

Key Service Delivery Programmes at Local Government Levels

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GROUP EXERCISE

1. List all government programmes that are currently being implemented in the district?
2. For each programme:
 - A. What is the programme about (implementation mechanism)?
 - B. Who benefits from the programme?
3. How can you participate / benefit in these programmes

Key Service Delivery Programmes

1. Education

- ❖ UPE

- ❖ USE

- ❖ Vocational

2. Primary Health Care (PHC)

3. National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)

4. District, and Community Access Roads (DUCAR) – Road Fund

5. Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme (LGMSDP) Now changed to Discretionary Development Equalization Grant

6. Community Driven Development (CDD)

Key Service Delivery Programmes

7.Functional Adult Literacy (FAL)

8.Special Grant for Disability

9.Water and Sanitation

10.Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP)

11.Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF)

12.Youth Livelihood Programme

13.Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery programme
(ALREP)

14.ETC ---ADD

1. Universal Primary Education

- The goal of the programme is to provide the minimum necessary facilities and resources to enable the Ugandan primary school-going children enter, remain in school and complete the primary education cycle.
- Government funds to support UPE are channeled through two conditional grants:
 - a) School Facilities Grant and
 - b) UPE Capitation Grant

2. Primary Healthcare -PHC

- The LGs have the responsibility recruitment, deployment, development and management of human resource (HR) for district health services, development and passing of health related by-laws and monitoring of overall health sector performance.
- Government funds to support the LG health services are channeled through the following grants:
 - a) District PHC (wage and non-wage),
 - b) District Hospitals,
 - c) District NGO (Wage Subvention) and
 - d) District PHC Development

3. National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)

- NAADS mandate is to develop a demand driven, farmer-led agricultural service delivery system targeting the poor subsistence farmers, with emphasis to women, youth and people with disabilities.
- NAADS funding is supposed to:
 - ❖ Increase farmer access to improved technologies, advisory service delivery, and “proactive participation in value chain development for profitable agricultural production”, and;
 - ❖ empower farmers to demand for advisory services and technologies, and quality assurance services.

4.DUCAR (Road Fund)

The DUCAR grant is supposed to help LGs to maintain roads in good conditions. Maintenance is categorized as follows:

- ❖ **Routine: periodically maintain the road network in a usable/ passable condition - light works such as cutting grass, cleaning drainage and filling potholes.**
- ❖ *Periodic: when works seem to be heavier, especially after say one to three years of normal routine maintenance then periodic maintenance can be carried out on the road.*
- ❖ *Rehabilitation: Re-instate the poor road into a passable condition.*

5. Local Government Management & Service Delivery Programme (LGMSDP)

- ❖ The main goal of the programme is to enhance LGs ability to plan and manage financial resources for effective and sustainable delivery of services.
- ❖ It is intended to address the outstanding challenges that LGs continue to face in implementation of various interventions and programmes.
- ❖ The main objective of the programmes is to enhance the capacity of LGs to deliver services enhances and strength the capacity of local communities to engage in productive activities

6. Community Driven Development (CDD)

It provides a more coherent & direct financing to the communities from Parishes & below.

- ❖ The main objective of the CDD approach is to strengthen the linkage between communities and local governments by empowering communities to champion their locality development & demand for accountability for decentralized local service delivery.
- ❖ CDD focuses on:
 - ❑ Strengthening linkages between the LGs & communities through enhancing community organization and empowerment
 - ❑ Strengthening community participation in the utilization of resources
 - ❑ Fostering & nurturing the capacity of communities to contribute to & demand for services

7.PRDP

- ❖ PRDP was launched in 2007 but full scale implementation started in July 2009
- ❖ The PRDP was designed to provide a Government-led and harmonised approach to recovery efforts in Northern Uganda
- ❖ The PRDP is currently implemented in *55 districts and 9 municipalities in eight sub-regions in the Greater North, covering both areas which were either severely or sporadically affected by conflict and cattle-rustling, as well as those that experienced conflict spillovers*

PRDP -ctd

PRDP budget grant:

- ❖ GoU provides PRDP grant funding through the budget as a top-up to the regular budget allocations of the benefitting Districts and central government agencies involved in PRDP implementation.
- ❖ Four donors (*Norway, Sweden, Ireland and Denmark*) currently support this modality with earmarked budget **support**.
- ❖ Approximately 80% of the PRDP grant is channeled directly to implementing districts for infrastructure spending in education, health, water and roads sectors under the oversight of the OPM.
- ❖ The remainder is allocated to GoU agencies in the Justice Law & Order Sector for activities in support of SO1, and to OPM for activities in Karamoja.

NUSAF II

NUSAF II is being implemented over a period of five (5) years (2009- 2014) in the forty (40) PRDP districts

- ❖ The objective of NUSAF II is to improve access of beneficiary households to income-earning opportunities and better basic socio-economic services.
- ❖ NUSAF II finances: i) Household Income Support:- financing income generating activities in the targeted able-bodied poor households; ii) Public Works:- supporting labour-intensive community investments; iii) rehabilitation of existing community infrastructure; iv) undertaking complementary investments to support and improve functionality of existing infrastructure

ALREP

The European Union and the Government of Uganda are Financing LREP at a tune of 20 million to support the recovery of agriculture and livelihoods in Acholi, Lango and Teso.

- ❖ ALREP is focusing on not only improving agricultural production, but also on integrating small farmers into the national economy by strengthening agro-business operations.
- ❖ ALREP is building and renovating productive infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, stores and markets.

Central Government Transfers

Under Articles 176(2) (e) and 193(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Central Government is required to take appropriate measures to enable LG units to plan, initiate and execute policies in respect of all matters affecting the people within their jurisdictions and to provide funding to LGs in form of unconditional, conditional and equalisation grants (Article 193(2-4) of the Constitution).

Types of Central Government Grants to LGs

- a. Unconditional grant: is the minimum grant that shall be paid to LGs to run decentralised services
- b. Conditional grant: consist of monies given to LGs to finance programmes agreed upon between the Government and the LGs and are expended only for the purposes for which it was made and in accordance with the conditions agreed upon.
- c. Equalisation grant: is the money paid to LGs for giving subsidies or making special provisions for the least developed districts and is based on the degree to which a LG unit is lagging behind the national average standard for a particular service.

How to participate/benefit from government programs

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