The operational guidelines of Emyooga should be replaced by a law or gazetted statutory instrument to give them force of law. This would be in line with Section 55AO(4) of the Cooperatives Societies (Amendment) Act (2020) (Act No. 5 of 2020) that requires any program of government that extends loans to cooperatives to be governed by a law that provides for the existence and operations of such a program.

- The documents concerning the Emyooga should be translated into the local languages to enable targeted beneficiaries to understand the initiative and its conditions.
- Government should largely utilize the local council and other structures at Sub County and other lower levels as the centres of these programs. The structures are better placed to organize and monitor the programme.



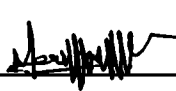
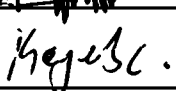
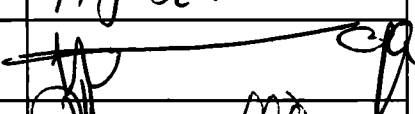
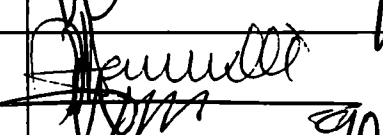
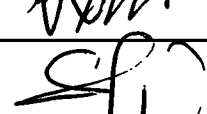

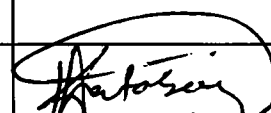
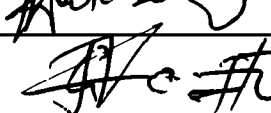
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- All beneficiaries should adequately be sensitised and trained before they access the Emyooga Funds, this will help communities appreciate SACCO formation and operations like Saving, Loan repayment, business mind set and commercial production.
 - There is need to understudy the minimum seed Capital being proposed to all the formed SACCOs. Depending on which activity is being covered by different recipients. It is also envisaged different SACCOs will require different seed capital levels depending on what activity is being addressed. Hence a review mechanism for the seed Capital should be carried out and a properly customized plan be rolled out according to the enterprises.
 - A grace period of four months should be put in place to allow the beneficiaries to invest the loan and later repay from the accumulated profits.
 - Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism through granting District Commercial Officers more powers and authority.
 - Integrate databases of ongoing revolving funds into the one utilised by MSC to weed out chronic defaulters.
 - To minimise on misuse of funds, Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority should in the shortest time possible role out the credit rating of these associations and their members to eliminate the chronic defaulters on government grants.
 - Build capacities of SACCO leaders in Financial Management and Literacy, Leadership, Governance, Savings and Credit Management.
 - Quarterly meetings should be encouraged to reduce the administrative window, to ensure that issues are addressed well in-time for purposes of SACCOs operational efficiency.
 - It is recommended that a clause is adopted in all Associations and SACCOs addressing the issue of Corruption and Misrepresentation this will help in addressing corruption and forgeries in future.
 - MSC should incorporate administrative and operation costs in the funds disbursed to Emyooga to avoid them encroaching of funds avail for onward lending to Members. Hard to reach areas should be allocated more funds, say the island districts.

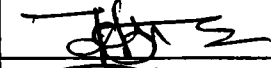

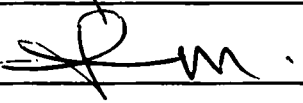
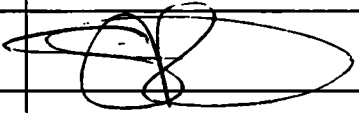
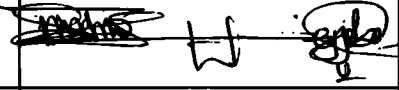

CONCLUSION

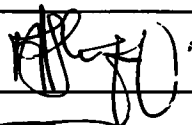


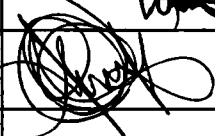
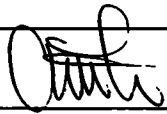

The initiative was well thought out. However, it was hurriedly done without adequate sensitisation and training. Given that it has operated for less than 2 years, it is the considered opinion that when given more time and following the recommendations fronted by various stakeholders there will be socioeconomic transformation in the country.



MEMBERS WHO SIGNED THE REPORT

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
BUIKWE	BUIKWE COUNTY SOUTH	BAYIGGA MICHAEL PHILIP LULUME	
BUIKWE	LUGAZI MUNICIPALITY	SSERUBULA STEPHEN	
BUIKWE	NJERU MUNICIPALITY	LWANGA JIMMY	
BUKOMANSIMBI	BUKOMANSIMBI NORTH COUNTY	NANDIGIRE CHRISTINE NDI WALANA	
BUKOMANSIMBI	BUKOMANSIMBI SOUTH COUNTY	KAYEMBA GEOFFREY SSOLO	
BUTAMBALA	BUTAMBALA COUNTY	MUWANGA KIVUMBI MUHAMMAD	
BUVUMA	BUVUMA ISLANDS COUNTY	MIGADDE ROBERT NDUGWA	
GOMBA	GOMBA EAST COUNTY	SAAZI GODFREY	
GOMBA	GOMBA WEST COUNTY	RWAKOOJO ROBINA	
KALANGALA	BUJUMBA COUNTY	MUKASA JULIUS OPONDO	
KALANGALA	KYAMUSWA COUNTY	KABUUSU MOSES	
KALUNGU	KALUNGU EAST COUNTY	KATABAAZI FRANKIS KATONGOLE	
KALUNGU	KALUNGU WEST COUNTY	SSEWUNGU JOSEPH GONZAGA	
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CENTRAL DIVISION	NSEREKO MUHAMMAD	
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH	SSEGIRINYA MOHAMMAD	
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE DIVISION SOUTH	MBAZIRA BASHIR KAZIBWE	
KAMPALA	MAKINDYE DIVISION EAST	NYEKO DERRICK	
KAMPALA	MAKINDYE DIVISION WEST	SSEWANYANA ALLAN ALOIZIOUS	
KAMPALA	NAKAWA DIVISION EAST	BALIMWEZO RONALD NSUBUGA	

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
KAMPALA	NAKAWA DIVISION WEST	SSENYONYI JOEL BESEKEZI	
KAMPALA	RUBAGA DIVISION NORTH	KAWALYA ABUBAKAR	
KAMPALA	RUBAGA DIVISION SOUTH	MUKASA ALOUSIOUS TALTON GOLD	
KASSANDA	KASSANDA COUNTY NORTH	NSAMBA PATRICK OSHABE	
KASSANDA	KASSANDA COUNTY SOUTH	KABUYE FRANK	
KASSANDA	BUKUYA COUNTY	BUKENYA MICHAEL IGA	
KAYUNGA	BBALE COUNTY	TEBANDEKE CHARLES	
KAYUNGA	NTENJERU COUNTY NORTH	LUGOLOOBI AMOS	
KAYUNGA	NTENJERU COUNTY SOUTH	NSANJA PATRICK KAYONGO	
KIBOGA	KIBOGA EAST COUNTY	KIWANUKA KEEFA	
KIBOGA	KIBOGA WEST COUNTY	MUTUMBA ABDUL	
KYANKWANZI	NTWETWE COUNTY	SSEBIKAALI YOWERI	
KYANKWANZI	BUTEMBA COUNTY	BINGI PATRICK NYANZI	
KYOTERA	KAKUUTO COUNTY	LUTAAYA GEOFFREY	
KYOTERA	KYOTERA COUNTY	LUKWAGO JOHN PAUL MPALANYI	
LUWEERO	BAMUNANIKA COUNTY	SSEKITOLEKO ROBERT	
LUWEERO	KATIKAMU COUNTY NORTH	SEKABIRA DENES	
LUWEERO	KATIKAMU COUNTY SOUTH	KIRUMIRA HASSAN	
LWENGO	BUKOTO COUNTY MID-WEST	SSEJJOBA ISAAC	
LWENGO	BUKOTO COUNTY WEST	SSENTAYI MUHAMAD	
LWENGO	BUKOTO COUNTYSOUTH	KAGABO TWAHA MZEE	
LYANTONDE	KABULA COUNTY	ASIIMWE K ENOS	

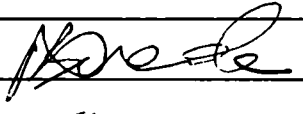

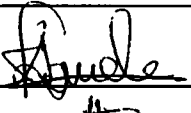
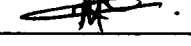
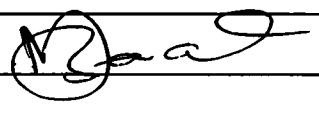

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
MASAKA	BUKOTO COUNTY EAST	KANYIKE RONALD EVANS	
MASAKA	BUKOTO COUNTY CENTRAL	SEBAMALA RICHARD	
MASAKA CITY	KIMAANYA-KABONERA DIVISION	BWANIKI ABED	
MASAKA CITY	NYENDO-MUKUNGWE DIVISION	MPUUGA MATHIAS	
MPIGI	MAWOKOTA COUNTY NORTH	KIYAGA HILLARY INNOCENT	
MPIGI	MAWOKOTA COUNTY SOUTH	NSIBAMBI YUSUF	
MUBENDE	BUWEKULA COUNTY	MBABAZI PASCAL	
MUBENDE	KASAMBYA COUNTY	KABANDA DAVID	
MUBENDE	MUBENDE MUNICIPALITY	LUBEGA BASHIR SSEMPA	
MUBENDE	BUWEKULA SOUTH COUNTY	MUSEVENI MUSERE WILLIAM	
MUKONO	MUKONO COUNTY NORTH	KIWANUKA ABDALLAH	
MUKONO	MUKONO COUNTY SOUTH	KAYONDO FRED	
MUKONO	NAKIFUMA COUNTY	SSIMBWA FRED	
MUKONO	MUKONO MUNICIPALITY	BAKIREKE NAMBOOZO BETTY	
NAKASEKE	NAKASEKE SOUTH COUNTY	LUTTAMAGUZI SEMAKULA PAULSON KASANA	
NAKASEKE	NAKASEKE NORTH COUNTY	NYONGORE ENOCK	
NAKASEKE	NAKASEKE CENTRAL COUNTY	MAYANJA ALLAN	
NAKASONGOLA	NAKASONGOLA COUNTY	MUTEBI NOAH WANZALA	
NAKASONGOLA	BUDYEBO COUNTY	SEKYANZI BERNARD KIRYA	
RAKAI	KOOKI COUNTY	NINSIIMA BOAZ KASIRABO	

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
RAKAI	BUYAMBA COUNTY	SEMWANGA GYAVIIRA	
SSEMBABULE	LWEMIYAGA COUNTY	SSEKIKUBO THEODORE	
SSEMBABULE	MAWOGOLA COUNTY	NAMUGGA GORETH	<i>K. Goreth</i>
SSEMBABULE	MAWOGOLA NORTH COUNTY	MUSERURE SHARTSI NAYEBARE KUTESA	
SSEMBABULE	MAWOGOLA WEST COUNTY	BANGIRANA ANIFA KAWOOYA	
WAKISO	BUSIRO COUNTY EAST	LUBEGA MEDARD SSEGGONA	<i>[Signature]</i>
WAKISO	BUSIRO COUNTY NORTH	NSUBUGA PAUL	
WAKISO	BUSIRO COUNTY SOUTH	MATOVU CHARLES	<i>[Signature]</i>
WAKISO	ENTEBBE MUNICIPALITY	KAKEMBO MICHAEL	<i>[Signature]</i>
WAKISO	KYADONDO COUNTY EAST	NKUNYINGI MUWADA	<i>[Signature]</i>
WAKISO	KIRA MUNICIPALITY	SSEMUJJU IBRAHIM	
WAKISO	MAKINDYE-SSABAGABO MUNICIPALITY	SERUKENYA DAVID	<i>[Signature]</i>
WAKISO	NANSANA MUNICIPALITY	WAKAYIMA MUSOKE HANNINGTON	
BUIKWE	DWR	MUTASINGWA DIANA NANKUNDA KAGYENYI	
BUKOMANSIMBI	DWR	NANYONDO VERONICA NAMAGANDA	<i>Nanyondo</i>
BUTAMBALA	DWR	AISHA ASHA KABANDA	
BUVUMA	DWR	MUGABI SUZAN	
GOMBA	DWR	NAYEBALE SYLVIA	
KALANGALA	DWR	NAKIMULI HELZEN	<i>[Signature]</i>
KALUNGU	DWR	SEKINDI AISHA	
KAMPALA	DWR	MALENDE SHAMIM	
KASSANDA	DWR	NABAGABE FLAVIA KURULE	
KAYUNGA	DWR	NANTABA IDAH ERIOS	

MUBOGA

DWR

KAYYA CHRISINE

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
KYANKWANZI	DWR	SENDAWULA CHRISTINE BIKEYA	
KYOTERA	DWR	NANTONGO FORTUNATE ROSE	
LUWEERO	DWR	NABUKENYA BRENDA	
LWENGO	DWR	NAMUJJU CISSY DIONIZIA	
LYANTONDE	DWR	KEMIREMBE PAULINE KYAKA	
MASAKA	DWR	NAMUTAWE JOAN	
MASAKA CITY	DWR	NAKABUYE JULIET KAKANDE	
MPIGI	DWR	NAMBOOZE TEDDY	
MUBENDE	DWR	NAKAZIBWE HOPE GRANIA	
MUKONO	DWR	NABUKEERA HANIFA HUSSEIN	
NAKASEKE	DWR	NAJJUMA SARAH	
NAKASONGOLA	DWR	ZAWEDDE VICTORIOUS	
RAKAI	DWR	SUUBI KYINYAMATAMA JULIET	
SSEMBABULE	DWR	BEGUMISA MARY	
WAKISO	DWR	NALUYIMA BETTY ETHEL	

*Matyang District Deputy Lukyanung Paul
Kakwaga*

J. J.

