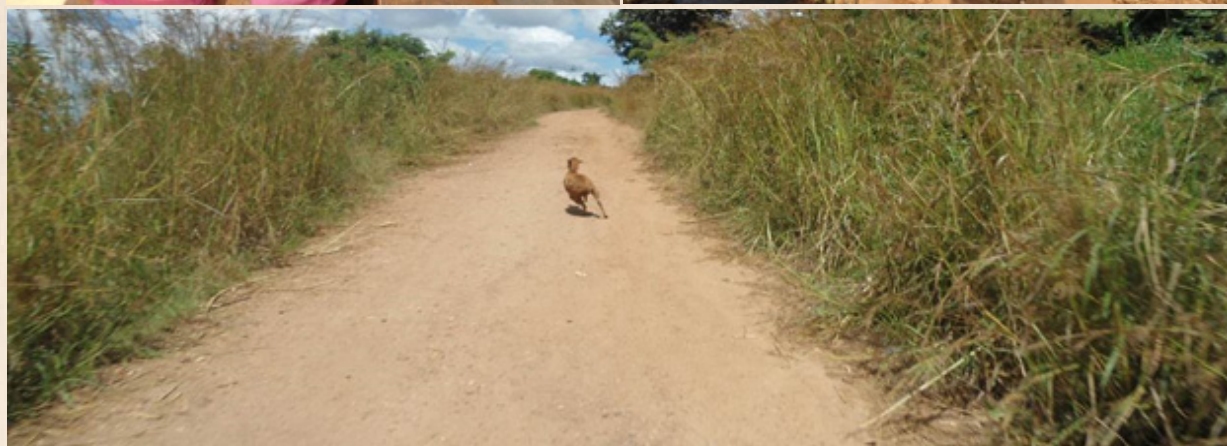




LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS' PERFORMANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN UGANDA

Nebbi District Council Score-Card Report 2011/2012



Jonas Mbabazi
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Cover Photos:

1. Top left: Pupils of Primary Three Class at Olandu Primary School, Akworo Sub-county studying in the open.
2. Top Right: A Wooden Arima Bridge in Erussi Sub-county
3. Bottom: Nebbi-Oweko-Erussi Road that is almost covered by overgrown grass

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List of Acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CAO	Chief Administration Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	District Contracts Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DSC	District Service Commission
ENR	Environment and Natural Resource
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FDC	Forum for Democratic Change
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
HC	Health Centre
LC	Local Council
LGCSCI	Local Government Councils' Score-Card Initiative
LGDP	Local Government Development Programme
LLG	Lower Local Government
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPA	National Programme Priority Area
NRM	National Resistance Movement
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PWD	People with Disability
TPC	Technical Planning Committee
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
ULGA	Uganda Local Governments' Association
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education

Acknowledgement

This score-card was prepared as part of the Local Government Councils' Score-Card Initiative (LGCSCI) 2011/2012. The Initiative is a partnership between the Uganda Local Governments Association (ULGA) and the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) - an independent public policy research and advocacy think-tank based in Kampala, Uganda. This report is an output of consultations with district technical and political leadership in Nebbi District as well as community members in selected district sub-counties.

We acknowledge the contributions of the LGCSCI project team at ACODE and researchers in Nebbi District who gathered information upon which this report is premised. The production of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of several institutions and persons. We are particularly indebted to the offices of the District Chairperson, the District Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer, the District Clerk to Council and, especially, the District Councilors (the prime focus of this score-card) for the support accorded to the assessment process. The team is grateful to Drake Rukundo for peer reviewing and Mukotani Rugyendo for technical editing of this report.

We are indebted to the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) and its contributing partners: the United Kingdom (UK), Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and the European Union (EU) for providing the financial support for this Initiative. Finally, it is important to acknowledge that there still remain considerable gaps of information and data required to fully assess the performance of district councils and councilors in the district. We have taken due care to ensure that where such information exists, it is presented as accurately as possible. We take responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Executive Summary

This is the third local government score-card assessment report for Nebbi District Local Government. The score-card assesses the performance of the Local Government Council, the Chairperson, the Speaker and individual Councillors who are vested with powers and responsibilities to ensure effective governance of the respective local governments as stipulated in the Local Governments Act. The score-card is intended to build the capacities of leaders to deliver on their mandates and empower citizens to demand for accountability from elected leaders. The objective of this report is to provide information and analysis based on assessment conducted during financial year 2011/12. The report is based on a comprehensive review of planning and budgeting documents service delivery monitoring and district performance reports. In addition, the review of minutes of sectoral committees and council sittings was undertaken to inform the report, particularly about the performance of council, chairperson and individual councilors. Face-to-face interviews with the targeted leaders, key informant interviews at service delivery points and focus group discussions further supplemented the assessment process.

The resources available to the district partly determine the extent of quality of services delivered at a particular period. Regarding the resource envelope of the district, Nebbi relies on the central government as the major source of funding to the tune of more than 95%. Locally-generated revenue and donor contributions were less than 5%. Among all the sectors, education was allocated the biggest share of the budget up to 40.3%. Health and Administration were allocated 19% and 16.9% respectively. On service delivery outcomes in the primary education sub-sector, 1.5%, 37.6%, 30.2% and 16% of the pupils in the district passed in Divisions I, II, III, and IV correspondingly. In the health sector, staffing levels were reported at 56% - with a 19% gap to reach the set target for entire district. Under the water and sanitation sector, water coverage level was at 74%, indicating a performance of 9% beyond the national average.

For the score-card assessment, Nebbi District was among the 25 districts that were assessed. Nebbi District Local Government Council had a total of 26 councilors, all of whom were assessed. In terms of performance, the district council scored a total of 51 out of 100 possible points which was an improvement from 45 points scored in the previous assessment. The district chairperson scored 65 out of 100 points. The district speaker scored 65 points out of 100 possible points. The overall best performing councilor was Hon. Terence Akera who also emerged the best male councilor with 70 points

out of possible 100 total points. Hon. Christine Manda was the best female councilor with 52 points. Councilors registered their best performance in participation in lower local government council meetings with an average of 7.5 points out of 10. There was generally poor performance in monitoring and evaluating service delivery, with an average score of approximately 10.5 points out of 45.

A number of challenges arising from internal weaknesses that had been identified in the previous assessment but not addressed continued to constrain the performance of the council and political leaders. These include: poor documentation and record keeping by councilors; poor communication among the lower local governments, the district council and the citizens; poor time keeping by councilors and technical officials (service providers), and overdependence on central government funding. The report makes recommendations on: orientation of district councilors and the community; boosting the local economy; periodic monitoring and reporting; and advocacy for a change in the budget architecture, among others.

Introduction

This is a score-card assessment report for Nebbi District Local Government for the FY 2011/12. The district is being assessed for the third time under the Uganda Local Government Councils' Score-card Initiative (LGCSCI), a project being implemented by ACODE in partnership with ULGA. LGCSCI is a long-term initiative of ACODE with the goal of strengthening citizens' demand for good governance and effectiveness in the delivery of public services as well as boosting the professionalization and performance of local government councilors. The initiative was launched in 2009 with the assessment covering 10 district councils. The second assessment for the financial year 2009/10 was conducted in 20 districts. The third assessment for the financial year 2011/12 covered 26 districts,¹ including Nebbi District.

Through the score-card, ACODE seeks to highlight areas in which districts can improve their performance through annual assessments of the district council, chairperson, speaker and individual councilors. This assessment is a result of analyses of data from interviews, focus group discussions, document review and field visits, among others. Findings from the score-card are widely disseminated both at national and district levels. At the district level, the findings are presented at an interactive workshop that brings together the assessed district political and technical officials, lower local government leaders, civil society organizations and the community members. This score-card performance assessment report for Nebbi District covers findings from the Financial Year (FY) 2011/12. This FY is the first of a 5-year term (2011 – 2016) and will therefore be a basis for subsequent comparative analyses on the performance of the district's political leadership.

1.1 Methodology

The score-card assessment used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis.² The assessment largely relied on a score-card tool for data collection. The research methods mainly included:

- a) **Literature Review:** The study involved a comprehensive review of background documents and reports on Nebbi District. Box 1 shows the

1 Agago, Amuria, Amuru, Bududa, Buliisa, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja, Kabarole, Kamuli, Kanungu, Lira, Luwero, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mukono, Nakapiripirit, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Soroti, Tororo and Wakiso

2 For a detailed methodology, see Tumushabe, G., et.al.,(2012). Strengthening the Local Government System to Improve Public Service Delivery Accountability and Governance. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 53, 2012. Kampala.

different categories of official district documents that were reviewed to compile and collate data and information on public service delivery in the district.

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

Planning Documents

- Nebbi District Development Plan (DDP) 2010/11-2014/15
- Nebbi District Local Government Revenue Enhancement Plan
- Nebbi District Local Government Approved Capacity Building Plan

Budgeting Documents

- Budget framework paper FY 2011/12
- Budget framework paper FY 2012/13
- Budget FY 2011/12

Reports

- Quarterly Monitoring Reports for FY 2011/12
- NAADS Monitoring Reports for FY 2011/12
- Committee Monitoring Reports FY 2011/12

- b) District Council Committee Minutes and Minutes of Council Sitzings. Another important source of information for the score-card was the district council minutes, reports of committees of council, as well as monitoring reports.
- c) Face-to-face interviews. The scoring for the report is conducted through face-to-face interviews with the leaders and then backed up with information from the literature and the FGDs. For this report, the scoring of the respective leaders took place during the months of July and August 2011.
- d) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). In all, 16 FGDs were conducted during the period July – August 2011.

The score-card has been periodically reviewed by a task force comprising academicians, officials from the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), representative of the parliamentary committee on local governments, district technical and political leaders and representatives of civil society. The rationale

for periodic review is to make the tool more robust and avoid the possibility of the research results being challenged.

1.2 District Profile

Nebbi District, located in the South-West Nile region, has various ethnic groupings including Alur, Jonam, Kebu, Lendu, Madi and Lugbara. The district is made up of the two counties of Jonam and Padyere. Nebbi District is bordered by Arua District to the North, Nwoya to the East, Buliisa to the South-East, Zombo to the West and Democratic Republic of Congo to the South-West. Nebbi District has a projected population of 328,600 and a population growth rate of over 2.7%. The population density is estimated to be >100 for Padyere County and <100 for Jonam County per sq. km. Table 1 shows the population trends for the district over the last four years.

Table 1 : Nebbi District Demographic Characteristics

Indicator	Nebbi	National
Total Population projection (2011)	339,965	34.5 million
Population density	>100 p'ple per km ²	124 p'ple per km ²
Annual growth rate	2.7%	3.3%
Urbanization level	9.8%	12%
Infant population below 1 year	15,981	1,007,407
Population under 5 years	61,201	-
Children 1-15 years	156,411	-
Elderly (65+years)	3%	-

Source: Nebbi District Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15

1.3 Political Leadership

Nebbi District Local Government comprises 15 sub-counties, namely, Erussi, Ndhew, Atego, Nyaravur, Alwi, Kucwiny, Panyango, Parombo, Akworo, Panyimur, Pakwach, Nebbi, Wadelai, Pakwach Town Council and Nebbi Town Council. The district administration headquarters is located in Nebbi Town Council.

The district administrative unit is headed by the Chairperson LCV who is supported by an executive committee drawn from the duly elected councilors. The leadership of the district is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Nebbi District Leadership

Designation	Name
Chairperson	Hon. Robert Okumu
District Vice Chairperson	Hon. Kissa Lawrence Ojok
District Speaker	Hon. Ida Faumbe
Members of Parliament	Hon. Acayo Christine Cwinya-Ai (Woman MP)
	Hon. Joshua Carter Anywarach- (Padyere County)
Chief Administrative Officer	Seraphine Aliya
D/CAO	Mark Tivu
Resident District Commissioner	Betty Andima
D/RDCs	Hajira Namagogwe

Source: Nebbi District Council Minutes (2011-2012)

The council conducts business through three standing committees, namely: Administration, Finance, Planning, Investment, Roads, Water and Works Committee; Production, Environment and Natural Resource Committee; Social Services and Community Based Services Committee. Table 3 below shows the committees and their secretaries.

Table 3: Secretaries of Council Standing Committees

Standing committees	Secretary	Constituency
Administration, finance, planning and investment, roads, water and works	Hon. Richard Orieda	Panyimur
Production, Environment and Natural Resources	Hon. Jackline Opar	Nebbi T/C and Nebbi Sub-county
Social services and community based	Hon. Ubedgiuldo	Parombo

Source: Nebbi District Council Minutes (2011-2012)

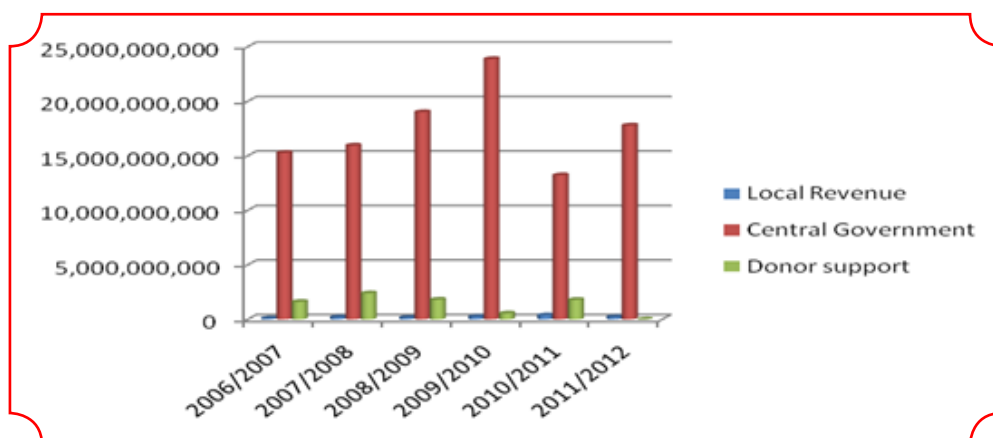
Budget Architecture and Service Delivery in Nebbi District

The central government through local governments (LGs) is primarily supposed to provide services to citizens. The effectiveness of service provision in the LG, however, partly depends on the amount of financial resources available to it. Given that several functions of the central government were devolved to LGs under decentralization, a sizeable amount of resources is required at the LG level for effective delivery of services. This section presents information on Nebbi District budget and the state of services delivery.

2.1 Nebbi District Local Government Resource Envelope

The main source of funding for Nebbi District Local Government was the central government which funds more than 95% of the district budget. The contribution from locally-generated revenue and donor funds was estimated to be less than 5%. Figure 1 shows the composition of the district budget over the years.

Figure 1: Composition of the Resource Envelope for Nebbi District since 2006/7



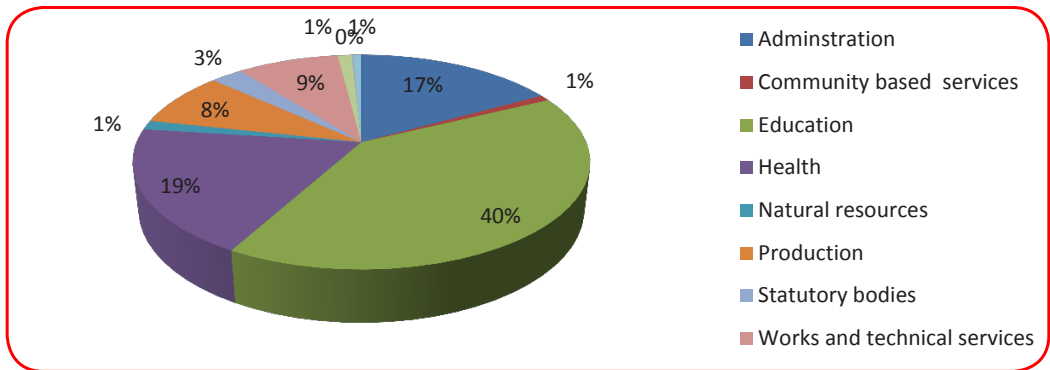
Source: Nebbi District Local Government Budget (2006-2012)

2.2 Budget Sectoral Allocations

During the financial year 2011/2012, the education sector was allocated the biggest proportion of the district budget (up to 40.3 percent). It was followed

by health (19 per cent) and administration (16.9 per cent).The amount of money transferred to the district was inadequate compared to the services that should have been delivered to the citizens. This allocation of funds was mainly based on Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) provided by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development without due consideration to the local priorities. Figure 2 shows budget allocations to the different sectors.

Figure 2: Budget allocation by sector for the financial year 2011/2012



Source: NebbiDistrict Local Government Budget (2006-2012)

This inadequacy of funds has raised serious concerns about the sustainability and viability of the district; ownership of the LG and incentives to perform efficiently; risk of reduced accountability as the links between services and taxes are blurred; reduction in local government autonomy; ability of the district to address local priorities and needs; and, ability of the district to maintain investments in terms of co-funding obligations, operational and maintenance costs.

2.3 State of Service Delivery in Nebbi District Local Government

Basic public services such as education, health, roads and agricultural advice are essential to the local and national economies. The quality of these services provided to citizens is the ultimate measure of performance of government. A review of selected service delivery indicators for Nebbi District shows that despite advances made in various areas, the quality of service provision remains below target levels as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 : Service Delivery Indicators in Nebbi District (2011/12)

Sector	Indicators	National standard/ NDP target	District Target 2010/11	Level of achievement 2011/12
Education -Primary Education	Children of primary school age going (6-12 yrs)	-		
	Enrollment	-	No target	
	Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR)	55:1	Not known	80:1
	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	55:1	Not known	60:1
	Pupil to Desk Ratio (PDR)	3:1	Not known	8:1
	Pupil Text Book Ratio (PBR)	3:1	Not known	12:1
	Pupil Latrine Stance Ratio	40:1		75:1
	Teacher: Staff house Ratio	-		10:1
	PLE Performance	-	No target	DIV I – 1.5% DIV II- 36.6% DIV III- 30.2% DIV IV-16% DIV U- 9.7% DIV X-5%
Health Care services	ANC 4th Visit	60%	No target	-
	Deliveries in Health Centres	35%	-	58%
	Total beds	-	-	-
	Access to Maternity services	-	-	-
	MMR	-	No target	505/100,000
	IMR	-		88/10,000
	Staffing Levels	-	75%	56%
Road Sub-sector	Km of roads under routine maintenance	-		
	Km of roads rehabilitated	-		
	Km of roads under periodic maintenance			
	Proportion of roads in good condition			
	Construction of bridges	-		
	Opening up new community roads	-		
Water and Sanitation	Water coverage	65%	-	74%
	Number of boreholes sunk	-	-	-
	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	-	-	-
	Functionality of water sources	80%	No target	75%
	Proportion of the population within 1km of an improved water source			60%
	Pit latrine coverage	90%		77.9%
Agriculture	Number of extension workers per sub- county	-		
	Number of service points	-		
	Number of demonstration farms	-		
	Technical back-up visits	-		

FAL	Number of instructors	-	19	-
	Number of participants		7,622	
	Number of service centres	-	-	
	Level of coverage	-	No target	-
Environment and Natural Resources	Staffing Level	-		
	Conduct Environmental monitoring and assessment	-		
	Production and update District State of the Environment Report (DSOER)	-		Not seen
	District Environment Action Plan	-		
	Preparation of District Wetland Ordinance	-		
	Monitor wetland systems in the district	-		
	Establishment of Agro-forestry nurseries			

Source: Nebbi District Development Plan 2010/2011-2014/2015; Nebbi District Education Department, 2012; District Health Department, 2012; Nebbi District Roads Department, 2011.

2.3.1 Primary Education Services

In terms of access to primary education, Nebbi District had a total of 120³ primary schools. However, despite the increase in the quantity of service delivery centres, indicators for education quality reveal contrasting views about education status in the district. With slightly a pupil-teacher ratio of 57:1, and pupil-classroom ratio of 70:1, it is important to note that the quality of primary education in the district is lower than the national statistics. Visits to Pajur, Italia, PulumAlala, Rero, Uguta Hill, Padel, Parombo, Omach, Ayaraand Erussi primary schools revealed critical service gaps. For instance, physical verification exercise revealed that, there is high enrolment against very few classroom structures and even the interaction between teachers and pupils is constrained due to overwhelming numbers of pupils. There were observable efforts to improve access by constructing more classrooms, but these were dented by shoddy work done on the structures⁴ and poor sanitation.⁵ A critical look at the PLE results over years does not show any significant improvement in performance. The trends clearly indicate poor performance of the pupils in 2011 with 1.6% in Division I, a reduction from 1.9% in 2010. The overall percentage pass rate was 89% in 2011 compared to 90% recorded in 2010.

3 Had 120 schools, of which 96 were government aided, 16 private/community and 8 for non-formal education

4 A field verification exercise revealed classrooms of LugaP/S, AkuruP/S, RamogiDidiP/S, PenjiOryang, Nyacara, Padwot, Pakwinyo, were among the many with evidence of shoddy work

5 Some schools like Olandu and Murusi in AkworoSub-county were closed over the periods due to poor sanitation and cholera threats that pervaded the district.

Figure 3: Pupils of Primary Three Class at Olandu Primary School, Akworo Sub-county



Source: ACODE Digital Library, May 2012

Figure 4: P.5 Pupils of Pulum Aduku Primary School, Parambo Sub-County Studying under a Tree



Source: ACODE Digital Library, May 2012

2.3.2 Health Services

Health is one of the fundamental universal human rights. This means that everybody should have access to good and affordable health care. In that regard, health facilities in Nebbi District have increased from 40 health units to 42 health centres in FY 2011/12. Pit latrine coverage was at 71% and

availability of hand- washing containers remained dismal at only 14%. Sub-counties like Panyimur, Akworo, Alwi, Parombo were reported to be having poor sanitation and hygiene maintenance behaviour which has made them vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases like cholera. With regard to access to health services, outpatient utilization had slightly increased to 1.2, while deliveries in health units had slightly improved to 58% from 42.8% in 2010. The health sector in the district faced numerous⁶ challenges including staff absenteeism, drugs stock out and delays in drug delivery to health centres; failure to attract and retain health workers; inadequate accommodation for staff; late opening and early closure of health centres; and, inactive health unit management committees. These had severely impacted on health service delivery, leading to eventual decline in the quality of health services.

2.3.3 Road Network

The quality of road network in the district spurs a lot of social and economic development and is an engine of growth. During FY 2011/12, the district had 988.6 km of road network, i.e., 410.2 km of community access roads, 105.87 km of urban roads, 370.5 km of district roads and 102 km of national roads.⁷ Despite the cardinal role that should be played by the road network in the district, the district roads were in deplorable state and most networks were either closed or inaccessible due to inadequate maintenance and the impact of heavy rainfall during the year. Considering the budget cuts from the centre, the district could not meet the high costs for maintenance, rehabilitation and repairs of the road equipment and machinery. Similarly, the budget cuts affected the outcomes for routine maintenance on the community access roads which are managed by the sub-counties. On the whole, the urban roads were in a fairly better state and had regular maintenance.

6 Field verification exercise and focus group discussion showed evidence of challenges of arrogant health staff in almost all health units, staff absenteeism, drugs stock out and drug delivery delays, doctors leaving for greener pastures, little staff accommodation, poor workmanship on staff and OPD houses, and inactive health management committee.

7 National roads are managed by Uganda National Road Authority, District roads are under the control of the district, urban roads are under the control of the respective town councils, and Community access roads are under the management of the respective sub-counties.

Figure 5: Wooden Arima Bridge in Erussi Sub-county



Source: ACODE Digital Library, May 2012

Figure 6: A Grader grounded for more than 5 Months at Jupunyutha, Ndheu Sub-County



Source: ACODE Digital Library, May 2012

2.3.4 Access to Water and Sanitation

Nebbi District Local Government is served by 981 domestic water points that include deep boreholes, shallow wells, protected springs, rain water harvesting, surface water-based piped, ground water-based piped, valley dams and valley tanks, and public stand pipes. The population with access to safe water is 81 %. The access rates vary from 25 % in Pakwach TC to 95 % in Atyak, Kango, Nyapea, Paidha and Kucwinysub-counties and Paidha and Nebbi TC. The functionality rate in urban and rural areas is 83 % and

81 % respectively. Of the 2,279 domestic water points, 120 have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. The main water supply technologies are the protected spring and deep borehole.⁸ The major reasons raised during the year was non-functionality of water user committee, especially in rural areas, and unwillingness of the community to pay user fees; unequal distribution of water sources with most areas, especially within the Alwi dry corridor, experiencing constant water shortage and long distances of up to 5 km to access water sources.

2.3.5 Agriculture and NAADS Services

Nebbi district is still highly dependent on agriculture, with 85% of the district population employed in the sector. The central government has been using the NAADS programme to improve the productivity and quality of agriculture in the district. Consequently, a total of 3,850 food security and 308 market-oriented farmers⁹ were selected and trained during FY 2011/12. There was general consensus that as a result of NAADS, there was improvement in the provision of agricultural services. However, regardless of the NAADS interventions, there was growing household food insecurity particularly in the sub-counties of Wadelai, Akworo, Parombo, Alwi and Panyango, together with increasing soil degradation in the district. There was also the challenge of vermin and other animals (monkeys, birds and squirrels) that destroy crops in places like Nebbi (Kalowang parish), Kucwiny, Wadelai, Alwi and Akworo sub-counties. There were also challenges related to the implementation of NAADS, including supply of poor quality seeds, over-pricing of farm inputs and supplies; inadequate extension workers; and, limiting extension advice to NAADS beneficiary groups. The other sub-sectors like veterinary and forestry lacked qualified staff. For instance, in Erussi Sub-county, there was no veterinary officer.

2.3.6 Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)

Nebbi District is endowed with River Nile and Lake Albert, which are breeding places for a wide range of fish species.¹⁰ Besides, there is potential for hydro and the solar power generation as the district has rivers like Nyagak and Namrwodho in Padyere and Jonam counties. The district has potential for the development of minerals, like petroleum around the Nile and Lake Albert, diatomite and other geological resources like clay, rocks and sand used in the construction industry. Other natural resources available in Nebbi include forests and wetlands. Given this situation, inappropriate environmental

8 Directorate of Water Development, Ministry of Water & Environment, 2010

9 Refer to State of Affairs Report of Nebbi District Council, p. 12

10 The most common ones include Lates Niloticus (Nile Perch) and Oreochromis Niloticus (Tilapia).

activities like wetland reclamation, uncontrolled bush burning, poor waste management, soil erosion, farming in forest reserves, indiscriminate tree-cutting, overfishing, sand mining and stone quarrying have pervaded the district and eventually distorted ENR sector. These have been exacerbated by inadequate sensitization and awareness by the local leaders on sustainable management and production and limiting funding to the ENR sector. Despite challenges engulfing the ENR sector, efforts by the district to enact an ordinance on natural resource management and production since 2009 have been futile.

Score-Card Assessment Findings

3.1 Score-Card Assessment

The score-card assessment is premised on a set of parameters which guide the assessment of the extent to which local government council organs and councilors perform their responsibilities.¹¹ The parameters in the score-card are based on the responsibilities of the local government councils. The organs assessed are the district local government council, district chairperson, district speaker and individual councilors. The performance of the local government council is based on the assessment of responsibilities of the councils categorized under the following parameters: legislation; contact with the electorate; planning and budgeting; participation in lower local governments; and, monitoring of service delivery.¹²

The assessment in Nebbi District was conducted over a period of 4 months (May – August 2011). The research methods used included: review of district documents; face-to-face interviews with councilors; focus group discussions (FGDs); and, verification visits at sub-county level. In the year under review, 18 FGDs were conducted involving a total of 378 participants, 57% of whom were male while the rest were female.

During the research period, a number of challenges were encountered, key among which were: negative response from some political leaders; poor record-keeping especially at sub-county level; access to official documents, among others.

3.2 Nebbi District Local Government Council

The Local Government Council is the highest authority within a local government with political, legislative, administrative and executive powers. The score-card for the council is derived from the functions of the local government councils as stipulated under the Local Government Act. The assessment of the local government councils is aimed at establishing the extent to which a council uses its political, legislative, administrative and planning powers to address the issues that affect the electorate within their jurisdiction. The council is the platform where councilors can raise issues affecting their electorate and ensure that appropriate plans are put in place and fiscal and other assets

¹¹ See Third Schedule of the Local Governments Act, Section 8.

¹² See, Tumushabe, G., et.al., (2012). Strengthening the Local Government System to Improve Public Service Delivery Accountability and Governance. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 53, Kampala.

of the local government channeled towards addressing those issues. Table 5 shows the details of the council's performance on each assessed parameter.

Table 5: Performance of Nebbi District Council in FY 2011/12

Performance Indicators Year	Actual Score	Maximum Scores	Remarks
1. LEGISLATIVE ROLE	13	25	<p>The council was able to pass and operationalize the council model rules of procedure in the council meeting held on 25-26/08/2011. The decisions and position of ULGA was timely reported on in council. 12 executive committee meetings and four quarterly meetings were held.</p> <p>No resolution was passed on policy related to accountability and local government financial autonomy despite continuous reliance on central government transfers and little hope of raising local revenue. There was a fully constituted business committee.</p> <p>No evidence of the district conducting any public hearing on bills being formulated or to be formulated. There were no petitions submitted to central government and capacity building initiatives implemented.</p>
Adopted model rules of Procedure with/without debate (amendments)	2	2	
Membership to ULGA	2	2	
Functionality of the Committees of Council	3	3	
Lawful Motions passed by the council	1	3	
Ordinances passed by the council	0	3	
Conflict Resolution Initiatives	1	1	
Public Hearings	0	2	
Evidence of legislative resources	2	4	
Petitions	1	2	
Capacity building initiatives	1	3	
2. ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS	14	25	<p>The district had fully approved work plans and budgets.</p> <p>Expenditure was hinged on approved budget lines and expenditure.</p> <p>There was no evidence of PAC reports received and discussed in the council.</p> <p>There was no discussion and resolution on: key constitutional issues; corruption and or human rights.</p> <p>Citizens were allowed in the gallery to observe council debates and proceedings.</p> <p>There were functional boards and commissions.</p>
Fiscal Accountability	3	4	
Political Accountability	3	8	
Administrative Accountability	3	8	
Involvement of CSOs, CBOs, Citizens private sector, professionals, and other non-state actors in service delivery	2	2	
Commitment to principles of accountability and transparency	3	3	
3. PLANNING & BUDGETING	11	20	<p>There was an approved district development plan, capacity building plan, revenue enhancement plan and approved work plans and budgets. The district mission and vision were displayed on the notice boards.</p> <p>There was an approved budget frame work paper, and the budget of the district was laid before council before the end of June after reviews by the different standing committees.</p> <p>there was no evidence of any effective modality in strengthening the district revenue base and no efforts in engaging the central government in the revenue enhancement.</p>
Existence of Plans, Vision and Mission Statement	5	5	
Approval of the District Budget	4	4	
Local Revenue	2	11	

4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NPPAs	13	30	Standing committees undertook the quarterly monitoring exercises.
Education	2	5	
Health	2	5	Monitoring and evaluation reports were not available.
Water and Sanitation	2	4	
Roads	2	4	Council debates fell short of the issues raised in monitoring.
Agriculture and Extension	2	4	
Functional adult Literacy	0	4	FAL and ENR sectors were not given due attention.
Environment and Natural Resources	3	4	
TOTAL	51	100	

Nebbi District Council scored a total of 51 out of 100 possible points. The best performed parameter was planning and budgeting (11 out of 20), while the performance registered under the monitoring and evaluation of service delivery was 13 out of 30. A comparison of all district councils' performance in the 25 districts is presented in Annex 1.

3.3 District Chairperson

The chairperson of Nebbi District during the assessment period was Mr Robert Okumu. Mr Okumu was serving his first term in office and subscribes National Resistance Movement (NRM) political party. Table 6 provides a detail of his performance across the assessed parameters.

Table 6: Chairperson's Score-card

Name	Okumu Robert	Political Party	NRM
District	Nebbi	Gender	Male
Region	Northern	Number of Terms	One
	Total		65
ASSESSMENT PARAMETER	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Comments
1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP	18	(20)	District Land Board (DLB), Public Accounts Committee (PAC) were fully constituted Chaired 8 executive committee meetings and delegated 4 to the vice chairperson.
Presiding over meetings of Executive Committee	3	3	
Monitoring and administration	5	5	
Report made to council on the state of affairs of the district	2	2	
Overseeing performance of civil servants	3	4	
Overseeing the functioning of the DSC and other statutory boards/committees(land board, PAC)	2	2	
Engagement with central government and national institutions	3	4	
2. LEGISLATIVE ROLE	2	(15)	The council was not in position to prepare and present any resolution on service delivery despite the declining service delivery trend in the quality of services
Regular attendance of council sessions	2	2	
Motions presented by the Executive	0	6	
Bills presented by the Executive	0	7	

3. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE	9	(10)	Did not have a written plan and program for meeting the electorate. Conducted community meetings in Oboth in Erussi sub-county on consensus building on establishing Oboth gravitational water scheme and mbaro west in Nyaravur sub-county in setting up valley dams among others. Appeared on Radio Paidha and Rain bow FM stations several times.
Programme of meetings with Electorate	4	5	
Handling of issues raised and feedback to the electorate	5	5	
4. INITIATION AND PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS IN ELECTORAL AREA	8	(10)	Made material contributions e.g. distributed iron sheets to like Erussi primary school
Projects initiated	1	3	
Contributions to communal Projects/activities	2	2	
Linking the community to Development Partners/NGOs	5	5	
5. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS	28	(45)	The chairperson reported to have conducted monitoring of services but there was limited evidence to support the reports. There were no quarterly monitoring reports produced.
Monitored Agricultural services	6	7	
Monitored Health Service delivery	3	7	
Monitored schools in every sub-county	6	7	
Monitored road works in the district	7	7	
Monitored water sources in every sub-county	6	7	
Monitored functional Adult literacy session	0	5	
Monitored Environment and Natural Resources protection	0	5	
TOTAL	65	100	

Mr. Okumu scored 65 out of the 100 possible points. This score is attributed to the chairperson's plausible activities in providing leadership to the entire district, keeping in contact with his electorate, initiation of development projects, and, participation in monitoring and evaluation of government programmes. Although the chairperson scored 65 points out of 100 points, there were issues that undermined his performance. These included: failure by the chairperson and the executive committee to table motions and bills in council, limited monitoring of the health sector, and, failure to monitor FAL and ENR, among others. A comparison of all district chairpersons' performance in the 25 districts is presented in Annex 2.

3.4 District Speaker

The effective functioning and output a district local government council is highly dependent on the expertise of the district speaker. The district speaker in the period under review was Hon. Ida Faumbe. This was his first year in office having been elected to council in the 2011 general elections. Table 7 provides details of the performance of performance of the speaker during FY 2011/12.

Table 7: Speaker's Performance in FY2011/12

Name	Ida Faumbe	Level of Education	Ordinary Level
District	Nebbi	Gender	Female
Sub County	Nyaravur and Atego	Number of Terms	3
Political Party	NRM	Total	68
ASSESSMENT PARAMETER	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Comments
1. PRESIDING AND PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN COUNCIL	17	(25)	
Chairing lawful council/ meetings	3	3	Chaired four council sittings and delegated two to her deputy.
Rules of procedure	9	9	
Business Committee	3	3	Chaired two of the four business committee meetings.
Records book with Issues/ petitions presented to the office	2	2	
Record of motions/bills presented in council	0	3	Caused timely production of minutes of the different meetings. Had record of motions moved by one honourable councilor *
Provided special skills/knowledge to the Council or committees.	0	5	
2. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE	20	(20)	
Meetings with Electorate	11	11	Had a written schedule of meetings with the youth, elders, and the general public in her sub-counties of Nyaravur and Atego held in Mbaro West, Mbaro East, Angal lower, Acwa and Biti. Uses her home as office her contact office with a visitors' book and filing of reported concerns.
Office or coordinating centre in the constituency	9	9	
3. PARTICIPATION IN LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	10	(10)	
Attendance in sub-county Council sessions	10	10	Attended 4 meetings in Nyaravur and 3 in Atego sub-counties. Gave feed back to the sub-counties in the meetings
4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS	21	(45)	
Monitoring Health Service delivery	3	7	There was limited monitoring of service delivery.
Monitoring Education services	5	7	
Monitoring Agricultural projects	3	7	Very few road works were monitored.
Monitoring Water service	5	7	
Monitoring Road works	1	7	The speaker never monitored FAL.
Monitoring Functional Adult Literacy	0	5	
Monitoring Environment and Natural Resources	4	5	There was no evidence of any follow on issues emerged from monitoring.
TOTAL	68	100	

* Councilor for Rapheal Erussi Anyolitho presented written motion (Intention to move motion seeking to compel Nebbi district civil servants to stay during week-days in the areas where they are posted to work

Nebbi District Council Speaker, Hon. Ida Faumbe, scored 68 out of 100 possible points. The speaker exhibited her best performance on: contact with the electorate (scoring 20 out of 20 points) and participating in council meetings (garnering 10 out of 10 points). The poorest performance for the speaker was on monitoring and evaluation of national priority programme areas where she scored less than half of the scores for that parameter. For instance the speaker did not monitor any FAL centres in the district during FY 2011/12. A comparison of all district speakers' performance in the 25 districts is presented in Annex 3.

3.5 District Councilors

District councils are vested with wide-ranging powers and responsibilities as stipulated in the Local Government Act. The performance of a district council, therefore, may as well be directly related to the quality and performance of the individual councilors. During fiscal year under evaluation, councilors were assessed on the four performance parameters: (i) legislative role; (ii) contact with the electorate; (iii) participation in the lower local government; and (iv) monitoring of service delivery on NPPAs. Nebbi District Local Government Council had a total of 26 councilors,¹³ all of whom were assessed.

The overall best performing councilor was Hon. Terence Akera who also doubles as the best male councilor with 70 points out of possible 100 total points. On the other hand, Hon. Christine Manda was the best female councilor with 52 points. The parameter where councilors registered their best performance was participation in lower local government council meetings with an average of 7.5 points out of 10. Councilors performed poorly in monitoring and evaluating service delivery, with an average score of approximately 10.5 points out of 45. The other area where councilors recorded poor performance was under the contact with the electorate role with an average score of 7.6 points out of 20 possible points for that parameter. This poor performance was mainly attributed to lack of documented evidence on the monitoring activities undertaken, and lack of a coordinating office and evidence of visits made by citizens. There were also concerns regarding limited financial resources to facilitate councilors crisscross their electoral areas in executing their mandate. Table 8 provides a detailed analysis of all the assessed councilors and their performance.

¹³ This total excludes the chairperson and speaker who have been assessed separately in accordance with their unique roles and responsibilities under the LGA.

Table 8: Score-Card performance for Nebbi District Councillors in FY2011/12

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Number of Terms	Scores/Totals	Legislative role				Contact with electorate		Participation in LLGs		Delivery on NPPA									
						Plenary	Committees	Motion	Special Knowledge	Sub Total	Meeting Electorate	Office	Sub Total	LLG Meeting	Sub Total	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL	Environment	Su Total
Terence Akera	Pacwach TC	NRM	M	1	70	8	8	5	3	24	5	9	14	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	22
Boniface L. Tingo	Panyango	Ind	M	4	63	8	8	5	1	22	7	6	13	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	22
Patrick Oyet		Ind	M	1	57	8	8	5	3	24	7	9	16	6	6	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	11
Ongan Kizito	Nyaravur	NRM	M	1	57	8	8	0	0	16	9	9	18	10	10	0	3	0	3	3	3	1	13
Robert Steen Omito	Alwi	NRM	M	1	56	8	3	5	2	18	11	5	16	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	16
John Onen Komakech	Akworo	Ind	M	1	55	8	8	0	0	16	7	0	7	10	10	3	3	7	5	3	1	0	22
Christine Manda	Panyimur	NRM	F	1	54	8	8	0	0	16	8	0	8	6	6	1	5	5	1	5	3	4	24
Obedgiu Iddo	Parombo	NRM	M	1	52	8	8	0	0	16	11	0	11	10	10	3	3	0	5	0	0	4	15
Justus Otur		NRM	M	1	50	8	8	0	3	19	6	4	10	6	6	3	1	1	3	7	0	0	15
Jackline Opar	Nebbi S/C/TC	NRM	F	3	48	5	8	2	0	15	2	9	11	10	10	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	12
Raphael Anyoritho	Erussi	NRM	M	1	47	8	8	5	0	21	2	4	6	10	10	3	3	1	0	3	0	0	10
Grace Owonda	Erussi	FDC	F	1	46	8	8	0	0	16	9	0	9	10	10	1	1	0	1	7	0	1	11
Proscia Binega B.	Panyango/ Alwi	FDC	F	3	44	8	7	0	0	15	11	5	16	6	6	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	7
Lillian Achan	Pacwach	NRM	F	1	43	4	3	0	3	10	4	2	6	10	10	3	7	1	0	5	1	0	17
Imelda Bitoi Manta	Parombo	NRM	F	1	42	8	8	0	0	16	4	0	4	10	10	1	1	0	1	7	1	1	12
Lawrence Kissa	Kucwiny	NRM	M	1	42	4	8	0	0	12	3	9	12	10	10	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	8
Santina Akello	Wadilai	FDC	F	1	40	8	8	3	0	19	8	3	11	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	
Eunice Atimango	NDHEW	NRM	F	2	39	8	8	0	0	16	2	0	2	10	10	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	11
Lawrence Wathum	PWD	NRM	M	4	37	4	4	2	2	12	2	5	7	6	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	12
Alice Faucan	Kucwiny	NRM	F	1	32	1	8	0	0	9	7	0	7	10	10	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	6
Charles Ringtho	Nebbi SC	NRM	M	1	31	1	8	0	0	9	4	6	10	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Silver Omaki	Nebbi TC	NRM	M	1	28	1	8	0	0	9	3	2	5	10	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Ronald Ocamgiu	Atego	NRM	M	1	26	1	8	0	0	9	3	2	5	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
John Oyeki	NDHEW	NRM	M	1	23	1	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Doreen Ongula	Youth	NRM	F	1	21	1	4	0	0	5	7	6	13	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Doreen Nimungu.	PWD	NRM	F	2	19	1	8	0	0	9	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2

4

Factors Affecting Performance of Nebbi District Local Government and Implications for Service Delivery

This section focuses on both internal and external factors that affect performance of Nebbi District in terms of quantity of output, quality of output, timeliness of output, efficiency and effectiveness of services

4.1 Internal Factors

These are factors that are within the district that constrain performance of councilors. Some of these factors have remained outstanding since the previous assessment. These factors that were identified in the previous assessment are deemed to be under the ambit of the district and can be solved by specific interventions at that level. They include:

- a) poor documentation and record-keeping by councilors;
- b) the quality of communication between the lower local government councils, the district council and constituencies is still poor;
- c) poor time-keeping by councilors and technical officials(service providers);
- d) councilors are not yet on top of their game in terms of knowledge of their roles and responsibilities.

4.2 External Factors

Also building on the previous assessment, there are a number of external factors that can be addressed through a series of legal and policy reforms. These include:

- a) Over-dependence on central government for financial resources;
- b) absence of strategic focus and target in terms of investment in the district;
- c) poor accountability and transparency within the district.

During the assessment, there was no observable deliberate effort to address the above-mentioned constraints, particularly those that the district has control over. During the current assessment, the following internal factors were identified:

4.2.1 Power Struggles

There has been persistent power struggles among political leaders in the district. This has culminated into electoral petitions in court particularly for the LCV seat. The current chairperson has been battling with one of the candidates who contested for the same position. This has grossly affected the performance of the chairperson on various fronts.

4.2.2 Institutional Arrangement

Similar to other districts in the country, Nebbi District Local Government Council follows a top-down model of accountability for various levels of government. In service delivery, service providers mind more about compliance with rules and procedures and less about the quality and quantity of what they deliver. Thus, such a scenario has greatly compromised the quality of services delivered given that much of the attention is put on being in line with established rules and procedures.

4.2.3 Lack of Financial Autonomy from the Centre

Nebbi District Local Government is not autonomous. This is largely because it is financially constrained and depends mainly on financial transfers from the central government. Locally generated revenue is less than 5% of the total district budget. The implication is that with dismal local revenue, and a narrow tax base, the district cannot have enough resources to cater for local development priorities.

General Recommendations

Arising from the above factors enumerated in section 4, the following recommendations are made in order to improve performance of Nebbi District Local Government.

5.1 Implementation of Score-Card Recommendations

Nebbi is among the districts that have been assessed three times. However, the recommendations made in the previous two assessments have not been implemented. It is therefore important for the different actors in the district to take such recommendations seriously, have them discussed and appropriate interventions designed and implemented.

5.2 Continued Capacity Building of Councilors

When councilors are elected to the district council, they took on their job with different expectations and most times without understanding what their roles are. It is important that the district continues to create avenues to sensitize councilors and other leaders on matters such as their roles and responsibilities, interaction between service providers and political leaders, government rules and procedures in the operation of local governments, among other things.

5.3 Increasing Local Revenue through Broadening the Tax Base

Nebbi District Local Government is highly dependent on the central government in financing of its budget. The contribution from local revenue to the budget is very marginal. Thus, the district requires boosting the local economy by creating a conducive environment for local businesses to thrive. It is necessary for the district to conduct an analysis of the potential businesses in the district and support local businesses in order to broaden the local tax base.

5.4 Mandatory Quarterly Reports from Councilors

Nebbi District Local Government Council should introduce a mandatory requirement for councilors to produce individual monitoring reports from their constituencies. These reports should reflect an individual councilor's work in a sub-county regardless of the committee on which he or she serves. This will

deal with the problem of councilors who usually associate their monitoring solely to committee monitoring and neglect individual monitoring in their sub-counties.

5.5 Sensitizing District Leaders on Conflict Management

There are internal power struggles and conflicts within the district that hurt delivery of services. To solve such a challenge, training in conflict resolution and management is paramount.

5.6 Empowerment of Citizens

The district should have deliberate efforts to sensitize citizens about what happens in the district and what to expect at the service delivery centres. Providing information on funds available for community development programmes, planned projects, expected service delivery standards and how citizens should participate in all these processes are steps in the right direction.

References

Nebbi District Local Government 2010/11 – 2014/15 District Development Plan

_____ (2011) Budget Framework Paper

_____ (2011) Approved District Budget

_____ (2011) Annual Work Plan

_____ (2011) District Local Government Revenue Enhancement Plan

_____ (2011) Approved District Capacity Building Plan

_____ (2011) Minutes for Ordinary Council Meeting held on 25th– 26th August 2011

_____ (2011) Minutes for Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27th October 2011

_____ (2011) Minutes for Ordinary Council Meeting held on 21st December 2011

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

_____ (1997) Local Governments Act 1997

Annex 1: Summary of District Councils' Performance

		Legislative Role										Accountability To Citizens						Planning & Budgeting				Monitoring NPPAs								
District	Total	Rules of procedure	Membership ULGA	Functionality of committees	Lawful motions	Ordinances	Conflict resolution	Public hearings	Legislative resources	Petitions	Capacity building	Sub Total	Fiscal accountability	Political accountability	Administrative accountability	Involvement of CSOs	Principles of accountability	Sub Total	Planning and budgeting	District budget	Local revenue	Sub Total	Education	Health	Water	Roads	Agriculture	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
Gulu	82	2	2	2	3	0	1	0	4	2	1	17	3	7	6	2	3	21	5	4	9	18	5	5	4	4	2	4	2	26
Amuria	78	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	14	4	6	4	2	2	18	5	4	11	20	5	5	4	4	4	0	4	26
Mukono	78	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	19	4	5	3	2	2	16	5	4	9	18	5	5	4	4	3	0	4	25
Kabarole	75	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	13	4	4	4	2	0	14	5	4	9	18	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	30
Wakiso	71	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	14	3	7	2	2	2	16	5	4	9	18	5	5	4	2	0	3	4	23
Luwero	70	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	11	4	5	7	2	1	19	5	4	9	18	2	4	4	3	4	2	3	22
Rukungiri	69	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	3	2	3	18	4	5	5	2	1	17	5	4	4	13	5	5	2	3	4	0	2	21
Soroti	68	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	11	4	8	8	2	1	23	5	4	1	10	5	5	4	4	4	0	2	24
Kanungu	67	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	16	4	5	5	2	2	18	5	4	2	11	5	5	2	4	3	0	3	22
Mpigi	67	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	15	3	5	7	2	0	17	5	4	4	13	4	5	2	4	2	1	4	22
Ntungamo	64	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	15	4	4	4	2	1	15	5	4	7	16	3	5	0	3	4	3	0	18
Bududa	60	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	3	17	4	8	6	2	0	20	5	3	4	12	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	11
Bulisa	57	1	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	14	3	6	4	2	0	15	5	4	4	13	5	5	0	4	0	0	1	15
Nakapiripirit	56	2	1	3	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	16	3	2	3	1	1	10	5	4	4	13	4	2	2	4	0	2	3	17
Mbale	55	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	4	2	3	17	3	6	3	2	0	14	5	4	4	13	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	11
Moroto	55	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	11	2	4	1	2	1	10	5	4	9	18	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	16
Moyo	55	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	13	4	5	3	2	3	17	5	4	2	11	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	14
Mbarara	53	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	11	4	4	4	2	1	15	5	4	2	11	4	3	2	2	2	0	3	16
Nebbi	51	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	13	3	3	3	2	3	14	5	4	2	11	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	13
Lira	49	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	13	1	3	3	2	0	9	5	4	9	18	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Hoima	48	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	3	3	3	2	0	11	5	4	2	11	1	5	2	3	3	0	3	17
Jinja	44	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	13	2	3	5	2	1	13	5	4	2	11	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	7
Kamuli	40	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	10	4	3	3	2	0	12	5	4	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tororo	40	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	3	15	3	5	6	2	0	16	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amuru	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	6	1	4	2	2	0	9	5	4	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 2: Summary of District Chairpersons' Performance

Name	District	Party	Gender	Terms		Political Leadership						Legislative Role				Contact With Electorate	Development Projects				Monitoring Service Delivery On NPPAs											
						Executive	Monitoring Admin	State of affairs	Civil Servants	DSC and Boards	Central Gov't	Sub total	Council session	Motions executive	Bills executive		Sub Total	Program meetings	Handling issues	Subtotal	Project initiated	Contributions	Dev't partners	Sub Total	Agriculture	Health services	Schools	Roads	Water	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
Martin Ojara M.	Gulu	FDC	M	1	91		3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	4	3	9	5	5	10	2	2	5	9	7	7	7	7	3	5	43	
Gregory M.Egunyu.	Soroti	NRM	M	1	82		3	4	2	4	2	4	19	2	6	2	10	5	5	10	1	1	5	7	7	7	7	6	0	2	36	
Richard Rwabihunga	Kabarole	Ind	M	1	80		3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	2	2	3	7	7	7	7	5	3	39		
John M. Luwakanya	Mpigi	NRM	M	1	80		3	5	2	4	0	4	18	2	6	0	8	5	2	7	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	0	2	37	
Francis Lukooya M.	Mukono	NRM	M	2	80		3	6	2	4	2	4	21	2	6	5	13	3	5	8	2	2	4	8	3	7	6	2	2	4	30	
Emmanuel Osuna	Tororo	NRM	M	2	78		3	2	2	2	0	4	13	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	6	7	7	2	5	41	
Mark AoiMusooka	Moroto	NRM	M	1	76		3	5	2	3	1	3	17	2	6	5	13	4	2	6	3	1	5	9	7	6	6	7	0	5	0	31
John FrancisOluma	Amuria	NRM	M	1	74		3	5	2	3	1	4	18	2	6	7	15	3	2	5	1	1	5	7	7	2	5	7	5	0	3	29
Bernard Mujasi	Mbale	NRM	M	3	70		3	4	2	3	2	3	17	2	6	3	11	5	2	7	3	1	5	9	7	3	3	5	3	2	3	26
DeusedditTumusiime	Mbarara	NRM	M	1	70		2	4	1	4	2	4	17	2	0	0	2	5	3	8	0	1	3	4	7	7	7	7	2	2	39	
Mathias Bwanika L.	Wakiso	DP	M	1	70		3	5	2	4	1	2	17	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	3	8	5	5	5	5	3	3	31	
John Lorot	Nakapiripit	NRM	M	2	69		3	4	2	3	2	3	17	2	0	0	2	5	5	10	3	1	3	7	5	5	5	7	5	1	33	
Denis Singahakye	Ntungamo	NRM	M	1	69		3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	6	0	8	3	5	8	2	1	4	7	3	7	1	7	7	0	2	27
Fredrick G Ngobi	Jinja	NRM	M	1	66		2	5	1	3	2	4	17	2	6	7	15	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	15	
George kamanyire	Hoima	NRM	M	3	65		3	4	2	4	2	2	17	2	6	0	8	5	2	7	2	1	3	6	5	5	7	3	0	2	27	
Robert Okumu O.	Nebbi	NRM	M	1	65		3	5	2	3	2	3	18	2	0	0	2	4	5	9	1	2	5	8	6	3	6	7	6	0	0	28
Abdul Nadduli	Luweero	NRM	M	3	63		3	4	2	4	1	3	17	2	2	0	4	2	5	7	3	2	3	8	4	5	5	5	0	3	27	
John B Nambeshe	Bududa	NRM	M	1	62		3	4	1	4	1	4	17	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	1	1	3	5	6	7	3	3	2	0	2	23
Fred Lukumu	Buliisa	NRM	M	2	56		3	5	1	3	2	4	18	2	2	0	4	5	3	8	3	2	0	5	3	6	3	3	0	3	21	
Anthony A Omach	Amuru	NRM	M	2	54		2	4	0	3	1	4	14	2	2	0	4	4	5	9	3	2	5	10	7	2	2	2	0	2	17	
Samuel Bamwole	Kamuli	NRM	M	3	53		1	4	1	1	0	3	10	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	1	0	4	2	6	6	7	2	0	2	25
Josephine Kasya	Kanungu	NRM	F	3	53		3	0	2	4	2	2	13	2	0	0	2	4	5	9	3	0	4	7	6	7	2	7	0	0	0	22
Jimmy Vukoni	Moyo	Ind	M	1	52		3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	6	0	8	0	2	2	3	1	3	7	7	0	0	6	2	0	0	15
Charles amukama	Rukungiri	NRM	M	1	44		3	5	2	3	2	3	18	2	2	3	7	4	2	6	2	0	5	7	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
Alex OremoAlot	Lira	UPC	M	1	40		2	5	1	2	2	3	15	2	0	3	5	5	2	7	3	1	3	7	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6

Annex 3: Summary of District Speakers' Performance

Name	District	Constituency	Party	Gender	Terms	Total	Presiding And Preservation Of Order In Council						Contact With Electorate		Participation In LLG	Monitoring Service Delivery On NPPAs										
							Chairing Council	Rules of procedure	Business committee	Records of issues	Record of petition	Special skills	Sub Total	Meetings electorate		Office	Sub Total	LLGs meetings	Sub Total	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water services	Road works	FAL	Environment
Douglas P. Okello	Gulu	Lalogi	NRM	M	1	89	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	11	9	20	8	8	7	7	5	5	7	5	5	41
Mohammed Mafabi	Mbale	Bubyangu	Ind	M	2	75	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	11	9	20	10	10	3	5	5	3	7	0	2	25
DaudiByekwaso Mukiibi	Wakiso	Kakiri	NRM	M	3	75	2	9	3	2	3	0	19	11	9	20	10	10	4	4	7	0	5	1	5	26
James Kunobwa	Mukono	Nagojie	NRM	M	2	73	3	9	3	0	3	0	18	11	9	20	10	10	7	7	1	1	3	1	5	25
Richard Mayengo	Jinja	Matubira B	NRM	M	3	68	2	9	0	2	3	0	16	11	9	20	4	4	7	1	7	7	1	3	2	28
Ida Fumbe	Nebbi		NRM	F	3	68	3	9	3	2	0	0	17	11	9	20	10	10	3	5	3	5	1	0	4	21
Dan Nabimanya	Ntungamo	Ntungamo	NRM	M	1	66	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	9	6	15	10	10	5	5	1	1	5	0	4	21
Proscovia Namansa	Luweero	Wobulenzi / Katikamu	NRM	F	3	64	3	9	0	0	0	0	12	11	9	20	10	10	4	4	0	5	5	3	1	22
Henry Ndyabahika	Rukungiri	Buhunga	NRM	M	2	64	3	8	3	2	0	0	16	7	9	16	10	10	5	5	1	1	5	1	4	22
Jotham Loyer	Nakapiripi	Namalu	NRM	M	2	62	2	9	3	2	3	0	19	11	0	11	10	10	4	4	3	0	5	1	5	22
Charles Beshesya	Kanungu	Kirima	NRM	M	1	61	2	8	3	2	3	0	18	6	6	12	10	10	5	5	1	0	5	1	4	21
Andrew Odongo	Soroti	Soroti	FDC	M	1	61	3	9	3	2	3	0	20	9	9	18	4	4	1	5	5	0	5	0	3	19
William Tibamanya	Mbarara	Rugando	NRM	M	1	58	3	8	2	0	0	0	13	7	9	16	6	6	5	5	1	5	5	1	1	23
Clovice Mugabo B	Kabarole	Mugusu	NRM	M	2	54	3	5	1	2	3	0	14	11	6	17	2	2	1	5	5	5	1	0	4	21
Christopher Odongkara	Amuru		NRM	M	1	51	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	9	9	18	6	6	7	2	7	0	6	0	0	22
Cesar Lometo L	Moroto	Youth	NRM	M	1	49	3	7	3	2	3	0	18	7	9	16	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	0	4	13
Martin Chaiga	Moyo	Moyo	NRM	M	2	44	3	8	3	0	0	0	14	5	9	14	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	6
Charles Engoru	Amuria	PWD	NRM	M	2	41	2	9	3	2	3	0	19	2	9	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	9
Juliet Jjemba	Mpigi	Muduma	NRM	F	2	40	2	5	3	2	3	0	15	0	9	9	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
Didan Amaama R.	Buliisa	Kiringente	Ind	M	1	37	3	2	3	0	3	0	11	2	5	7	6	6	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	13
Micheal Matsyetsye	Bududa	Ngwedo	NRM	M	2	35	3	9	3	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	0	1	14
Isingoma Kitwe	Hoima	Bumasheti	NRM	M	1	33	3	6	3	0	3	0	15	3	9	12	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
James Paul Michi	Tororo	Busisi Div	NRM	M	1	32	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	9	2	11	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Martin Ocen Odyek	Lira	Eastern Div	UPC	M	1	26	3	9	3	0	3	0	18	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
Martin Ocen Odyek	Lira	Railway Div	UPC	M	1	26	3	9	3	0	3	0	18	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6

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