



LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS' PERFORMANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN UGANDA

Nakapiripirit District Council Score-Card Report
2012/2013



Eugene G. Ssemakula ■ Francis L. Lotyang ■ Laura Longole

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Expectant mothers at Lorengedwat HCIII receiving foodstuff as an incentive to seek antenatal services donated by World Food Programme.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABEK	Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja
ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEC	District Executive Committee
ECDEC	Early Childhood Development and Education Centres
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
HC	Health Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SCIUG	Save the Children in Uganda
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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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, District Speaker, Chief Administrative Officer and the District Clerk to Council for the support to the assessment process on which this report is based. Their timely provision of information and data is deeply appreciated. We also acknowledge the cooperation of the district councilors who are the primary unit of study and analysis for the score-card.

We conducted 16 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involving community members who provided useful insights and verification with regard to the performance of councilors. We express our unreserved gratitude to each of the participants in these FGDs for their individual and collective contributions.

We acknowledge the contributions of the LGCSCI project team at ACODE and the network of LGCSCI researchers across the country that provided useful comments and suggestions on the various drafts of the report. We acknowledge the contribution of the Expert Task Group that provides continuous oversight and intellectual guidance for the development of the scorecard and methodology.

Finally, we recognize that there still remain considerable information and data gaps required to fully assess the performance of district councils and councilors in the district. However, we have taken due care to ensure that where such information exists, it is presented as accurately as possible. However, we take responsibility for any errors or omissions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the third report for Nakapiripiriti District Local Government for the Local Government Councils' Score-card Initiative. The score-card assessed the performance the Local Government Council, the Chairperson, the Speaker and individual Councilors who are vested with powers and responsibilities to ensure effective governance of the respective local governments as stipulated in the Local Governments Act (Cap 243). 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 the assessment for Financial Year (FY) 2012/13. The assessment reviewed documents on planning and budgeting, service delivery monitoring; and Lira District Local Government performance reports. In addition, a review of minutes of sectoral committees and council sittings was undertaken to inform the report about the performance of the business of Council, the Chairperson and individual Councilors. Face-to-face interviews with the targeted community leaders, key informant interviews at service delivery points, and focus group discussions (FGDs) further enriched the fact-finding and assessment process.

The major determinant of quality service delivery is the size of the district resource envelope. Nakapiripiriti District was found to be heavily dependent on central government transfers that account for 94% of district revenue. Locally-generated revenue and donor contributions contributed 1% and 5 % respectively. The total budget performance of the district during FY 2012/13 stood at a total of Shs 13.08 billion of which Shs.135 million came as locally generated resources; Shs 12.2 billion from Central Government transfers; and Shs 664.6 million in form of donor funds.

Nakapiripiriti District is among the 26 districts that have been assessed. The assessment in the district covered 14 councilors, 8 of whom were female, while the rest were male. In FY2012/13, Nakapiripiriti District Council scored a total of 61 out of 100 possible points-- an improvement of 6 points compared to FY 2011/12. The best performance was exhibited under accountability to citizens (16 out of 25 points).

The District Chairperson, Hon. John Lorot scored 75 out of 100 points, an improvement of 2 points from 76 in 2011/12. The district Speaker, Hon. Jotham Loyer scored 44 out of 100 possible points – a decline of 18 points from 62 in 2011/12. On the other hand, the total average score for councilors was 62 out of 100 possible points, an improvement from 48 in FY 2011/12.

The best councillor was Hon. John Loonye, with 80 out of 100 points allotted on all the assessed parameters. He also registered the highest improvement (142%) from 33 points in FY 2011/12. The best female councilor was Hon. Agnes Lokuda Aleper with 75 points.

The major service delivery challenges in Nakapiripirit District included the following: Poor record keeping, Low civic competence of the electorate; Low local Revenue collections; Unpredictable budget cuts and delayed releases and donor fatigue. A number of recommendations with regard to capacity building for leaders, raising local revenue and improving contact with the electorate are made to strengthen the capacity of the district to improve service delivery and accountability to citizens.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This is the third scorecard assessment report of Nakapiripirit District; its assessment having begun in Financial Year 2009/10. In this report, we draw on the available literature, interviews and observations to paint a succinct picture of the performance of Nakapiripirit District's performance during FY 2012/13. The scorecard assessed the performance of district leaders with an emphasis on the political decisions and actions of the district political leaders during FY 2012/13. This performance during the FY 2012/13 is contrasted with that of the previous FY 2011/12 to indicate key areas of improvement, actions taken at council and councilor level to improve performance and key impediments.

1.2 District Background

Located in the north-eastern part of Uganda and part of the greater Karamoja sub-region, Nakapiripirit District, which was carved out of Moroto District, came into existence in 2001. The district comprises two counties (Chekwi and Pian) and eight sub-counties of Namalu, Kakomongole, Moruita, Lolachat, Lolengedwat, Nabilatuk, Loregea and Nakapiripirit Town Council. The district leadership comprises both political and technical heads as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Nakapiripirit District Leadership

Designation	Name
District Political Leadership	
John Lorot	District Chairperson
Hellen Pulkol	Secretary for Health and Social Services
Lucy Lopuswa	Secretary for Production
John Loonye	Secretary Works
Richard Lochoto	Deputy Speaker
District Technical Leadership	
Moses Kisembo Bahemuka	CAO
Jobs Ilukol	Deputy CAO
Manga I .Lyadda	District Planner

Dr. John Anguzu	District Health Officer
Patrick Oketayot	District Engineer
Charles Keizi	District Internal Audit
Mark Kocho	Senior Finance Officer
Dr. Domic Katia	District Production Officer
Risa Anne Akol	District Education Officer
Denis Apio	District Community Development Officer
Philip Lodoumoe	Clerk to Council
Geoffrey Aluma	RDC
Members of Parliament	
Remmigio Achia	MP Pian County
Rose Iriama	Women Member of Parliament, Nakapiripirit
Peter Lokeris	MP Chekwii County

1.3 Methodology

The process of conducting the assessment used a variety of methods consistent with the goals and the theory of change¹ of the scorecard. The following approaches were used and represent the methodological process that arrived at this scorecard.

1.4.1 The Score-card Tool

The scorecard is premised on a set of parameters which assess the extent to which local government council organs and councilors perform their responsibilities.² These parameters are based on the responsibilities of the local government councils. The organs annually assessed include; the district council, district chairperson, district speaker and the individual councilors. The parameters assessed include: legislation, contact with the electorate, planning and budgeting, participation in lower local governments, and monitoring of service delivery.³

The scorecard is reviewed and ratified annually by internal and external teams. The internal team comprises of ACODE researchers and local partners. The Expert Task Group, which is the external team, comprises individual experts and professionals from local governments, the public sector, civil society, and the academia

1 See G. Tumushabe, et.al. (2010). Monitoring and Assessing the Performance of Local Government Councils in Uganda

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

3 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.

1.4.2 Score-card Administration

Before commencement of the assessment exercise, an inception meeting was organized in April, 2013 for councilors, technical staff and selected participants from civil society and the general public. This meeting was designed as a training workshop on the purpose of the score-card, nature of assessment, and to orient councilors for the assessment.

- a) **Literature Review.** The assessment involved comprehensive review of documents and reports on Nakapiripirit District Local Government that included budget framework papers, work plans, minutes and sectoral reports. A detailed list of these is provided in the bibliography.
- b) **Key Informant Interviews.** Key informants were purposively selected for the interviews owing to their centrality and role in service delivery in the district. Interviews were conducted with the district technical and political leaders. The interviews focused on the state of services, level of funding, and their individual contribution to service delivery in the district. For the political leaders, these interviews are the first point of contact with the researchers and they generate assessment values that feed into the score-card. They also offer an opportunity for civic education that informs them on their roles and responsibilities as political leaders. Interviews with the technical leaders provide an independent voice and an opportunity to verify information.
- c) **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted based on the criteria set in the scorecard FGD guide. A total of 16 FGDs were organized in eight sub-counties in the district. FGDs were platforms for civic education and empowerment about the roles of councilors and other political leaders. They were mainly organized to enable voters verify information provided by their respective councilors. A total of 115 people, of whom 41 were women and 74 men, participated in the FGDs.
- d) **Service Delivery Unit Visits.** Field visits to service delivery units (SDUs) were undertaken in each sub-county by the research team. In each sub-county, visits were made to primary schools, health centres, water source points, demonstration sites, FAL centres and roads. Field visits were mainly observatory and, where possible, interviews were conducted with the personnel at the SDUs. These visits were also meant to verify the accuracy of the information provided by the political leaders.

1.4.3 Data Management and Analysis

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

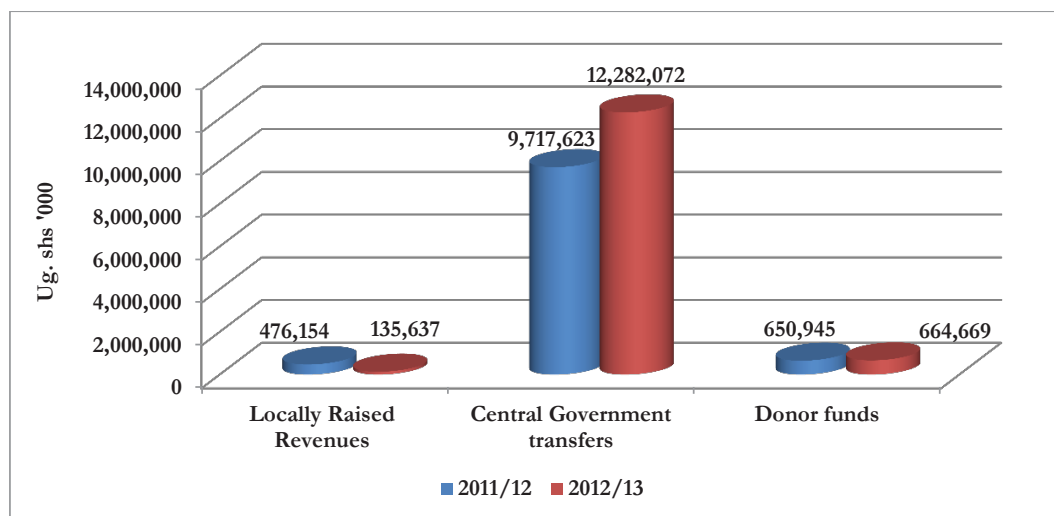
2. BUDGET PERFORMANCE AND THE STATUS OF SERVICE DELIVERY

Decentralization was developed as a policy hinged on localized service delivery with the District as the overall planning and coordinating unit in the hierarchy of the local government system. The ability of any given district to effectively deliver quality services is highly dependent on the resource envelope for that district in a given fiscal year together with the capability of the district to use these resources effectively and translate them into public goods. It is therefore imperative to analyze the resources that were available to Nakapiripirit District Local Government if we are to effectively portray a balanced picture of the state of service delivery and, perhaps, make a clear point to the effect that herein lies the answer to the various questions pertaining the quality of service delivery, not just in Nakapiripirit but across the country.

2.1 District budget performance

The sources of revenue for Nakapiripirit District Local Government during the financial year fall under three major sources namely: central government transfers (Discretionary Government Transfers, Conditional Government Transfers, Other Government Transfers and Local Development Grant); local revenue; and, donor funding. Figure 1 provides a comparison of the resource envelope for FY 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Figure 1: Comparison of Nakapiririt Resource Envelope for 2011/12 and 2012/13 ('000).



Source : Nakapiririt District Annual work plans 2012/13 and 2013/14.

As indicated in Figure 1, the total revenue accruing to the district increased from Shs.10,844,727 in FY 2011/12 to Shs.13,082,378 in FY 2012/13. This however only accounted for 77 per cent of what had been approved as the budget for the financial year. The significant increase was in central government transfers from Shs.9.7 billion to Shs 12.2 billion. However, there was drastic fall in the locally-raised revenue from Shs.476 million to a paltry Shs 135 million, accounting for only 33 per cent of the approved budget. The low performance in local revenue was attributed to the closure of the cattle markets and late reporting from lower local governments.

The allocation of available resources is based on the 12 sectors, namely: Administration, Finance, Statutory Bodies, Production and Marketing, Health, Education, Roads and Engineering, Water, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning, and Internal Audit. The allocations over the two financial years are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Sectoral Allocations for FYs 2011/12 and 2012/13

	2011/12	2012/13
Administration	1,031,272	2,216,508
Finance	133,769	152,191
Statutory Bodies	473,526	579,806
Production and Marketing	1,001,375	1,090,502

Health	1,868,938	1,782,127
Education	3,457,538	4,351,085
Roads and Engineering	1,250,226	1,014,962
Water	756,670	618,663
Natural Resources	40,959	55,843
Community Based Services	304,348	283,662
Planning	47,763	99,651
Internal Audit	30,907	34,989

Source: Nakapiripirit District Annual Work Plans 2012/13 and 2013/14

From Table 2 above, it is evident that there was a general increase in the allocations to the various sectors. Education and administration were allocated the largest share of the district budget -- Shs. 4.3 billion and Shs. 2.2 billion respectively. However, natural resources and internal audit with only Shs.55 million and Shs.34 million respectively were allocated the least proportion of the budget. There was also noticeable decrease in the funds allocated to the health sector from Shs. 1.8 billion to Shs.1.7 billion.

2.2 Status of Service Delivery

Service delivery is one of the core objectives of decentralization and stipulated in the second schedule of the Local Government Act. The decentralized services include education, medical and health, water, roads, among others. In this assessment, we provide a concise analysis of the state of these decentralized services and explanatory factors as to why they are in such a state. A summary of the service delivery indicators is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Comparative analysis of key service indicators FYs 2011/12 and 2012/13

Sector	Indicators	Level of achievement 2011/12	Level of achievement 2012/13
Education - Primary Education	Enrolment	17750 pupils	17014
	PLE Performance	Div 1: 4.8	Div 1: 4.5
		Div 2: 45.6	Div 2: 52.0
		Div 3: 20.6	Div 3: 21.6
		Div 4: 16.5	Div 4: 9.1
		U: 9.3	U: 7.5
	No. of qualified primary teachers	401	469
	No. of primary schools	43	43
No. of students passing in grade one	27	28	
No. of student drop-outs	45	377	

Health Care services	No. and proportion of deliveries	546	512
	Latrine coverage	3%	3%
	% age of approved posts filled with	20	51
	% of Villages with functional	96	95
	Number of outpatients that visited the	75871	59287
	Number of trained health workers in	81	169
	No. of children immunized with	1392	5200
	No. of villages which have been declared	0	0
Road Sub-sector	Length in Km of District roads routinely maintained	-	0
	Length in Km of District roads periodically	-	0
	No. of bridges maintained	-	0
	Length in Km of District roads maintained.	30	59
	Lengths in km of community access roads maintained	-	5
	No. of Bridges Repaired	-	0
	Length in km. of rural roads constructed	-	0
Water and Sanitation	Water coverage	63%	63%
	No. of supervision visits during and after	-	4
	No. of water pump mechanics, scheme	10	0
	No. of water and sanitation promotional	5	3
	No. of water user committees formed	15	0
	No. of deep boreholes drilled (hand	0	15
	No. of deep boreholes rehabilitated	0	0
	No. of dams constructed	3	1
Agriculture (Agro produce/ Livestock)	Functional Sub-county Farmer Forums	8	8
	Farmers accessing advisory services	14,610	19,480
	Farmers receiving agriculture inputs	14,814	19,480
	No. of livestock vaccinated	12,469	31,000
Environment and Natural Resources	Staffing Level		
	Area (Ha) of trees established (planted and surviving)		0
	Number of people (Men and Women) participating in tree planting days		0
	No. of Agro forestry Demonstrations	2	0
	No. of community members trained (Men	310	0
	No. of monitoring and compliance	10	3
	No. of Wetland Action Plans and		0
	No. of community women and men	80	0

2.2.1 Education

Nakapiripirit District has a total of 43 government-aided primary schools and 24 centres that provide basic numeracy and literacy skills to children. As indicated in Table 3 above there has been some improvement in primary leaving examination performance, especially with the number of pupils passing in grade 2 from 45.2 per cent to 52 per cent. This positive trend is partly attributed to 'Back to School' campaign implemented through the efforts of the district with support from United Nations Children Fund and other development partners like BRAC and Save the Children in Uganda, while the rest are early childhood development education centres supported by different development partners -- Save the Children in Uganda (SCIUG) with a total of 11 centres and BRAC with 33 ECDEC centres.

However, the education status in the district is still hampered by a number of challenges, key among which is poor physical scholastic infrastructure characterized by dilapidated classroom structures in some cases. Secondly, the district is still experiencing a high rate of school dropouts and inadequate funding which have hampered the management of education services, especially the education inspection function. The fact that the department has no vehicle to conduct inspection amidst a large geographical area exacerbates the situation.

2.2.2 Functional Adult Literacy

Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) alongside the formal education and ABEK has made a significant contribution to raising literacy levels in the district. During FY 2012/13, a total of 6 classes were conducted in the district by 24 FAL instructors reaching 2,690 FAL learners. However, a number of challenges, ranging from funding of the programme to lack of interest by the community and political leaders were observed. In the FY 2012/13 the department only received Shs.10 million, a decrease from Shs 11 million from the previous FY 2011/12 for the entire financial year. This level of funding cannot have any realistically significant impact. It is therefore no wonder that there is general lack of interest both on the part of learners and political leadership in the district as evidenced by their dismal performance on this particular indicator under the scorecard results in section 3.4 of this report.

2.2.3 Health

During the year under review, Nakapiripirit had a total number of 16 health centres, 12 of which are government-owned while three are run by faith-based organizations. Major achievements during the financial year were with the increase in immunization from the previous 1392 in FY 2011/12 to 5,200

in FY 2012/13. This indicates a positive turn in health-seeking behaviour on the part of the mothers for the safety of their children. This can be attributed to intensified campaigns by WHO, WFP and UNICEF who support Maternal Child Health and Mother Child Alive respectively.

Figure 2: Provision of foodstuff to mothers at Lorengedwat HCIII as an incentive to seek antenatal services by WFP



Source: ACODE Digital Library

However, the challenge remains a low level of deliveries in health centres with only 512 mothers reportedly delivering in the 12 government health facilities in FY 2012/13. Perhaps this can be explained by three key reasons.

- Firstly, primary data from FGDs indicated a nascent distrust on part of the patients to deliver in these health centres given complaints about staff reporting late for duty, and closing of the health centres on Fridays till Sundays; the frequent shortage of medicine and medical supplies; coupled by maternity wards lacking beds and mattresses.
- Secondly, the health department reports point to the fact of critical human resource shortage with the district failing to attract and retain medical doctors, and midwives which specifically affects provision of Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC).
- Thirdly, the poor road network makes access to the health centres practically impossible especially during the rainy seasons.

2.2.4 Agriculture

The economic mainstay for the populace of Nakapiripirit District is agropastoralism. Given a relatively favourable environment in some sub-counties like Namalu, food crops such as sorghum, maize, finger millet, pigeon peas and groundnuts have formed part of the livelihood in the district, in addition to livestock farming. With support from Office of the Prime Minister and a number of development partners such as ACDI-VOCA and World Food Programme, over 1,500 acres of land have been allocated for cultivation and 520 groups have been formed. In the same vein, 8 sub-county farmer forums were set up and 19,480 farmers directly benefited from extension workers during the financial year 2012/13. The sector is, however, affected by acute shortage of human resources, specifically the non-existent extension staff at sub-county level for both livestock and crop sectors. Perhaps this explains the complaints among the electorate about failure to access training in animal disease control, record keeping, marketing and post-harvest handling.

2.2.5 Water and Sanitation

During the year under review, the district recorded low levels of access to clean water and sanitation facilities. With water coverage of only 63 per cent and latrine coverage of only 11 per cent, sanitation remains one of the major challenges for the district. Although boreholes comprise the largest percentage of water sources (69.8%), the district faces a low functionality rate of boreholes. This is attributed to the difficult hydro-geological setup of the district whereby a number of boreholes have dried up. As a result, the district through support of Development Partners is currently rehabilitating boreholes using windmills and constructing rock catchment water projects and gravity water schemes and valley tanks. These efforts notwithstanding, accessibility of water sources still remains a major challenge as highlighted during Focus Group Discussions. People travel long distances to access a water source. Concerns of complete breakdown of these boreholes were also raised, often attributed to the low training of the hand pump mechanics. There are few water user committees. Sanitation on the other hand paints an ominous picture with very low coverage of 11 per cent. Although pit latrine coverage has improved from 3 per cent to 14 per cent over the years, this is still alarmingly low. Open defecation is still rampant in the two counties of Pian (99.6%) and Chekwii (89.5%).

2.2.6 Roads

The importance of a good road network cannot be discounted. The district has 955 km of community access roads under the management of sub-

county authorities, 244 km national gravel road under the responsibility of the Ministry of Works and 402 km of District roads under the management of the District Local Government. Of the 402 km, 72 km is in good condition, 166 km in fair condition, 37 km in bad condition. Community roads are in poor condition throughout the district arising from the lack of maintenance backlog over the past years. This situation is compounded by the soil texture of black cotton soil in areas of Moruita and Lorengedwat that makes it difficult to access in the wet season.

The major national road is the Nakapiripirit-Mbale road. Although the road has been periodically maintained by Uganda National Road Authority, trucks of Tororo Cement loaded with lime have greatly worn out the road, often making it impassable for days yet the district seems powerless to control these trucks. Figure 3 shows the effects of these trucks on sections of the road during the rainy season.

Figure 3: Effect of Marble-carrying trucks on Nakapiripirit-Mbale Road



Source: ACODE Digital Library

However, there is ongoing upgrading of the entire Moroto- Nakapiripirit- Mbale road to first class tarmack. The initial phase has seen road works on the Moroto- Nakapiripirit section.

2.2.7 Natural Resources

Nakapiripirit District is endowed with various natural resources, notably Pian-Upe Game Reserve and Kadam Forest Reserve. The conservation of this natural resource has played a key role in siltation of water tables and protected the landscape from environmental degradation, and contributed to the preservation of pasture for animals and water. In addition, the game reserve provides revenue to the district in form of royalties from African Safaris Company. Despite the pivotal role of the environment and natural resources sector, it remains one of the least funded departments. For FY 2012/13, the

department was allocated only Shs. 55 million. It is no wonder, therefore, that the only activity undertaken was compliance monitoring. However, Agro – Forestry nursery beds are being cared for in Acherer and Lorengedwat sub counties.

3. SCORECARD PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, we present the findings from the assessment derived from the scorecard. It should be noted that the primary responsibility of monitoring local government technical performance rests with the Ministry of Local Government. However, the scorecard is an additional tool that monitors the performance of the political leadership given that the annual assessment by the ministry largely focuses on the technical arm of service delivery. The political arm, comprising the district council, which includes: the Chairperson, the Speaker the District Executive Committee and Councilors on the other hand, provides the oversight role that determines the level of service delivery. The actions and decisions undertaken by the political actors largely determine the levels of service delivery as discussed in the preceding chapter. This assessment has not included the performance of municipal and urban councils.

3.1 District Council

The performance of Nakapiripirit District Council during FY 2012/13 was assessed based on four major parameters, namely: the legislative role, accountability to citizens, planning and budgeting, and monitoring service delivery on national priority programme areas. It should be noted that this was the second year of assessment for the district council and the results have been compared with the performance in the first year of assessment (FY 2011/12). Table 4 provides an analysis of the performance of the district council.

Table 4: District Council Performance

Performance Indicators Year	Actual Score		Maximum Scores	Remarks
	2011/12	2012/13		
1. LEGISLATIVE ROLE	16	13	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted without amendments and debate -Rules of procedure operationalised and in use Payments made and can be verified with ULGA DEC sat only 6 times 4 sets of each committee minutes in place 5 sets of business committee minutes in place No ordinances were passed during Financial year
Adopted model rules of Procedure with/without debate (amendments)	2	2	2	
Membership to ULGA	1	2	2	
Functionality of the Committees of Council	3	1	3	
Lawful Motions passed by the council	2	1	3	
Ordinances passed by the council	3	1	3	
Conflict Resolution Initiatives	1	0	1	
Public Hearings	0	0	2	
Evidence of legislative resources	2	1	4	
Petitions	0	2	2	
Capacity building initiatives	2	3	3	
2. ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS	10	16	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAC reports for Internal Audit for 1st 2nd and 4th Quarter were reviewed and tabled before council as evidenced by reports in place Client charter already promulgated and disseminated to sub counties Committees in place though but not fully constituted
Fiscal Accountability	3	4	4	
Political Accountability	2	5	8	
Administrative Accountability	3	2	8	
Involvement of CSOs, CBOs, Citizens private sector, professionals, and other non-state actors in service delivery	1	2	2	
Commitment to principles of accountability and transparency	1	3	3	
3. PLANNING & BUDGETING	13	13	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council passed a resolution and submitted it to Central Government requiring the share on royalties from Tororo Cement Marbal trucks for using the District access road
Existence of Plans, Vision and Mission Statement	5	5	5	
Approval of the District Budget	4	4	4	
Local Revenue	4	4	11	
4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NPPAs	17	19	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of monitoring Report made and discussed at committee and forwarded to Council Education department inspected 25 P/S remain
Education	4	3	5	
Health	2	4	5	
Water and Sanitation	2	1	4	
Roads	4	4	4	
Agriculture and Extension	0	4	4	
Functional adult Literacy	2	0	4	
Environment and Natural Resources	3	3	4	
TOTAL	56	61	100	

The general performance of the district improved from 56 percentage points in 2011/12 to 61 points in 2012/13. As presented in the table, however, it is evident that there was improvement by the district in some areas while decline was recorded in others. Noticeable improvement is observed in accountability

to citizens (from 10 to 16 points) and monitoring of service delivery. Decline was however noted in the legislative role (from 16 to 13 points). This level of performance places Nakapiripirit District Council among the bottom ten districts in the assessment.

3.2 District Chairperson

The chairperson's performance was assessed basing on five parameters, namely: political leadership, legislative role, contact with the electorate, initiation and participation in development projects, and monitoring of service delivery on national priority programme areas. The detailed performance per parameter is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Performance of District Chairperson

Name	John Lorot			
District	Nakapiripirit			
Political Party	NRM			
Gender	Male			
Number of Terms	1			
Total Score	75			
ASSESSMENT PARAMETER	Actual Score		Maximum Score	Comments
	2011/12	2012/13		
1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP	17	17	(20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of chairing and delegation seen Handled issue of absenteeism of civil servants Handled conflict over land in Acherer gold mining area
Presiding over meetings of Executive Committee	3	3	3	
Monitoring and administration	4	3	5	
Report made to council on the state of affairs of the district	2	2	2	
Overseeing performance of civil servants	3	3	4	
Overseeing the functioning of the DSC and other statutory boards/committees(land board, PAC,)	2	2	2	
Engagement with central government and national institutions	3	3	4	
2. LEGISLATIVE ROLE	2	9	(15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of attending more than 4 meetings and the executive presented several motions. There is
Regular attendance of council sessions	2	2	2	
Motions presented by the Executive	0	4	6	
Bills presented by the Executive	0	3	7	
3. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE	10	10	(10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of meetings on issues of KALIP, PRDP Evidence of handling conflicts arising from mining activities in the district
Programme of meetings with Electorate	5	5	5	
Handling of issues raised and feedback to the electorate	5	5	5	

4. INITIATION AND PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS IN ELECTORAL AREA	7	9	(10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrumental in construction of council hall FOWE and KIU scholarships Signed MOU with CBRC
Projects initiated	3	3	3	
Contributions to communal Projects/activities	1	1	2	
Linking the community to Development Partners/NGOs	3	5	5	
5. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS	33	30	(45)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of monitoring Agricultural services, Health centres, schools and follow up actions
Monitored Agricultural services	5	5	7	
Monitored Health Service delivery	5	7	7	
Monitored schools in every sub-county	5	1	7	
Monitored road works in the district	5	7	7	
Monitored water sources in every sub-county	7	5	7	
Monitored functional Adult literacy session	5	2	5	
Monitored Environment and Natural Resources protection	1	3	5	
TOTAL	69	75	100	

The performance of the chairperson, Hon. John Lorot, improved from 69 points in FY 2011/12 to 75 points in 2012/13. The major improvements were in the legislative role of the chairperson (from 2 to 9 out of 15 maximum points) and initiation of projects (from 7 to 9 out of 10 maximum points). The score of 75 points places the chair among the good performers (17th out of 26) of the assessed chairpersons.

3.3 District Speaker

The parameters for assessing the district speaker included: presiding over and preservation of order in council, contact with the electorate, participation in lower local government, and monitoring service delivery on national priority programme areas. The detailed performance of the district speaker is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Performance of District Speaker

Name	Jotham Loyer			
District	Nakapiripirit	Gender		Male
Constituency		Number of Terms		
Political Party	NRM	Total		44
ASSESSMENT PARAMETER	Actual Score		Maximum Score	Comments
	2011/12	2012/13		

1. PRESIDING AND PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN COUNCIL	19	14	(25)	
Chairing lawful council/ meetings	2	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaired and delegated once • Rules of procedure enforced • No evidence of special skills provided
Rules of procedure	9	4	9	
Business Committee	3	2	3	
Records book with Issues/ petitions presented to the office	2	2	2	
Record of motions/bills presented in council	3	3	3	
Provided special skills/knowledge to the Council or committees.	0	0	5	
2. CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE	11	9	(20)	
Meetings with Electorate	11	7	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a number of meetings in electoral area and communicated issues of infrastructural development • Uses his home as office though no documentation / visitors book at his home
Office or coordinating centre in the constituency	0	2	9	
3. PARTICIPATION IN LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	10	4	(10)	
Attendance in sub-county Council sessions	10	4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He did not attend any meeting although he communicates to the sub county leadership.
4. MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ON NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREAS	22	17	(45)	
Monitoring Health Service delivery	4	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has monitored service delivery units although he has not written reports and made follow up actions
Monitoring Education services	4	5	7	
Monitoring Agricultural projects	3	5	7	
Monitoring Water service	0	1	7	
Monitoring Road works	5	1	7	
Monitoring Functional Adult Literacy	1	1	5	
Monitoring Environment and Natural Resources	5	1	5	
TOTAL	62	44	100	

There was decline on the part of the speaker from 62 points to 44 points. The decline was particularly in the handling of council (19 to 14 points) and participation in lower local governments (from 10 to 4 points). The score of 44 places the speaker among the bottom 5 of the assessed 26 speakers.

3.4 District Councilors

The scorecard for councilors was premised on four major themes: legislative function of council, contact with the electorate, participation in lower local governments and monitoring of service delivery. Table 7 provides a detailed performance of each individual councilor.

Table 7: Performance of District Councilors

Name	Sub-county	Party	Gender	Terms	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Legislative role				Contact with electorate			Participation in LLGs		Delivery on NPPA								
								Plenary	Committee	Motion	Special skill	Sub total	Meeting electorate	Office	Subtotal	Sub county meetings	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL	ENR	Sub Total	
John Loonye	Moruita SC	NRM	M	3	33	80	142	8	8	2	0	18	11	9	9	20	10	1	7	5	7	7	0	5	32
Richard Lochoto	Namalu	FDC	M	2	54	78	44	8	4	5	0	17	9	9	9	18	10	1	7	5	7	7	1	5	33
Agnes Lokuda Aleper	Nabiatuk/ Lorengedwat	NRM	F	1	45	75	67	8	8	0	0	16	7	7	7	14	10	7	7	5	7	7	1	1	35
Paul Lorukale	Lorengedwat	NRM	M	2	75	69	-8	8	8	2	0	18	9	9	9	18	10	1	3	5	7	1	1	5	23
Sofia Jane Kodet	Kakomongole	NRM	F	2	38	67	76	8	8	2	0	18	3	9	12	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	5	27
HellenPulkol	Loregea	NRM	F	2	54	66	22	7	8	2	0	17	5	9	14	6	7	5	3	1	7	1	1	5	29
John Marco Longelech	Nabiatuk	Ind	M	1	66	65	-2	8	8	2	0	18	5	9	14	4	3	7	5	7	1	1	1	5	29
Erimalongole	Loregea SC	NRM	F	1	47	57	21	8	8	2	0	18	9	9	18	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	11
William Sagal	Nakapiripirit	NRM	M	2	53	57	8	8	8	0	0	16	4	9	13	0	7	7	1	3	7	1	2	2	28
Scholar Chero	Pian	NRM	F	1	24	56	133	8	8	2	0	18	0	9	9	2	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	5	27
Maria LoryangLongole	Lorengedwat	NRM	F	2	53	56	6	5	5	0	0	10	2	9	11	6	3	1	5	7	7	1	5	5	29
Lucy Aluka	Nakapiripirit	NRM	F	1	53	55	4	8	8	2	0	18	7	9	16	6	1	0	3	1	5	1	4	4	15
Abraham Nanyima	Lolachat	NRM	M	2	50	54	8	8	7	2	0	17	2	9	11	10	3	3	1	1	3	1	4	4	16
Lucy Lopuwa	Namalu	NRM	F	4	21	44	110	8	4	2	0	14	0	9	9	10	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	11
Average				2	48	63	45	8	7	2	0	17	5	9	14	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	25

From the table, there was general improvement on the part of the councilors when compared with the previous assessment of 2011/12. There was overall improvement across all parameters, especially the legislative role and monitoring service delivery. The best-performing councilor during the FY 2012/13 was Hon. John Loonye, from Mourita and Secretary for Works and Technical Services, who scored 80 points. He was also the councilor who made the most significant improvement with a percentage increase of 142 per cent from 33 points in 2011/12. The best female councilor was Hon. Agnes Aleper from Nabilatuk/Lolachat who scored 75 points.

4. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Factors affecting performance

A number of aspects were noted as having had an impact on the performance of the various political leaders in the district. These can be categorized into internal and external factors.

4.1.1 Internal factors

a) Poor record keeping

Although the district councilors have greatly improved in this aspect through the use of the diaries provided under the LGSCI project, there are still challenges with the keeping of records. This affects performance since the assessment is evidence based.

b) Low civic competence of the electorate

The mindset of many of the electorates in the districts is that political leaders are the elders who are supposed to provide for their day-to-day needs. As a result, the expectations of the electorate are very high. To this end, councilors have been blackmailed with threats of losing the vote come the next election cycle in 2016 if they do not comply and provide material goods. This has made it increasingly hard for the political leaders to interact freely with the electorate.

c) Low local Revenue collections

During the financial year, the district was only able to realize Shs.135,637,000 which was 31 per cent of the planned estimate of Shs.433,158,000. This poor performance greatly affects the running of council since the 20 per cent from this local revenue is so little.

d) Inadequate staffing.

Inadequate staffing is attributed to the nature of the district being a hard-to-stay area. As a result, the district finds it hard to attract and retain staff.

For example in the health sector, the district does not have a single medical doctor in any of the health centres.

4.1.2 External factors

- **Unpredictable budget cuts and delayed releases:** The ability of the district to deliver services is highly dependent on the available resources. However, the unpredictable budget cuts as discussed in chapter 2 of this report greatly affected this function. It led to failure to implement services as planned, leading to poor performance.
- **Donor fatigue - inability to attract funding:** Nakapiripirit , just like many districts in the Karamoja sub-region, has greatly survived on donor funding. However, this has led to donor fatigue with many would-be funders either losing interest or failing to meet their commitments. In FY 2012/13 there was a shortfall in realization of donor funds to the tune of only 28 per cent which affected the implementation of planned activities.

4.2. Recommendations

From the foregoing, it is evident that the quality of service delivery in the district is largely dependent on the availability of resources, proper coordination of various actors (donors, local government and the line ministries), and a well-functioning council. It is therefore imperative for the district to address these issues. Some of the recommendations to this effect are given below.

- **Record keeping:** Councilors need to utilize their diaries in order to improve record keeping.
- **Local Revenue:** The district needs to intensify efforts of collecting local revenue. This is one of the ways that will enhance proper functioning of the district. Given the potential for mining in the district, there should be a clearly laid out strategy by the district to collect royalties from these activities.
- **Capacity building for leaders:** There is need for continuous training for the political leadership especially with regard to the running of council and role clarity. This can be done through exchange visits to other local governments that are performing better in this aspect.
- **Improve contact with the electorate:** Contact with the electorate should be improved in order to enhance downward political accountability. This can be done through Barazas and regular service delivery inspection provide a great opportunity

- Attract and retain staff: The district should come up with a clear strategy on how to attract and retain staff if service delivery is to be realized. This should include a host of incentives to the staff.

References

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

District	2011/12	2012/13	% change	Legislative Role										Accountability To Citizens					Planning & Budgeting				Monitoring NPPAs														
				Rules of procedure	Membership ULGA	Functionality of committees	Lawful motions	Ordinances	Conflict resolution	Public hearings	Legislative resources	Petitions	Capacity building	Sub Total	Fiscal accountability	Political accountability	Administrative accountability	Involvement of CSOs	Principles of accountability	Sub Total	Planning and budgeting	District budget	Local revenue	Sub Total	Education	Health	Water	Roads	Agriculture	FAL	Environment	Sub Total					
Wakiso	71	76	7	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15	3	6	8	2	1	20	5	4	7	16	4	5	3	4	3	2	4	25		
Gulu	82	75	-9	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	20	4	5	6	2	3	20	5	4	2	11	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	24		
Mpigi	67	72	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	0	1	18	4	5	18	4	5	8	2	0	19	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	2	0	4	2	4	24	
Amuria	76	70	-8	2	2	2	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	19	4	6	3	2	3	2	3	18	4	4	4	4	12	4	5	2	4	2	4	0	2	21	
Rukungiri	69	70	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	19	4	5	7	2	0	7	2	0	18	5	4	2	11	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	2	22	
Ntungamo	64	69	8	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	1	16	4	4	7	2	0	7	2	0	17	5	4	7	16	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	
Nebbi	51	69	35	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	16	4	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	18	5	4	4	13	5	5	3	4	3	0	2	2	22	
Mbale	55	68	24	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	17	4	7	3	2	2	3	2	2	18	5	4	7	16	5	3	2	2	2	0	3	3	17	
Mukono	78	67	-14	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	18	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	2	15	5	4	6	15	3	5	4	3	1	0	3	3	19	
Kamuli	40	67	68	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	13	3	4	6	2	0	6	2	0	15	5	3	4	12	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	27	
Hoima	48	67	40	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	20	2	4	3	2	0	3	2	0	11	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	4	2	4	1	4	1	25
Jinja	44	66	50	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	19	4	5	7	2	1	7	2	1	19	5	4	4	13	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	15
Moyo	55	63	15	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	13	4	6	5	2	2	5	2	2	19	5	4	2	11	5	5	2	2	2	0	4	2	20	
Kabarole	75	63	-16	2	0	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	14	3	5	6	2	0	6	2	0	16	5	4	4	13	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	20
Lira	49	62	27	2	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	3	18	3	5	6	2	0	6	2	0	16	5	4	7	16	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	12	
Mbarara	53	62	17	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	12	3	3	8	2	0	8	2	0	16	5	4	4	13	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	21	
Bududa	60	61	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	16	3	7	3	2	1	3	2	1	16	5	4	4	13	3	3	1	4	2	0	3	3	16	
Nakapiripiri	56	61	9	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	13	4	5	2	2	3	2	2	3	16	5	4	4	13	3	4	1	4	4	0	3	3	19	
Soroti	68	60	-12	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	3	15	4	5	8	2	2	8	2	2	21	4	3	3	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Buliisa	57	60	5	2	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	15	3	7	3	2	0	3	2	0	15	5	4	4	13	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	3	17	
Luwero	70	60	-14	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	10	4	4	6	2	2	6	2	2	18	5	4	2	11	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	21	
Kanungu	67	57	-15	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	11	4	4	6	2	0	6	2	0	16	5	4	2	11	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	19	
Moroto	55	56	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	17	2	6	3	2	0	3	2	0	13	5	4	2	11	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	15	
Tororo	40	55	38	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	17	2	5	4	2	1	4	2	1	14	5	3	2	10	3	4	0	0	2	1	4	14		
Agago		51		2	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	13	3	4	4	2	0	4	2	0	13	5	4	2	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	
Amuru	30	40	33	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	10	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	13	4	4	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average	59	63	12	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	16	3	5	5	2	1	5	2	1	17	5	4	4	13	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	19	

Annex 2: Summary of the Chairpersons' Performance (FY 2012/13)

Name	Gender	District	Political Party	Number of Terms	Performance		Political Leadership						Legislative Role			Contact With Electorate			Development Projects						Monitoring Service Delivery On NPPAs								
					2011/12	2012/13	% change	DEC	Monitoring admin	State of affairs	Oversight civil servants	Commissions/Boards	Central govt	Sub Total	Council	Motions Executive	Bills by Executive	Subtotal	Meetings Electorate	Issues by electorate	Subtotal	Projects initiated	Communal Projects	NGOs	Subtotal	Agriculture	Health	Schools	Roads	Water Sources	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
Richard Rwabuhinga	M	Kabarole	Ind	1	80	89	11	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	39	
Priscovia Sabaam Musumba	F	Kamuli	FDC	1	88	88		1	5	2	2	2	4	16	0	6	7	13	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	3	7	6	6	7	5	39	
Martin Ojara Mapeundu	M	Gulu	FDC	1	91	88	-3	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	5	7	5	7	5	3	37	
Fredrick Ngobi Gume	M	Jinja	NRM	1	66	87	32	3	5	2	4	1	4	19	2	6	7	15	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	3	33	
Matia Lwanga Bwanika	M	Wakiso	DP	1	70	82	21	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	1	6	7	7	7	5	7	1	39	
Emmanuel Osuna	M	Tororo	NRM	2	78	82	5	3	5	2	4	2	3	19	2	4	5	11	4	5	9	3	1	5	9	5	7	5	5	2	5	34	
John Mary Luwakanya	M	Mpigi	NRM	1	80	80	0	3	5	2	2	2	4	18	2	6	0	8	5	5	10	1	1	5	7	7	7	7	7	0	2	37	
Charles K. Byabakama	M	Rukungiri	NRM	1	44	80	82	3	3	2	3	0	3	14	2	4	3	9	4	5	9	3	1	5	9	7	6	6	7	7	3	39	
Francis Lukooya M.	M	Mukono	NRM	2	80	80	0	2	5	2	3	1	4	17	2	6	3	11	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	3	7	7	7	4	0	5	33
Mark Aol Musooka	M	Moroto	NRM	1	76	78	3	3	5	2	2	2	2	16	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	6	7	7	6	6	0	5	37
Anthony Omach Atube	M	Amuru	NRM	2	54	78	44	3	4	2	4	1	4	18	2	2	0	4	4	5	9	3	2	5	10	5	6	5	6	5	5	37	
George Michael Egunyū	M	Soroti	NRM	1	82	78	-5	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	0	4	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	3	0	34	
Francis Oluma	M	Amuria	NRM	1	74	78	5	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	6	3	11	5	2	7	3	1	5	9	3	7	7	7	5	0	3	32
George Imkamyire	M	Hoima	NRM	3	65	76	17	3	4	2	4	2	4	19	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	0	5	5	7	5	7	3	3	35	
Alex Oremo Alot	M	Lira	UPC	1	40	76	90	3	4	2	4	2	4	19	2	6	0	8	4	5	9	3	2	5	10	6	6	6	6	0	0	30	
Deuseddit Tumusiime	M	Mbarara	NRM	1	70	75	7	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	2	0	0	2	3	5	8	3	0	5	8	6	6	6	6	4	4	38	
John Lorot	M	Nakapiripit	NRM	2	69	75	9	3	3	2	3	2	4	17	2	4	3	9	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	5	7	1	7	5	2	3	30
Robert Okumu	M	Nebbi	NRM	1	65	74	14	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	1	2	3	6	0	7	7	7	7	2	2	32
Denis Singahakye	M	Ntungamo	NRM	1	69	74	7	3	5	2	4	1	4	19	2	4	5	11	5	5	10	3	2	3	8	4	3	5	7	2	2	3	26
Bernard M. Mujasi	M	Mbale	NRM	3	70	74	6	3	3	2	4	2	3	17	2	4	3	9	4	5	9	2	1	5	8	6	3	7	3	7	0	5	31
Josephine Kasya	F	Kanungu	NRM	3	53	74	40	3	4	2	4	2	2	17	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	3	7	7	3	3	33	
John Baptist Nambeshe	M	Bududa	NRM	1	62	71	16	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	3	7	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	3	3	3	2	3	24	
Fred Lukumu	M	Bullisa	NRM	2	56	70	25	3	4	1	2	2	4	16	2	6	0	8	5	0	5	3	2	5	10	6	7	7	7	3	0	1	31
Abdul Nadduli	M	Luweero	NRM	3	63	69	10	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	2	0	4	5	5	10	3	2	0	5	5	5	5	7	5	0	3	30
Jimmy Okudi Vukoni	M	Moyo	Ind	1	52	62	19	3	5	2	4	2	4	20	2	6	0	8	5	2	7	3	1	0	4	7	2	2	6	2	2	2	23
Peter Odok W'Oceng	M	Agago	NRM	1	47	11	2	5	1	3	2	3	2	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	5	10	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	18
Average				2	67	77	19	3	5	2	3	2	4	18	2	4	2	8	5	4	9	3	2	4	9	5	6	6	6	5	2	3	33

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

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

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