

### KABALE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL SCORECARD ASSESSMENT FY 2018/19



L-R: Ms. Rose Gamwera, Secretary General ULGA; Mr. Ben Kumumanya, PS. MoLG and Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha, Executive Director ACODE in a group photo with award winners at the launch of the 8th Local Government Councils Scorecard Report FY 2018/19 at Hotel Africana in Kampala on 10th March 2020

### 1.0 Introduction

This brief was developed from the scorecard report titled, "The Local Government Councils Scorecard FY 2018/19. The Next Big Steps: Consolidating Gains of Decentralization and Repositioning the Local Government Sector in Uganda." The brief provides key highlights of the performance of elected leaders and Council of Kabale District Local Government during FY 2018/19.

#### 1.1 Brief about Kabale District

Kabale District is located in the Western part of Uganda and originally was part of Kigezi District before the Districts of Rukungiri, Kanungu and Kisoro were made autonomous districts. It is bordered by Rukungiri District to the north, Rukiga District to the northeast, Republic of Rwanda to the east and south, Rubanda District to the west and Kanungu District to the northwest. As of 2020, the total population of Kabale District is estimated at 248,700 people with males constituting 120,000 and females constituting 128,700 (UBOS, 2019). The District is largely

agrarian with majority of the population engaged in Agriculture. Some of the crops grown in the district include Irish potatoes, cereals, beans, coffee and matooke. Administratively, the district consists of 3 Counties of Ndorwa East, Ndorwa West and Kabale Municipality. The three counties are further sub divided into 12 sub counties.

# 1.2 The Local Government Councils Scorecard Initiative (LGCSCI)

The main building blocks in LGCSCI are the principles and core responsibilities of Local Governments as set out in Chapter 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Local Governments Act (CAP 243) under Section 10 (c), (d) and (e). The scorecard comprises of five parameters based on the core responsibilities of the local government Councils, District Chairpersons, Speakers and Individual Councillors. These are classified into five categories: Financial management and oversight; Political functions and representation; Legislation and related functions; Development planning and constituency servicing Monitoring service delivery. The parameters are broken down into quantitative and qualitative indicators. Separate scorecards are produced for the District Chairperson, Speaker of Council, Individual Councillors, and Council as a whole.

The major rationale of the LGCSCI is to induce elected political leaders and representative organs to deliver on their electoral promises, improve public service delivery, ensure accountability and promote good governance through periodic assessments.

### 1.3 Methodology

The FY 2018/19 LGCSCI assessment used face-to-face structured interviews, civic engagement meetings, documents' review, key informant interviews, field visits and photography to collect the relevant data. The assessment was conducted between Novembers to December 2019. A total of 30 elected leaders (28 District Councillors, Chairperson and Speaker of Council) and Council were assessed.

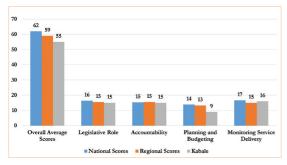
### 2.0 Results of the Assessment

This section highlights the performance of Council, Chairperson, Speaker of Council and Councillors of Kabale District Local Government during the FY 2018/19.

## 2.1 Performance of Kabale District Council

Kabale District Council has 30 members (28 District Councillors, Chairperson and Speaker of Council). The council which is the highest decision making organ of the district was assessed on: executing the legislative mandate;

Figure 1: Performance of Kabale District Council on Key Parameters Relative to National and Regional Average Performances



Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

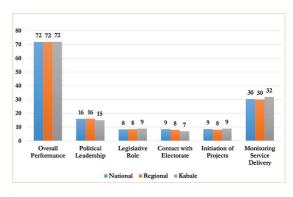
accountability; planning and budgeting and monitoring service delivery. The District Council scored a total of 55 out of 100 points. This was an improvement from the 36 points that it scored in the FY 2016/17 assessment. This performance placed Kabale District in the 25th position among the 35 district councils assessed nationally and 6th among the 11 district councils assessed in the western region. Figure 1 shows the performance of Kabale District Council per parameter.

The total council score was 7 points and 4 points below the national and regional average scores respectively. With regard to providing political and administrative accountability to the citizens. council scored 15 points, similar to the national and regional average scores. With such scores, council performed well. Results further showed that council had obtained 15 out of 25 points in its legislative function. However, this score was slightly below the national average. Kabale District Council's performance was largely undermined by poor performance registered under monitoring service delivery where council scored 16 out of 30 points. Whereas the committees of council could have conducted monitoring in the various sectors there was limited evidence to substantiate this. In addition, there was minimal evidence of follow up actions undertaken to ensure positive changes arising from the monitoring exercises. Further details are shown in Table 1.

## 2.2 Performance of the District Chairperson

Hon. Patrick Keihwa was the Chairperson of Kabale District in the year under review. Hon Keihwa is a member of the ruling NRM party and

Figure 2: Performance of Chairperson on Key Parameters Relative to National and Regional Average Performances



Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

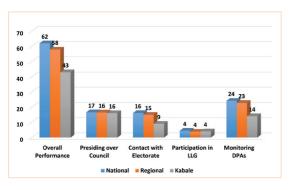
was serving his second term in office. Overall, Hon. Keihwa scored 72 out of 100 points. This is an improvement from the 67 points scored in the previous assessment. He was ranked him 18<sup>th</sup> among the 33 district chairpersons assessed nationally and 6<sup>th</sup> among the 11 assessed district chairpersons from the western region. Figure 2 shows the details of performance.

Hon. Keihwa's performance was impressive under the parameter of initiation of projects and monitoring service delivery at 9 out of 10 points and 32 out of 45 points respectively. These scores especially under the parameter of monitoring was slightly higher than the regional and national average scores. There was sufficient evidence that the Chairperson had undertaken monitoring, prepared reports, had these reports discussed in the District Executive Committee, followed up with different offices to ensure that actions are undertaken.

### 2.3 Performance of the District Speaker of Council

During the 2018/19 assessment, the Speaker of Council for Kabale District was Hon. Loy Zikampereza who also represents Butanda Sub County in council. Hon. Zikampereza was among the three female speakers of councils covered by the assessment in FY 2018/19. She scored 43 out of 100 points and was ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> amongst the 35 speakers of councils assessed nationally and 8<sup>th</sup> among the 11 speakers assessed from the western region. Hon. Zikampereza registered a decline in her performance compared to the FY 2016/17 assessment where she had scored 52 out of 100 points. Details are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Speaker of Council's Performance on Key Parameters Relative to National and Regional Average Performances



Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

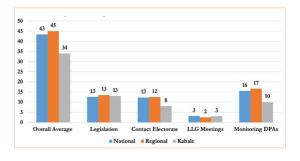
The decline in Hon. Zikampereza's performance can be explained by low scores under maintaining close contact with electorates (9 out of 20 points), participation in the lower local government council meetings (4 out of 10 points) and monitoring services in her electoral area (14 out 45 points). These scores are attributed to the fact that the Speaker had not attended at least 4 council meetings at the sub county. In addition, he also did not have any evidence of having monitored at least half of the service delivery points in his constituency. Further details of Speaker's performance are presented in Table 3.

## 2.4 Performance of Kabale District Councillors

A total of 28 councillors (16 male and 12 female) were covered by the assessment. This assessment was based on the four parameters of; i) legislative roles, ii) contact with electorate, iii) participation in the lower local government, and iv) monitoring service delivery. Overall, the councillors scored an average 34 out of 100 points, an improvement from 30 points scored in the FY 2016/17. Hon. Johnson Baguma of Buhara Sub-county emerged as the best rated councillor with 67 out of 100 points. On the other hand, Hon. Bridget Asiinga Tumwesigye was the best rated female councillor with a score of 47 points. Figure 4 shows the details.

These results also show that the average performance of Councillors in Kabale District was 9 points and 11 points below the national and regional average performance. Their average performance in contact with the electorate and monitoring service delivery in their respective

Figure 4: Performance of Kabale District Councillors on Key Parameters Relative to National and Regional Average Performances



Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

electoral areas was also below the national and regional averages as shown in Figure 4. This was mainly due to poor recording keeping practices among the councillors. Further details of these findings are presented in Table 4.

# 3.0 Critical Factors Affecting Performance

- Limited number of motions and use of special skills in council: With regard to legislation, 22 out 28 councillors were not able to move any motions in council. In addition, there was no record, all the councillors were not able to use their special skills acquired from elsewhere to assist council in making informed decisions.
- Failure to actively participate in Council Meetings: The results show that 15 out of 28 councillors did not debate at least 4 times in council in the FY 2018/19. It's therefore not enough to attend council. All members of council should continuously contribute to debates on the floor of the house.
- Failure to monitor the delivery of public services: The average score for councillors' monitoring was 10 out of 45 points. This shows that there was very limited monitoring and lack of documentation of monitoring activities. Although some the elected leaders in the district made attempts to monitor service delivery majority of them failed to compile monitoring reports.
- Large and multiple electoral areas for some leaders: Some councillors especially women, youth and PWDs reported difficulty in monitoring and touching base with their electorates because of the exceptionally huge size of their constituencies and the fact that they represent more than one sub county. It was reported that there are some women who represent more than two constituencies in council and thus find it difficult to service them without adequate facilitation.
- Limited participation in the LLGs council meetings: This was partly due to lack of facilitation and high community expectations based on the unrealistic promises made during campaigns.

- Limited follow up on service delivery concerns after monitoring: Whereas it councillors did monitoring, few took the step of following up to ensure that the issues they identified were addressed.
- Conflicting schedules of council meetings. It was noted that schedule of council meetings at the district conflicts with the schedules of council meetings at the sub county and municipal levels. As such only 14 councillors out of 28 attended and participated in Council Meetings at lower local government level.
- Failure by urban councils to invite district councillors to their council meetings.
   There were reports from members of council that urban councils in this district seldom invite the district councillors to attend their council meetings which also affected their scores.

### 4.0 Recommendations

- There is need for Kabale District Council to introduce a mandatory requirement for councillors to produce individual written monitoring reports and present them to secretaries and various committees of council.
- The speaker of council should adhere to the standard rules of procedure where there is a limitation on the times members speak on a matter so that all members of council can be given a chance to contribute in the deliberations in council.
- The Council should invest in further building the capacity of councillors in legislation and monitoring.
- There is need to provide additional facilitation to members of council that have large constituencies to cover especially women representing two sub-counties, PWDs, Youth, elderly and workers.
- There is need to harmonise council schedules for the district and sub counties to enable all councillors to attend council meetings in the lower local governments.

ery	lstoT du?	30	16	17
eliv	ENB	4	0	2
Se D	FAL	4	0	_
ervic	Agriculture	4	0	7
g Sc	Roads	4	2	7
orin	Water	4	4	7
Monitoring Service Delivery	Health	2	2	က
Σ	Education	2	2	3
5	Sub Total	20	6	14
Planning and Budgeting	Local Revenue	1	0	2
ninr	District Budget	4	4	4
Plar Bu	noissiM	2	2	2
	Plans, Vision and	10	10	10
	Sub Total	25	15	15
lity	Principles of Accountability	3	0	0
tabi	OSO to tnemevlovnl	7	0	7
Accountability	Administrative Accountability	8	4	2
Ac	Political Accountability	ω	2	2
	Fiscal Accountability	4	4	က
	Sub Total	22	15	16
	Capacity Building	က	0	7
	Petitions	7	0	-
	Legislative Resources	4	4	က
_	Public Hearings	7	0	-
slation	səvitsitinl	-	0	-
Legis	Conflict Resolution	က	3	2
ĭ	Ordinances	ر س	2	2
	Motions passed by the Council			
	lionuoO to seettimmoO	က	2	7
	Aembership to ULGA	7	2	_
	Rules of Procedure	7	7	7
	2018/19	100	22	62
ance	2016/17	100	36	21
Jr. II	2.70.00	<u> </u>		
Performance	District	Max Score	Kabale	Average

Table 2: Performance of Kabale District Chairperson FY 2018/19

	Sub Total	45	32	29
Monitoring Service Delivery	Environment	5 4	3	3
Deli	FAL	2	2	7
vice	Water Sources	7	7	4
Ser	Roads	7	7	2
ing	Schools	7	က	2
nitoı	Health	7	9	2
Mo	Agriculture	7	9	2
of	Sub Total	10	6	6
Initiation of Projects	NGOs	2	2	2
itiation ( Projects	Communal Projects	2	-	_
ī L	Projects Initiated	3	က	က
ct ate	Sub Total	10	7	∞
Contact with Electorate	Issues by electorate	2	2	4
Cc	Meetings Electorate	2	2	4
J.	Sub Total	15	ဝ	6
gislativ Role	Bills by Executive	2	3	7
Legislative Role	Motions Executive	8	4	2
<u> </u>	Council	2	7	7
	Sub Total	20	15	16
Political Leadership	Central Gov't	4	4	က
ader	Commissions/Boards	2	2	7
l Le	Oversight Civil Servants	4	2	က
itica	State of Affairs	2	2	2
Poli	Monitoring Admin	2	4	4
	DEC	3	_	2
for nce	2018/19	100	72	72
Perfor	2016/17	100	29	62
	<u>T</u> erms		7	
	Political Party		NRM	
ers	District		Kabale	
Identifiers	Gender		Σ	
Ide	Язте		Patrick Keihwa	Average Score

KABALE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL SCORECARD ASSESSMENT FY 2018/19

Table 3: Speaker of Council, Kabale District FY 2018/19

_	Sub Total	45	14	24
iver	Environment	5	4	က
Del		2	0	1
vice	Roads	7	-	4
) Ser	Water	7	0	4
orinç	Agriculture	7	5	ဗ
Monitoring Service Delivery	Education	7	4	4
Σ	Health	7	0	2
rrg	Participation in LLG	9	4	4
ct ate	lstoT du2	20	6	16
Contact Electorate	Coordinating Centre	ဝ	6	8
S	Meetings Electorate	Ξ	0	8
	Sub Total	22	16	17
Presiding over Council	Special Skills	2	0	0
ı Co	Record of Motions	က	3	2
) ove	Records Book	7	2	7
ding	Business Committee	က	2	2
resi	Rules of Procedure	တ	7	2
	Chairing Council	က	2	က
nce	% Change		-17	18
Performance	2018/19	100	43	62
Per	2016/17	9	52	57
	Terms Served		2	2
	Gender		ш	
	District		Kabale	
fiers	Constituency		NRM Butanda Kabale	
Identifiers	Political Party		NBM	
	Явте	Maximum Scores	Loy Zikampereza	Average

Table 4: Performance of Kabale District Councillors FY 2018/19

	Sub Total	45	27	24	24	18	25	14
Monitoring Service Delivery	ENB	5	4	4	4	_	0	_
ser,	FAL	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
og S iver	Roads	7	7	2	0	_	2	2
toring Se Delivery	Water	7	-	2	2	2	2	2
oniț L	Agriculture	7	-	2	5	_	2	-
Ĕ	Education	7	7	2	2	2	2	-
	Health	7	7	0	2	2	2	-
LLG	meetings	9	စ	4	9	0	œ	9
	Sub county							
Contact Electorate	Sub Total	20	13	14	6	17	2	15
Son	Office	0	2	9	6	9	7	6
O	Meeting Electorate	Ξ	ω	ω	0	1	က	9
Ę	lstoT du&	25	7	7	14	16	6	6
Legislation	Special Skills	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
gisl	Motion	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Le	Committee	œ	8	ω	8	8	8	8
	Plenary	œ	8	ω	-	8	-	-
nce	% Change		34			219	4	
Performance	2018/2019	100	<b>29</b>	63	23	51	47	44
Per	21/9102	100	20			16	45	
	Terms Served		7	0	4	-	-	-
	Gender		Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	щ	Щ
Identifiers	Constituency		Buhara S/C	Butanda S/C	NRM   Central Div	NRM   Youth	NRM Kyanamira	NRM   Kitumba S/C
Ident	Political		NBM	NBM	NBM	NBM	NBM	NBM
	Иате	Maximum Scores	Johnson Baguma	Eric Kigunzu Tumwesigye	Ali Karama	George Saturday	Bridget Asiinga Tumwesigye	Christine Turyakira

Sub Total  Compared to the control of the control of the county  Compared to t
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\*Councillors Assessed Using Secondary Data

#### REFERENCES

**About ACODE:** The Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) is an independent public policy research and advocacy Think Tank based in Uganda, working in the East and Southern Africa sub-regions on a wide range of public policy issues. Our core business is policy research and analysis, outreach and capacity building. Since it's founding 19 years ago, ACODE has emerged as one of the leading regional public policy think tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa. For the last 8 consecutive years, ACODE has been recognized among the Top-100 Think Tanks worldwide by the University of Pennsylvania's annual Global-Go-To Think Tank Index Reports.

**About LGCSCI:** The Local Government Councils Scorecard Initiative (LGCSCI) is a policy research and capacity building initiative implemented by ACODE and ULGA. The initiative is a strategic social accountability initiative that enables citizens to demand excellence of their local governments and enables local governments to respond effectively and efficiently to those demands with the aim of improving service delivery.

### **ABOUT THE AUTHORS**

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