



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**Assessment of Beneficiary Participation and
Accountability under the Second Local
Government Development Programme (LGDP II)
And
Baseline for Local Government Management
Service Delivery Program (LGMSDP)**

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Preface

The Communities Beneficiaries' Assessment survey was conducted as a 'two-in-one' study, comprising an assessment of beneficiary participation and accountability under the second Local Government Development Project (LGDP II) and a baseline survey for the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Project (LGMSDP). Information from both studies is synonymous as the findings on LGDP II will form part of the baseline information for the LGMSD Program.

The survey was nationwide covering all Higher Local Governments (HLGs) in Uganda including new districts. Information was collected at four levels, namely; district, sub-county, community and household. The data collection instruments comprised specific questions on access to and quality of services with regard to LGDP II projects in the broad sectors of Health, Roads & Works, and Education, Water, sanitation and Production.

This report presents the major findings on beneficiary awareness, participation and satisfaction with regard to the LGDP II project. It also presents the levels of selected indicators related to governance, transparency and accountability that will form the baseline for the LGMSD Program. A qualitative module was included in the study to collect information on knowledge and perceptions of beneficiaries so as to provide in-depth understanding of the issues that were investigated in the quantitative module.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Local Government for entrusting the Uganda Bureau of Statistics with the execution of the study. Our gratitude is extended to all the field staff who worked hard to successfully implement the survey and to the survey respondents who provided us the information on which this report is based. To the Local Governments, Civil Society Organisations and Private firms, thank you for unreserved support during the data collection. We are greatly indebted to you all for the invaluable cooperation.



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List of abbreviations and acronyms

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
PMC	Project Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOU	Government of Uganda
HLG	Higher Local Government
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
LGMSDP	Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme
LLG	Lower Local Government
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTR	Mid-term Review (of LGDP II)
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
UPE	Universal Primary Education

Executive Summary

The Beneficiaries' Assessment Survey was conducted as a 'two-in-one' study, comprising an assessment of Beneficiary Participation and Accountability under the second Local Government Development Project (LGDP II) and a baseline survey for the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Project (LGMSDP). The survey was nationwide covering all Higher Local Governments (HLGs) in Uganda including new districts. Information was collected at four levels, namely; districts, sub-counties, communities and households.

The data collection instruments comprised specific questions on access to and quality of services with regard to LGDP II projects in the broad sectors of Health, Roads & Works, Education, Water, sanitation and Production. Information from both studies is synonymous as the findings on LGDP II will form part of the baseline information for the LGMSD Program.

The survey collected both quantitative and qualitative data relating to the following 6 thematic areas namely:

- Awareness about LGDP II
- Access to services,
- Governance,
- Transparency and accountability,
- Beneficiary satisfaction
- Capacity Building

The findings revealed that at household level, only 22 percent of the respondents spontaneously revealed that they had ever heard about LGDP II in their sub-county. However on further investigation 73 percent of respondents admitted that they are aware that most of the projects in their communities are financed by the Government. This implies respondents are aware about the presence of projects funded by Government in their communities although they may not specifically be aware about which of these are LGDP II projects. Within the sectors however, awareness is highest about education-related projects (47%) and least for fisheries projects (2%). This could be due to the fact that some projects have been implemented on a wider scale than others due to the varying community needs.

Despite the low levels of awareness, further probing with citation of known examples of LGDP II projects revealed that more than 50 percent of respondents have at least one member of their household who accessed an LGDP II facility. There has been a gradual increase in the availability of selected facilities and services in communities since 2005 which could imply that LGDP II has had relative impact on improving the well being of communities.

Participation in the development activities was one of the ways used to assess good governance. There is evidence of large representation of political leaders (90%) in decision-making. Sixty seven percent (67%) of communities reported that special interest groups were represented in decision-making. In all sectors, Project Management Committees (PMCs) were formed although the majority of communities reported presence of PMCs for projects in the Health sector (52%), while the least proportion was in the Production sector (21%).

About two in every three Key informants at both LLG and HLG levels reported the presence of conflicts between politicians and civil servants in their local governments. The same proportion of respondents mentioned that conflicts between politicians and civil servants have slowed down project work.

Key informants from 42 private firms involved in LGDP II implementation, rated LG performance as 'good' in delivering the selected services. The proportion of Key informants that rated LG performance as good was highest for supervision (72%) followed by certification (59%) and lastly processing of payments (45%).

According to Key Informants, information sharing has been generally good over the project period with a marked improvement towards the end of the project period. Overall, the majority of communities revealed that people outside the PMCs mainly learnt about the decisions made by the committees through village meetings (56%). Also, Eighteen out of 28 communities reported that they communicate their views to the PMCs through councillors, LCs or political leaders while 10 out of 28 reported that they communicate through Parish Development Committee meetings

Majority of Key informants at LLG level indicated that flow of funds has been good over the project period. About nine in every ten Higher and Lower Local Governments reported that they were satisfied with the way the LGDP II funds were utilised.

Over 96% of respondents at both HLG and LLG levels revealed that the training courses recommended by the LGDP II Capacity Building Programme were relevant. Almost two-thirds of the communities (63%) were of the view that the performance of local councils had improved greatly or at least fairly. The greatest improvement of local council performance due to implementation of LGDP II projects was reported in the Water Sector (92%).

Qualitative findings show that 43% of the communities observed that the level of performance of LCs had improved because of their involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring of LGDP II projects. Sixteen (16) out of 62 communities advanced that LGDP II project has resulted into LCs being more transparent and accountable to the electorate.

At household level 63 percent of respondents revealed that they were satisfied with the LGDP II modalities while at community level more than three quarters of all communities were satisfied with management principles of LGDP II and were of the view that these principles could be used for other initiatives as well. This was more pronounced for projects in the Health Sector (84 percent).

The government was perceived to be the best service provider by 34 percent of the households. At household level, forty six (46) percent of households rated the quality of services received from LGDP II as high or very high.

Regarding challenges faced in implementation of LGDP II, key informants at both HLG- and LLG-levels mentioned inadequate funding as the biggest challenge in implementation of LGDP II projects. Other challenges included delay in disbursement of funds and Co-funding. Key informants explained that the Local Governments fail to meet their co-funding obligation because of poor mobilisation of local revenue.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to LGDP II

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Local Governments Act 1997 have transferred the responsibility for service delivery from the Central Government to Local Governments through decentralization. In support of the above, the second Local Government Development Program (LGDP II) was designed as a successor program to LGDP I which was implemented from October 2000 to June 2003. Under LGDP II, the Government of Uganda receives funds from the World Bank and Bilateral Donors which are accessed by the Local Governments (LGs) in form of the Local Development Grant (LDG) and Capacity Building Grant (CBG).

The LGDP II aimed at contributing to the CAS goal which is: improving delivery of basic services to engender economic growth and poverty reduction according to the Government decentralisation policy. The development objective of the LGDP II is to improve Local Government Institutional Performance for sustainable, decentralised service delivery.

The design of the LGDP II is based on the following overall *principles*:

- Support the Government's decentralization policy and coordination of various initiatives, including supporting the Fiscal Decentralisation System (FDS) implementation,
- Ensure that investments are financially viable and that the operational and maintenance costs are adequately addressed in the planning, budgeting and budget execution procedures;
- Provide enhanced discretionary power for LGs to plan, budget and allocate resources according to local priorities with incentives to address national targets, and strong downwards and up-wards accountability;
- Build incentives for LGs to improve administrative performance, ensure sustainable development in own revenue sources and address the key basic service delivery areas;
- Ensure ownership and participation and involvement of all levels of LGs,
- Improve LG administrative capacity by a demand-driven approach, combined with improved overall national coordination and quality assurance;
- Provide support to more future viable LGs by focusing on supporting own revenue sources (legal framework, administration and learning) and finally;
- To improve on the relationship between central and local governments by supporting the Ministry directly in charge of decentralization, i.e. Ministry Of Local Government (MOLG).

1.2 Background to LGMSD Program

The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) is in the process of designing the successor program to LGDP II which is presently referred to as the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Program. It is intended to address the outstanding challenges that LGs continue to face in implementation of various interventions and programmes. It is being designed as an Adaptable Program Loan (APL) operation for ten years (2008-2017), with an initial phase of four years.

The development objective of LGMSD is to enhance LGs' ability to plan and manage human and financial resources for effective and sustainable delivery of local government services. The LGMSD will support the Government's Decentralisation Policy Strategic Framework and the Financial Management and Accountability Program (FINMAP). It will contribute to the implementation of the Local Government Sector Implementation Plan (LGSIP) through a sector wide approach (SWAMP). Generally, the LGMSD will strengthen the ability of the Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and LGs to plan and manage resources in collaboration with communities for service delivery.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the survey was to assess beneficiary participation and accountability under LGDP II and provide baseline information for the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme (LGMSDP).

Specifically, the objectives were to:

1. To collect and establish baseline information from LGDP II beneficiaries on their perception of participation, transparency and accountability, Local Government planning, budgeting and resource allocation for the LGMSDP.
2. To provide information for the assessment of the performance of LGDP II in supporting participation, transparency and accountability, LG planning, budgeting and resource allocation.
3. Provide guidance and specific recommendations on enhancing participation, transparency and accountability of Local Governments in order to inform the design of the successor programme LGMSDP.

1.4 Scope and Coverage

The survey was nationwide covering all Higher Local Governments (HLGs) in Uganda including new districts. The study population comprised the demand side stakeholders who are principally the beneficiary communities and the supply side stakeholders who include the local governments, CSOs/NGOs and the private sector.

Two modules, namely; the Quantitative and the Qualitative modules were administered. The Quantitative module covered household characteristics including socio-economic and

demographic information on household members, awareness, participation, facilitation and support with specific emphasis on activities of the LGDP II.

The Qualitative Module solicited information on opinions and perceptions of communities regarding participation and accountability under the LGDP II. A community survey questionnaire was used to elicit information from the selected communities (Village councils). The information included community access to facilities, community services and other amenities in relation to expected outputs of the LGDP II. As part of the qualitative module, a number of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with Local Government stakeholders and Implementers of the programmes.

1.5 Survey Organization

Field activities were programmed at the UBOS headquarters and fieldwork was undertaken by 10 mobile field teams. Each team consisted of one Supervisor, four Interviewers and one Driver. In total, there were 10 Team leaders, 10 Editors, 40 Interviewers and 10 Drivers. The teams were recruited basing on the languages commonly spoken in each of the four statistical regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. Supervision of field work was also supported by a team of four Regional Supervisors and four Senior Supervisors who made spot-checks on the teams during data collection to ensure quality control.

1.6 Data Management and Processing

To ensure quality of data, questionnaires were subjected to manual scrutiny by field editors to assess the consistency of the data collected. Data entry was done by a team of 10 data entrants using an application designed in CS-PRO. A system of double entry was used to cater for keying errors. A computer program for verification and validation was included in the data-entry program to ensure variable response range and consistency checks.

More intensive and thorough batch edits were carried out using MS-ACCESS by the processing team. A preliminary analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the field survey was done and the results reviewed in consultation with the field team for consistency and validation. After data cleaning, the data set was converted to a statistical analysis software STATA to enable generation of analytical tables and graphs.

1.7 Reliability of Estimates

The estimates presented in this report were derived from a scientifically selected sample and survey data analysis was undertaken at national and regional level. The Higher Local Governments (HLGs) were stratified into three categories namely; Municipalities, old districts and new districts for which reliable statistical estimates were derived. The response rate for the survey

was 97% represented by a total of 1485 households with complete interview out of the intended sample of 1500 households. The high response rate was possible because a call back visit would be arranged whenever no eligible respondents were available in the selected household. However, the maximum number of call back visits before a household was substituted was two (2) due to limited time.

1.8 Respondents' profiles

The data was collected at both community and household levels using semi-structured questionnaires. The respondents at community level were members of the village council executive and other opinion leaders while in each selected household, the interview was administered to the household head or a household member knowledgeable about the affairs of the selected household.

Qualitative data was also collected through guided consultations with Key Informants at Higher Local Government (HLG) and Lower Local Government (LLG) levels for example, the Chief Administrative Office (CAO), the District Planner, Personnel Officer and Sub-county Chiefs. Guided consultations were also conducted with Administrators of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and private firms involved in the implementation of LGDP II projects.

In addition, one Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held with about 6-15 members in each selected beneficiary community. It was conducted with community members within the area of implementation of the sub-project and the local leaders.

The beneficiary participation and accountability survey under LGDP II collected socio-economic and demographic information on household members. The survey findings indicate that the majority of the respondents were in the age group 30-49 years constituting 46 percent of the total. Seventy six percent (76%) of the respondents had only primary level education while 68 percent were self employed. Details of the respondent's profiles are contained in annex C.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

The survey was conducted as a 'two-in-one' study, comprising an assessment of beneficiary participation and accountability under LGDP II and a baseline survey for LGMSD program. Information from both studies is synonymous as the findings on LGDP II form part of the baseline for the LGMSD program.

A two stage sampling design was employed to draw the sample. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were drawn with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). At the second stage, households, which are the Ultimate Sampling Units, were selected using Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

2.1 Survey Design

Several factors, including the degree of precision (reliability) desired for the survey estimates, the cost and operational limitations, and the efficiency of the design were considered in determining the sample size. Other aspects that were considered in designing an appropriate sampling plan include:

1. The fact that HLGs received disbursements under different tranches under the LGDP I and the LGDP II. In order to cater for the difference in stages of implementation due to the phasing, the HLGs have been grouped into 3 strata namely: Municipalities (13), Old districts (69) and new districts (11) where the new districts are those that were created after the year 2005;
2. The survey to assess beneficiary participation and accountability under LGDP II was interpreted as a one time survey for which a sample size of 1500 households was appropriate. On the other hand, the LGMSDP baseline study required a treatment and control approach for which appropriate sample size for each group was determined as 500 households translating into a total of 1000 households (500 treatment and 500 control) for any follow-up survey;
3. Since the two surveys took place concurrently, the larger sample size of 1500 households corresponding to the LGDP II assessment was used with the assumption that it includes the 1000 households required for the LGMSDP follow-up surveys.

2.2 Sample allocation

The sample was distributed within the three strata in proportion to the number of Higher Local Governments that comprise each group as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Sample Allocation by category of LGDP II implementation areas

Stratum	Number of HLGs	Percentage (%)	Sample	Number of EAs
Municipalities	13	14.0	300	30
Old districts	69	74.2	1000	100
New districts	11	11.8	200	20
Overall	93	100.0	1500	150

The rationale behind the selection of the three categories is the fact that Higher Local Governments received funds under different tranches with LGDP I and later LGDP II. This implies that the level of implementation of the Programme in the various HLGs is bound to vary depending on the period during which they first received funding under LGDP. Therefore the sample was allocated within the strata to ensure fair representation of HLGs by the level of implementation of the programme. Annex B presents the distribution of sampled EAs by districts within each category.

2.3 Sample selection procedure

As a first step, a comprehensive list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) comprising the lowest administrative unit (village), from the Uganda Population Census and Housing Census conducted in 2002 was used as the Sampling Frame. The list was not placed in any particular order but was initially divided into three parts corresponding to the three categories: municipalities, old districts and new districts.

The number of households at the time of the 2002 Census was cumulated in each of the categories. A sampling interval (k) equal to the cumulative number (N) of households in each category divided by the number (n) of EAs allocated to the category was computed. A random number between 1 and the sampling interval (k) was selected as the random start. The EAs were then selected using Systematic Sampling within each category.

The last stage of sampling involved a complete listing of all the households within the village, with the help of the Village council members of the selected EA / Village. The list facilitated random selection of 10 households to be interviewed in each village.

2.4 Data Collection

The data collection employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Information was collected at four levels, namely; district, sub-county, community and household. The data

collection instruments comprised specific questions on access and quality of services with regard to LGDP II projects in the following broad sectors:

- Health
- Roads (Community access and feeder roads)
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Production (agriculture, fisheries, entomology and veterinary services)

During data collection, the interviewers were facilitated with a list of LGDP II sub-projects which they used to cite examples of projects in order to probe spontaneous responses of respondents. This was done in order to give respondents better focus on the subject of discussion and to reduce non-response due to respondents' inability to isolate LGDP II projects from other interventions. Citation of examples was mostly done to establish access to and satisfaction with specific LGDP II services

2.4.1 Quantitative Data Collection

Quantitative data for both households and communities was collected using a structured questionnaire which was administered in 10 selected households per Village. The survey was able to elicit information from 1,352 households of whom 42% were female headed while 58% were male headed. At community level, a structured questionnaire was administered to a group of representatives/opinion leaders in each of the 150 selected Villages.

2.4.2 Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative information was collected through consultative and participatory approaches. The scope of the consultations followed the pattern below;

- I. Guided consultations with the 30 Key informants at the District Administration, for example, the CAO, the District Planner and Personnel Officer.
- II. Guided consultations with Sub-county Chiefs corresponding to selected Village Councils in the sample districts.
- III. Guided consultations with Administrators of CSOs and Private firms involved in the implementation of LGDP II projects;
- IV. Focus Group Discussions at community/ village level. These comprised of 6-15 community members and the local leaders within the area of implementation of the sub-project.

Consultations at different levels yielded various results. For instance, at the district and sub-county levels, consultations yielded experiences and lessons learned during the implementation of the Sub-projects; views on the weaknesses and strengths that had hindered or supported the smooth implementation of the Sub-projects; perceptions about the performance of the Sub-projects; and perceptions about the LGDP II projects as against other similar projects within the communities.

CHAPTER 3: BENEFICIARY AWARENESS

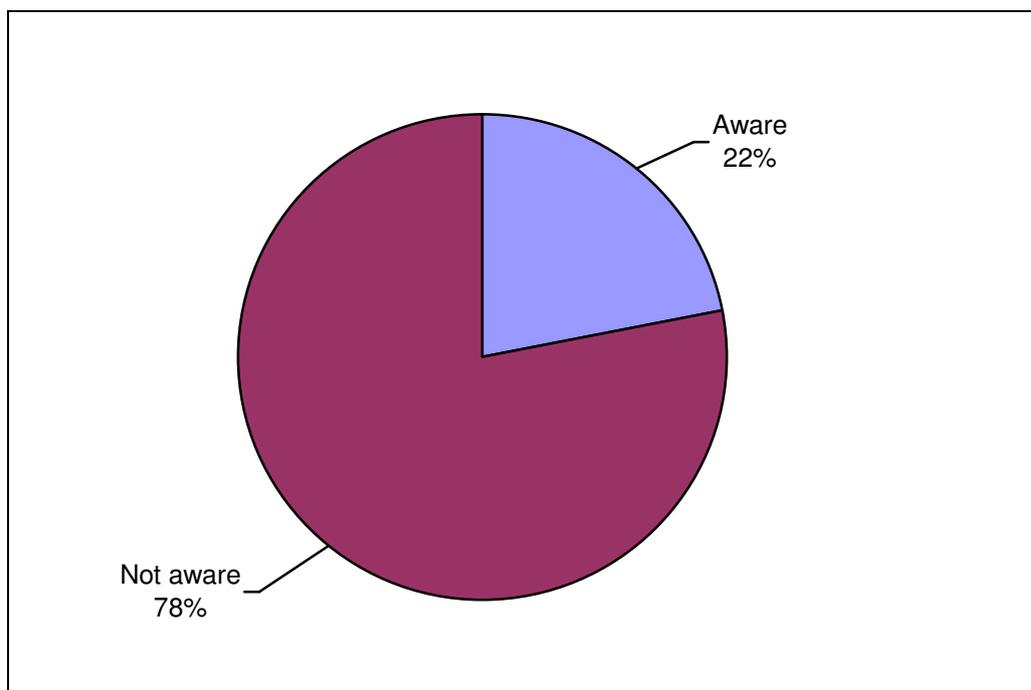
3.0 Introduction

The survey assessed respondent's awareness of LGDP II services (projects) since 2004. The projects undertaken focused on the National Priority Program Areas, namely; Education, Health, Water, Sanitation, Roads and Production. At household level, awareness was assessed with an inquiry about whether any member of the household had ever heard of any of the services mentioned above. Data was also collected on the respondents' main source of information on LGDP II.

3.1 Awareness at Household level

At household level, the question on awareness was intended to generate a spontaneous response without any probing or citation of examples of existing LGDP II projects. Generally, at household level, only 22 percent of the respondents spontaneously revealed that they had ever heard about LGDP II in their sub-county.

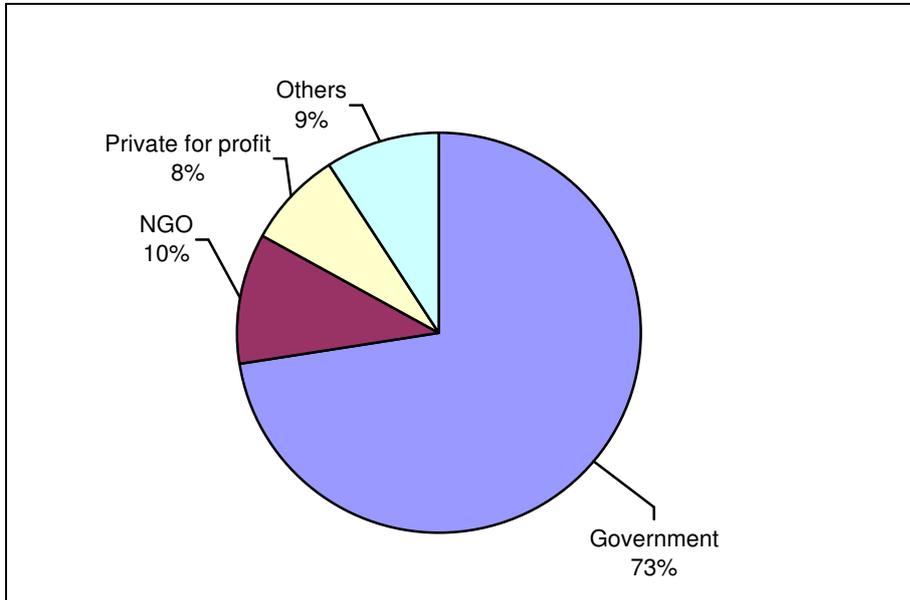
Figure 1: Awareness about LGDP II Projects at Household Level



Although general awareness was low, further investigation of the respondents' knowledge of major sources of financing for the facilities in their communities indicated that 73 percent (Figure 2) were aware that the projects under which these facilities were provided had been financed through the Government. Considering that the LGDP project has been one of the major Government

interventions in most of the Local Governments, it should be without doubt that respondents' awareness about Government funded projects implies an inherent awareness about LGDP projects.

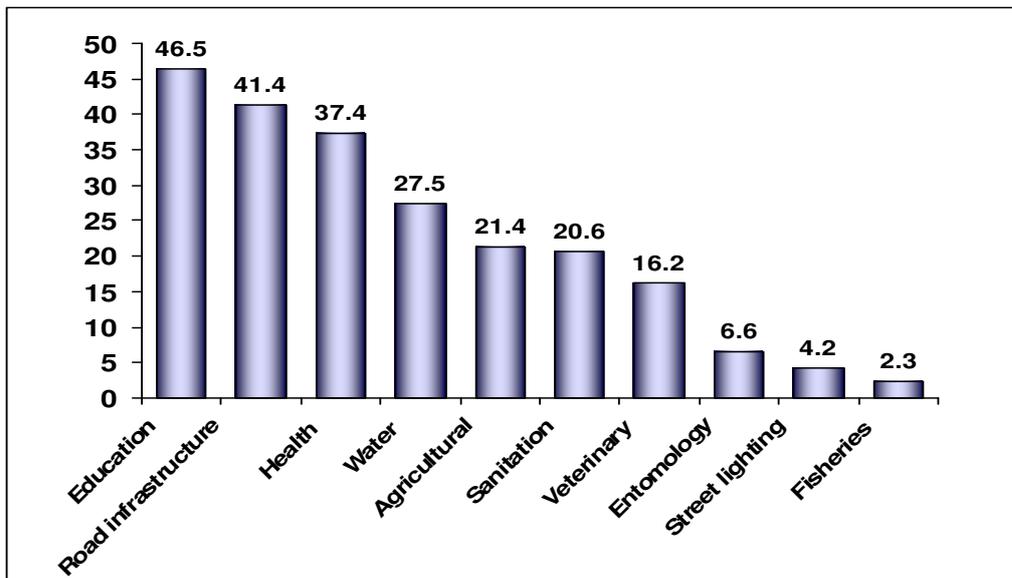
Figure 2: Awareness about Major Source of Funding for Community Projects



3.2 Awareness at Community level

Awareness of communities about LGDP II was assessed through the community Focus Group Discussion. Findings show that the level of awareness about LGDP II was higher at community level than it was at household level ranging from 47% for education-related projects to 2% for fisheries projects as shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Awareness of LGDP II Projects by Type of Project (%) at Household Level



Awareness of LGDP II projects varied by HLG categories. Table 2 shows that awareness about LGDP II projects in the majority of sectors is generally higher in the new districts than any other category. However in the municipality respondents were more informed about road infrastructure projects (32%), while in both the old and new districts awareness was highest for education-related projects, 48% and 60% respectively.

The comparisons of level of awareness across categories should be interpreted along side information on presence of particular projects in the three categories. Community members exhibited a higher level of awareness about projects that had been implemented in their area, for example, awareness about street lighting was highest in Municipalities because such projects were more common in urban areas. On the other hand, awareness about projects related to entomology and fisheries was generally low because these projects are restricted to particular districts for example entomology projects may be found in tse-tse fly infested districts while fisheries projects may only be found in districts with landing sites and fish farms.

Table 2: Awareness of LGDP II Projects by Categories (%)

Service	Municipality	Old districts	New districts	All LGs
Education	23.4	48.3	59.8	46.5
Road infrastructure	32.1	42.8	40.5	41.4
Health	24.0	38.5	45.0	37.4
Water	20.0	27.6	35.3	27.5
Agricultural	4.8	23.4	24.6	21.4
Sanitation	14.6	21.1	24.1	20.6
Veterinary	2.8	17.3	23.3	16.2
Entomology	1.5	7.7	2.8	6.6
Street lighting	13.2	3.3	0.0	4.2
Fisheries	0.0	2.8	1.3	2.3

Table 3 presents a summary of awareness of LGDP II services by the respondent's characteristics and category. The respondent's characteristics considered were sex, age and highest level of education attained. The table shows that the level of awareness is higher amongst males than their female counterparts. However, across HLG groupings, there is no considerable variation between male and female respondent's awareness except in new districts.

With regard to age, the most active age groups (30-49 yrs and 50-64 yrs) exhibited higher levels of awareness as compared to their counterparts across all HLG categories. As would be expected awareness about LGDP II was higher amongst respondents whose education attainment was Primary or above primary (22% and 25%) and lowest amongst those who had never attended school (17%).

Table 3: Awareness of LGDP II Projects by respondent characteristics and HLG categories

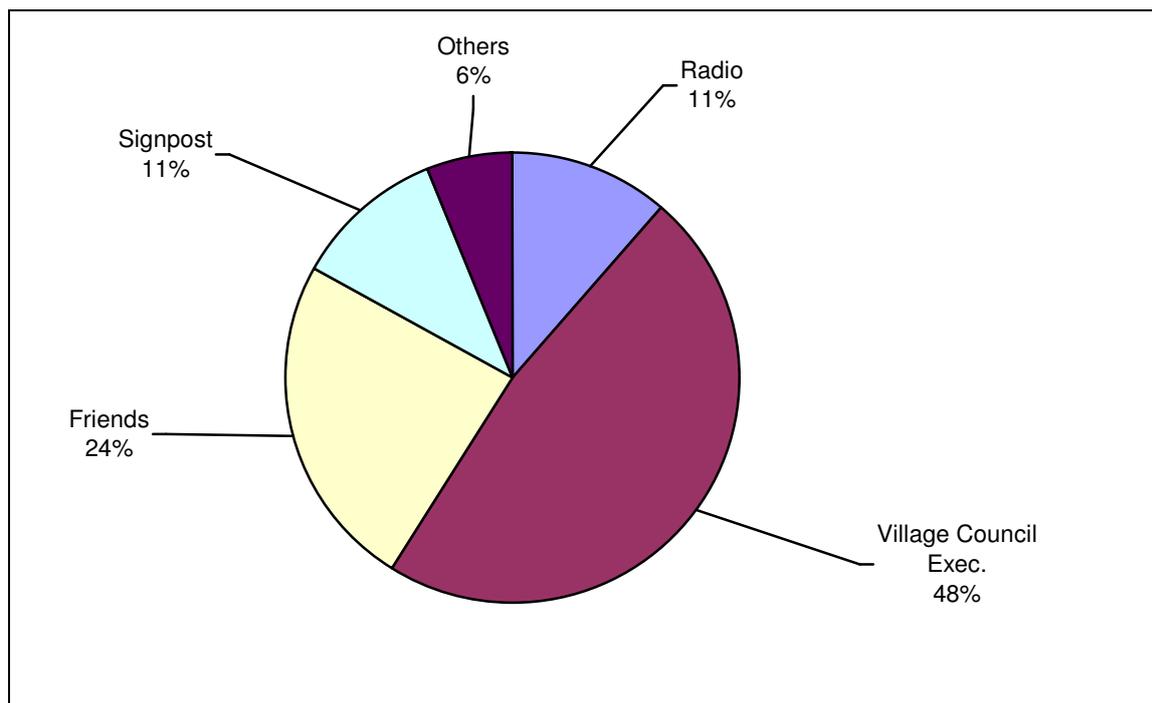
Respondent Characteristics	Municipalities	Old district	New district	All LGs
Sex				
Male	16.8	24.4	30.7	24.4
Female	11.3	21.1	18.1	19.5
Age group				
18-29yrs	12.5	20.4	25.9	19.6
30-49yrs	16.3	25.1	25.5	24.3
50-64yrs	12.2	23.3	28.2	22.8
65+yrs	3.1	18.1	19.1	17.3
Highest education level				
No school	8.4	17.6	17.2	17.1
Primary	11.6	22.8	26.4	22.2
*Post primary	16.3	28.5	32.9	25.8
Overall	13.6	22.8	25.4	22.0

**Note: Post primary includes secondary, vocational, tertiary, university*

3.3 Sources of Information

Access to information is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness and may affect their perceptions and behavior. In this survey, only respondents who revealed that they were aware of LGDP II projects were asked about the source of information. Figure 4 reveals that most of the respondents at household level had learnt about the LGDP II projects through members of their village council executive (48%) and friends (24%).

Figure 4: Sources of information about LGDP II Projects



The survey also collected data on the source of information about LGDP II projects by category of HLG. Table 4 shows that within all categories of HLGs, people accessed information about the services mainly through village council executives and friends.

Table 4: Main Source of Information about LGDP II Projects (%)

Source	Municipalities	Old districts	New districts	All LGs
Village Council Exec.	43.1	47.1	51.2	47.7
Friends	22.6	24.9	20.4	24.3
Radio	16.2	11.3	11.1	11.2
Signpost/Notice board	14.1	10.9	7.6	10.7
Others	4.0	5.8	9.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Summary of findings

At household level, only 22 percent of the respondents spontaneously revealed that they had ever heard about LGDP II in their sub-county. However on further investigation 73 percent of respondents admitted that they are aware that most of the projects in their communities are financed by the Government. This implies respondents are aware about the presence of projects funded by Government in their communities although they may not specifically be aware that they are LGDP II projects.

Awareness of LGDP II projects varied by HLG categories and was generally higher in new districts. However in the municipality respondents were more aware about road infrastructure projects (32%), while in both the old and new districts awareness was highest for education-related projects, 48% and 60% respectively.

The level of awareness was higher amongst males as compared to females (24% against 20%). With regard to age, the most active age groups (30-49 yrs and 50-64 yrs) exhibited higher levels of awareness as compared to their counterparts. Awareness about LGDP II was higher amongst respondents whose education attainment was Primary or above primary (22% and 25%) and lowest amongst those who had never attended school (17%).

Most of the respondents at household level had learnt about the LGDP II projects through their village council executive members (48%). This was in line with the LGDP II programme design which emphasized the role of Local Councils as the main channel of information in communities.

CHAPTER 4: BENEFICIARY ACCESS AND UTILISATION OF SERVICES

4.0 Introduction

One of the aims of LGDP II was to support improved accessibility, equity and sustainability of services devolved to LGs under the Second Schedule of the Local Governments Act, 1997. These services include: basic education, primary health care, water and sanitation, feeder and access roads and agricultural extension. In urban areas, the major investments were infrastructure development projects involving extension of power lines and streetlights, improvement of markets, garbage skips and bunkers, construction of sanitation facilities, roads and drainage. This chapter discusses how far LGDP II contributed to increasing access to and utilisation of these services, and the challenges that still impinge on access to these services.

4.1 Availability of facilities in communities

It is worth noting that in addition to LGDP II, there were several development programs/partners that were contributing to government efforts to increase access to basic social services. These included but not limited to the School Facilitation Grant (SFG), Support to the Decentralisation Unit (SDU), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and European Development Fund (EDF).

The community survey investigated the availability of selected facilities in communities during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 irrespective of whether they were LGDP II projects or not. Generally, the results in table 5 show that there had been a gradual increase in the availability of selected facilities and services in communities since 2005 which could imply that LGDP II had relative impact on improving the well being of communities. There was an outstanding increase in communities receiving road repairing and upgrading services. The proportion of Communities that had received such services increased by nine (9) percent between 2006 and 2007 as shown in table 5.

The findings further revealed that over 90 percent of communities had a public primary school within 3km from the village centre or a community access road within 1 km from the village centre. However, very few communities reported availability of public toilets (7%), street lights (2%) and garbage skips and bunkers (3%) within the village. This is because such services are a domain of urban areas. It is also notable that bicycle ambulances were not very common in communities because they had been mainly provided for inaccessible or mountainous areas such as Kabale.

Table 5: Availability of Services in the Community by Type

Type of Service	2005	2006	2007
Public primary school within 3 km of the village centre	91.9	93.8	94.3
Private primary school within 3 km of the village centre	44.4	51.5	54.4
Safe drinking water within 1 km from the village centre	67.8	72.4	77.3
Health facilities within 3 km from the village centre	56.8	58.0	61.3
A feeder road within 1 km from village centre	70.1	72.1	72.1
A Community access road within 1 km from village centre	93.1	92.8	92.7
Road repairing and upgrading: Fixing of culverts and bridges	29.1	26.7	37.0
Availability of electricity within the village	19.0	19.1	19.0
At least 2 outlets/markets to buy agricultural inputs within 5 km	53.7	53.7	54.2
At least 2 outlets/markets to sell agricultural produce within 5 km	65.8	66.9	66.9
Availability of bicycle ambulances	9.7	10.5	7.3
Availability of public latrines/toilets within the village	6.5	7.0	7.0
Availability of garbage skips and bunkers within the village	2.8	2.8	3.3
Availability of street lights within the village	2.0	2.2	2.2

4.2 Proximity to Facilities

In addition to availability, access can also be defined in terms of proximity to services. The survey collected information on the distance from the centre of the community to the nearest of selected facilities as shown in table 6. Information was collected irrespective of whether the facility was provided under LGDP or not. The results show that the selected facilities were all within 5km in municipalities while in old districts and new districts government hospitals, private hospitals and pharmacies were generally far from the community centres with average distances close to 10 km. It is also worth noting that the average distance to the nearest Government hospital was about 12 km at national level.

Table 6: Average distance to selected facilities

Facility	Distance in Kms			
	Municipality	Old district	New district	All LGs
Nearest government primary school	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.3
Nearest private primary school	1.6	5.7	6.9	5.6
Nearest government health centre	3.3	5.5	3.8	5.1
Nearest government hospital	4.0	12.2	11.6	11.5
Nearest private hospital	4.5	9.9	10.1	9.5
Nearest private (NGO) clinic	1.6	6.9	4.6	6.4
Nearest pharmacy	3.0	10.2	9.4	9.6
Nearest traditional healer	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.5
Nearest water source	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Nearest community access road	0.0	9.1	4.1	8.2
Nearest feeder road	0.0	3.7	2.9	3.6

Proximity to a facility may be implied by the means of transport used to access this facility. Ordinarily community members will walk to facilities that are easily accessible or within 2km while they may opt for a bicycle or motorcycle as distances to facilities tend towards 5km or greater. Information was collected on the common means of transport to the selected facilities. Table 7 below shows that the majority of communities walk to the selected facilities. In fact 100 percent of communities revealed that they walk to the nearest water source implying that water sources are universally within reach of communities. However, the proportion of communities using cars (50%) and bicycles (29%) to the nearest pharmacy was high indicating that these facilities were not in close proximity to communities.

Table 7: Means of transport to facilities

Facility	Walking	Car	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Other	Total
Nearest Primary school	83.6	3.1	11.4	0.5	1.3	100.0
Nearest Govt Health facility	46.7	30.6	17.2	3.6	1.9	100.0
Nearest Private Health facility	37.9	31.0	23.8	4.2	3.2	100.0
Nearest pharmacy	16.2	49.9	29.2	2.5	2.2	100.0
Nearest water source	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	49.2	26.6	19.2	2.8	2.3	100.0

**Car: includes taxi and pickup*

**Bicycle: includes own bicycle and boda boda*

**Motorcycle: includes own motorcycle and boda boda*

4.3 LGDP II Projects in communities

Under LGDP II, all investments that were funded must have been included in a three year rolling development plan and approved by the council. The investment projects were categorised as:

- Community projects; investments implemented at village/parish level, usually small projects identified and implemented by the communities themselves without recurrent cost implications for sub county and HLGs e.g. spring protection and clearing foot paths.
- Sub-county/ Division/ Town council projects; these were largely spread over several parishes, and were decided upon by LLGs councils and had recurrent cost implications at the sub-county.
- District projects; these were bigger and targeted larger populations and spread over many sub counties, and had recurrent cost implications at the district.

The Community module of the LGDP II beneficiary assessment collected information on LGDP II projects implemented in the communities (parish and village level) in the 3 years preceding the survey. Table 8 below shows the proportion of communities that reported the presence of selected LGDP II projects by category.

Table 8: Proportion of Communities with LGDP II projects implemented during the last 3 years

Project type	Municipality	Old district	New district	All LGs
Education				
Desk making	17.9	55.4	66.4	53.7
School construction	4.0	18.8	43.5	19.9
Water and Sanitation				
Water provision	39.6	19.5	39.5	22.9
School latrine construction	10.3	27.7	28.9	26.6
Health				
Bicycle ambulances	5.2	11.6	0.0	10.0
Other health related	10.0	38.4	46.7	37.0
Roads				
Community access roads	19.1	18.7	22.2	19.1
Bridges	5.9	5.1	18.5	6.4
Culverts	10.4	24.5	24.8	23.5
Production				
Markets	3.0	6.2	0.0	5.3
Demonstration garden	0.0	4.5	2.8	4.0
Livestock improvement	0.0	7.9	9.5	7.4
Poultry/birds	0.0	0.5	8.6	1.2
Vaccination of animals	0.0	13.3	8.6	11.9
Improved varieties/new crops	0.0	14.0	9.2	12.6
*Other	48.8	11.3	26.0	14.5

*Other projects mentioned in broad categories by communities, such as those related to health and water provision, were clarified by HLG key informants. Annex D presents a full list of these projects.

The table shows that overall; desk making was the most common type of project (54%) implemented in the communities followed by other health related projects (37%). There were marked differences in the major types of projects implemented by HLG category. In Municipalities water provision had been a top priority (40%) while in old districts and new districts desk making was most common (55% and 66% respectively).

4.4 Household level Access to LGDP II facilities

At times one's appreciation of access depends to a great extent on one's level of awareness i.e. whether the respondents know that the facility exists, or have knowledge about someone who used the facilities. In reality therefore, respondents may not significantly distinguish between awareness and access to facilities provided by LGDP II. To clear this ambiguity, respondents were interviewed with citation of known LGDP II projects, to ascertain whether any member of the household accessed selected facilities provided under LGDP II since 2004. It is therefore important to note that the proportion of respondents that had accessed LGDP II services was, for some projects, higher than the proportion that claimed awareness of the service.

Table 9 shows the level of beneficiary access by type of project and category. Overall, with citation of known examples of projects, more than 50 percent of respondents admitted that at least one member of their household had accessed road infrastructure (51%), while 47 percent had accessed Education facilities provided under LGDP II. Agricultural and veterinary services under LGDP II had been accessed by more beneficiaries in old districts and new districts as compared to Municipalities. On the other hand street lighting had been accessed more by households in municipalities (39%) than those in old and new districts possibly because it is an urban phenomenon.

Table 9: Access to LGDP II services by HLG category

Services	Municipality	Old district	New district	All LGs
Road infrastructure	49.6	51.2	52.4	51.1
Education	26.4	48.8	59.8	47.1
Health	37.2	46.0	50.8	45.4
Water	27.0	31.1	38.3	31.3
Sanitation	28.9	23.4	24.0	24.0
Agricultural	7.7	20.5	26.2	19.6
Veterinary	5.6	13.2	18.7	12.8
Street lighting	38.7	7.5	7.5	11.0
Entomology	2.2	5.9	5.6	5.5
Fisheries	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.0

4.5 Community level Access to LGDP II facilities

The study collected information from 150 communities about the presence of LGDP II facilities and about various issues related to access to the services. This section presents findings on the community perceptions of the relevance and functionality of the investments in four sub-sections, each dealing with a respective type of service.

4.5.1 Water facilities

At community level, information was collected on access to services provided under LGDP II in communities. Qualitative analysis indicated that overall, 61% of the communities reported having safe sources, while 39% collect water from unsafe sources. Communities dominantly mentioned protected springs (65%) as LGDP II water provision projects, while tap water provision was least mentioned with 12%. Borehole constituted 23% of the water projects mentioned by communities. Table 10 indicates that overall 23 out of 31 sites reported that LGDP II water facilities were being accessed by more than a half of the households in the community.

Table 10: Distribution of FGD Sites by Proportion of households using LGDP II Water-Source Projects

Proportion of households using water source	Number of sites			
	Municipal	Old district	New district	Overall
More than half	3	14	6	23
About Half	0	2	1	3
Less than half	0	5	0	5
Total	3	21	7	31

Overall, 14 out of 44 sites reported that they were paying for the use of LGDP II funded water sources. Three forms of water fees were reported, namely;

- Mandatory monthly collection from users and this ranged from shs 500 – 1000. This was mostly reported in Mpigi, Iganga and Masindi districts.
- Household contributions to facilitate repairs depended on the magnitude of the problem to be worked on. This was mostly reported in communities in Amuru, Mayuge and Hoima districts.
- Clearing monthly bills for water used, which was mostly reported in Kampala district, and some parts of Masaka and Mpigi districts.

However, amongst the communities that reported payment for the use of water sources, 11 communities revealed that fees for water facilities were affordable. The beneficiaries reported that the mode of payment was determined either by the user/management committees through community consultations or by community members where user/management committees were non-existent.

4.5.2 Health facilities

Community members were asked about their perception of the proportion of households that access LGDP II funded health facilities. Amongst the 42 communities that reported the presence of an LGDP II health project, 26 revealed that LGDP II health facilities were accessed by more than half of the households, while 14 communities reported that they were being accessed by less than half of the households in the community.

Table 11: Distribution of FGD Sites by perceived proportion of households using LGDP II health facilities

Perceived proportion of households	Number of Sites			
	Municipal	Old district	New district	Overall
More than half	1	20	5	26
About Half	0	2	0	2
Less than half	0	12	2	14
Total	1	34	7	42

Ten communities reported that they had to pay for use of LGDP II health facilities, while the majority (32 communities) indicated non-payment for the facilities. The majority of communities, that reported payment for the facilities, noted that the fees were affordable. Where fees were not affordable, the coping strategies were: seeking services of private clinics, borrowing money from friends and family members or sell assets. In a few instances use of herbalists was reported as a coping mechanism.

Table 12 presents qualitative findings on the challenges faced in accessing and utilising LGDP II funded health facilities. Twenty four communities reported that they were not utilising LGDP II funded health projects due to shortages of drugs. Communities attributed shortages of drugs mainly to the many patients served by the health facility. For example, in Nebbi district it was reported that people from the Democratic Republic of Congo cross the boarder to seek medical care in the district.

Sixteen communities reported their main constraints in accessing LGDP II funded health facilities were: few health workers, long waiting time and slow service provision. Although health facilities had staff shortages, it was also reported that most of the health workers were reporting late for work and leaving early. Three communities revealed that there are no health workers at night and on weekends.

Other constraints to accessing LGDP II funded health projects included distance to the health facility and poor patient care by health workers. It was reported that health workers were mistreating patients. A number of communities also reported that the health facilities were offering limited services. For example, there were no x-ray and laboratory services. Two communities in Kyenjojo and Mukono districts respectively, reported that the facilities were still under construction therefore were not yet in use. It is also worth noting that in one community in Amuru, reported that patients were being given half dozes.

Table 12: Reasons for lack of access to LGPD II health facilities

Reason	Frequency
Shortage of drugs	24
Shortage of staff	16
Distance	11
Poor patient care	7
Limited services	6
Poor roads	3
Not yet in use	2
Half doze (of drugs)	1
Cases : 42	

4.5.3 Education facilities

Amongst the communities which indicated availability of LGDP II funded schools, 47 out of 63 reported that these facilities were being accessed by more than half of the households in the community. While 10 out 63 communities reported that access to LGDP II schools was for about half of the households.

Table 13: Distribution of FGD Sites by Proportion of Households in the Community Using LGDP II Education Facilities

Proportion of households using LGDP II funded schools	Frequency
More than half	47
About half	10
Less than half	6
Total	63

It was reported by 73% of the communities that the cost of education at LGDP II funded schools was affordable, while 27% reported that they were not affordable. Further qualitative analysis showed that 5 out of the 23 communities which indicated that people cannot afford these schools; reported that people opt to pay in instalments. Other coping mechanisms included casual labouring, cost sharing, sell of assets and movement from one school to another.

Table 14: Coping mechanisms for communities that cannot afford education costs

Coping mechanism	Frequency	% of cases
Pay fees in instalments	5	21.7
Through casual labouring	4	17.4
Sells assets	3	13.0
Through cost sharing	3	13.0
Drop outs	3	13.0
Borrowing	2	8.7
From farming	2	8.7
Engage in small scale businesses	1	4.3
Pay examination fees first	1	4.3
Movements to other schools	1	4.3
Cases: 23		

Most Communities cited inadequacy of facilities as the most prominent challenge to utilising LGDP II education funded projects. Table 15 shows that this was mentioned in 63 out of 87 communities. Among the top five reasons for limited access were; affordability, lack of enough teachers, inadequate facilities such as classrooms, teachers' quarters, latrines, safe water and poor roads to the facility.

Table 15: Challenges communities face in accessing/utilising education facilities

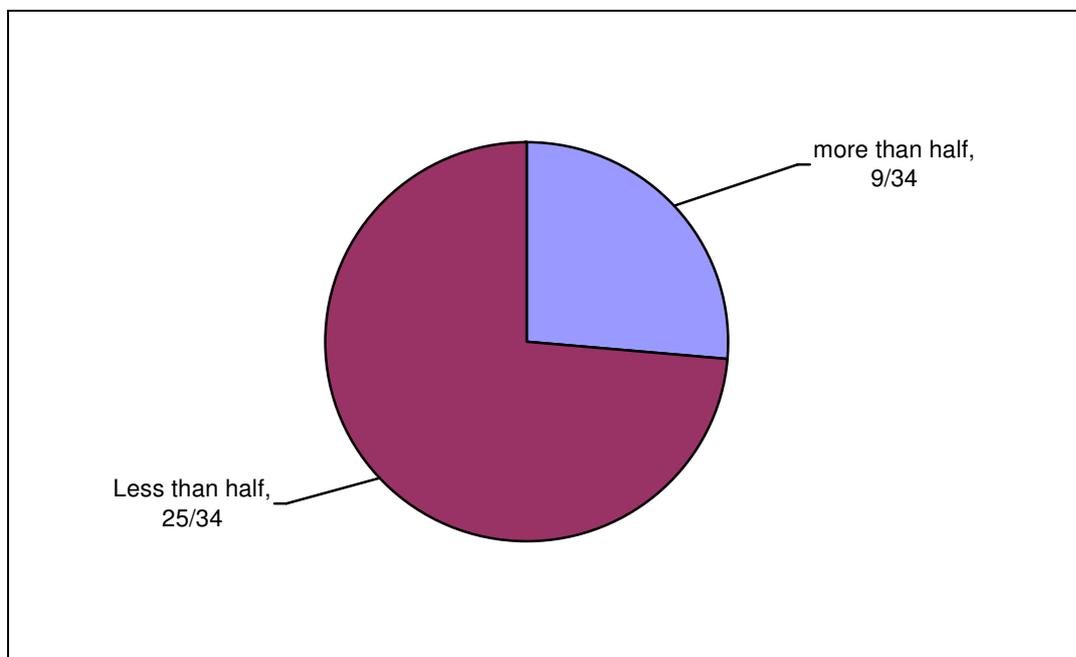
Challenges	Frequency
Inadequate facilities	63
High costs/parents cannot afford	50
Poor roads to the school	12
School is far	12
Low standard	8
Adverse weather conditions	3
Insecurity	3
Child abuse	3
Defilement of school going girls is rampant	1
Incomplete buildings	1
Valid cases: 87	

4.5.4 Agricultural services

LGDP II investments in the production sector were in crop farming, veterinary, fisheries and entomology. They included: The establishment of demonstration gardens, fruits and tree nurseries, procurement and distribution of improved seeds and animals, the promotion of new agricultural investments like fish farming and entomology such as bee keeping and tsetse fly control. The community perception of access to agricultural services under LGDP II indicates that in most

communities (25 out of 34) less than half of the households had access to these services (Figure 5). Only 9 out of 34 communities reported that agricultural services were being accessed by more than half of the households.

Figure 5: Community perception of access to agricultural services under LGDP II

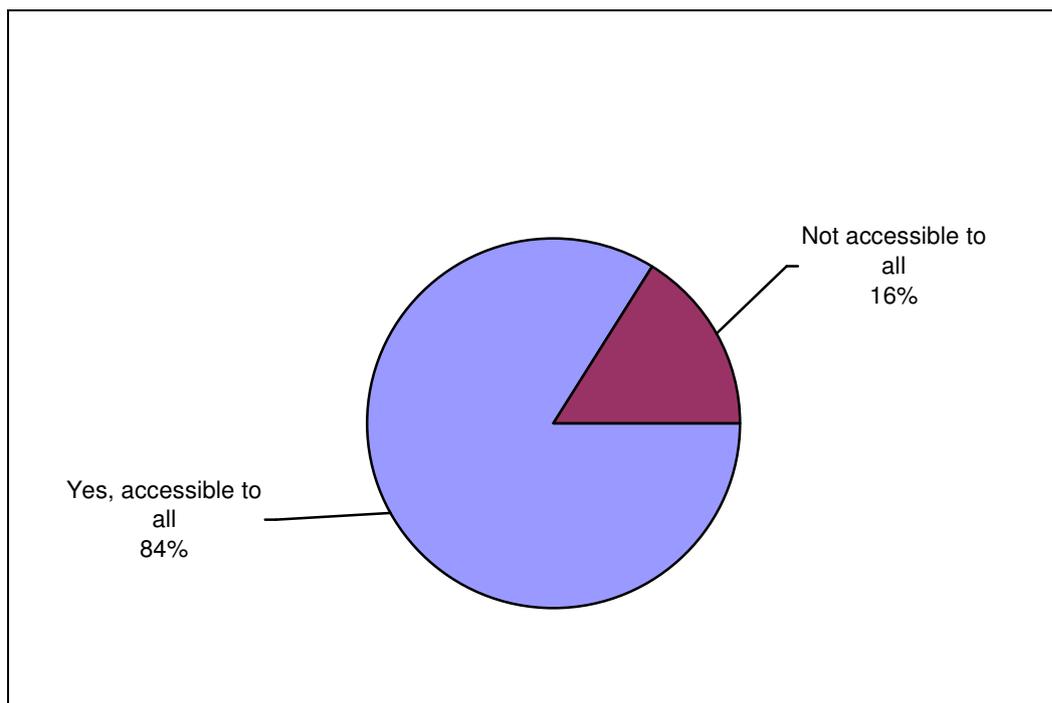


Communities were also asked whether they had paid to obtain the services or animals. Payment before access to agricultural and animal services was reported by 8 out of 34 communities. These communities were in the districts of Amolator, Kitgum, Iganga, Mubende and Masaka. However, the majority of the communities (25) reported that they had not paid for agricultural services.

4.6 CSO's Perception on beneficiary access to LGDP II facilities

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) whose work was related to the projected financed under LGDP II were asked for their opinion on whether the investments put in place under LGDP II were accessible to all intended beneficiaries. Thirty four out of 45 CSOs (84%) revealed that LGDP II facilities were accessible to all beneficiaries.

Figure 6: CSO's Perception on beneficiary access to LGDP II facilities



4.7 Summary of findings

There has been a gradual increase in the availability of selected facilities and services in communities since 2005 which could imply that LGDP II has had relative impact on improving the well being of communities.

Over 90 percent of communities had a public primary school within 3km from the village centre or a community access road within 1 km from the village centre.

In municipalities water provision was a top priority (40%) while in old districts and new districts desk making was most common (55% and 66% respectively).

Overall, 61% of the communities reported having safe water sources, while 39% collect water from unsafe sources. Communities dominantly mentioned protected springs (65%) as LGDP II funded water projects, while tap water provision was least mentioned with 12%.

Overall, with citation of known examples of projects, more than 50 percent of respondents admitted that at least one member of their household had accessed facilities provided under LGDP II.

CHAPTER 5: GOVERNANCE

5.0 Introduction

The National Programme and Action Plan on Democratic Governance defines good governance as the efficient, effective and accountable exercise of political, administrative and managerial authority to achieve the society's objectives including the welfare of the whole population, sustainable development and personal freedom.¹

Good governance strengthens credibility and confidence in public services. The function of governance is to ensure that authorities, other local government organisations or connected partnerships fulfill their purpose and achieve their intended outcomes for citizens and service users and operate in an effective, efficient, economic and ethical manner.

The key aspects of good governance that were explored in the survey include; participation, functionality of technical structures, information flow and communication, and the relationship between politicians and civil servants.

5.1 Beneficiary participation in planning and decision-making

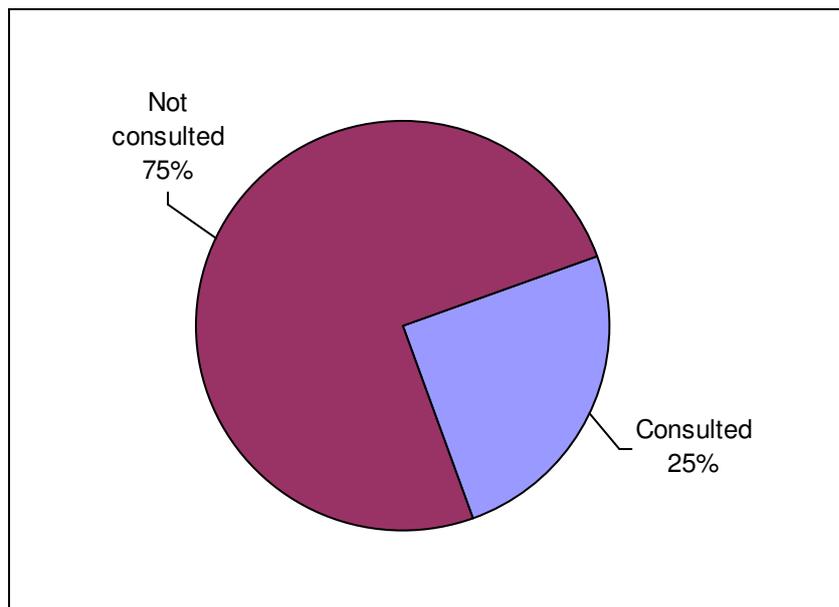
Effective participation calls for the involvement of all stakeholders including communities, local councils, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and members of the private sector. Under the bottom-up planning process, emphasis was put on 'community demand driven projects' and therefore the need for effective participation of beneficiaries at all stages from identification, analysis, planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

5.1.1 Household level Participation in LGDP II activities

The respondents were asked whether they were consulted to influence basic social services funded by LGDP II in their communities. Qualitative information indicated that only 25% of the respondents reported that they were consulted.

¹ PEAP 2004-2008

Figure 7: Proportion of respondents consulted on LGDP II projects



Respondents who mentioned that they had been consulted reported several channels through which their views were sought. Notably, across all sectors, respondents reported that they were consulted through community meetings and Local Council leaders. In the Education sector, some respondents were consulted through Parent Teacher Association (PTA)/ school meetings while in the sanitation, water, and production sectors consultation was done through door to door household inspection and extension workers. There was also mention of radio talk show as a means through which the respondents' views were sought.

Respondents at household level were asked about their perception of the role of the community in setting up programs under LGDP II. Table 16 shows that overall, most respondents perceived their communities as having been moderately active (29%), active (39%) or very active (11%) in setting up programs under LGDP II.

Table 16: Role of the community in setting up projects under LGDP II

	Municipal	Old district	New district	Total
Very active	0.0	11.5	11.2	11.0
Active	28.7	39.7	33.9	38.7
Moderate	40.8	27.0	35.7	28.5
Weak	20.1	13.9	14.7	14.2
Very weak	10.5	5.5	4.6	5.6
Don't Know	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

The respondents were further asked about the participative role of their communities in maintenance of LGDP II funded projects. Table 17 shows that overall, 31% of the communities rated the role of communities in the maintenance of facilities as 'active' while 28% said their communities are 'moderately active'. However, it is also notable that a substantial proportion of respondents (21%) perceived their Communities' role in maintenance of LGDP facilities as weak.

Table 17: Role of the Community in Maintenance of Programs under LGDP II

	Municipal	Old district	New district	Total
Very active	0.0	8.8	8.3	8.4
Active	24.4	31.1	32.2	30.9
Moderate	27.6	27.7	28.3	27.7
Weak	31.0	19.6	22.9	20.5
Very weak	12.9	9.0	7.1	9.0
Don't know	4.2	3.9	1.3	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100

5.1.2 Community Participation in LGDP II activities

Information was sought about involvement of the different actors in the decisions to invest in a particular sector. Table 18 below presents a summary of community level findings on the proportion of communities that mentioned various role-players in decision making. Community involvement was highest in the Education sector (20%) and lowest in the production sector (3%). The large representation of political leaders and councillors (92%) could be attributed to the various advisory or supervisory roles that are demanded of their position as leaders in society.

Table 18: Persons involved in Decision-making on LGDP II projects

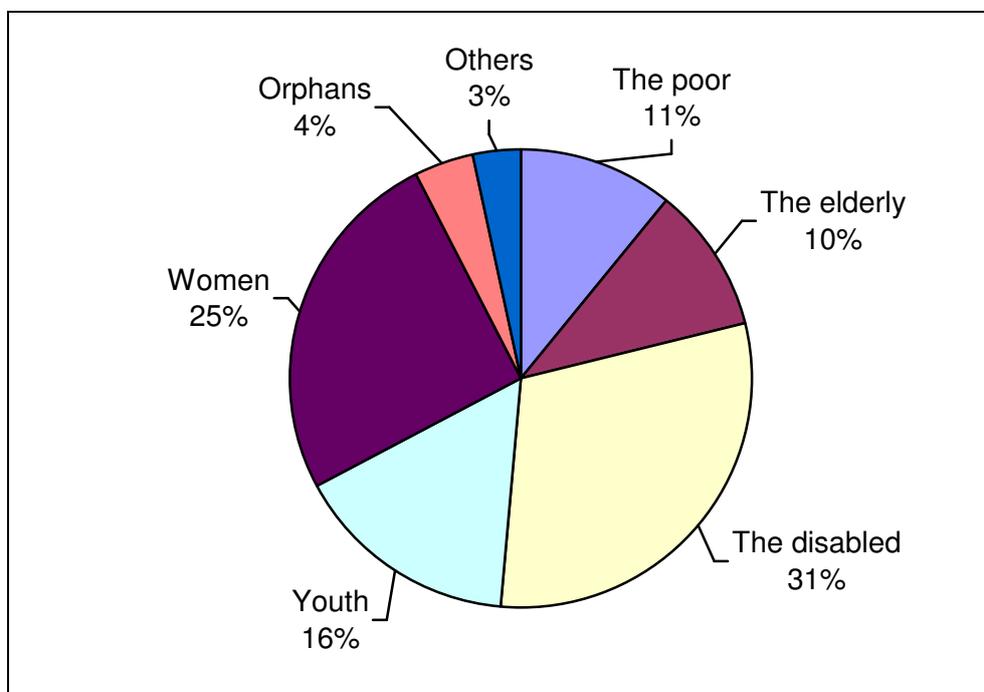
	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Road infrastructure	Production	Total
Political Leaders/Village council executives	70.0	88.4	91.9	94.1	96.0	92.2
Opinion Leaders	4.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.1
Community members	19.8	9.9	7.4	4.5	3.2	6.1
Others	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1.3 Participation of special Interest groups in LGDP II activities

The steps taken by Government through various social policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups like; women, widows, the youth, the elderly, neglected children and orphans, people with disabilities, the displaced and refugees are central to poverty reduction initiatives.

Figure 8 is a summary of responses from community Focus Group Discussions concerning the representation of special interest groups in LGDP II investment decisions. In the majority of the communities (67%), special interest groups were represented. In communities where special interest groups were involved in decision making, the disabled were most represented (31%) followed by women (25%) and the youth (16%).

Figure 8: Involvement of Special Interest Groups in Decision-Making



5.1.4 The Decision making process

Participation should promote active and collective involvement in decision making at all levels in the life of the project. It enables consolidation of the views and interests of different interest groups, and effective utilization of the locally available resources.

Information was collected on how decisions to invest in LGDP II projects were made. In Box I, it is evident that at both Local Government Levels the role of the Parish Development Committee in the

decision making process stands out prominently. The bottom up approach was also mentioned as one of the processes followed in decision making at both levels.

Box I: Decision-making processes in Local Governments

Higher Local Governments	Frequency
Through division / Sub county/ Town council meetings	18
Through budget conferences by parish councillors	14
Prioritizing most pressing needs and forwarding them to higher authority	14
Through bottom-up planning/ consultations with stake holders	14
Decision came from Technical planning committee	6
Number of cases: 46	

Lower Local Governments	Frequency
The parish prioritises the proposals	24
Through participatory bottom up approach	9
Through the district planning unit	6
Village investment committees	5
District executive committee approves (DEC)	5
Number of cases: 36	

5.2 Management of LGDP II projects

5.2.1 Executive and Technical Planning Committees

Prior to LGDP all Local Governments had Technical Planning Committees (TPCs), which were not functional. These were characterized by irregular TPC meetings, which were not attended by most heads of department. Consequently, LGDP I made the functionality of TPCs a minimum condition and the previous Annual Assessment Reports of LGs show an improvement in this area.

The survey sought information on the presence of functional Executive committees and TPCs. Close to three quarters of communities at both local government levels reported the presence of functional executive and technical planning committees as shown in table 19.

Table 19: Presence of functional Executive committees and technical planning committees

	Frequency	% of cases
HLG-Level		
District/Municipal Executive Committee	23	77%
District/Municipal Technical Planning Committee	21	70%
LLG-Level		
Sub County/Town council Executive Committee	23	77%
Sub county/Town council Technical Planning Committee	24	80%
Valid cases: 30		

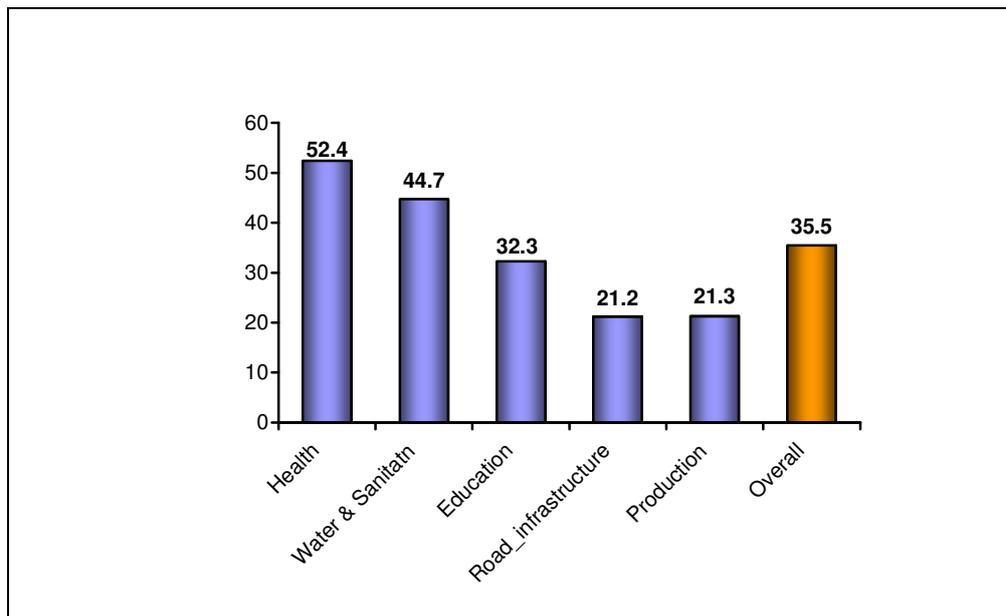
5.2.2 Project Management Committees (PMCs)

In order to ensure participation in the implementation of council decisions, the management of LGDP II funded projects was entrusted to the Project Management Committees (PMCs), whose major responsibilities included but not limited to, community mobilization, mobilization of funds for investment, operation, monitoring, and maintenance of projects.

It was a requirement that each project should have a PMC for proper management at various levels of LG. The establishment of PMCs depended on the nature of the project. Where a project was being undertaken in an existing institution, there was no need to create a new PMC the existing management structure took on the roles of the PMC.

The study investigated the role of the PMCs in the implementation of projects. Community members were asked whether PMCs were formed for projects existing in their areas. The findings in figure 9 indicates that in all sectors, PMCs were formed. The majority of communities reported presence of PMCs for projects in the health sector (52%), while the least proportion was in the Production sector (21%).

Figure 9: Proportion of Communities with Community PMCs (%)



5.2.3 Regularity of PMC meetings

The regularity of meetings of the PMCs was also investigated in the qualitative module. Table 20 shows that in the 25 HLG sites with a PMC, the majority of sites (16 out of 25) reported that the PMC meets monthly. Likewise in the 26 LLG sites that reported presence of a PMC, half (13) of these met monthly. It is notable that the proportion of PMCs meeting weekly is greater at higher local government level (for District/Municipal projects). At community level, the majority of PMCs (68 out of 150) were meeting monthly.

Table 20: Regularity of PMC meetings

Time period	HLGs projects	LLGs projects	Community level projects
Weekly	3	2	14
Monthly	16	13	68
Quarterly	6	11	57
Bi-annually	0	0	3
Annually	0	0	9
Number of cases	25	26	150

5.2.4 Community adherence to PMC decisions

Over 80 percent of all the communities visited indicated that the decisions of the PMCs were generally well-adhered to. In terms of the specific LGDP II project management committees, four in

every ten communities reported that the committee decisions were fairly well adhered to for education (47%), health (41%), sanitation (43%) and road infrastructure (40%). The decisions of PMCs for projects in agriculture and sanitation sectors were reported as the most poorly adhered to. This information is depicted in Table 21.

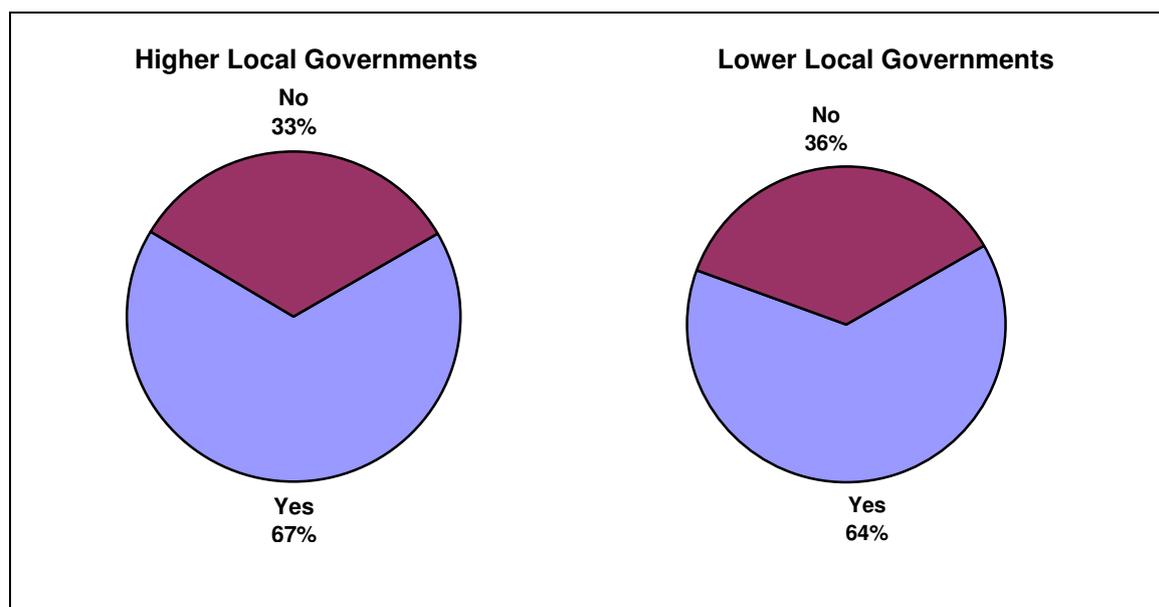
Table 21: Community adherence to PMC decisions

Sector	Adherence to committee decisions			Total
	Well/very well	Fairly well	Poor/very poor	
Education	41.6	47.2	11.1	100
Health	46.9	40.6	12.5	100
Water	70.9	16.7	12.5	100
Sanitation	28.6	42.9	28.6	100
Road infrastructure	45.0	40.0	15.0	100
Agriculture	33.4	33.3	33.3	100
Total	46.3	37.7	16.0	100

5.3 Relationship between Politicians and Civil Servants

The survey sought information on the relationship between politicians and civil servants at both local government levels. About two in every three respondents reported the presence of conflicts between politicians and civil servants in their local governments as depicted in figure 10.

Figure 10: Conflicts between Politicians and Civil Servants



The key informants who revealed that there were indeed conflicts were asked further about the effects of these conflicts on the implementation of LGDP II. Table 22 shows a summary of the

responses from Key informants at HLG level. About two in every three respondents mentioned that conflicts between politicians and civil servants slowed down project work while two in every five respondents reported that the conflicts led to substandard work and incomplete projects.

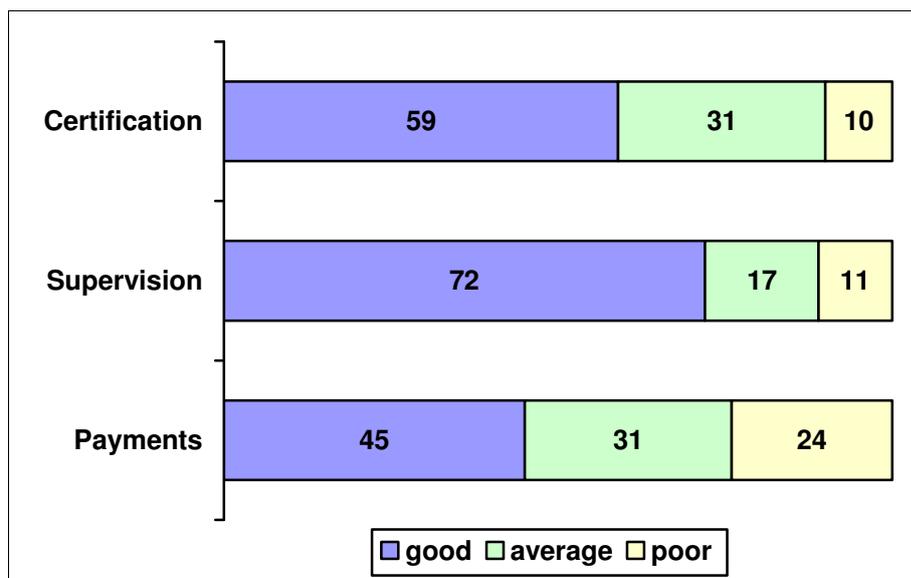
Table 22: Distribution of community FGD responses on Effect of Conflicts between Civil Servants and Politicians on LGDP II Implementation

Effect	Frequency	% of cases
The project slowed down in terms of time	13	65%
Substandard work done/incomplete projects	8	40%
Morale of monitoring team is destroyed	2	10%
Delays in approving the budget due to failure in revising allowances	2	10%
Teamwork has been discouraged	2	10%
Misuse of resources	2	10%
Politicians refused to sign tender documents, hence delays	1	5%
Contractors abandon work when demand for kick-backs becomes overwhelming	1	5%
People missed the service in areas of conflict	1	5%
Valid cases:20		

5.4 Assessment of LG performance by Private firms

A sample of 42 private firms involved in the implementation of LGDP II funded projects were asked to make an assessment of the performance of Local Governments with regard to processing payments, supervision and certification. Figure 11 shows that more key informants from private firms rated LG performance as 'good' in delivering the selected services. The proportion of key informants that rated LG performance as good was highest for supervision (72%) followed by certification (59%) and lastly processing of payments (45%).

Figure 11: Assessment of LG Performance by Private Firms



5.5 Summary of findings

Qualitative information indicated that only 25% of the respondents reported that they were consulted. Respondents who mentioned that they were consulted reported several channels through which their views were sought. Notably, across all sectors, respondents reported that they were consulted through community meetings and Local Council leaders.

Community involvement was highest in the Education sector (20%) and lowest in the production sector (3%). In some of the communities (33%), special interest groups were not represented. However, in communities where special interest groups were involved in decision making, the disabled were most represented (31%) followed by women (25%) and then youth (16%). There was large representation of political leaders and village councillors (92%) in decision making.

Overall, most respondents perceived their communities as having been very active (11%), active (39%) and moderately active (29%) in implementing LGDP II funded projects. Regarding maintenance of LGDP II funded facilities, 31% of the communities perceived their communities as having been active. However it is also notable that a substantial proportion of respondents (21%) perceived their Communities' role in maintenance of LGDP facilities as weak.

Community members were asked whether PMCs were formed for projects existing in their areas. In all sectors, PMCs were formed although the majority of communities which reported the presence of PMCs were in the Health sector (52%), while the least proportion was in the Production sector (21%). Close to three quarters of the communities at both local government levels reported the presence of functional executive and technical planning committees.

About two in every three Key informants at both LLG and HLG levels reported the presence of conflicts between politicians and civil servants in their local governments. The same proportion of respondents mentioned that conflicts between politicians and civil servants slowed down project work.

Key informants from 42 private firms involved in the implementation of LGDP II funded projects rated LG performance as good in delivering the selected services. The proportion of Key informants that rated LG performance as good was highest for supervision (72%) followed by certification (59%) and lastly processing of payments (45%).

CHAPTER 6: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

6.0 Introduction

All LGs are eligible to receive LDG funding but actual access to the grant is determined by capacity, accountability and performance conditions which are designed to provide incentives and improvements in sustainable service delivery at the local government level. LGDP II requirements on accountability, among others entailed the following: submission of financial and progress reports, and quarterly audit reports; preparation and submission of final accounts to the Office of the Auditor General; and demonstrating that the population has access to important information.

6.1 Flow of information on LGDP II projects

Proper information flow from the centre to the communities and vice versa is necessary to ensure access to public services. Lack of information in communities on government policies and programmes hinders development. The survey sought to find out whether communities were receiving information about the LGDP II programme and more specifically information on the decisions of PMCs.

The survey included questions on the upward and downward flow of information between beneficiaries and local government administration. At community level, respondents were asked about the means through which they learn about the decisions of the PMCs. Table 23 shows that overall, the majority of communities revealed that community members outside the PMCs mainly learnt about the decisions made by the committees through village meetings (56%). Word of Mouth was also mentioned as a major source of information on PMC decisions (23%).

Table 23: Means through which community members outside the PMC Learnt about its Decisions

Sector	Village meetings	Word of mouth	Community notice board	Radio	Other	Total
Education	51.4	24.3	8.1	2.7	13.5	100
Health	46.9	31.3	18.8	3.1	0.0	100
Water	70.8	12.5	8.3	0.0	8.3	100
Sanitation	53.3	13.3	13.3	6.7	13.3	100
Road infrastructure	50.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100
Agriculture	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	56.4	22.9	10.7	2.1	7.9	100

The qualitative module sought information on how community members communicate their views to the PMCs. Table 24 shows a summary of results from the community FGD discussions.

Eighteen out of 28 communities reported that they communicate their views to the PMCs through councillors, LCs or political leaders while 10 out of 28 reported that they communicate through Parish Development Committee meetings.

Table 24: Means through which beneficiaries communicate their views to the PMC

Means	Frequency	% of cases
Through councillors	18	64.3
PDC meeting with community	10	35.7
Through radio programs	6	21.4
Through evaluation and monitoring forms	4	14.3
Personal complaints to PMC	3	10.7
Quarterly progress reports	2	7.1
Individuals go direct to mayor/town clerk	1	3.6
Through CBOs	1	3.6
Informal verbal communication	1	3.6
Sending written communication to the sub county	1	3.6
Suggestion box	1	3.6
Valid cases: 28		

The key informants at LLG level were asked about their perception of the flow of information between the programme coordination units, district/municipal and sub-counties/town councils. Table 25 shows a summary of the perceptions of key informants on sharing of information between the district/municipal and sub-county/town councils. The table reveals that information sharing has been generally good over the project period with a marked improvement towards the end of the project period.

Table 25: Sharing of information between HLGs and LLGs

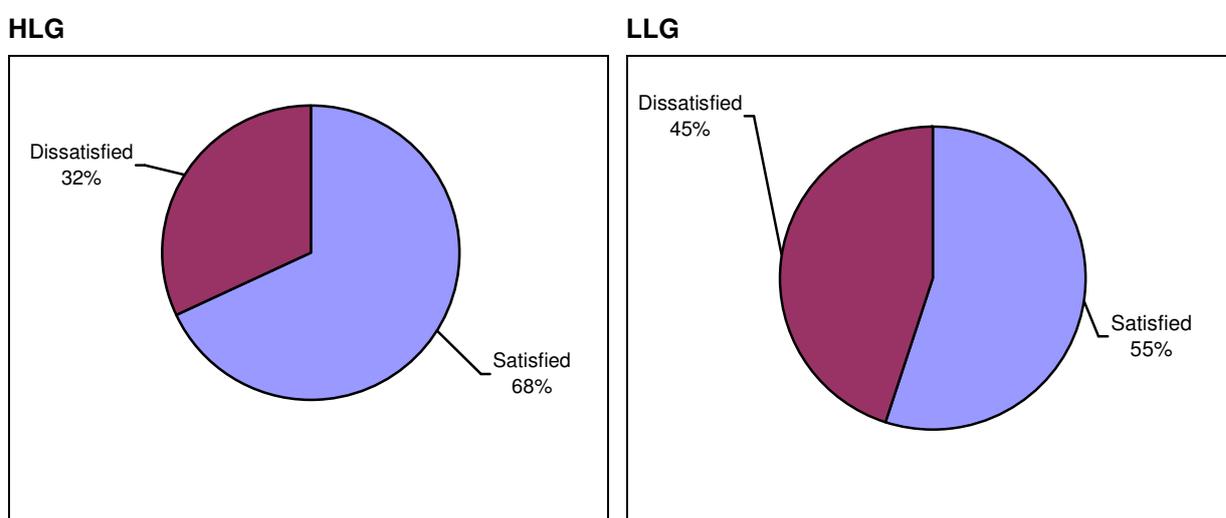
Perception	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Good	66.7	62.9	71.4	71.4
Average	22.2	25.9	21.5	17.9
Poor	11.1	11.2	7.1	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Flow of funds for LGDP II projects

LGDP II maintained the LGDP I vertical division of funds from HLGs to LLGs based on predetermined proportions. The funds are transferred to the districts and municipalities which organise and administer the funds. LLGs are accountable to HLGs which compile the accountability and submit to MoLG.

Key informants were asked for their views on the resource disbursement mechanism. Figure 12 shows that 68 percent of key informants at HLG level were satisfied with resource disbursement. However, the proportion of key informants at LLG level (55%) was less than that for HLGs; indicating that the resource disbursement to LLGs from HLGs was not as satisfactory although flow of funds from MoLG to HLGs was satisfactory.

Figure 12: Key Informant’s Opinions on LGDP II Resource Disbursement Mechanism



The qualitative module investigated reasons for the respondents’ opinions. Those who recorded that they were satisfied with the disbursement mechanism explained that the funds flow is done in a technical and well organised manner and therefore funds are timely. They also explained that the quarterly disbursement is good because it reduces on the risk of misuse of funds.

Respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with the resource disbursement mechanism explained that they are not comfortable with the requirement that accountabilities be done before another tranche is released. They felt that this impinges on project implementation. Other Key informants mentioned that the releases should be done annually and not quarterly as this would match better with the schedules of the civil service.

In table 26, the majority of key informants at LLG level indicated that flow of funds has been good over the project period. However, it should be noted that there was an increase of 7 percent between 2005/06 and 2006/07 in the proportion of key informants that revealed that the flow of funds was poor.

Table 26: Flow of funds between HLGs and LLGs

Perception	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
Good	41.4	37.9	43.3	43.3
Average	44.8	48.3	43.3	36.7
Poor	13.8	13.8	13.3	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The private firms involved in executing LGDP II projects were also asked for their assessment of local governments particularly regarding time in processing payments. Table 27 reveals that 13 out of 29 interviewed revealed that the time taken to process payments was favourable.

Table 27: Flow of Funds to Private Firms

Assessment	Freq.	Percent
Good	13	44.83
Average	9	31.03
Poor	7	24.14
Total	29	100.0

6.3 Allocation of funds

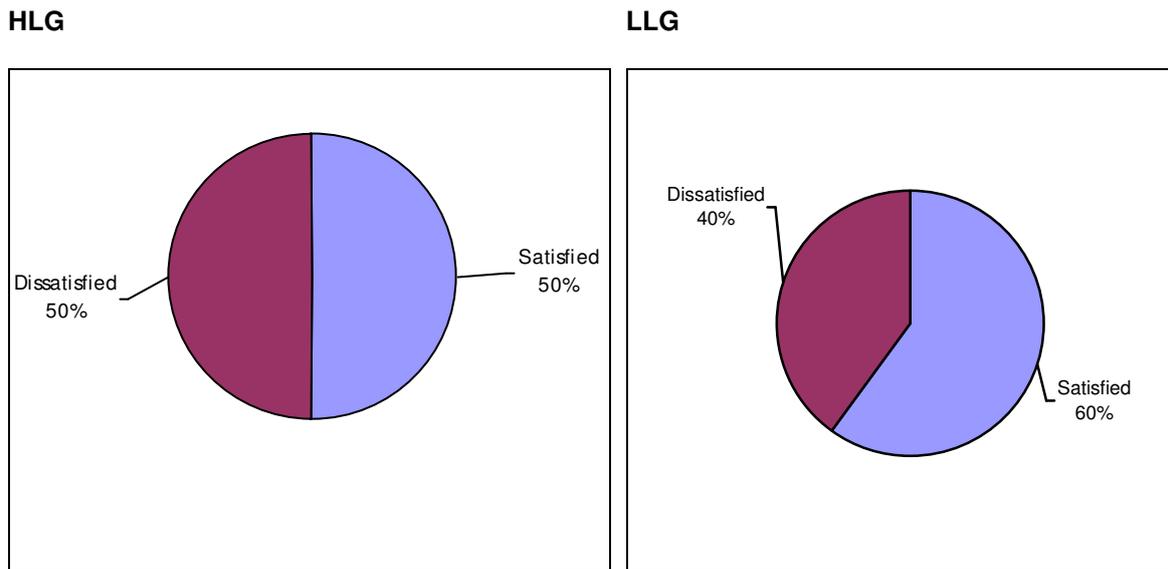
The Fifth Schedule of the LGs Act, 1997 cites the Local Government Revenue Regulations that delineate the distribution of revenue collected to the various local government levels. Funds from the LGDP follow a similar distribution with the exception of the CBG, which is retained at the District/ level.

Funds are distributed to local governments on a pro rata basis based on population. For City or Municipal Councils, a minimum of 50% of total LDG available is distributed to Division Councils Of the 50% distributed to Divisions, a minimum of 30% is earmarked for the Parishes and apportioned accordingly as Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs).

For District Councils a minimum of 65% of total LDG is distributed to Sub County Councils on a pro rata basis based on population with a weight of 85% and geographical area with a weight of 15%. Sub County Councils distribute 30% of their eligible LGDP II funds to parishes.

Key informants were asked for their views on LGDP II resource allocation. Figure 13 shows that one in every two key informants (50%) was satisfied with the resource allocation at HLG level. However, the proportion of key informants who were satisfied with LGDP II resource allocation was higher at LLG level (60%).

Figure 13: Key Informant’s Opinions on LGDP II resource allocation



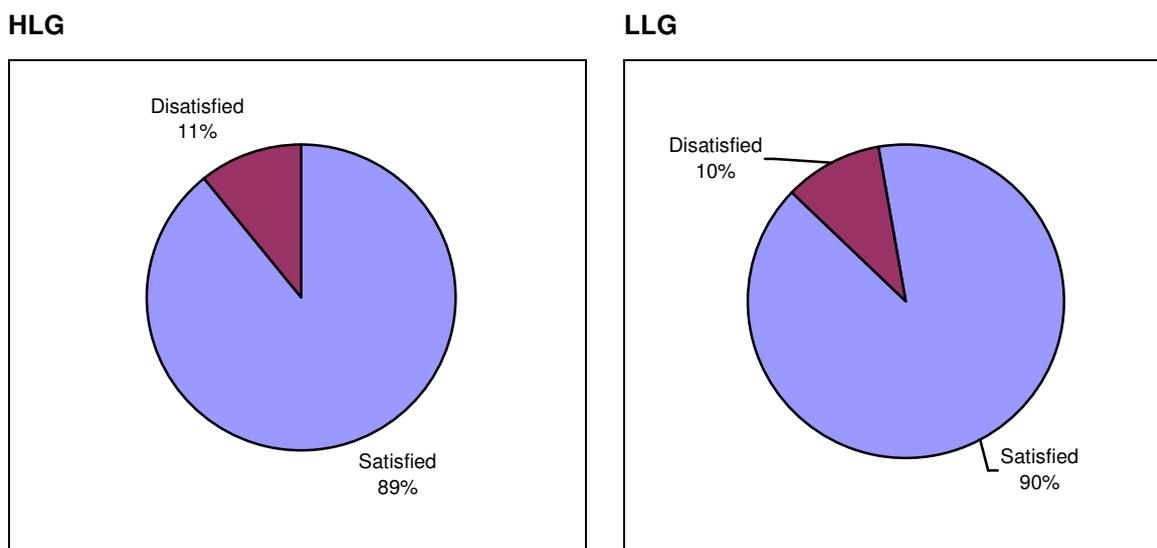
The qualitative module investigated the reasons for the respondents’ opinions. Those who recorded that they were satisfied with the allocation of LGDP II resources explained that the yardsticks/parameters i.e. population and area, used to allocate resources are correct, clear and user friendly therefore the resultant allocations are fair.

Respondents who expressed dissatisfaction with the resource allocation suggested that other parameters such as poverty level should also be considered in addition to population and land area. They also felt that the data used should be updated from time to time specifically that population numbers should be revised and projected on basis of population dynamics. Also that land area should be surveyed and the data base updated for example whenever new districts are created.

6.4 Utilisation of funds

Key Informants at both Local Government levels were asked whether they were satisfied with the way LGDP II funds were utilised. Figure 14 shows that nine in every ten Higher Local Governments reported that they were satisfied with the way the LGDP II funds were utilised. Similarly, close to nine in every ten Lower Local Governments reported that they were satisfied with the way the LGDP II funds were utilised.

Figure 14: Satisfaction with the way LGDP II funds were utilised at LLG level



The following are the main reasons advanced by the HLGs by those who expressed satisfaction and who were dissatisfied:

Box II: Reasons for respondents’ opinions on utilisation of funds (HLG level)

Reasons for reporting satisfaction

- The infrastructure put in place reflect the proper utilisation of funds
- Evidence of large scale investments in Districts
- LGDP II investments address the basic needs of the council
- The issue of participatory approach is prioritised.
- Wide publicity and transparency
- Released funds are easily accessed
- Projects on the ground ensure involvement of the community.
- The money has been utilised according to Local Government work plans
- Timely release of funds

Reasons for reporting dissatisfaction

- Funds were insufficient.
- Diversion of funds to non- LGDP or operational activities.
- Guidelines insist on splitting the money

The following are the main reasons advanced by the lower local governments for both those that expressed satisfaction as well as those who were dissatisfied:

Box III: Reasons for respondents' opinions on utilisation of funds (LLG level)

Reasons for reporting satisfaction

- LGDP II addressed the actual needs of the communities
- Monitoring of the projects is serious
- The guidelines are good
- The investments have facilitated poverty eradication
- Some transparency is seen with the exception of procurement*
- Communication is available through public notice boards
- LGDP work plan is always implemented.

Reasons for reporting dissatisfaction

- The district planners do not adhere to work plan budgets.
- There is very late disbursement of funds
- The quality of service is poor due to limited funds
- Contractors do shoddy work and are not supervised or reprimanded
- Awarding of tenders is not straightforward

**Specifically awarding of tenders to contractors after bidding*

6.5 Selection of Service providers in Local Governments

Private firms involved in LGDP II projects were interviewed about the selection procedures used by Local Governments in awarding them contracts to provide services. The Majority reported that they were selected by the District contracts committee after competitive bidding through district tendering. However in two sites, the following revelations were made:

“We were just approached by the district. It was open shopping.”

Key Informant, Kumi District

“It was the choice of the community.”

Key Informant, Kampala District

6.6 Summary of findings

According to Key Informants, information sharing has been generally good over the project period with a marked improvement towards the end of the project period. Overall, the majority of communities revealed that people outside the PMCs mainly learnt about the decisions made by the committees through village meetings (56%). Eighteen out of 28 communities reported that they communicate their views to the PMCs through councillors, while 10 out of 28 reported that they communicate through Parish Development Committee meetings.

Sixty eight percent (68%) of key informants at HLG level were satisfied with resource disbursement. However, the proportion of key informants at LLG level (55%) was less than that for HLGs; indicating that the resource disbursement to LLGs from HLGs was not as satisfactory although flow of funds from MoLG to HLGs was satisfactory.

One in every two key informants (50%) was satisfied with resource allocation at HLG level. The proportion of key informants who were satisfied with LGDP II resource allocation was higher at LLG level (60%).

About nine in every ten Higher and Lower Local Governments reported that they were satisfied with the way the LGDP II funds were utilised.

CHAPTER 7: CAPACITY BUILDING

7.0 Introduction

The public sector reform includes capacity enhancement from both the demand and the supply side. On the demand side, Government has engaged in many capacity-building efforts in the context of sectoral strategies. Capacity-building initiatives are mainstreamed into sectoral programmes and will reflect the demands of the sectors.²

According to the Capacity Building manual for Local Governments, Capacity building involves developing and improving upon the ability and capability of the Local Governments to efficiently deliver services that fall within their mandate. This includes short-term skills-building and training (not more than 9 months) required for promotion or confirmation in a job for improved performance by the Local Government³. MoLG built capacity in the following key areas: financial management, planning, procurement and contract management, financial analysis, environment and natural resource management, gender analysis among others.

7.1 Identification of capacity building gaps

The Capacity Building Policy requires that Local Governments conduct a Capacity Needs Assessment in order to identify gaps in the performance of their staff, councilors, members of CSOs and private sector. The Policy requires that the capacity needs assessment employs both features of 'Bottom-Up' and 'Top-down' approaches and in so doing, the performance gaps in Local Government can be identified through:

- Assessment (both internal and national) reports.
- Job discussions between managers and their assistants at work
- Interviews conducted by an assigned person with the Local Government
- Performance reviews
- Key outputs such as timely reports, audits, books of accounts, activity schedules, tendering, execution of projects and accountability statements
- Reports from routine Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities.

Key informants at both HLG and LLG levels were asked about the process of identifying capacity building gaps. At both local government levels, the processes of identifying training needs were more or less the same. Key informants mentioned that capacity gaps were mainly identified through a training needs assessment. Other processes mentioned included staff appraisal and

² PEAP 2005

³ *Ministry of Local Government - National Local Government Capacity Building Policy (April 2005)*

participatory /consultative assessment. Box IV presents a summary of the processes that were cited by both HLG and LLG levels.

Box IV: Identification of training needs in Local Governments

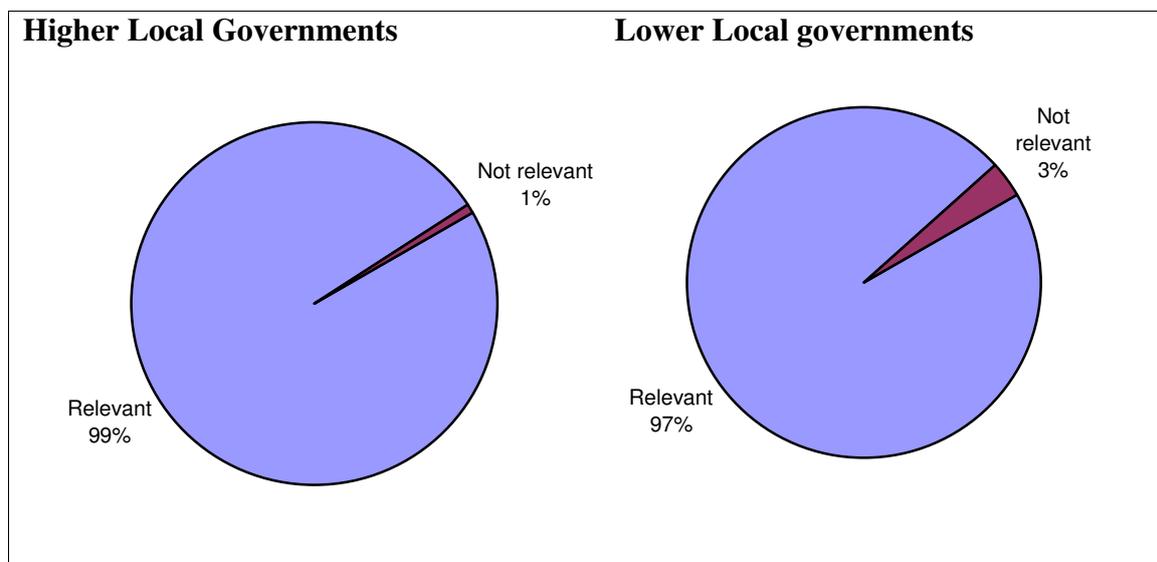
- Training needs assessment was done
- Through Staff Performance appraisal
- Following Operational guidelines by Ministry Of Local Government.
- Forms filled in Human resource Department
- Participatory and consultative assessment.
- Projects were identified first, then training

7.2 Relevance of training courses

Training courses and workshops absorb significant amount of money and staff time, and are sometimes used as an incentive without being suited to the training needs of the institution.

The survey investigated the relevance of training courses offered to local governments. Figure 15 below shows that over 96% of respondents at both HLG and LLG levels revealed that the training courses recommended by the LGDP II Capacity Building Programme were relevant.

Figure 15: Relevance of training course



7.3 Impact of Capacity Building activities

According to the LGDP II Operational Manual, the overall objectives of the Local Government Capacity Building are to:

1. Enhance the capacity of LGs to fulfil their mandates;
2. Develop and test a system for sustained capacity building and training of LGs to meet the capacity building needs of individuals as well as organisations.

7.3.1 Improvement in performance of Local Councils

The respondents at community level were asked whether the performance of their respective Local Councillors (LCs) had changed as a result of capacity building. As depicted in Table 28 almost two-thirds of the communities (63%) were of the view that the performance of LCs had improved greatly or at least fairly. The greatest improvement of LC performance due to implementation of LGDP II funded projects was reported in the Water Sector (92%). Overall, less than 10 percent of the communities reported that performance of LCs had worsened.

Table 28: Performance of Local Council as a result of LGDP II Projects (%)

Sector	Greatly improved	Fairly improved	Remained the same	Worsened
Education	18.0	33.3	41.0	7.7
Health	6.3	46.9	34.4	12.5
Water	41.7	50.0	8.3	0.0
Sanitation	13.3	60.0	26.7	0.0
Road infrastructure	19.1	42.9	28.6	9.5
Production	28.6	28.6	21.4	21.4
Total	20.0	42.8	29.0	8.3

7.4 Challenges in accessing capacity building grants

The Capacity Building Grant was available (as under LGDP-I) even for LGs that do not qualify for the LDG as long as minimum conditions for the use of the CB-grant are in-place, i.e. three years CB-plan and accountability for the utilisation of the previous funds.

Key Informants at both LLG and HLG levels were interviewed about the challenges in accessing and utilising Capacity Building Grants. A total of 28 key informants interviewed through the qualitative module gave various reasons at HLG level. The most prominent challenge was limited funds under LGDP II as mentioned by 21 key informants. Other challenges included delay in

disbursement of funds, retrenchment and restructuring leading to transfer of trained staff and limited time for training. The findings at HLG level are summarised in Table 29:

Table 29: Challenges in accessing and utilising the CBG at HLG level

Challenge	Frequency	% of cases
Limited funds under LGDP II	21	75.0
Funds delay	6	21.4
Retrenchment/restructuring leading to transfers of trained staff	6	21.4
Time for training was not convenient/limited	5	17.9
Co-ordination of capacity building plans not straight	3	10.7
Lack of awareness of existing grant for capacity building	2	7.1
Guidelines limit access to capacity building	2	7.1
Inadequate staffing hence heavy work load	2	7.1
Bureaucracy in procurement	2	7.1
Education institutions few or far away	2	7.1
Some modules are repeated	1	3.6
Activities should also change with the present times	1	3.6
The ministry of local government send in trainers who are not competent	1	3.6
Lack of co-operation between technicians and politicians	1	3.6
Some staff refuse to go for training	1	3.6
Valid cases: 28		

Given LGDP I experiences and the recommendation of LGDP I Mid Term Review, Government decided to centralise CBG at District/Municipal level. Under this arrangement, Districts/Municipal LGs are required to prepare a comprehensive, integrated three-year capacity building plan incorporating CB needs for LLGs in their jurisdiction for funding using the CBG. This is intended to ensure economies of scale, uniformity of messages and synergies in CB initiatives in District/Municipal LGs. In view of these changes, key informants at LLG level were interviewed about the challenges they face in accessing and utilizing the CBG. The results of qualitative interviews with 35 key informants at LLG level are summarized in table 30

Table 30: Challenges in accessing and utilising the CBG at LLG level

Challenges	Frequency	% of cases
Districts dictate which courses to take and Priorities of S/Cs are overlooked	13	37.1
It is centrally controlled so access is limited to the centre only	11	31.4
Fund is inadequate	10	28.6
Delays in funding	7	20.0
Influence peddling of politicians	3	8.6
Terms and conditions favor permanent staff only	3	8.6
Fake consultants posing as trainers	2	5.7
Long term courses are not encouraged	2	5.7
Trainees are not paid	2	5.7
Limited chances; not all who need the program are catered for	2	5.7
Providers pre-qualified by the centre are too expensive	1	2.9
Poor accountability and management	1	2.9
Limited knowledge about how funds are obtained/are to be used	1	2.9
No feedback report from the district	1	2.9
Duration taken for studying may not favour officers who are close to retirement.	1	2.9
Valid cases:	35	100.0

7.5 Summary of findings

At both local government levels, the processes of identifying training needs were more or less the same. Key informants mentioned that capacity building gaps were mainly identified through a training needs assessment.

Over 96% of respondents at both HLG and LLG levels revealed that the training courses recommended by the LGDP II Capacity Building Programme were relevant. Almost two-thirds of the communities (63%) were of the view that the performance of local councils had improved greatly or at least fairly. The greatest improvement of local council performance due to implementation of LGDP II projects was reported in the Water Sector (92%).

Key Informants revealed that the most prominent challenge in utilising the Capacity Building Grant was limited funds under LGDP II. Other challenges mentioned were delay in disbursement of funds, retrenchment and restructuring leading to transfer of trained staff and limited time for training.

CHAPTER 8: BENEFICIARY SATISFACTION

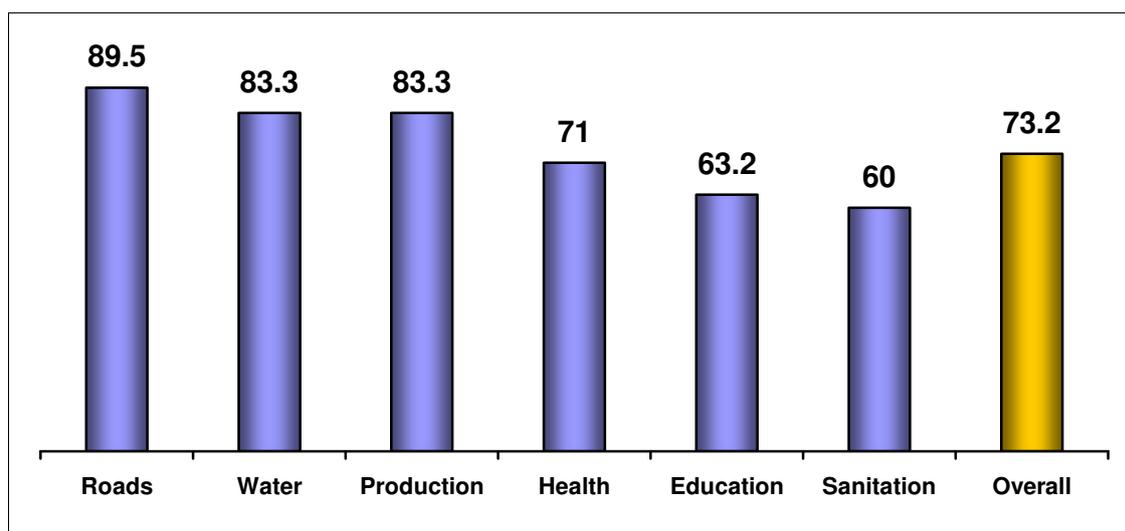
8.0 Introduction

Beneficiary satisfaction with public service delivery is one the indicators used to assess public sector performance under the PEAP pillar on Good Governance. The survey collected information at household and community level on various issues related to beneficiary satisfaction including, whether beneficiaries were satisfied with the LGDP II program; whether they felt government was doing enough to improve the services; how they rate the quality of services funded by LGDP II ; and the best service provider among the other stakeholders providing similar services. Satisfaction of the beneficiaries was also gauged by the willingness of communities to use LGDP II principles in future projects.

8.1 Satisfaction with Management of LGDP II Projects

To gauge beneficiary satisfaction with the LGDP II PMCs, community members were asked whether they would consider using the existing Project Management Committees beyond the life of LGDP II. Over 70 percent of the communities were of the view that the committees would still be useful beyond the project life. Nine in every ten of the communities agreed that the PMCs in the Road Infrastructure Sector would still be useful in future while (40 percent) thought that PMCs in the Sanitation Sector would not be useful beyond the LGDP II project life. Figure 16 below illustrates these findings.

Figure 16: Community satisfaction with PMCs



Community members were further asked to give reasons for their opinions regarding PMCs. The majority of communities were satisfied with PMCs because they appreciated the benefits that have

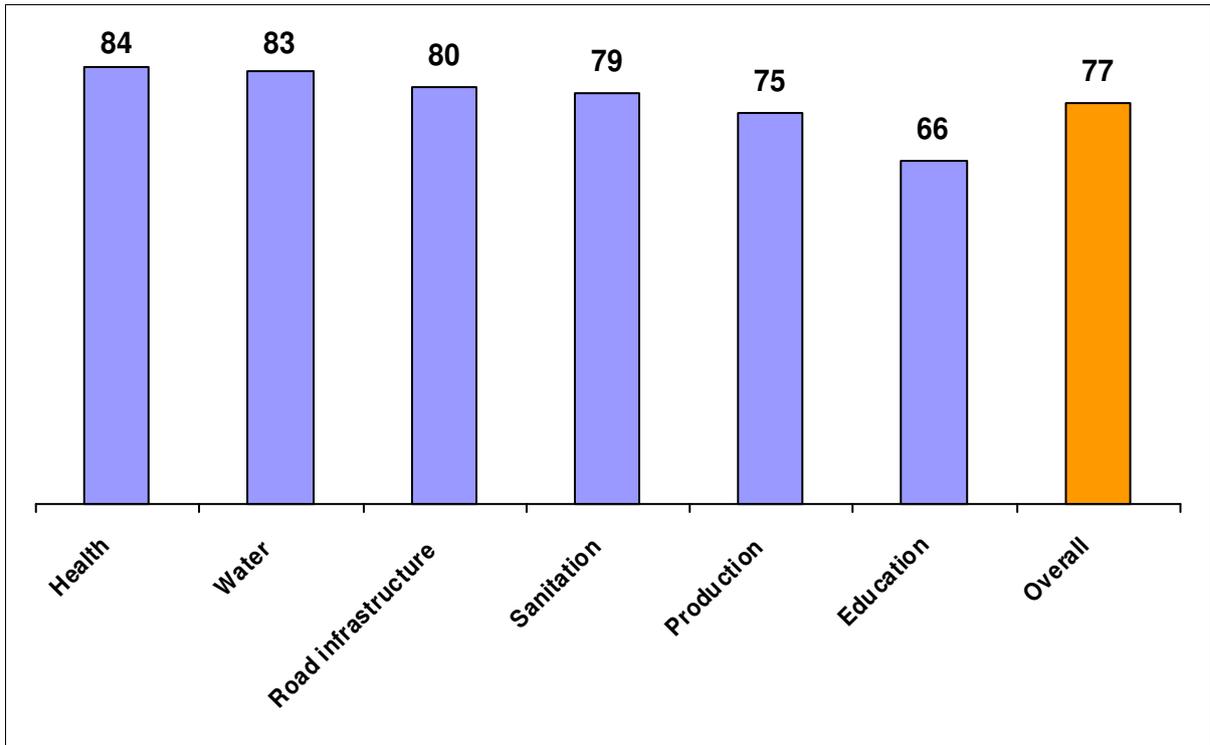
come to their communities through the PMCs. On the other hand the majority of communities that felt PMCs should not be used beyond LGDP II said so because they felt that the work done by PMCs has not been satisfactory. The results from the community Focus Group Discussion are summarised in box V

Box V: Reasons for community opinions on performance of PMCs

Reasons for Satisfaction	Frequency	% of cases
They have benefited the Community	14	25.5
Committee members are capable	13	23.6
They monitored the project well	8	14.5
Committee is accountable and transparent	7	12.7
The committee used favourable guidelines	6	10.9
They consult people	5	9.1
They represent the views of the community	4	7.3
They are hardworking and efficient	4	7.3
They unite the community	1	1.8
Voluntarily managed committee	1	1.8
Cases :55		
Reasons for Dissatisfaction	Frequency	% of cases
Their work not satisfactory	8	19.5
Poor communication (between committee and beneficiaries)	6	14.6
Staff inefficiency	6	14.6
Don't bring feedback	4	9.8
There is need for change	4	9.8
Don't solicit peoples views	3	7.3
Term ended with the project	2	4.9
Create employment for others	2	4.9
The committee was powerless	2	4.9
No monitoring of program activities	1	2.4
Cases :41		

The survey also sought to determine whether the management principles used for running LGDP II funded projects would be appropriate for other development initiatives. Information in Figure 17 shows that more than three quarters of all communities were of the view that the management principles used for LGDP II projects could be used for other initiatives as well. This was more pronounced for projects in the Health Sector (84 percent).

Figure 17: Extension of LGDP II Project Management Principles to other Development Initiatives (%)



8.2 Satisfaction with LGDP II modalities

Respondents at household level were asked whether they are satisfied with LGDP II modalities on access and utilisation of project facilities. Figure 18 shows that overall; at household level 63 percent of respondents revealed that they were satisfied with the LGDP II modalities.

Figure 18: Satisfaction with LGDP II modalities at household level

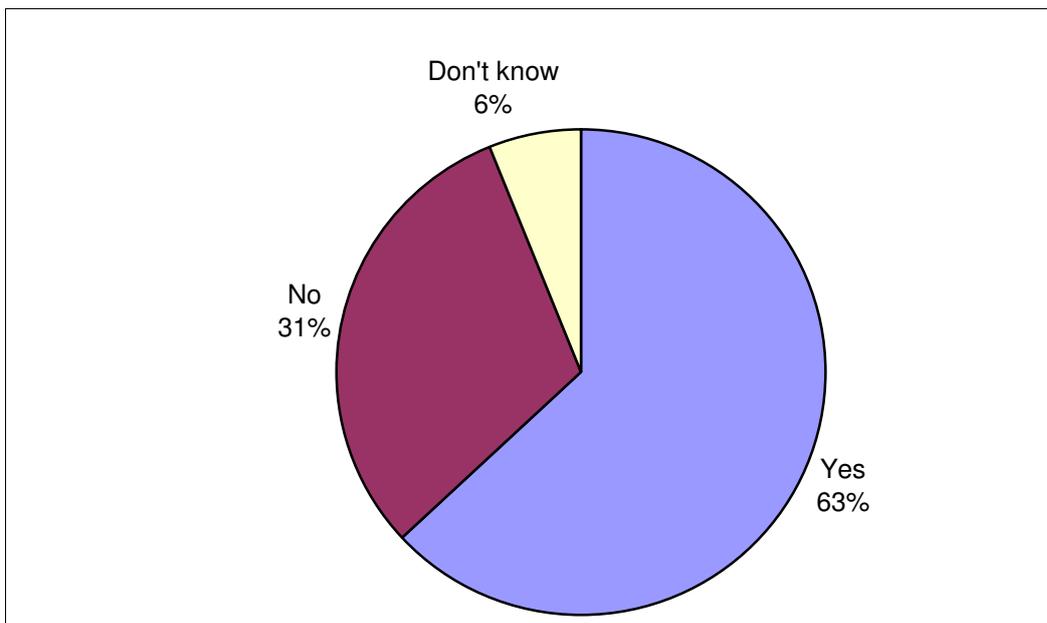


Table 31 below presents the satisfaction with the current LGDP II modalities at household level by sector. Satisfaction was highest with modalities used for LGDP II services in the Education sector at 69 percent and lowest in the road infrastructure sector (54%).

Table 31: Satisfaction with current LGDP II modalities by sector

Service	Yes	No	Don't Know
Education	69.1	22.6	8.3
Health	61.2	32.5	6.4
Water	68.6	28.0	3.4
Sanitation	62.6	31.5	6.0
Road Infrastructure	54.3	39.0	6.6
Production	67.4	27.8	4.8

8.3 Satisfaction with service providers

Households were asked for their views regarding the best service provider among those providing services to the communities. The findings in Table 32 below show that overall, the government was perceived to be the best service provider by 34 percent of the households as compared to CBOs perceived to be the best service provider by less than 1 percent of the households.

Table 32: Community satisfaction with Service providers

Service provider	Education	Health	Water	Production	Total
Government	35.8	35.3	66.7	23.5	33.6
Private for profit	31.8	41.0	0.0	3.6	24.6
NGOs	20.7	14.5	8.9	21.1	18.4
Development Partners	7.4	4.4	8.9	4.4	5.7
Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.8	1.7
Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5
Others	2.5	1.2	15.6	45.8	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the case of education, qualitative analysis revealed that Government was chosen as the best service provider mainly because of Universal Primary Education and provision of cheaper services. In the Health sector, communities reported that there is improvement in provision of services in Government health facilities which is evident in attention to patients and reliability of services. In the water sector, Government was chosen mainly because it offers better services, while in the road and agriculture beside offering better services, it was seen as the only service

provider. It was also reported that services are generally free and where payment is required, it is affordable. Other reasons why Government was named the best service provider are presented in table 33 by sector.

Table 33: Reasons why government has been reported as the best services provider by sector

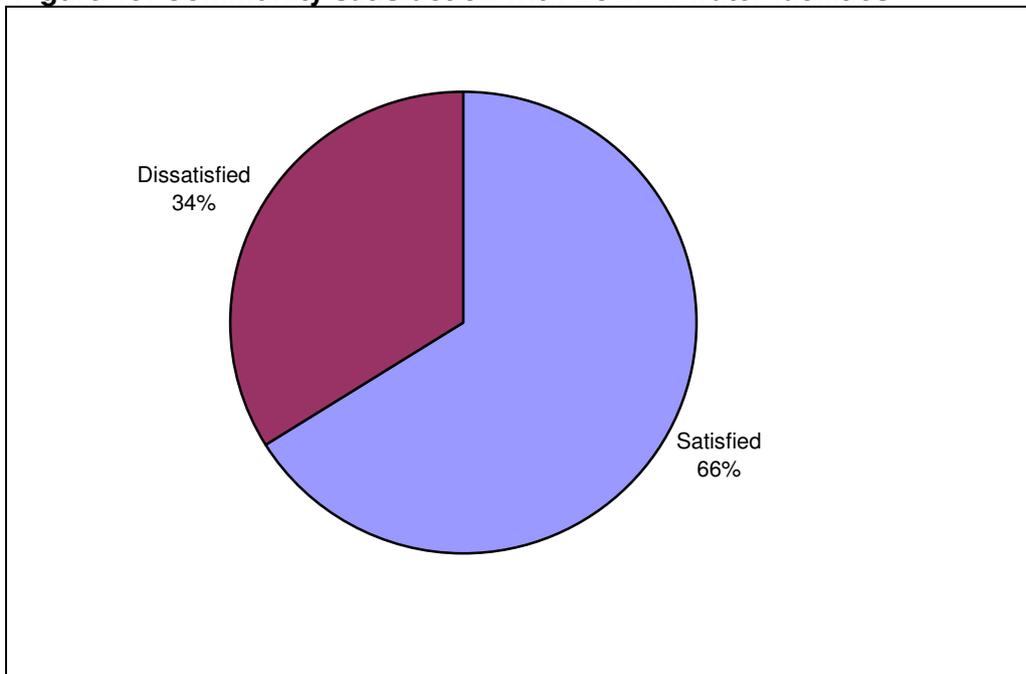
Education	Frequency
1. UPE	23
2. Better services	15
3. Better performance	11
4. Government funded education is sustainable	11
5. Affordability (school fees)	7
6. The only school available	6
7. Enough facilities	5
8. Services are evenly distributed	4
9. Teachers are more committed to work	2
10. Teacher to student ratio is good	1
Valid cases:97	
Health	Frequency
1. Free services	22
2. Affordability	13
3. Improved services and attention to patients	26
4. Drugs in plenty/available	8
5. No discrimination	4
6. Services are widely spread	4
7. Medical personnel are qualified to do the work	2
8. More reliable	2
9. Less bribery	1
Valid cases:93	
Water	Frequency
1. Better services	8
2. Cheaper and reliable	4
3. They are the only ones who own existing facility	3
Valid cases:100	
Road infrastructure	Frequency
1. Government road is the main access to Markets/Services	8
2. Better services offered	8
3. Wide coverage	4
4. They are the only service	4
5. Good maintenance	2
Valid cases:56	
Agriculture	Frequency
1. Offer better services	25
2. Government covers a wider area	5
3. Services are free of charge	3
4. Local methods are used	2
5. They are only the service providers	2
Valid cases:86	

8.4 Satisfaction with LGDP II funded projects

8.4.1 Water projects

Qualitative findings indicated that 66% (27 out of 41) communities reported satisfaction with LGDP II water facilities as shown in figure 19 below.

Figure 19: Community satisfaction with LGDP II water facilities



Of those who were satisfied with LGDP II water facilities, the majority (19 out of 27) noted that they now have easy access to water and take less time to fetch it. Other reasons for community satisfaction with LGDP II water facilities were; affordability in terms of cost; reduction in spread of diseases; creation of jobs for community members engaged in selling of water; and it has generally improved the way of life in the community.

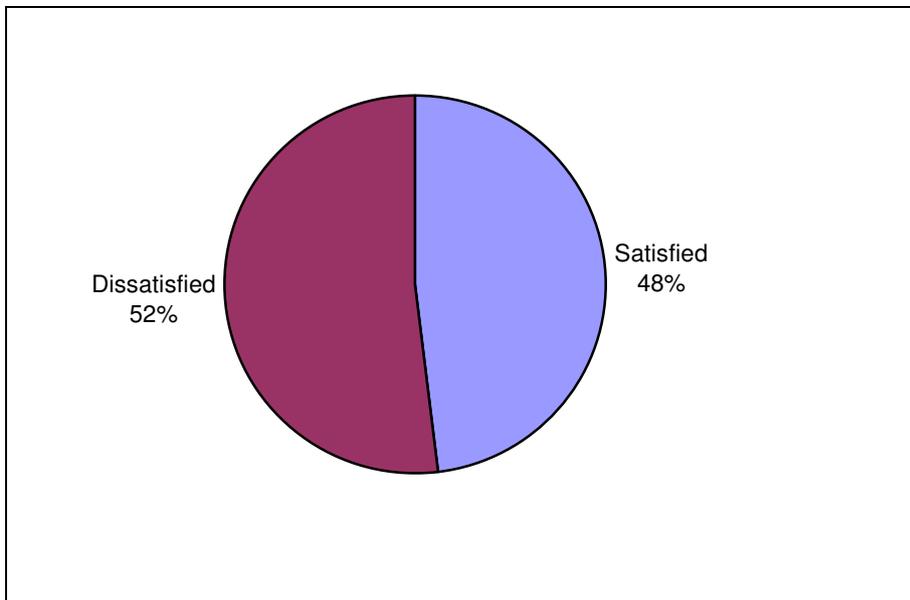
Communities that reported dissatisfaction observed poor distribution of water facilities, regular break downs coupled with poor maintenance, poor flow of water, and congestion at the facilities. Other reasons advanced were; limited facilities, long distance to the facility, and service are costly.

8.4.2 Health projects

Satisfaction with health facilities was reported by 48 % (31 out of 65) of the communities as shown in figure 20. Of the communities that were satisfied with the health services, 14 reported that services were nearer to the people, and this has, for example, facilitated safe delivery of mothers in health centres. Nine out of 31 of the communities noted improvement in the services, including

ambulance services which help with emergencies. Other reasons for satisfaction were; provision of free services; availability of drugs, proper hygiene and waste disposal.

Figure 20: Community satisfaction with LGDP II Health facilities

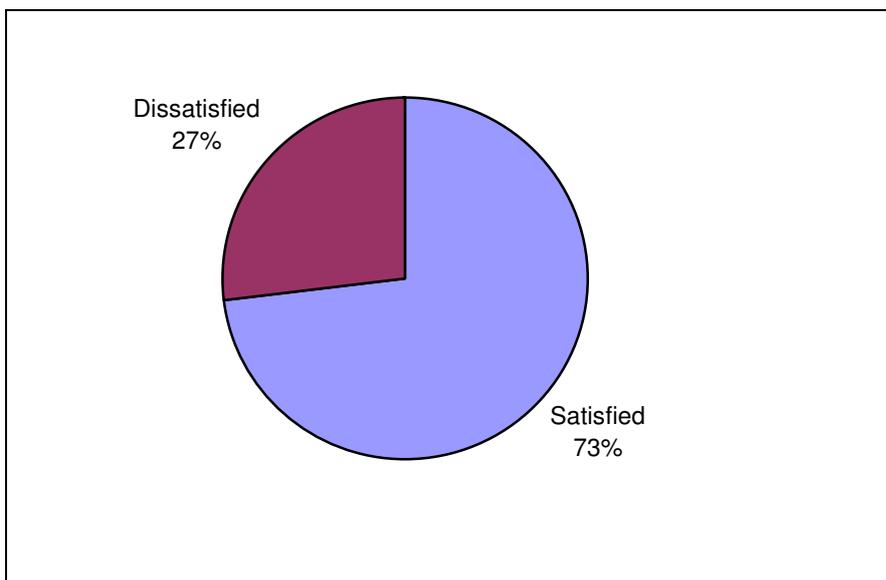


Communities which indicated dissatisfaction cited reasons such as shortages of drugs, limited facilities such as beds, x-ray and laboratory services; and unfriendly and arrogant health workers.

8.4.3 Education projects

Seventy three percent (70 out of 96) of the communities were satisfied with the LGDP II education services as shown in figure 21 below. Communities reported provision of enough desks, and that services were brought nearer to the people.

Figure 21: Community satisfaction with LGDP II Education facilities



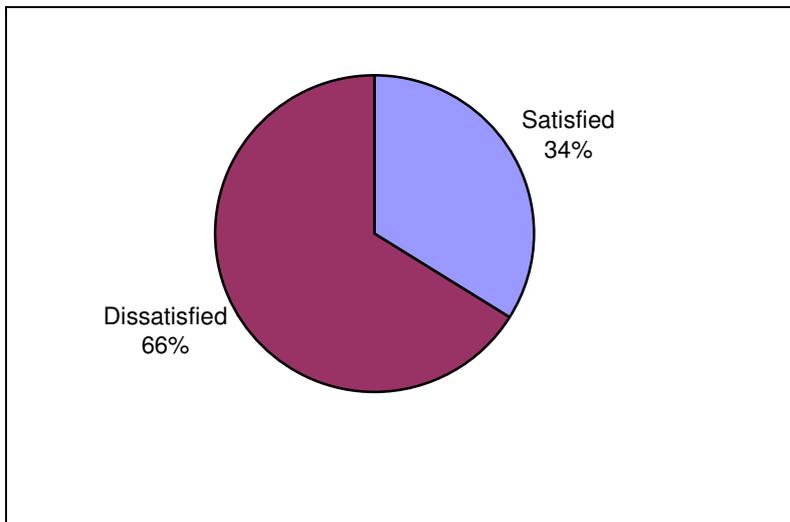
Other reasons for satisfaction were; provision of basic education, improved academic performance, increase in facilities such as classrooms and toilets, and reduced the burden to the parents, for example, parents no longer pay building funds.

Communities which were not satisfied with education projects reported that the numbers of facilities under LGDP II are few and not evenly distributed. Other reasons for dissatisfaction were; poor quality of work, incomplete classrooms and lack of community involvement in the decision making of the projects.

8.4.4 Road infrastructure projects

Qualitative analysis indicated that 34% (27 out of 80) communities were satisfied with road infrastructure projects. However, 66% (53 out of 80) communities were not satisfied. Amongst the 27 communities that recorded satisfaction with road projects, 10 reported that the road project has eased travel and communication, and there was improvement in drainage systems. Other reasons for expressing satisfaction included easier trading, skills development for community members who were involved in roads construction and increased school attendance.

Figure 22: Community satisfaction with LGDP II road infrastructure projects

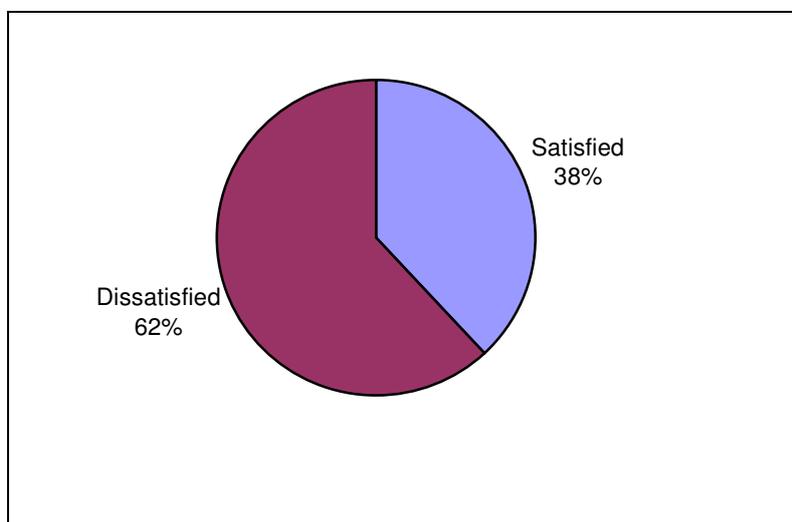


Fifty out of 53 communities reported poor quality work as reason for dissatisfaction. In 33 communities it was reported that projects were still incomplete and 10 communities reported that LGDP II funded road infrastructure are poorly maintained.

8.4.5 Agriculture projects

Satisfaction with agriculture, veterinary and fishery projects was expressed by 38% (15 out of 40) communities as shown in figure 23.

Figure 23: Community satisfaction with LGDP II agriculture projects



Communities expressed satisfaction because of benefits from agriculture projects such as: increased livestock multiplication, provision of treatment sites for cattle and provision of improved seed and cassava cuttings. Other reasons mentioned were that the bee hives were of good quality and that foot and mouth disease was cured. On the other hand though, 14 out of 25 communities who expressed dissatisfaction mainly reported that the projects benefited a few community members and there was inconsistency in vaccination programmes.

8.5 Quality of services received from LGDP II funded projects

Households were asked to rate the quality of services received from LGDP II projects as a measure of their satisfaction with the quality of services received from LGDP II projects in the various sectors. The results are as presented in table 34 below.

Table 34: Quality of services received through LGDP II projects

Sector	Very high	High	Moderate	Poor	Very poor
Education	6.8	48.0	34.2	10.1	0.9
Health	6.9	33.8	39.1	17.3	3.0
Water	12.3	42.5	28.1	14.4	2.8
Sanitation	8.2	30.6	38.0	20.0	3.3
Road Infrastructure	8.1	28.4	37.9	21.4	4.2
Production	12.1	45.0	26.7	12.5	3.6
Overall	8.8	37.1	34.8	16.3	3.1

Overall 46 percent rated the quality of services received from LGDP II funded projects as high or very high while only 3 percent of households rated services as very poor.

8.5.1 Quality of service received from LGDP II funded water projects

Communities were asked about the functionality of LGDP II funded water facilities in terms of amount and quality of water. Thirty five communities reported that LGDP II water projects provide adequate water in terms of amount of flow. In some instances water flow was reported to be only adequate during rainy seasons. The quality of water was rated to be clean by 30 communities while 12 communities indicated that water was contaminated. Water contamination was reported to occur mainly during the rainy season.

Frequent break down of LGDP II water facilities were reported in 16 communities, while nine communities reported rare breakdowns. These were mainly attributed to poor handling of the facilities, poor workmanship or during dry seasons. Another 16 communities reported that water facilities have not broken down since construction.

8.5.2 Quality of services received from LGDP II funded Education projects

Communities were asked for opinion on how well education facilities are functioning in terms of pupils, teachers and facilities. Qualitative findings in table 35 indicate that 32 out of 105 communities reported that the contribution of LGDP II funded education facilities led to an increase in the number of pupils and an improvement in their performance (4 communities). The numbers of teachers has increased, is qualified, and are well motivated. An increase in the number of desks was reported by 23 out of 105 communities while 4 communities reported new completed buildings.

Table 35: Quality of service received from LGDP II Education projects (strengths)

Strengths	Frequency
Pupils	
Increase in number of pupils	32
Performance has improved	4
Teachers	
Number of teachers has increased	16
Teachers get motivated	3
Teachers are good/highly qualified	2
Facilities	
Increase in number of desks	23
New completed buildings	4
Valid cases: 105	

The beneficiaries also reported weaknesses in school functionality. They commented that classrooms do not match the increased number of pupils and that there are still issues surrounding poor performance and high drop outs. The teacher-pupil ratio was reported low by 36 out of 105 communities. Due the increased number of pupils, in 42 out of 105 communities furniture facilities were reported inadequate. In 10 out of 105 communities facilities were reported still incomplete. Table 36 presents a summary of respondents' opinions on weaknesses in the functionality of LGDP II education projects.

Table 36: Quality of services received from LGDP II Education projects (weaknesses)

Weaknesses	Frequency
Pupils	
Pupils too many and classes are few	10
Poor performance of students	4
High drop out rates	2
Pupils go for break for a long time	1
Teachers	
Teacher/pupil ratio low (few teachers)	36
Teachers don't teach well	1
Teachers come late	2
Absenteeism of teachers	2
Facilities	
Furniture not enough	42
Substandard classrooms (buildings are poor)	9
Construction is not yet complete	10
Desks are getting broken	3
Lack of staff quarters	5
No water	4
Lack of first aid facility	1
Poor latrine	1
Valid cases: 105	

8.6 Summary of findings

Over 70 percent of the communities were satisfied with the work of PMCs and were of the view that these committees would still be useful beyond the project life. The majority of communities were satisfied with PMCs because they appreciated the benefits that have come to their communities through them.

At household level 63 percent of respondents revealed that they were satisfied with the LGDP II modalities while at community level more than three quarters of all communities were satisfied with

management principles of LGDP II and were of the view that these principles could be used for other initiatives as well. This was more pronounced for projects in the Health Sector (84 percent).

The government was perceived to be the best service provider by 34 percent of the households as compared to CBOs perceived to be the best service provider by less than 1 percent of the households. At household level, forty six (46) percent of households rated the quality of services received from LGDP II as high or very high.

Qualitative findings indicated that 66% (27 out of 41) of communities reported satisfaction with LGDP II funded water facilities. Satisfaction with health facilities was reported by 48 % (31 out of 65) of the communities.

Seventy three percent (70 out of 96) of the communities were satisfied with the LGDP II funded education facilities while only 34% (27 out of 80) were satisfied with road infrastructure projects. Only 38% of communities expressed satisfaction with agriculture, veterinary and fishery projects.

CHAPTER 9: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LGDP II

9.0 Introduction

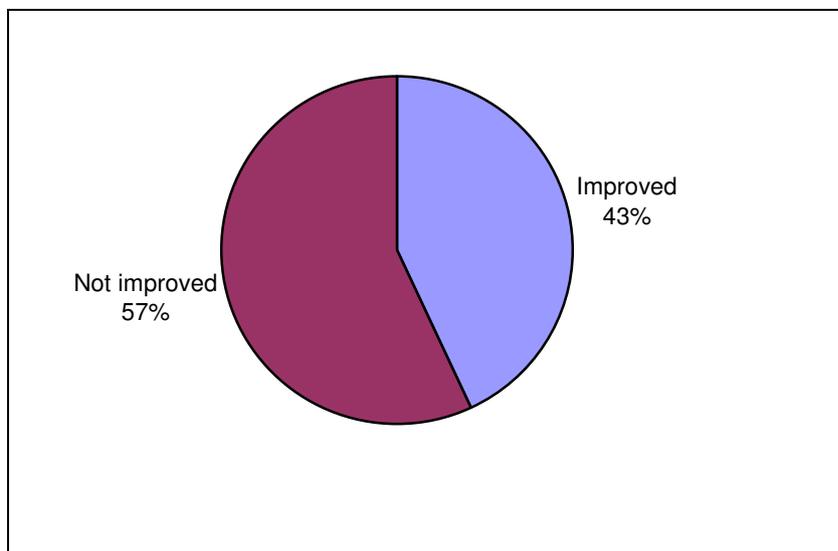
Participants in FGDs at community level were asked about the social benefits that have come to their communities as a result of LGDP II. Results show that community members were generally appreciative of LGDP II in improving services particularly in provision of safe water resources, health centers and education facilities. The participants in the study indicated that impact from LGDP II had been two-fold;

- (a) Improved capacity in local government administration, and
- (b) Improved services to the communities.

9.1 LGDP II impact on performance of the Local Councils

Respondents in the community FGD were asked for their opinions on whether LGDP II has improved performance of their local councils. Qualitative findings in figure 24 show that 43% of the communities observed that the level of performance of local councils had improved because of their involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring of LGDP II projects.

Figure 24: Community Perception of Impact of LGDP II on Performance of Local Councils



The communities that reported an improvement in LG administration as a result of LGDP II were asked to mention the specific ways through which performance improved. Table 37 shows that 16 out of 62 communities advanced that LGDP II project has resulted into local councils being more transparent and accountable to the electorate. Further more, 14 out of 62 communities indicated that there are improved social services as a result of improved Local Council performance.

Table 37: Ways through which performance of Local Councils has improved as a result of LGDP II

	Frequency
Improved transparency and accountability	16
Improved social services	14
The result/impact of their work is evident	9
Projects are monitored	8
Mobilization of people has improved	4
Improved hygiene	4
Improved efficiency / delivery on time	4
They meet more often than before	2
Valid cases: 62	

However, among communities that reported no improvement in the performance of Local Councils, the most prominent reason reported by 21 out of 44 was poor consultation, communication and coordination presented in table 38 were made. Communities further observed that there was poor feedback and follow-up of projects and that LGDP II projects were not completed. Other observations were; lack of transparency and accountability and low bargaining power of the executive.

Table 38: Reasons why respondents observe no improvement in performance of LCs.

Reasons	Frequency
Poor consultation, communication and coordination	21
Lack of transparency and accountability	6
Not benefited the community	6
Projects not completed or implemented	5
Poor quality services	5
Mixed political ideologies	3
Little bargaining power of the executive	1
Valid cases: 44	

9.2 Social Impact of LGDP II investments

9.2.1 Water Sector

The majority of investments made in the water sector in the rural areas mainly focused on improving the quantity and quality of water supply. Communities in the sampled LGs reported that before the intervention by LGDP, most water points were in poor condition and were unhygienic with conditions such as, dirty water, unrestricted entry of animals to water sources, etc. Hence the provision of clean and safe water emerged as the most prominent benefit of LGDP II water

projects mentioned by 20 out of 57 communities. Safe water resources were noted to have reduced incidences of waterborne diseases in the villages.

Other benefits were; reduction in the distance to water facilities, affordability, and reduction in fights resulting from struggle to collect water. Water projects also gave rise to new jobs in some communities. These included fetching water and car washing, yet on the contrary some communities reported that water vendors run out of business due LGDP II interventions in water provision.

Table 39: Social Impact of LGDP II investments in water projects

Impact	Frequency
Provision of clean and safe water	20
Reduction in diseases e.g. diaorrhoea	16
Reduced the distance	6
Water is affordable	5
Reduced conflicts and fights at water collection points	3
Created jobs	2
Water vendors out of business	2
Valid cases: 57	

9.2.2 Health Sector

The main investment in the health sector was the construction and rehabilitation of health centres both at parish and sub-county levels. Despite problems experienced by health units such as irregular supply of drugs and poor staffing, community members reported that they were utilising these facilities.

Table 40 shows that one of the main benefits of the LGDP II intervention reported by the community was improved services hence reduced death rates. This was mentioned by 23 out of the 65 FGDs.

Out of the 65 FGD consultations undertaken by the Study 22 revealed that the presence of LGDP II health facilities has tremendously reduced the average distance of travel to such a facility hence improved access to health services. Sixteen out of 65 revealed that they have benefited from the free services at LGDP II health facilities.

Construction of health units in some cases involved also investment in sanitary facilities such as toilets and bathrooms. Apart from improving the quality of life and environment under which patients receive treatment, FGDs with users of health facilities revealed that such investments

have greatly improved on the level of hygiene and sanitation in both health centres and communities.

In response to acute accommodation problems experienced mostly by health workers, construction of staff houses constituted one of the areas of investment in the health sector. One of the notable impacts reported by communities were better infrastructure including staff accommodation.

Communities also reported that the construction of health centres created employment and income to local people who sell merchandise and food stuffs to patients, care givers and the health workers.

Table 40: Social Impact of LGDP II investments in the health sector

Impact	Frequency
Better services	23
Services are closer to the people (reduced transportation costs)	22
Free services	16
Improved hygiene and sanitation	9
The services are affordable	4
Better infrastructure	4
Job creation	3
Reduced waiting time	2
Assists caregivers	1
Local clinics no longer profitable	1
Services are widely spread	1
Valid cases: 65	

9.2.3 Education Sector

The results reflect the fact that LGDP II investments led to major transformations in the learning environment. Table 41 presents a summary of FGD consultations on the impact of LGDP II on the education sector. It indicates that affordability and improved standards of education were largely attributed to the LGDP II investments.

On enrolment in schools, 21 out of 89 FGDs confirmed that enrolment in schools was encouraged by LGDP II investments. Fifteen out of 89 communities reported community development due to promotion of business and job creation as a result of LGDP II school projects.

Table 41: Social impact of LGDP II investments in the Education sector

Impact	Frequency
Affordable education	28
Improved standard of education	25
Reduced distance to the school/transport costs	23
Increased enrollment	21
Community has developed	15
Increased exposure and literacy rate	9
Improved hygiene and standard of living	9
Changed children morals (e.g reduced early marriages)	5
Increased attendance by teachers	2
Reduced accidents	1
School facilities can be used by the community	1
Easy to monitor pupils performance	1
Valid cases: 89	

9.2.4 Production Sector

LGDP II investments in the production sector were in crop production, veterinary, fisheries and apiary. They included: The establishment of demonstration gardens, fruits and tree nurseries such as mangoes and oranges, procurement and distribution of improved seeds e.g. cassava and vanilla cuttings and animals especially exotic goats and cows, and promotion of new agricultural investments such as beekeeping and fish farming.

Communities were asked about the benefits that came to their communities as a result of implementation of LGDP II agriculture and production projects. Table 42 shows that 13 out of 46 communities reported to have improved crop varieties which have resulted into better yields and led to improvements in people's diets.

The issue of improved food security was mentioned as an impact arising from LGDP II investment in the production sector. Six (6) in 46 FGDs revealed that they had food security as a result of surplus harvest for the market. Nine (9) of the FGDs consulted confirmed their communities have benefited through higher incomes generated from the sale of surplus produce which they use to purchase agricultural implements. Other impact reported included easy access to veterinary services mentioned by 3 in 46 FGDs.

Table 42: Social impact of LGDP II investments in the Production sector

Impact	Frequency
Improved crop varieties (Seed multiplication)	13
Provision of income (Improved standards of living)	9
Increased output hence Reduced starvation (Improved food security)	6
Easy accessibility of vet services	3
Valid cases: 46	

9.3 Summary of findings

Qualitative findings show that 43% of the communities observed that the level of performance of LCs had improved because of their involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring of LGDP II projects. Sixteen (16)out of 62 communities advanced that LGDP II project has resulted into LCs being more transparent and accountable to the electorate.

The provision of clean and safe water emerged as the most prominent benefit of LGDP II water projects mentioned by 20 out of 57 communities. Safe water resources were noted to have reduced incidences of waterborne diseases in the villages.

With regard to LGDP II health projects one of the main benefits of the LGDP II intervention reported by the community was improved services hence reduced death rates. This was mentioned by 23 out of the 65 FGDs.

On enrolment in schools, 21 out of 89 FGDs confirmed that enrolment in schools was encouraged by LGDP II investments in the education sector. Fifteen out of 89 communities reported community development due to promotion of business and job creation as a result of LGDP II school projects.

In the production sector, 13 out of 46 communities reported to have improved crop varieties which have resulted into better yields and led to improvements in people's diets.

The issue of improved food security was mentioned as an impact arising from LGDP II investment in the production sector. Six (6) in 46 FGDs revealed that they had food security as a result of surplus harvest for the market.

CHAPTER 10: EMERGING ISSUES

10.0 Challenges in implementing LGDP II

The challenges mentioned by Key Informants at both HLG and LLG levels were more or less similar. Table 43 is a summary of challenges mentioned by key informants at both LLG and HLG levels. The majority of key informants mentioned inadequate funding as the biggest challenge. A related challenge was delay in disbursement of funds.

Co-funding was another serious challenge that key informants mentioned with regard to LGDP II. Key informants mentioned that the LGs fail to meet their co-funding obligation because of poor mobilisation of local revenue. The issue of wide disparity between Indicative Planning Figures and actual disbursements was also mentioned as another source of financial pressure on LGs. This was said to compromise the quality of the work as LGs plan for what will not be received in actual terms, hence leading to incomplete projects.

Community contribution towards social infrastructure investments was reported as low despite local leaders' efforts to mobilise them. This challenge was attributed to the negative attitude arising from poor communication between the contractors and the community. Community members have low morale due to lack of sensitisation.

At LLG level it was mentioned that there is little control of the actions of contractors as they mostly interact with the district level administration. Key informants also explained that there is a tendency to engage incompetent contractors who lack adequate skills for carrying out the project implementation. Beneficiaries also mentioned that contractors delay the delivery of services because they employ fewer people than are required.

The contractors are usually selected through a tendering process which beneficiaries described as bureaucratic, inefficient and marred by political influence. One key informant in fact mentioned that it was always difficult to convince councillors about the location of a project on basis of needs of an area; projects were sometimes approved on the basis political leaders' bargaining power.

Sustainability of the projects was perceived by key informants as questionable because little capacity has been built to ensure that the communities and their leaders manage the project benefits; yet it was also mentioned that there is lack of community sensitisation to uplift the morale and support of beneficiaries.

Table 43: Challenges faced by LGs in executing LGDP II

Constraint	Frequency	% of cases
HLG level: Cases=28		
Funds not being enough	15	54%
Co-financing is a problem	11	39%
Delays in disbursement of funds	10	36%
Politicians interfere with project implementation	7	25%
Lack of progressive monitoring by politicians	5	18%
Negative attitude/low morale from the community/lack of sensitisation	5	18%
Insecurity in some areas	4	14%
Lack of financial incentives for PDCs	3	11%
Bureaucracy at District level	3	11%
Incompetent contractors	3	11%
Price fluctuations affect already made quotations	3	11%
Inadequate human resource	3	11%
Problems in sustainability of the projects after implementation	3	11%
LLG-level: Cases= 46		
Delayed disbursement of funds	27	59%
Funds are not enough	15	33%
Co-funding obligation cannot be met	13	28%
Bureaucracy in Contracts Committee	10	22%
Sub-counties lack authority over contractors	8	17%
Pressure from politicians/political differences	8	17%
Lack of transport to reach the community	6	13%
Poor quality and sub standard materials	6	13%
Insecurity	5	11%
Negative attitude of the community toward the project	5	11%
Contractors employ less labourers	5	11%
Indicative planning figures are always changing which interferes with the budget	3	7%
Adverse weather conditions/ poor soil conditions	2	4%
Contractors demand for money before finishing their work	1	2%
Lack of technical staff at Sub county level	1	2%
Weak monitoring and evaluation	1	2%
Performance bonuses never come	1	2%

10.1 Suggestions for future Improvement

The interviews with Key Informants at LLG and HLG levels highlighted the following suggestions for improving LGDP II successor program:

Higher Local Government level

- Increase capacity building at all levels.
- Supervision and reporting should begin as soon as the projects commence.
- Computerize reporting procedures.
- Separation of powers of Project Development Committees, Project Management Committees and other councillors.
- Local Councillors should be paid to minimize corruption
- Greater sensitisation of communities
- Enhancement of revenue mobilisation strategies should be supported to enable financially weaker or new LGs meet the co-funding requirements.
- Bottom up planning to be strengthened

Lower Local Government Level

- Indicative planning figures should be given early
- Capacity building grants should be budgeted for and implemented at sub county level to benefit the sub county
- Time wastage during evaluation of contracts should be minimized
- Contract committee should be at sub county level
- Percentage of funds given to Sub-counties should be increased
- Limit involvement of politicians to monitoring and supervision
- Intensify supervision
- Participation of Communities should be strengthened through enhancement of participatory planning skills beyond the Sub-county to the community level.

10.2 Summary of emerging issues

The majority of key informants mentioned inadequate funding as the biggest challenge. A related challenge was delay in disbursement of funds. Co-funding was another serious challenge that key informants mentioned with regard to LGDP II implementation. Key informants mentioned that the LGs fail to meet their co-funding obligation because of poor mobilisation of local revenue.

CHAPTER 11: BASELINE INDICATORS FOR THE LGMSDP

11.0 Introduction

One of the specific requirements for this assignment was to compile information on the LGDP II impact and establish a baseline for LGMSDP.

The social impact indicators listed are based on perceptions of beneficiaries as regards the impact of LGDP II interventions. These indicators, therefore, reflect what the respondents viewed as the long term outcomes of more efficient and improved service delivery standards at the Local Government level.

The matrix below indicates the summary of information useful in establishing the impact of the LGDP II investments arranged according to the five types of investments: Education, Health, water and sanitation, roads and drainage, and production. The issues of good governance, participation, transparency, accountability, information flow and feedback are crosscutting thus apply to all types of investments. Since the LGMSD Programme aspires to promote institutional development and capacity building further, indicators for this aspect are included in the matrix.

11.1 Baseline indicators for LGMSDP

Table 44 below presents the baseline indicators for the LGMSD Programme.

Table 44: Baseline indicators for LGMSDP

Assessment Criteria	Impact Indicator	Baseline survey value, 2007		
		Community level	LLG	HLG
Good Governance	% LGs with functional Executive Committees		77%	77%
	% LGs with functional Technical Planning Committees		80%	70%
	% of beneficiary LGs reporting presence of functional PMCs for LGDP II	36%		89%
	% of beneficiaries reporting that Project Management Committees meet at least once in a quarter	92%	100%	76%
	% of beneficiaries who were consulted for decision making regarding the services	25%		
	% of communities with marginalized groups represented on PMCs	67%		
	% of communities satisfied with performance of PMCs	73%		
	% of communities reporting adherence to PMC decisions	80%		
	% of communities in support of extending LGDP II Project Management Principles to other development initiatives	77%		
	% of communities reporting active/ very active participation in implementation of LGDP II projects.	50%		
	% of communities reporting active/ very active participation in maintenance of LGDP II projects as	39%		
	% of communities reporting participation of political leaders in decision decision-making	92%		
	% of household reporting that they were consulted on LGDP II projects	25%		
	% LGs reporting conflicts between politicians and civil servants		64%	67%

Assessment Criteria	Impact Indicator	Baseline survey value, 2007		
		Community level	LLG	HLG
Transparency and Accountability	% of communities reporting that learn about PMC decisions through village meetings	56%		
	% of communities that communicate their views to PMCs through Local Councils	64%		
	% of communities reporting Village Councils as the major source of information on LGDP II projects	48%		
	% of communities reporting Radio as the major source of information on LGDP II projects	11%		
	% of communities reporting signpost/ notice board as the major source of information on LGDP II projects	11%		
	% of communities reporting improved transparency and accountability amongst LCs as a result of LGDPII	16%		
	% of key informants who reported that information sharing between HLGs and LLGs under LGDP II was good.		71%	
	% of LGs satisfied with resource disbursement mechanism under LGDP II		55%	68%
	% of LGs satisfied with resource allocation mechanism under LGDP II		60%	50%
	% of LGs satisfied with utilisation of funds under LGDP II		90%	89%
	% of LGs reporting delays in release of funds as a constraint		59%	36%
	% of LGs reporting co-funding of 10% as a major challenge		28%	39%
Capacity Building	% of communities reporting improved performance of Local Councils as a result of LGDP II	43%		
	% LGs reporting that Capacity Building modules were relevant		97%	99%
	% of LGs reporting better financial management and accountability as a result of LGDP Capacity building		16%	60%
	% of LGs reporting better Public administration as a result of LGDP Capacity building		10%	55%
	% of LGs with better reporting as a result of LGDP Capacity building		23%	43%

SECTORAL INDICATORS- COMMUNITY LEVEL		
Assessment Criteria	Impact Indicator	Baseline survey 2007
Primary Education	% of communities with public primary school within 3km from village center	94%
	% beneficiaries who accessed LGDP II education facilities	47%
	Average distance to nearest Government primary school	2.3km
	% of communities with desk-making projects during LGDP II project period	54%
	% of communities with school construction projects during LGDP II project period	20%
	% of Communities reporting Reduced walking distance to school as a result of LGDP II investments	25%
	% of communities reporting increased enrolment as a result of LGDP	24%
	% of communities satisfied with LGDP II education projects	73%
Water	% Communities with safe drinking water within 1 km from the village centre	77%
	% beneficiaries who accessed LGDP II water facilities	31%
	% of communities satisfied with LGDP II water provision projects	66%
	% of communities reporting that LGDP II has increased availability of clean and safe water	35%
Health	% of beneficiaries accessing LGDP II health facilities	45%
	Average distance to Nearest government health centre	5km
	Nearest Government hospital	12km
	% of communities with Health facilities within 3 km from the village centre	61%
	% of communities satisfied with LGDP II health projects	48%
	% of communities reporting that health services have become more accessible as a result of LGDP II	34%
Road Infrastructure	% of communities with access road within 1 km from village centre	93%
	Average distance to nearest feeder road	4 km
	% of beneficiaries accessing LGDP II road infrastructure	51%
	% of communities satisfied with LGDP II road infrastructure projects	34%
Production	% of beneficiaries accessing LGDP II agricultural services	20%
	% of communities satisfied with LGDP II agriculture projects	38%
	% of communities reporting improved food security as a result of LGDP II agriculture projects	13%
	% of communities with at least 2 outlets/markets to buy agricultural inputs within 5 km	54%
	% of communities with at least 2 outlets/markets to sell agricultural produce within 5 km	67%

APPENDICES

Annex A: Sample Size Determination

The key statistic used for estimation was the proportion of Higher Local Governments (HLGs) that have received LGDP II funds, which is about 81 per cent.

The formula below was used to compute the minimum size of the unrestricted simple random sample:

$$n = 1.96^2 pq / c^2$$

Where p is the proportion of higher Local Governments that have received LGDP II funds

$$q=1-p$$

c is the confidence interval

The sample size was multiplied by the number of strata (=3) to cater for further stratification below national level. It was further adjusted to account for the design effect and lastly for non-response assumed to be 10 percent. Table A.1 shows key information used to derive the unrestricted simple random sample size and finally the overall adjusted sample of approximately **1500** households.

Table A.1: Computation of sample size

	Component	Estimate
1	Total Number of Households	5208198
2	Baseline sample proportion(p)=	0.812
3	z=	1.96
4	q=(1-p)	0.188
5	pq=	0.152656
6	B=	0.05
7	B squared=	0.0025
8	deff=	2
10	Number of Stratum	3
11	Unrestricted sample size	234.6
12	Implied sample size	234.6
14	Adj. for design effect	469.1
13	Adj. for proposed number of stratum	1407.4
15	Adj. for non-response	1477.8
	Overall adjusted sample size	1500

The sample size for LGMSDP follow-up studies

The following formula (Basic Equation 1) has been used to for each survey round or each comparison group for follow-up studies to track and evaluate the LGMSDP

Basic Equation 1: Proportions

$$n = D [(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 * (P_1 (1 - P_1) + P_2 (1 - P_2)) / (P_2 - P_1)^2]$$

KEY:

n = required minimum sample size per survey round or comparison group
 D = design effect (assumed in the following equations to be the *default* value of 2 - see Section 3.4 below)
 P₁ = the estimated level of an indicator measured as a proportion at the time of the first survey or for the control area
 P₂ = the *expected* level of the indicator either at some future date or for the project area such that the quantity (P₂ - P₁) is the size of the magnitude of change it is desired to be able to detect
 Z_α = the Z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size (P₂ - P₁) would not have occurred by chance (α - the level of statistical significance), and
 Z_β = the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of size (P₂ - P₁) if one actually occurred (β - statistical power).

It was assumed that there will be an increase of 20 percentage points in the proportion of communities receiving LGMSDP funds by the time of the first follow-up survey. It is assumed further that at the time of the first survey, about 50 percent of communities will have received LGMSDP funds. In this case, P₁ = .50 and P₂ = .70. Using standard parameters of 95 percent level of significance (α) and 80 percent power (β), the z-scores were determined as Z_α = 1.645 and Z_β = 0.840. Table A.2 shows key information used to derive the unrestricted simple random sample size and finally the overall adjusted sample of approximately **500** households per comparison group for the follow-up survey.

Table A.2: Computation of sample size

Component		Estimate
Design effect	D	2
Z-score for statistical significance	Z _a	1.645
Z-score for statistical power	Z _b	0.9
Estimated level of indicator at time of baseline	P ₁	0.5
Estimated level of indicator at time of follow-up survey	P ₂	0.7
Ultimate Sampling Size per comparison group	n	149
Number of stratum		3
Adj. for number of Stratum		446.9
Adj. for Non-response		491.6
Overall adjusted sample size per comparison group		500

Annex B: Distribution of Enumeration Areas by District and HLG category

MUNICIPALITIES	No. of EAs	NEW DISTRICTS	No. of EAs
GULU	1	ABIM	1
JINJA	1	AMURU	2
KABALE	1	BUDAKA	1
KAMPALA	13	BUDUUDA	2
MASAKA	1	BUKEDEA	1
MBALE	1	BULIISA	1
MBARARA	1	DOKOLO	1
WAKISO	1	KIRUHURA	2
		LYANTONDE	1
		NAMUTUMBA	2
		NYADRI	3
		OYAM	3
OLD DISTRICTS			
ADJUMANI	1	KITGUM	1
AMOLATAR	1	KOTIDO	1
AMURIA	1	KUMI	1
APAC	2	KYENJOJO	3
ARUA	2	LIRA	2
BUGIRI	2	LUWERO	2
BUNDIBUGYO	2	MANAFWA	1
BUSHENYI	3	MASAKA	4
BUSIA	1	MASINDI	2
BUTALEJA	1	MAYUGE	1
GULU	1	MBALE	2
HOIMA	2	MBARARA	1
IBANDA	1	MITYANA	1
IGANGA	3	MOROTO	1
ISINGIRO	1	MOYO	1
JINJA	2	MPIGI	2
KAABONG	1	MUBENDE	3
KABALE	2	MUKONO	5
KABAROLE	2	NAKASEKE	1
KABERAMAIDO	1	NEBBI	3
KALANGALA	1	NTUNGAMO	2
KALIRO	1	PADER	2
KAMULI	3	PALLISA	2
KAMWENGE	1	RAKAI	3
KANUNGU	1	RUKUNGIRI	2
KASESE	3	SIRONKO	2
KATAKWI	1	SOROTI	1
KAYUNGA	1	SSEMBABULE	1
KIBAALE	2	TORORO	2
KIBOGA	1	WAKISO	6
KISORO	1	YUMBE	1

Annex C: Respondent's profiles

Table C.1: Respondent's Characteristics at household level

Sex	Municipalities	Old Districts	New Districts	All LGs
Male	41.6	52.7	58.1	51.9
Female	58.4	47.3	41.9	48.1
Age group				
18-29yrs	46.0	28.7	30.4	30.8
30-49yrs	38.6	47.3	44.1	46.1
50-64yrs	10.2	13.8	13.7	13.4
65+yrs	5.2	10.2	11.8	9.7
Education attainment				
No schooling	8.4	20.9	24.3	19.8
Primary	42.9	59.1	60.3	57.4
Post primary	48.7	20.0	14.9	22.8
Post secondary	7.3	4.1	2.1	4.3
Employment status				
*Self employed	42.0	71.2	77.4	68.5
Employee	49.3	22.5	18.4	25.1
Not working	8.7	6.3	4.2	6.3

**Note: Self employed include; own account workers like subsistence farmers, employers*

Table C.2: Distribution of participants for FGDs

Substratum	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Municipality	86	67.2%	42	32.8%	128
Old district	845	72.0%	329	28.0%	1174
New district	260	64.5%	143	35.5%	403
Total	1191	69.9%	514	30.1%	1705

Table C.3: Number of Key Informants

Sub-stratum	HLG	LLG	CSOs	PRIVATE FIRMS
Municipality	12	19	17	9
Old district	25	130	122	29
New district	7	21	16	8
Total	44	170	155	46

Annex D: List of LGDP II Projects as reported by Key Informants at HLG level

Roads infrastructure

Feeder road rehabilitation
 Drainage
 Street light repairs
 Street light Installation
 Resealing roads with tarmac
 Construction of bridges
 Installation of culverts
 Tarmac roads
 Road opening

Water

Tap water
 Supply of water tanks
 Construction of protected springs

Sanitation

Construction of septic tanks
 Toilet construction
 Purchasing of garbage trucks, skips and road side bins
 Construction of water borne toilets
 Supply of pit latrine slabs

Education

Supply of school desks
 Construction of classrooms
 Renovation of classroom blocks
 Construction of school administration offices

Health

Construction of placenta pits
 Construction of maternity and general wards
 Construction of division health centre II
 Purchase of bicycle ambulance
 Procurement of wheel chairs for PWDs

Production

Construction of incinerators
 Provision of animals(Pigs, goats)
 Establishment of agricultural multiplication centers
 Establishment of animal multiplication centre
 Establishment of entomology centre(bee breeding, tsetse fly traps)
 Procurement of Ox-plough and Oxen
 Establishment of nursery beds
 Procurement of seeds
 Procurement of poultry
 Establishment of livestock market
 Procurement of cassava
 Construction of markets
 Fish ponds
 Spray pumps
 Hybrid animals (goats, bulls)
 Demonstration gardens
 Providing vanilla cuttings to farmers

Others

Office Retooling
 Extension of electric power line
 Construction of headquarters
 Fencing and landfill
 Rehabilitation of headquarters
 Solar installation
 Purchase of boat engine
 Installation of power
 purchase of sewing machine
 Purchase of stabilizers
 Construction of L.C Offices
 Construction/rehabilitation of Community Hall
 Construction of resource centre
 Construction of staff houses
 Town beautification and planting of trees

Annex E

Questionnaires and Checklists



**SURVEY TO ASSESS
BENEFICIARY
PARTICIPATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY
UNDER LGDP II**



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS										
1. DISTRICT:										
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)										
3. COUNTY:										
4. SUB-COUNTY:										
5. PARISH:										
6. EA:										
7. SAMPLE NUMBER:										
8. HOUSEHOLD CODE:										
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD										
10. NAME AND ID NO. OF RESPONDENT										

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ACT, 1998.

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SECTION 1B: INTRODUCTION

GREETINGS & INTRODUCTION

Hullo,

My name isand I am from Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Uganda Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Ministry of Local Government is conducting a nationwide survey to assess beneficiary participation and accountability under LGDP II and the Base line survey for LGMSDP. Some households have been selected randomly to provide information on issues related to LGDP II. This information will help the government to formulate appropriate national policies to enhance LGs' ability to plan and manage human and financial resources for effective and sustainable delivery of local government services. The interview will take about 45 minutes. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with any other person.

We hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. If you have any questions, you may ask me now or contact Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

May I start now?

IF PERMISSION IS GIVEN, BEGIN THE INTERVIEW. IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO CONTINUE, THANK HIM/HER, FILL IN THE INTERVIEW RESULT, AND GO TO THE NEXT INTERVIEW.

1. INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____ INTERVIEWER'S CODE: ____ ____ ____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	2. SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____ SUPERVISOR'S CODE: ____ ____ ____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	
3. NAME OF PERSON INTERVIEWED: _____ 4. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD: ____ ____		
5. RESULT OF HH INTERVIEW: 1 = COMPLETED 2 = NOT AT HOME 3 = REFUSED 4 = PARTLY COMPLETED 5= OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>): _____		
6. FIELD EDITOR: _____ SIGNATURE _____ CODE ____ ____	7. OFFICE EDITOR: _____ SIGNATURE _____ CODE ____ ____	8. DATA KEYED BY: _____ SIGNATURE _____ CODE ____ ____
____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY

SECTION 2: Socio-economic and demographic Information on household members

We request you to give information about all members who usually and regularly live in your household. (Starting with name of household head)

P E R S O N I D	Please give me the names of the persons who usually and regularly live in your household starting with the head of the household.	Is (NAME) Male or Female? 1= Male 2= Female	How old is (NAME)? How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS dk=99	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter 4= Grand child 5= Step child 6= Parent of head or spouse 7= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 8= Nephew/Niece 9= Other relatives 10= Servant 11= Non-relative 12= Other (specify)	Since when has (NAME) been staying in this village? RECORD THE YEAR	FOR THOSE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE		
						What is/was the highest level of school that [NAME] is attending/attended? 1= No schooling>>(9) 2= Primary 3= Post primary /Vocational 4= Secondary, A'level 5= Post-secondary 6= University 7= Don't know	What was the highest grade that [NAME] completed at that level? HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL 00 = Less than 1 Year completed at that level. 98 = Don't Know	What is (NAME'S) main Employment status? 1=Employer 2=Own account worker 3=Unpaid family worker 4=Gov't Permanent 5=Gov't Temporary/Casual 6=Private Permanent 7=Private Temporary/casual 8 = Unemployed 9 = Full time Student 10 =Household work 11 = Other (Specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

Section 3: Awareness OF LGDP II Activities

Now I would like to ask you about information regarding your awareness of LGDP II activities which started in 2004.

SERVICE	S E R V I C E C O D E	Have you or any member in the household ever heard of (NAME) services under LGDP II in your sub county? Yes=1 No=2 >>5 Dk=3 >>5	Where did you mainly get the information? 1=Radio 2=LC Official 3=Friends 4=Signpost 9=Others__ (specify)	Are there any current projects/facilities in the sub county providing (NAME) services since 2004? Yes=1 No=2 >>NEXT Dk=3 >>NEXT	Are you aware of how the resources used to set up these (NAME) projects are mobilized? Yes=1 No=2 >>10	Indicate the major sources of financing for these facilities; 1=Government 2=Development Partner 3=NGO 4=CBOs 5=FBOs 6=Private for Profit 9=Others____ (specify)	Are there other stakeholders engaged in the provision of (NAME) service? Yes=1 No=2 >>10	Who in your view provides the best Service? 1=Government 2=Development Partner 3=NGO 4=CBOs 5=FBOs 6=Private for Profit 9=Others____ (specify)	Give reasons for your choice:	How would you rate the role of the Government in setting up these facilities: 1=Excellent 2=Good 3=Fair 4=Poor 5=Very poor 6=Dk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10
Education	01									
Health	02									
Water	03									
Sanitation	04									
Road infrastructure	05									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			9	10
Street Lighting	06									
Veterinary	07									
Fisheries	08									
Entomology	09									
Agricultural	10									
Other _____ (Specify)	11									

**(NAME) refers to the service in column 1*

Section 4: Beneficiary Participation

Now I would like to ask you about information regarding your participation in LGDP II since 2004.

SERVICE	SC	Has your LC/Community participated in (NAME) projects under LGDP II since 2004? Yes=1 No=2 >>NEXT Dk=3 >>NEXT	How would you rate the role of the LC/Community in setting up (NAME) programs under LGDP II projects? 1=Very active 2=Active 3=Moderate 4=Weak 5=Very weak 6=Don't Know	How would you rate the role of the LC/Community in maintenance of the (NAME) programs under LGDP II? 1=Very active 2=Active 3=Moderate 4=Weak 5=Very weak 6=Don't Know	Who is mainly responsible for the daily management of the (NAME) programs under LGDP II in your LC/Community? 1=Government 2=Development 3=Partner 4=NGO 5=CBOs 6=Private for Profit 9=Others_____	How would you rate the quality of services provided by (NAME) programs under LGDP II in your LC/Community? 1=Excellent 2=Good 3=Fair 4=Poor 5=Very poor 6=Don't Know	Are you consulted to influence basic social services in (NAME) programs under LGDP II in your LC/Community? Yes=1 No=2 >>NEXT	How?	Are your views taken to influence basic social services in (NAME) programs under LGDP II in your LC/Community? Yes=1 No=2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c
Education	01								
Health	02								
Water	03								
Sanitation	04								
Road infrastructure	05								
Street Lighting	06								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c
Veterinary	07								
Fisheries	08								
Entomology	09								
Agricultural	10								
Other _____ (Specify)	11								

**(NAME) refers to the service in column 1*

Section 5: Facilitation and Support

Now I would like to ask you about information regarding facilitation and support of LGDP II activities.

SERVICE	SC	Has any member of your household ever had access to (NAME) services under LGDP II since 2004? Yes=1>>5 No=2 Dk=3 >>7	Give the main reason for your answer. >> COLUMN 7	Are you satisfied with the current LGDP II policies on (NAME)? Yes=1>>8 No=2 Dk=3 >>7	What is the main reason?	In your view is the government doing enough to improve the (NAME) system in the country? Yes=1 No=2 Dk=3	Has any member of your household ever received any service for (NAME) funded by LGDP II? Yes=1>>10 No=2 Dk=3 >>NEXT	Give the main reason for your answer. >> NEXT SERVICE	How would you rate the quality of (NAME) services received from the facilities? 1=Very high 2=High 3=Moderate 4=Poor 5=Very poor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education	01								
Health	02								
Water	03								
Sanitation	04								
Road infrastructure	05								
Street Lighting	06								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Veterinary	07								
Fisheries	08								
Entomology	09								
Agricultural	10								
Other _____ (Specify)	11								

**(NAME) refers to the service in column 1*



**BENEFICIARY
PARTICIPATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY
UNDER LGDP II
SURVEY**



COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS			
1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			
3. COUNTY:			
4. SUB-COUNTY:			
5. PARISH:			
6. EA:			
7. NAME OF LC1 :			

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SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS

1. INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____ INTERVIEWER'S CODE: _____	2. SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____ SUPERVISOR'S CODE: _____	
3. DATE OF INTERVIEW: ____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	4. DATE OF INSPECTION: ____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	
5. RESULT OF INTERVIEW: 1 = COMPLETED 2 = PARTLY COMPLETED		
6. NO. OF PARTICIPANTS: MALES _____ FEMALES _____		
7. FIELD EDITOR: _____ CODE _____	8. OFFICE EDITOR: _____ CODE _____	9. DATA KEYED BY: _____ CODE _____
____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY	____ / ____ / ____ DD MM YYYY

SECTION 2: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS						
Serial No.	Item	Name	If none in LC 1, where is the nearest available			
			Available in LC I? 1=Yes>>NEXT ITEM 2=No	Distance from village centre (i.e. geographical middle). (in kilometres)	Common means of transport 1. Walking 2. Taxi (car) 3. Pick-up 4. Boda-boda (Bicycle) 5. Boda-boda (Motorcycle) 6. Own motorcycle 7. Own bicycle 8. Boat 9. Other _____ (specify)	Time taken to get there from village centre (using common means of transport) (in minutes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Nearest government primary school					
2	Nearest Private Primary School					
3	Nearest Government Health centre					
4	Nearest Government Hospital					
5	Nearest private Hospital					
6	Nearest Private (NGO) clinic					
7	Nearest Pharmacy					
8	Nearest Traditional Healer					
9	Nearest water source					
10	Nearest community access road					
11	Nearest feeder road					

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Serial No.	Item	Enter code 1= Yes, No=2		
		2007	2006	2005
1	Public primary school within 3 km of the village centre			
2	Private primary school within 3 km of the village centre			
3	Availability of desks in LGDP II funded schools			
4	Safe drinking water within 1 km from the village centre			
5	Clinics, health facilities serving community within 3 km from the village centre			
6	A feeder road within 1 km from village centre			
7	A Community access road within 1 km from village centre			
8	Road repairing and upgrading: Fixing of culverts and bridges			
9	Availability of electricity within LC1			
10	Presence of at least 2 outlets/markets to buy agricultural inputs within 5 km			
11	Presence of at least 2 outlets/markets to sell agricultural produce within 5 km			
12	Availability of public latrines/toilets within the LC1			
13	Availability of street lights within the LC1			
14	Availability of garbage skips and bunkers within the LC1			
15	Availability of bicycle ambulances within 5 km			

SECTION 4: COMMUNITY LGDP II PROJECTS (IN THE LAST 3 YEARS)

Serial No.	Item		
		Was the project implemented in the community in the past 3 years under LGDP II? Yes1 No2>> NEXT ITEM	Did the project address the needs of the community? Yes1 No2
1	Water provision		
2	Feeder roads		
3	Community access roads		
4	Bridges		
5	Culverts		
6	Markets		
7	Improving transport		
8	Desk making		
9	School construction		
10	Classroom construction		
11	School Latrine construction		
12	Health related		
13	Demonstration garden		
14	Livestock improvement		
15	Poultry/Birds		
16	Vaccination		
17	Improved varieties/new crops		
18	Bicycle Ambulances		
19	Other (Specify)		
20	Other (Specify)		

SECTION 5: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN LGDP II ACTIVITIES

LGDP II was aimed at promoting a financial framework whereby most of the decision of the regarding investment in development projects are taken by the local Governments (LC 5, LC 3 and LC 2). The main areas of investment were: education, health, water, sanitation, road infrastructure and agriculture. We would like to collect some information regarding your experience in LGDP II.

1	Did your Local Government undertake any investment in (NAME) under LGDP II since 2004?	Education Yes.....1 No.....2>>next sector DK....3>>next sector	Health Yes....1 No.....2>>next sector DK....3>>next sector	Water Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Sanitation Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Road infrastructure Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Agriculture Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector
2	How was the decision to invest in these projects arrived at? (WHO WAS INVOLVED)	Political Leaders.....1 LC members.....2 Opinion Leaders.....3 Community.....4 Others.....5					
3	Was the Community project management committee (CPMC) formed?	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector

(a) How often does management committee meet?	At least once a month.....1 Quarterly.....2 Twice a year.....3 Others.....4					
(b) How do people outside of this committee mainly learn about its decisions?	Village meetings...1 Community Notice board.....2 Community radio.....3 Word of mouth.....4					
(c) How well are the committee's decisions adhered to?	Very well.....1 Well.....2 Fairly well.....3 Poorly.....4 Very Poorly.....5					
(d) Would you consider using the management committee beyond the life of the project?	Yes.....1 No2					

	(e) Would you consider extending the management principles used in this project to other initiatives?	Yes.....1 No2					
4	How has the performance of you Local Council changed as a result of this project?	Greatly Improved.....1 Fairly Improved.....2 Remained the same.....3 Worsened.....4					

SECTION 5: CONT'D								
1	Did your Local Government undertake any investment in (NAME) under LGDP II since 2004?	Veterinary Yes.....1 No.....2>>next sector DK....3>>next sector	Entomology Yes....1 No.....2>>next sector DK....3>>next sector	Drainage channels Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Public latrines in markets Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Fisheries Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Street lights Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector	Garbage skips and bunkers Yes...1 No....2>>next sector DK...3>>next sector
2	How was the decision to invest in these projects arrived at? (WHO WAS INVOLVED)	Political Leaders.....1 LC members.....2 Opinion Leaders.....3 Community.....4 Others.....5						
3	Was the Community project management committee (CPMC) formed?	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2 >>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector	Yes...1 No ...2>>next sector

(a) How often does management committee meet?	At least once a month.....1 Quarterly.....2 Twice a year.....3 Others.....4						
(b) How do people outside of this committee mainly learn about its decisions?	Village meetings.....1 Community Notice board.....2 Community radio.....3 Word of mouth.....4 Other.....9						
(c) How well are the committee's decisions adhered to?	Very well.....1 Well.....2 Fairly well.....3 Poorly.....4 Very Poorly.....5						
(d) Would you consider using the management committee beyond the life of the project?	Yes.....1 No2						

	(e) Would you consider extending the management principles used in this project to other initiatives?	Yes.....1 No2						
4	How has the performance of you Local Council changed as a result of this project?	Greatly Improved.....1 Fairly Improved.....2 Remained the same.....3 Worsened.....4						

SECTION 6: EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

		LGDP II school
1.	What is the name of the school?	
2.	When was this school established?	
3.	When did the school first receive assistance under LGDP II?	
4.	What was the assistance used for? 1= desks 2= construction of classrooms 3= construction of toilet facilities 4= Others (specify)_____	
5.	Who runs the school? 1= Government 2= Church/religious group 3= Parents/Community 4= Charitable Institution	
6.	What is the total number of students in the school? (all grades)	
7.	Is the school for both sexes? 1=Yes; 2= No Boys only; 3= No Girls only	
8.	What is the highest grade in the school?	
9.	Number of students (highest grade currently)	
10.	What is the official school fee per child (highest grade) per year (shillings)?	
11.	Number of teachers with formal education (teacher training)	
12.	Number of teachers without formal education	
13.	Condition of building(s) in general 1=Very well maintained 2=Well maintained 3=Average 4=Poor maintenance	
14.	Has maintenance improved or otherwise over the last year? 1= Really improved 2= Some improvements 3= Same.	
15.	Who takes care of maintenance of buildings? 1= Management, itself 2= Partly management, partly others 3= Mainly government 4= Mainly community 5= Others (specify)_____	

SECTION 7: HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

		LGDP II Health Facility
1	When did the health facility first receive assistance under LGDP II?	
2	Type of health facility (ownership) 1= Government 2= Non-profit organisation 3= Other (specify)	
3	Government designated level of facility (i.e I-IV)	
4	Distance to health facility from the centre of LC1 in kms	
5	Average number of patients treated per day during week days.	
6	Number of doctors in the health facility	
7	Number of nurses & mid-wives in the health facility	
8	Number of other health staff in the health facility	
9	Does this health facility admit in-patients? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
10	If yes, number currently admitted	
11	What is the bed -capacity of the health facility?	
12	Are malaria drugs available? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
13	Are any antibiotics available? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
14	Are there any oral re-hydration packages available? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
15	Are children's immunisation vaccines available? 1= Regular and available for all types 2= A few regularly available, others at specified periods 3= Irregular supply 4= No supply	
16	Fee for initial consultation (shillings)	
17	Price for most common malaria drugs-adult dosage (shillings)	
18	Price for most common antibiotics-adult dosage (shillings)	
19	Is there a theatre in the facility? Yes=1 No=2	
20	Is there a maternity ward in this facility? Yes=1 No=2	
21	Is there a laboratory in this facility? Yes=1 No=2	

Section 8A: REMARKS BY INTERVIEWER

Section 8B: REMARKS BY SUPERVISOR



**SURVEY TO ASSESS
BENEFICIARY
PARTICIPATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY
UNDER LGDP II**



COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CHECKLIST

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS			
1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			
3. COUNTY:			
4. SUB-COUNTY:			
5. PARISH:			
6. EA:			
7. NAME OF LC1 :			

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Interview Guide /Checklist – FGD Community Level

	NAME	Code
District :		
Substratum		
Sub-county :		
Parish:		
Village/EA:		
Date:		

No. of Participants: Adult Males: _____ Adult Females: _____

Facilitator: _____ CODE _____

Note taker: _____ CODE _____

Introduction: LGDP II was aimed at promoting a financial framework whereby most of the decisions regarding investment in development projects are taken by the Local Governments (LC5, LC3 and LC 2). It is a follow up program to LGDP I. The main areas of investment were water, sanitation, health, education, roads, and agricultural extension. We would like to collect some information regarding your experience in LGDP II.

Names of people participating in FGD

Position/status of person in community

What investment projects did your Local Government undertake under LGDP II:

Project Name	1=Yes 2=No	Year of inception
Water		
Sanitation		
Health		
Education		
Roads		
Veterinary		
Entomology		
Drainage		
Markets		
Fisheries		
Street Lighting		
Solid waste Management		
Agricultural		

BENEFICIARY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- I. How was the decision to invest in these projects arrived at? (*Description of process: (What factors were considered? Who was involved?; How were the special interest/vulnerable groups represented: like the poor, disabled, youth women)*)

Factors considered	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
Who was involved	
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
The special interest/vulnerable groups	Code

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	

Was a community management committee formed to oversee the implementation of the project? 1=Yes 2=No
(probe for composition of committee)

Composition of Committee/Position in committee	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	

If yes, how often does/did the management committee meet?

How do people outside of this committee learn about its decisions?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

How do the beneficiaries (users) of the project communicate their views to the committee?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Would you consider using the community management committee beyond the life of the project? 1=Yes 2= No

Give reasons for your answer

Reasons	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	

Would you consider extending the management principles used in this project to other initiatives? 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer

Reasons	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

Has the performance of your Local Council improved because of this project?

1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons if answer is No.

Reasons	Code

II. If yes, in what ways has the performance improved (*Probe for Accountability,*

Transparency, Timeliness, and Quality of services)

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

ACCESS TO SERVICES: (Ask for only those mentioned in the table containing list of projects investments on page 2)

A. WATER

What is the main source of water in this community?

--

Was it provided under LGDP II? 1=Yes 2=No.

If yes, What source(s) of water was/were provided under LGDP II?

Type of water source	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	

How well is the water source functioning in terms of amount of water, its quality and frequency of breakdowns.

1.Amount of water:
2.Quality of water:
3.Break downs:

1. How many households use this water source on average? (Probe: what proportion is this of the households in the village/parish)

More than half = 1

About Half = 2

Less than half = 3

Do you pay for the use of this water source?

1=Yes

2=No >>X

If yes, what is the mode of payment?

--

Can people afford the cost? 1=Yes 2=No.

How was the mode of payment determined?

--

How has the construction of this water source affected life in the community?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

Apart from jobs created during its construction, has the facility led to more jobs for members of the community? 1=Yes 2=No

Are you satisfied with the service? 1=Yes 2=No.

Why? (reasons for the response whether yes or no)

Reasons	Code

B. HEALTH

How many households use this facility? Probe: what proportion is this of the households in the village/parish use the facility?)

More than half = 1

About Half = 2

Less than half = 3

Do you pay for the use of this facility? 1=Yes 2=No

Can people afford the cost? 1=Yes 2=No

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

How do those who cannot afford the cost meet their health needs?

- I. Are there any other problems people face in relation to accessing the above-mentioned facilities? 1=Yes 2=No

Explain

How has the construction of this facility affected life in the community?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Apart from jobs created during its construction, has the facility led to more jobs for members of the community? 1=Yes 2=No

Are you satisfied with the service? 1=Yes 2=No

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Why? (reasons for the response whether Yes or No)

C. EDUCATION FACILITY

How well is the school functioning in terms of numbers of pupils, teachers, desks,

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

whether the buildings were completed etc

How many households use this school? Probe: what proportion is this of the households in the village/parish?

More than half = 1

About Half = 2

Less than half = 3

Can people afford the cost? 1=Yes 2=No

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

If No, how does the community cater for its education-related needs?

Are there any other problems people face in relation to accessing the education facility?
1=Yes 2=No If Yes, what challenges?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

How has the construction of this school affected life in the community?

ii)	
iii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Are you satisfied with the project? 1=Yes 2=No

Why? (reasons for the response whether Yes or No)

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

D. ROADS

How well is the road functioning in terms of usability especially during the rainy season.

How has the community benefited from the presence of this road?

What arrangements are there for the maintenance and/or repair of this road?

Were any jobs created during the implementation of this project? 1=Yes 2=No
If Yes, how many?

Are you satisfied with the items or service? 1=Yes 2=No

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Why?
(reasons for the response whether

yes or no)

**E. PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL, VETERINARY AND FISHERIES SERVICES;
AND ANIMALS (EXOTIC GOATS, CATTLE, FISH PONDS, FRIES, ETC)**

What proportion of households in this community received agricultural services, inputs or animals under LGDP II?

More than half = 1

About Half = 2

Less than half = 3

Did they have to pay to obtain this service/ animals? 1=Yes 2=No

If Yes, How much?

--

How has the availability of this service affected life in the community?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

Are you satisfied with the items or service that was given? 1=Yes 2=No

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

Why? (reasons for the response whether yes or no)



**SURVEY TO ASSESS
BENEFICIARY
PARTICIPATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY
UNDER LGDP II**



HIGHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			

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Beneficiary Assessment Question Checklist

The aim of the Qualitative Assessment is to generate information that will compliment the findings from the Quantitative module. This Information will be generated through Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions as Beneficiary Assessment Tools.

The levels of Assessment in this study will include:

- *Districts*
- *Sub-counties*
- *Communities (LC 1)*
- *And some key Private Firms and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that participated in the implementation of LGDP II.*

Higher Local Government (HLG) Checklist

The purpose of this checklist is to seek learning points from a cross-section of development partners and stakeholders. The aim is to ascertain the extent to which the LGDP II implementation and management process made progress, succeeded and created social impact to beneficiaries, and how best it can be improved in future LGDPs.

Key informant interview will be held with the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) or the HLG planner. Before commencing the interview, ascertain whether the district ever received any funds under LGDP II. If it did NOT, please do not administer the questionnaire.

Part A: LGDP II Investments

When did your local government first receive LGDP II funds?

2003/2004	=1
2004/2005	=2
2005/2006	=3
2006/2007	=4

If some sub-counties/Divisions have more sub-projects than others. Probe for the reasons:

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

How was the decision to invest in these projects arrived at?

e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	

II. How are the projects managed? (**Probe:** *Is there a project management committee? how often does the committee meet?*)

	Project management committee exists 1=Yes 2=No
	No. of times: _____ 1=Weekly 2=Monthly 3=Quarterly 4=Biannually 5=Annually

How do the beneficiaries (users) of the project communicate their perceptions about the project?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	

III. Would you consider extending the management principles used in this project to other local government initiatives? 1=Yes 2=No

Probe for reasons why (irrespective of the answer given)

--

What major constraints/challenges did/does this local government/department face in executing LGDP II funded investments?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	
vi)	
vii)	
viii)	
ix)	
X)	

How often do/did the Council, District Executive Committee (DEC) and District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) meet during implementation of LGDP II.

Committee	Estimated No. of times			Why has the number reduced/increased over time?	
	2005	2006	2007	Reasons	Code
DEC				1)	
				2)	
				3)	
DPTC				1)	
				2)	
				3)	

List issues discussed

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

Are there conflicts between politicians and civil servants? 1=Yes 2=No
Explain circumstances and causes of conflict between politicians and civil servants

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

How did the above conflicts affect project implementation? E.g. halting construction of the road, well etc

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

What is your perception of the quality of goods and services from other interventions as compared to LGDP II?

TYPE OF INTERVENTION	1=Better 2=Similar 3=Worse
Other Donor-funded Projects	
Private firms	
CSOs	
CBOs	
FBOs	
Other Government initiatives (specify)_____	
Other Government initiatives (specify)_____	

Part B: Capacity Building

I. Has this local government/ department benefited from the training sponsored by the LGDP II project (*Capacity Building Grant*)? 1=Yes 2=No

(Probe: Course title, number of staff, duration of training and evaluation of the training).

Course title	Code	Duration of training		No. of staff	Evaluation of training 1=Relevant 2=Not relevant
		Weeks	months		

Did “intended” beneficiaries generally access training? 1=Yes 2=No

II. How were the capacity gaps identified? **(Probe: Was there any training needs assessment?)**

III. How have the capacity building activities affected staff performances in their respective department (**probe:** Tasks i.e. records keeping, reporting etc.) which have improved?

Tasks	Performance 1=Better 2=No change 3=Worse

What are the major challenges/ constraints in accessing and utilizing capacity building grants?

Challenge/Constraint	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	

Part C: Accountability

I. How effective is the flow of information and funds between Program Coordination Unit/MOLG and the District? (**Probe:** Flow of funds within the District and sharing of information)

1=Good 2=Average 3=Poor

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Sharing of information				
Flow of funds				

Are you satisfied with the way LGDP II funds are/were utilized? 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer in II above?

Are you satisfied with the resource allocation criteria? 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer in IV above?

Are you satisfied with the resource disbursement mechanism? 1=Yes 2=No

(Probe: Flow of Funds, criteria e.t.c)

Give reasons for your answer in VI above?

How often do beneficiaries and implementers report to the district on issues concerning the projects? (Feed back from the sub county)

Challenges in reporting

Challenges	Code
I.	

II.	
III.	
IV.	
V.	
VI.	

Part D: Local Government Processes

I. How has the annual Assessment exercise and the associated incentive system affected the local government processes (*staffing, planning, financial management, resource allocation, revenue mobilization, procurements and accountability*)?

Local Government Process	Code	Effect	Code

What management constraints did you face in the implementation of LGDP II investments in your local government? (Probe: Financial, Administrative, Coordination, Time, e.t.c)

Implementation Constraints	Code

II. In your view, are there factors that have significantly influenced the contribution and impact of LGDP II project at this local government level (*Probe for opportunities and challenges*)?

Opportunities	Code

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
Challenges	
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

How best do you think LGDP II should have been managed at district level in terms of (planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, supervision and reporting)?

How best	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

III. Do you think the LGDP II investments have positively affected the community beneficiaries and beyond? (**Probe:** issues to do with service delivery, governance, quality of life and livelihood) one=Yes 2=No.

Explain your response in V above.



**SURVEY TO ASSESS
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SUB-COUNTY CHECKLIST

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS			
1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			
3. COUNTY:			
4. SUB-COUNTY:			

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If some parishes have more sub-projects than others. Probe for the reasons:

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

How was the decision to invest in these projects arrived at?

e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	

V. How are the projects managed? (**Probe:** *Is there a project management committee? how often does the committee meet?*)

	Project management committee exists 1=Yes 2=No
	No. of times: _____ 1=Weekly 2=Monthly 3=Quarterly 4=Biannually 5=Annually

How do the beneficiaries (users) of the project communicate their perceptions about the project?

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

VI. Would you consider extending the management principles used in this project to other local government initiatives? 1=Yes 2=No

Probe for reasons (irrespective of the response given)

What major constraints/challenges did/does this local government/department face in executing LGDP II funded investments?

Constraints/Challenges	Code
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	

How often do/did the Sub County Council, Sub County Executive Committee (S/CEC) and Sub county Technical Planning Committee (S/CTPC) meet during implementation of LGDP II?

Committee	Estimated No. of times			Why has the number reduced/increased over time?	
	2005	2006	2007	Reasons	Code
S/CEC				1)	
				2)	
				3)	
S/CPTC				1)	
				2)	
				3)	

List issues discussed

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

Are there any conflicts between politicians and civil servants? 1=Yes 2=No
Explain the circumstances and causes of conflict between politicians and civil servants

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

How did the above conflicts affect project implementation? E.g. halting construction of roads, a well etc

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

What is your perception of the quality of goods and services from other interventions as compared to LGDP II?

TYPE OF INTERVENTION	1=Better 2=Similar 3=Worse
Other Donor-funded Projects	
Private firms	
CSOs	
CBOs	
FBOs	
Other Government initiatives (specify)_____	
Other Government initiatives (specify)_____	

Part B: Capacity Building

IV. Has this local government/ department benefited from the training sponsored under the LGDP II project (*Capacity Building Grant*)? (**Probe:** *Course title, numbers of staff, duration of training and evaluation of the training*). 1=Yes 2=No

Course title	Code	Duration of training		No. of staff	Evaluation of training 1=Relevant 2=Not relevant
		Weeks	months		
a)					
b)					
c)					
d)					
e)					
f)					
g)					
h)					

Did “intended” beneficiaries generally access training? 1=Yes 2=No

V. How were the capacity gaps identified? (**Probe:** Was there any training needs assessment?)

VI. How have the capacity building activities affected staff performances in their respective departments (**Probe:** *Tasks i.e. records keeping, reporting etc.*) which have improved?

Tasks	Performance 1=Better 2=No change 3=Worse
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

What are the major challenges/constraints in accessing and utilizing capacity building grants in your Sub County?

Challenge/Constraint	Code
i)	
j)	
k)	
l)	
m)	
n)	
o)	
p)	

Part C: Accountability

II. How effective is the flow of information and funds between the District and Sub County?

(Probe: for flow of funds to the Sub county *and sharing of information*

1=Good 2=Average 3=Poor

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Sharing of information				
Flow of funds				

Are you satisfied with the way LGDP II funds are/were utilized? 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer in II above.

Are you satisfied with the resource allocation criteria? 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer in IV above.

Are you satisfied with the resource disbursement mechanism? (Probe: Flow of Funds, criteria e.t.c) 1=Yes 2=No

Give reasons for your answer in VI above.

How often do beneficiaries and implementers report to the Sub County on issues concerning the projects?

Challenges in reporting

Challenges	Code

Part D: Local Government Processes

IV. How has the annual Assessment exercise and the associated incentive system affected the local government processes (*staffing, planning, financial management, resource allocation, revenue mobilization, procurements and accountability*)?

Local Government Process	Code	Effect	Code

What management constraints did you face in the implementation of LGDP II investments in your local government? (Probe: Financial, Administrative, Coordination, Time, e.t.c)

Implementation Constraints	Code

V. In your view, are there factors that have significantly influenced the contribution and impact of LGDP II project at this local government level (*Probe for opportunities and challenges*)?

Opportunities	Code
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	
j)	

Challenges	Code
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	
j)	

How best do you think LGDP II should have been managed at sub county level in terms of (planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, supervision and reporting)?

How best	Code
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	
j)	

VI. Do you think the LGDP II investments have positively affected the community beneficiaries and beyond? (**Probe:** issues to do with service delivery, governance, quality of life and livelihood) 1=Yes 2=No.

Explain your response in V above.



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CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS' CHECKLIST

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			

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CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) Checklist

Interviewer, Get a list of CSOs from the district and randomly sample two.

What areas of collaboration and partnership exist between your organization and the HLGs?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

What support have you extended to local governments (both HLGs and LLGs) in the previous three years?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Have you received any support from local government? 1=Yes 2=No

If Yes, what support have you received from local governments (both HLGs and LLGs) in the previous three years?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

In your view, have the target beneficiaries got the intended benefits from LGDP II investment/projects? 1=Yes 2=No
Give reasons for your response.

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

I. Do you think the investments put in place by LGDP II are accessible to all?
1=Yes 2=No

Why?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

II. How has LGDP II processes affected your delivery of services and method of work (*planning, accounting, procurements etc*)?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	



**SURVEY TO ASSESS
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PRIVATE FIRMS' CHECKLIST

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. DISTRICT:			
2. SUB-STRATUM: (MUNICIPALITY = 1, OLD DISTRICT=2, NEW DISTRICT= 3)			

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Private Firms (Local governments Service providers) Checklist

Interviewer: Get a list of firms from the district and randomly sample two firms.

What services/goods have you provided to local governments under LGDP II?

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

How were you selected (to provide the goods and/or services)?

I. What is your assessment of local government particularly in contract management (*time to process payment, supervision, certification*)

SR NO.	ITEM	ASSESSMENT 1=Good 2=Average 3=Poor
1	Time in processing payments	
2	Supervision	
3	Certification	

What challenges did you face during the implementation of your last assignment?

Have you benefited from LGDP II investment? 1=Yes 2=No
Give reasons irrespective of the answer.

i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

Make a self assessment of the quality of goods that you provided during LGDP II.

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Reason for the answer above

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