



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 8th Scorecard report titled, “The Local Government Councils Scorecard FY 2018/19. The Next Big Steps: Consolidating Gains of Decentralisation and Repositioning the Local Government Sector.” The brief provides key highlights of the performance of elected leaders and Council of Mpigi District Local Government during financial year 2018/19.

1.1 Brief about Mpigi District

Mpigi District is located in the central region of Uganda approximately 35 Kilometers from Kampala by road. The District is one of the oldest districts under the decentralized system¹ created in 1980².

Following the elevation of Wakiso³, Gomba and Butambala⁴ counties to district status, Mpigi District is now a one-county district⁵. The district is bordered by Wakiso District to the north and east, Kalangala District to the south, Kalungu district to the southwest, Butambala District to the west and Mityana District to the northwest. The district is largely rural, with majority of people engaging in agriculture. Sand and stone mining are done in Kammengo, Kituntu and Nkozi Sub Counties. The district has a total population of 286,600 persons (UBOS 2020)⁶ with an annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent which is considerably high. The largest segment of the population is below 18 years of age (144,871 people). The district currently has six (6) sub counties⁷ and one town council⁸, with the district headquarters located in Mpigi Town.

³ Wakiso gained district status in November 2000.

⁴ Gomba and Butambala were elevated to district status by parliament in 2010. Available at <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/12/717188>

⁵ Mawokota remained as the only county in the district.

⁶ UBOS (2019). District Projected Population by Single Age and Sex (2015-2025). Link: [https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/04_2019District_Projectted_population_single_age_and_sex_\(2015-2025\).xlsx](https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/04_2019District_Projectted_population_single_age_and_sex_(2015-2025).xlsx). Accessed on 13/03/2020.

⁷ Sub Counties include; Buwama, Kammengo, Kiringente, Kituntu and Mduuma

⁸ Mpigi Town Council

¹ This was under the then Resistance Councils Statute No. 15 of 1993; which was later replaced by the Local Government Act of 1997.

² At Independence in 1962, Mpigi was part of Buganda Kingdom. Following the abolition of kingdoms in 1967, Buganda was divided into 4 districts: East Mengo, West Mengo, Mubende and Masaka. Under the 1974 provincial Administration, West Mengo became Mengo District, which in 1980 became Mpigi District. In the 1970s, Mpigi District comprised the Buganda Kingdom counties of Kyaddondo, Busiro, Mawokota, Butambala and Gomba.

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 and 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 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 November and December 2019. A total of 22 elected leaders (20 District Councillors, Chairperson and Speaker of Council) and Council were assessed.

2.0 Results of the Assessment

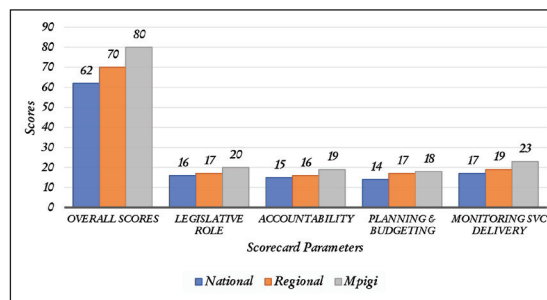
This section highlights the performance of Council, Chairperson, Speaker of Council and Councillors of Mpigi District Local Government during the FY 2018/19.

2.1 District Council

Mpigi District Council has a total of 22 members including the Chairperson and Speaker of Council. The council scored 80 out of 100 point, an improvement by 7 points obtained in the previous assessment. This was higher than the average scores at the regional and national levels at 70 and 62 points respectively. With this performance, the District Council emerged 3rd out of the 35 district councils assessed in the

FY 2018/19. Council performed exceptionally under the parameter of planning and budgeting where it scored 18 out of the 20 possible points. This was a great performance in comparison to the regional and national average scores at 17 and 14 points respectively. Council's worst performance was registered under the parameter of monitoring service delivery with 23 out of 30 points. However, this performance was still better than the regional and national average scores at 19 and 17 points respectively. Generally, Mpigi District Council performed well across all the parameters but would have performed much better if all monitoring reports from the various departments had been readily availed. Figure 1 shows a summary of the performance of Mpigi District Council.

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



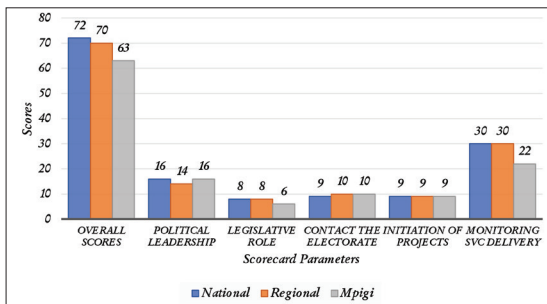
Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

2.2 District Chairperson

During the FY 2018/19, the District Chairperson was Hon. Peter Claver Mutuluza who subscribes to the ruling NRM party. He was serving his first term in office. The Chairperson scored 63 out of 100 points, a decline by 12 points attained in the FY 2016/17 assessment. However, this performance was below the regional and national averages scores which were at 70 and 72 respectively. The Chairperson's best performed parameters were in contact with electorate where he garnered the maximum points (10 out of 10 points) and initiation of projects where he scored 9 out of 10 points. Chairman Mutuluza also performed well under the parameter of political leadership where he attained 16 out of a 20 possible points. This was similar to the national average score and higher than the 14 point average at the regional level. However, the Chairperson's performance on legislation where he scored 6 out of 15 points was below the average score at the national and regional levels which were at 8 points. This was attributed to the fact that he failed to have the DEC presenting bills to council for debate

and ratification. Figure 2 and Table 2 present the Chairperson's performance.

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

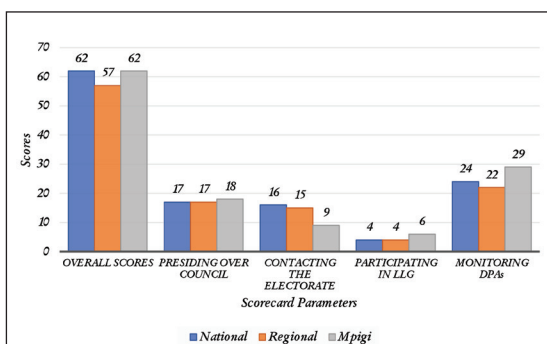


Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

2.3 District Speaker of Council

The Speaker of the District Council, Hon. Ssejumba Richard, serving his first time in office subscribes to the NRM party. He scored 62 out of 100 points, an improvement by 17 points from the previous assessment. The Speaker's best performed parameter was in presiding and preservation of order in council where he garnered 18 out of 25 a point higher than both the regional and national levels at 17 points. However, the Speaker's worst performance was registered under the parameter of contact with the electorate where he obtained 9 out of 20 points lower than national and regional scores which were at 16 and 15 points respectively. This poor performance arose after the Speaker failed to adduce evidence for having attended at least four council meetings in his constituency. Figure 3 and Table 2 present a summary of the Speaker's performance.

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

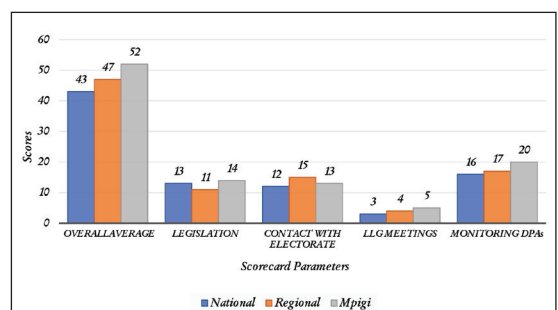


Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

2.4 District Councillors

During the FY 2018/19, a total of 20 councillors were assessed (4 were assessed using secondary data). Overall, the Councillors obtained an average score of 52 out of 100 points. This performance was slightly higher than the national and regional average scores at 43 and 47 points respectively. The best performed parameter was contact with electorate with an average score of 13 out of 20 points. This score was higher than the national averages (12) and slightly lower than the regional averages that were at 15 points. However, the councillors registered their worst performance in monitoring service delivery where they attained an average score of 20 out of 45 points. Whereas some councillors made an effort to monitor, they had no substantive evidence for undertaking monitoring as well as follow up actions to ensure positive changes. At individual level, Hon. Harriet Namuyomba Matovu (Buwama Sub County) emerged as the best councillor garnering 81 out of 100 points. On the other hand, Hon. Joseph Kasule Mugatte (Kammengo Sub County) was the best male councillor in Mpigi District Council scoring 70 out of 100 points during the FY 2018/19. Figure 4 provides a summary of the performance of the district councillors.

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



Source: Local Government Councils Scorecard Assessment FY 2018/19

3.0 Critical Factors Affecting Performance

3.1 Key Factors Enabling Good Performance

- Functionality of the Committees of the District Council:** The District Executive Committee convened 14 meetings in the FY under review. Almost all the standing committees were also able to convene all

the required (6) meetings. In addition, the business committee too was able to convene the required minimum (6) meetings. All these enabled the District Council to run its business smoothly.

- **Council meetings were conducted on schedule:** Council not only managed to convene 6 out of 6 meetings as per the requirement, but it was also able to do so on schedule.
- **Good working relationship between the two arms of the district:** There were collaborative efforts between the technical officers and the committees of council with some committee members being transported by the technical officials during their monitoring activities.
- **Conducting joint monitoring of the National Programme Priority Areas:** The technical and political leaders worked together to conduct joint monitoring on a quarterly basis on top of monitoring conducted by the technical officers.

3.2 Key Factors Affecting Performance

- **Conflicting schedules of council meetings:** Failure by many councillors to attend sub county meetings was blamed on the failure by the LLGs to invite the district councillors as well as conflicting schedules with meetings at both council levels.
- **Failure to monitor the delivery of public services:** This was not adequately undertaken by the councillors as they lacked adequate resources to do so. This complaint was majorly raised by councillors that represented special interest groups such as the representatives of the women, youth, PWDs, older persons among others as their constituencies were generally bigger.
- **Poor documentation and lack of monitoring reports:** Several councillors did not prepare the required reports for the various activities undertaken for instance monitoring NPPAs. Majority communicated their findings verbally to the various technical staff; and yet it was important that their findings were recorded and discussed in council through the various committees for positive changes.
- **Generic (non-specific) minute taking during sector committee meetings:**

Sectoral committee minutes did not attribute debates to particular councillors.

- In some Lower Local Governments, the names of District Councillors were not included on the attendance sheets yet in the minutes they were captured giving closing remarks. For example, Council minutes of Kammengo Sub County. In some LLGs, they were present but not given a chance to speak in the Council; a case in point was Mpigi Town Council.

4.0

Recommendations

- The Council should prioritise appropriation of money in the district budget to facilitate standing committees of council to perform their monitoring function.
- Capacity building on writing Council and Committee minutes. The DLG needs to invest in building capacity of all those who write Committee and Council minutes to ensure that they capture all deliberations as given by the Councillors including their names.
- There is need for LLG speakers and SAS to formally invite the District Councillors for LLG Council meetings.
- Develop innovative avenues to enable councillors to execute their monitoring mandate to ensure effective service delivery.
- Capacity building on roles - the DLG should invest in the education of leaders to appreciate their mandate and execute it diligently.
- Encourage Lower Local Governments to invite District Councillors for LLG Council meetings and also give them a platform to give their communication in the council meeting.
- Schedule of meetings - the office of the Speaker of council should liaise with the various Sub-county heads to develop a schedule of council meetings to avoid conflicting schedules.
- It would be a great practice if all joint monitoring reports were shared with the Clerk to Council after the monitoring exercise for easy access.

Table 1: Performance of Mpigi District Council FY 2018/19

Performance			Legislation										Accountability			Planning and Budgeting			Monitoring Service Delivery												
District	2018/19		Rules of Procedure	Membership to ULGA	Committees of Council	Motions Passed by the Council	Ordinances	Conflict Resolution Initiatives	Public Hearings	Legislative Resources	Petitions	Capacity Building	Sub Total	Fiscal Accountability	Political Accountability	Administrative Accountability	Involvement of CSO	Principles of Accountability	Sub Total	Plans, Vision And Mission	District Budget	Local Revenue	Sub Total	Education	Health	Water	Roads	Agriculture	FAL	ENR	Sub Total
	2016/17	100	100	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	25	4	8	8	2	3	25	5	4	11	20	5	5	4	4	4	4	30
	Mpigi	73	80	2	0	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	20	3	6	7	2	1	19	5	4	9	18	5	5	4	4	4	0	1
Average	51	62	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	16	3	5	5	2	0	15	5	4	5	14	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	17

Table 2: Performance of the Mpigi District Chairperson FY 2018/19

Identifiers				Perfor mance	Political Leadership							Legislative Role			Contact with Electorate		Initiation of Projects				Monitoring Service Delivery											
Name	Gender	District	Political Party	Terms	2016/17	2018/19	DEC	Monitoring Admin	State Of Affairs	Oversight Civil Servants	Commissions/Boards	Central Gov't	Sub Total	Council	Motions Executive	Bills By Executive	Sub Total	Meetings Electorate	Issues By Electorate	Sub Total	Projects Initiated	Communal Projects	Ngos	Sub Total	Agriculture	Health	Schools	Roads	Water Sources	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
					100	100	3	5	2	4	1	4	16	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	3	2	5	10	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	45
	Peter Claver Mutuluza	M	Mpigi	NRM	1	75	63	2	4	1	4	1	4	2	4	0	6	5	5	10	3	1	5	9	2	6	6	6	2	0	0	22
	Average Score				62	72	2	4	2	3	2	3	16	2	5	2	9	4	4	8	3	1	5	9	5	5	5	5	4	2	3	29

Table 3: Speaker of Council 's Performance, Mpigi District FY 2018/19

Identifiers					Performance		Presiding over Council							Contact Electorate		LLG	Monitoring Service Delivery										
Name	Political Party	Constituency	District	Gender	Terms Served	2016/17	2018/19	% Change	Chairing Council	Rules of Procedure	Business Committee	Records Book	Record of Motions	Special Skills	Sub Total	Meetings Electorate	Coordinating Centre	Sub Total	Participation In LLG	Health	Education	Agriculture+	Water	Roads	FAL	Environment	Sub Total
						100	100		3	9	3	2	3	5	25	11	9	20		10	7	7	7	7	7	5	5
Maximum Scores						45	62	38	2	9	2	2	3	0	18	0	9	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	29
Richard Ssejjemba	NRM	Nkozi	Mpigi	M	1	57	62	18	3	7	2	2	2	0	17	8	8	16	4	5	4	3	4	4	1	3	24
Average					2																						

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

Identifiers				Performance			Legislation				Contact Electorate		LLG	Monitoring Service Delivery										
Name	Political	Constituency	Gender	Terms Served	2016/17	2018/2019	% Change	Plenary	Committee	Motion	Special Skill	Sub Total	Meeting Electorate	Office	Sub Total	Sub County Meetings	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL	ENR	Sub Total
					100	100		8	8	5	4	25	11	9	20	10	7	7	7	7	5	5	4	4
Maximum Scores																								
Harriet Namuyomba Matovu	NRM	Buwama	F	1	54	81	50	8	8	5	1	22	10	6	16	10	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	33
Juliet Jemba Wamala	NRM	Muduuma/Kiringente	F	3	79	80	1	8	8	5	0	21	11	9	20	10	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	29
Phiona Nabadda	NRM	Nkozi	F	2		76		8	8	5	0	21	10	9	19	10	5	5	5	5	5	0	1	26
Joseph Kasule Mugatte	NRM	Kammengo	M	1	29	70	141	3	8	5	0	16	8	9	17	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	27

Identifiers				Performance		Legislation				Contact Electorate		LLG	Monitoring Service Delivery											
Name	Political	Constituency	Gender	Terms Served	2016/17	2018/2019	% Change	Plenary	Committee	Motion	Special Skill	Sub Total	Meeting Electorate	Office	Sub Total	Sub County Meetings	Health	Education	Agriculture	Water	Roads	FAL	ENR	Sub Total
					100	100		8	8	5	4	25	11	9	20	10	7	7	7	7	5	5	45	
Maximum Scores																								
Faisal Mpanga	NRM	Muduuma	M	1	52	67	29	8	8	5	1	22	11	6	17	4	5	5	0	5	5	0	4	24
Joseph Sempijja	NRM	Buwama	M	1	73	64	-12	8	8	5	1	22	10	9	19	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	19
Fatinah Namuli	NRM	Mpigi T/C	F	1	24	59	146	8	8	5	0	21	7	9	16	4	4	0	5	0	1	4	4	18
Godfrey Nalima	IND	Kituntu	M	2	38	57	50	8	8	0	1	17	10	2	12	4	5	5	0	5	5	0	4	24
Christine Nakajjugo	IND	Kammengo	F	1	51	55	8	1	1	2	1	5	8	9	17	10	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	23
Betty Kinene	NRM	PWD	F	5	69	55	-20	1	8	0	0	9	10	9	19	4	5	0	7	5	5	0	1	23
Prossy Namwala Lukwago	NRM	Kituntu	F	1	24	53	121	1	8	2	0	11	7	6	13	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	25
Edith Namubiru Ssempala	NRM	Older Persons	F	1	41	53	29	1	8	0	0	9	6	9	15	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	25
Benedicto Ssozi*	NRM	Mpigi TC	M	1	36	49	36	8	8	5	0	21	3	9	12	6	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
Fred Ssekayi Makumbi	NRM	Youth	M	1	44	47	7	8	8	0	0	16	11	2	13	4	5	5	1	1	1	0	1	14
Haruna Mukibi Nasser	NRM	Older Persons	M	1	32	40	25	1	8	0	0	9	3	9	12	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	4	19
Cyrus Sempijja Baker*	IND	PWD	M	1	45	38	-16	8	8	5	0	21	3	2	5	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	1	12
Godfrey Ssematimba Kasasa	IND	Kiringente	M	1	33	37	12	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	12	4	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	20
Sylvia Nakayiza	NRM	Youth	F	1	36	34	-6	1	1	2	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	1	5	5	5	0	0	21
Patrick Katende*	NRM	Workers	M	1		28		1	8	2	0	11	3	2	5	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Jackline Namuddu*	NRM	Workers	F	1		21		1	8	0	0	9	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Average					45	52	35	5	7	3	0	14	7	6	13	5	5	4	3	3	4	1	2	20

*Councillors Assessed Using Secondary Data

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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 its 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

Rebecca Nalwoga-Mukwaya is a Research Assistant at the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) - one of the leading public policy research think tanks in Eastern and Southern Africa Sub-regions. Rebecca has been a researcher under ACODE's Local Government Council Scorecard Initiative since 2016. Rebecca has contributed to ACODE's research work.

Daniel Samuel Luba is a Social Scientist, Sociologist and Monitoring and Evaluation professional with over 10 years' experience and training in organizational management, development facilitation, research, capacity building, leadership, working with the Local Government and monitoring and evaluation. Daniel is a graduate with a Master of Arts degree in Sociology and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Social Sciences of Makerere University (Hons) and a Certificate in Development for Development Practitioners of Centre for Development Studies, University of South Africa (UNISA). He is passionate about community development that embraces community participation, democracy, good governance, empowerment, self-reliance, human dignity and sustainability.

Christopher Musisi is the Executive Director for Nakaseke Community Child Care. He is a graduate of Community Leadership and Development (UCU) and Church Administration (Greater Grace Bible College and Seminary Maryland USA) and has undergone training in Community-led Care and Support for HIV and AIDS related OVC at Christian Aids Bureau for Southern Africa at Hugenote South Africa. He has expertise in the fields of research, OVC programming, Advocacy and gender mainstreaming.

ADVOCATES COALITION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
Plot 96, Kanjokya Street, Kamwokya. P. O. Box 29836, Kampala. Tel: +256 312 812150
Email: acode@acode-u.org; library@acode-u.org. Website: www.acode-u.org

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