



**The Republic of Uganda**

**Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development**

**THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

# **STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

## **2012/13**

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## FOREWORD

Quality Statistical information is required in the Social Development Sector for the Ministry to be able to measure and define development concerns and outcomes, identify development issues, inform policy design and debate, facilitate planning and decision making, monitor and evaluate the impact of development interventions of the social development sector.

The formulation and printing of the Statistical abstract (2012/13) is a follow up of the same series that was started in 2010 as part of the Ministries effort to support data user needs. The Ministry endeavours to provide reliable and timely statistical data for evidence-based planning among the stake holders on annual basis.

The abstract present's information derived from administrative records at the national and LGs. It covers information on sector interventions in areas of social protection for the vulnerable groups, Community mobilization and empowerment, Functional Adult Literacy (FAL), National Libraries of Uganda, issues on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC), information on Gender Based Violence (GBV), labour productivity, women empowerment and employment services, information on childrens institutions, and SAGE. To facilitate easy understanding of the abstract, the information is presented in form of tables, graphs and charts with explanatory texts therein. Detailed tables are in the appendices at the back of the book.

Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development wishes to extend her gratitude to all individuals, and Institutions for availing data for this statistical publication. Special thanks to all participating stake holders especially UBOS for their continued contribution in strengthening the capacity of the statistical unit in the Ministry and building a reliable statistical system. UBOS surveys have equally been very useful in the production of this abstract.

It's our sincere wish that this publication meets the demands of all the stakeholders and that it will be relevant to their work. The Ministry appreciates all comments that are aimed at upholding the quality of this publication and continued improvement in subsequent versions.



Pius Bigirimana  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Sector Statistics Abstract is a publication of the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. It provides a statistical summary of the information on the sector interventions which include; Community mobilization and empowerment, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, social protection for vulnerable groups, labour productivity and employment, social development sector programmes and projects in the districts.

Some of the figures in this edition may vary a little from that in the first edition due to the updates which are undertaken regularly. This publication is the second in the series and will hopefully be produced annually under the auspices of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD).

This publication is presented in form of graphs, tables and charts accompanied with some short explanations where necessary. Some details are included in the appendices at the back of the book.

### **Chapter One**

#### **Social Development Sector**

- Briefly states the Sector, Vision, Mission, mandate and Objective of the Social Development Sector

### **Chapter Two**

#### **Community Development Activities**

- This Chapter presents information and activities on the Community Development Function such as Functional Adult Literacy.
- This chapter also gives information on some cultural activities such as visitations by tourists and the number registered since 2004 to 2011 and also statistics on mapping Culture and creative Industries in Uganda

## **Chapter Three**

### **Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational safety and Health activities**

#### **Occupational Safety and health**

- Presents information on OSH and how the Ministry ensures safe and healthy working conditions for workers in the country by enforcing standards and providing workplace safety training.
- This chapter also gives information on number of youths, their level of education and the economic activities they involved in 2012
- This chapter gives an over view on Employment Services and gives the number of registered job seekers in the age brackets 21 to 30, and also from 31 to 40. It also tries to give a reflection on the trend of emigration from 2002 to 2010
- It also gives some information on internal employment opportunities that are coordinated by MGLSD

#### **It also gives information on:**

- Registered workplaces by the type of activity
- Inspections carried out by both departments of Labour, Employment and Productivity and OSH

#### **Chapter Four presents' statistics on:**

- Social protection
- SAGE beneficiaries by district
- Actual SAGE Beneficiaries by June 2012
- Households benefitting from SAGE funds
- Orphans and Disabled persons benefitting from SAGE

## **Chapter Five**

- Presents high lights on some Gender Based Violence and child related offences.

## **Chapter Six**

- This presents statistics on Children institutions, rehabilitation centers and their Management
- Gives an overview of the number of children registered in Children's remand homes and reception centers for babies.

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## **Chapter Seven**

- Presents some information on Women Empowerment, Employment of the women, authority of Women on resources, decision making and some responses and opinions on wife beating

## **Chapter Eight**

- Gives some brief information about staffing Analysis under the department of Finance, planning and Administration
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## SUMMARY STATISTICS

Below is a summary of the most frequently used statistics in the Social Development Sector. They are general and on the different broad categories of vulnerable groups.

### 1. General

- **Distribution of population by Age group and Residence (%)**

	2012/13		
Age group	Rural	Urban	Uganda
0-14	52.8	45.5	51.2
15-64	43.7	52.3	45.5
65+	3.5	2.2	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Dependency ratio*</b>			<b>119</b>

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

- **Labour and Employment**

- ⇒ Uganda's unemployment rate  $\approx$  (5.2%)
- ⇒ Labour Force (12.4 million)
- ⇒ Labour Force annual growth rate (4.7%)
- ⇒ Labour Force Participation rate (70.6 %)
- ⇒ Working persons employed in Agriculture (73%)
- ⇒ Working population in manufacturing (5%)

### Poverty levels

- The national poverty level stands at 24.7% translating into 7.5 million people living in poverty.
- Income based on the new survey of 2012/13 declines in rural areas but increases in urban areas. The Northern and Eastern regions experienced an increase in poverty.
- The percentage of Ugandans living in absolute poverty increased by 0.36 million persons in urban areas
- The majority of the poor people are in Northern Uganda with the poverty head count remaining higher than the National average.

### Number of Poor persons in Millions 2005-2013

F/Ys	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13
Rural	7.9	7.1	6.7
Urban	0.6	0.42	0.8
Central	1.3	0.9	0.5
Eastern	2.5	2.2	2.8
Northern	3.5	2.8	3.5
Western	1.4	1.6	0.7
Uganda	8.4	7.5	7.5

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

## 2. Vulnerable groups

- **Distribution of child population by selected broad Age-groups and Sex (Millions)**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
Children < 5yrs	19.5	18.5	19.0
Children 5-9	18.1	16.9	17.5
Children 10-14	15.9	14.6	15.2
Children 15-18	10.4	9.	10.1

Source: UDHS 2011 and UNHS 2012/13

- ⇒ 11% the children below 11yrs are orphans
- ⇒ Northern and Karamoja regions have the highest number of orphaned Children (16%) respectively and Kampala has the least number (9%).
- ⇒ 26% of the children are child labourers

- **Distribution of youth and adolescent population by Sex (Totals in Millions)**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Totals
Adolescents 10-19	13.2	12.2	12.7
20-24	6.2	7.7	7.0
25-29	6.5	7.5	7.0
30-34	5.0	5.1	5.1

Source: UDHS 2011

## Distribution of Youth according to sex, residence and Employment

Category	Sex		Urban	Rural	Totals
	Male	Female			
Youths (18-30) '000's	2913	3382	1364	4941	6296
Youths in Labour Force	2173	2272	926	3518	4444
% of Youths with an area of specialization	3.8	4.1	7.9	2.9	4.0
Youth Unemployment rate (%)	4.0	6.4	12.3	3.4	5.2
Youths in informal employment (%)	94.7	95.3	92.1	97.2	95.0
Time related under Employed Youths (%)	12.7	12.8	7.0	14.1	12.8
Median wages of Youths (in 000's per month)	189	140	240	135	163
Jobless Youths (%)	10.4	24.3	21.2	16.9	17.8
Youths in Primary Sector (%)	57.4	64.2	12.8	72.3	31.3
Youths in the Production Sector (%)	11.9	3.9	15.6	6.1	7.9
Youths in the Service Sector (%)	30.7	31.8	71.6	21.6	60.8

**Source: UDHS 2011/12 Youth labour Market Indicators**  
**Youth**

**Total (6.3 million)**

- ⇒ 20.1% of the total population at National Level
- ⇒ Male (51%)
- ⇒ Female (49%)
- ⇒ Overall Youth Labour participation rate for the youth was 71% among the males and 75% among the females
- ⇒ 15% of the youths (18-30) were engaged exclusively in schooling while 60% were engaged exclusively in employment
- ⇒ Youth Annual Labour force growth rate ≈ (7%)
- ⇒ National Youth unemployment rate ≈ (5%)
- ⇒ Youth unemployment rate in Kampala alone is 15 % (Thrice the national rate above)

### Widowed women aged 15 yrs and above (%)

Characteristics	2009/2010	2012/13
Total population of widows	873,992	940,244
Percent of total female population	11.0	10.1
Percent leaving in urban areas	11.8	20.3
Percent engaged in subsistence farming	*	55.1
Percent heading households	80.1	82.2
Percent economically active	*	67.4
Percent never been to school	57.5	56.8
Percent illiterate	70.0	71.7

\*Statistics not availed

▪ **Selected characteristics of older persons (aged 60+) by sex (%)**

Characteristic	FY 2012/13		
	Male	Female	Uganda
<b>Total population of Older Persons</b>	750,110	830,150	1,580,261
Total population (%)	4.6	4.8	4.7
Living in urban areas (%)	14.5	16.7	15.8
Percent who are employed in the agriculture sector	73.6	64	68.6
Percent who are economically active	77.7	62.9	69.9
Percent who head households	93.2	57.9	74.6
Percent who have never been to school	26.2	67.9	48.1
Percent who are illiterate	36.8	79.1	59
Percent who are widows	9.3	58.4	35.1

**Source: UNHS 2012/13**

## Distribution of persons with Disabilities aged 5-60+ years by degree of difficulty to the functional area

Disability type/functional area and age	Can't do at all (%)	A lot of difficulty (%)	Some difficulty (%)	No difficulty (%)	Don't know / missing	Total	People with at least some form of disability	No. of individuals
Difficulty in Seeing	0.1	1.6	7.7	90.5	0.1	100	9.4	35,226
Difficulty in Hearing	0.1	0.8	4.5	94.5	0.1	100	5.4	35,226
Mobility problems	0.1	1.7	5.4	92.6	0.1	100	7.2	35,226
Remembering / concentrating	0.1	1.3	4.8	93.6	0.1	100	6.2	35,226
Self-care	0.3	0.4	1.6	97.6	0.1	100	2.3	35,226
Communication	0.1	0.3	1.0	98.4	0.1	100	1.5	35,226
<b>Difficulty in at least one functional area</b>								
5-9	1.0	1.8	8.7	88.3	0.2	100	11.5	7602
10-14	0.4	2.4	9.5	87.6	0.1	100	12.3	6616
15-19	0.4	2.2	9.7	87.6	0.1	100	12.3	4394
20-29	0.3	2.1	10.4	87.1	0.1	100	12.8	6059
30-39	0.1	3.2	15.2	81.4	0.0	100	18.5	4265
40-49	0.5	6.0	24.9	68.6	0.0	100	31.4	2672
50-59	0.6	11.6	36.6	51.2	0.0	100	48.8	1703
60+	3.4	24.8	38.6	33.0	0.2	100	66.8	1914
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>35,226</b>

Source: UDHS 2011

⇒ 19.2% of the population has a disability

## Learner Enrollment

- The Ministry of Gender Labour Social Development received data from 80 districts in 2010 that implemented the FAL project. But in 2011, only sixty one (61) was able to submit data, giving 23.75% drop in the participation of the districts. There were 7074 classes in 2010 which decreased to 6820 classes in 2011; giving decrease of 3.6% from 2010 to 2011. Number of learners fell by 8,329, implying that there was a drop of 5.9% in the overall enrollment from 2010 to 2011. Number of instructors also fell by 220, showing a drop of 2.38%. 52% of the instructors are women and 48% are men, while amongst the learners 67% are women and 33% are men.

## **Library and information**

- NLU donated 62,227 books and information materials to 342 primary schools 7 secondary schools and 5 PTCs in 59 districts to support school and college libraries. NLU also distributed 27,836 reading materials like books and publications to public and community libraries countrywide.

## **Training of staff and capacity building**

- NLU trained 240 primary school teachers in school library management and teaching reading to children.

## **Usage of the Public and Community Libraries**

- In the year 2010/11, 5,803,200 library clientele used the 93 Community libraries and 4,542,864 used the 31 Public Libraries

## **Library inspections**

- There were 28 library inspections done in 2010/2011. NLU visited 62 primary school beneficiaries of NLU book donations, in 19 districts, to establish the state of their school libraries and establish the status of the use of the books.

## **Community Reading Tents**

- NLU organized 28 reading tents throughout the country, 8,886 people attended these reading tents and of these; 52% of the participants were females and 48% males. NLU trained 240 teachers in skills of managing a collection of information materials and in promoting reading.
- There were 1387 participants in the reading tents from 2003 to 2011. Kampala District had the highest cumulative number of participants since 2003 as a single district; this represents 15.6% of the 8,886 participants. This was followed by Mubende District with 936 participants giving 10.5%. In Kalangala District, there were 181 participants which was only 2.0%, followed by the districts of Entebbe and Wakiso with representation of 2.3%. Central region takes 48% of the total participation and the least was in the northern region with 4% of the total number of participants.

## **Occupational Safety and health (OSH)**

- Presents information on OSH and how the Ministry ensures safe and healthy working conditions for workers in the country by enforcing standards and providing workplace safety training.

## **Registered Workplaces by region**

- From 1995, 619 workplaces have been registered in the ministry; 315 in the central region representing 51%, 101 in the eastern region 16%; West Nile region only two businesses giving 0.32% of the registered workplaces in the whole country.

## **Registered workplaces by the type of activity**

- Workplaces agricultural products are 39%, Chemical industries constitute 19%, the beverages category constitutes 3.0%, and service industry sector constitutes 4%.

## **Inspections**

- In 2011, the Staff inspected a total of 158 work places in the country, (110) general inspections and forty-eight (48) inspections of building and construction sites.

## **Social Protection:**

- This programme is aimed at persons at the age of 65 years and above in most districts apart from districts in Karamoja region where the age limit is from 60 years for reasons of the extreme conditions in the North Eastern part of country

### **Planned for SAGE beneficiaries by district**

- The programme was planned for 06 districts considered to be pilot districts though 13 districts have been brought on board. The estimated number beneficiaries were 31,939, with Kyenjojo allocated 4531(14.19%) which was the highest and the lowest slot was given to Moroto district where there were 657(2.06%) slots.

### **Actual SAGE Beneficiaries by June 2012**

- The programme has been rolled out to support 13,513 by June 2011 and up to 74,151 by June 2013. It shows that out of the thirteen districts where the programme was to be implemented, eight of them are benefitting. In terms of districts, 61.5% were already receiving the funds to serve the vulnerable in their areas of jurisdiction.

### **Household benefitting from SAGE funds**

- By June 2011 there were 25,441 people benefitting directly and indirectly from SAGE, and 11,513 (45%) are males while 13,928 (55%) are females.

### **Orphans and Disabled persons benefitting for SAGE**

- 882 orphans have benefited from SAGE funds and 858 severely disabled persons in the districts where SAGE operates had been included as SAGE beneficiaries.

### **Vulnerable Groups**

- Sun-rise-ovc conducted a community mapping exercise in 4,708 (78.4%) parishes out of the estimated 6,000 and 899 (80%) sub-counties of the estimated 1,121 sub-counties in 72 districts. A total of 118,153 critically vulnerable children had been identified of which 82.97% reported abuse and exploitation and 85.37% lacked legal support as an example of the vulnerability.

### **Gender Based Violence**

- Defilement takes 91% of the GBV crimes reportedly committed in the country from 2006 to 2011, followed by rape which is represented by 8% and child trafficking by 1%. There were 347 cases of indecent assault cases reported in 2011 compared to

247 reported in 2010 showing an increment of 26.64%; for incest 20 cases were reported in 2011 as compared to 12 in 2010 indicating an increment of 66.7%. There were 55 cases of unnatural sexual behavior (bestiality) in 2011 which indicates a drop compared to 2010 where there were 86 cases, giving unnatural sex offences a significant 36% decrease in occurrence in 2011.

### **Child related offences**

- Child neglect constitutes 65.4% of all non-sexual offences inflicted on children, followed by Child desertion which represents 16.0%, Child abuse and Torture represented by 14.4%, Child kidnap represented by 1.0% and lastly abortion and infanticide each of which were represented by 0.5%.

### **Employment Services**

- There were 9056 registered job seekers in the external employment, 6280 of them are in between the age of 21 to 30. This represents 69.35% of the total number of the emigrants. The ones who are in the age bracket of 31 to 40 are 2423, representing 26.8% of the registered emigrants.

### **Trend of emigration**

- From 1996 to 1999, emigration for jobs was low. From 2002, the number of migrant workers leaving the country began increasing exponentially every year till the year 2010 where 2477 people registered. There was 75.8% drop in the number of emigrant workers, where only 599 people registered to seek for external employment.

### **Children's Institutions**

- Between the years 2002 and 2011 a total of 10,363 children have been taken to the KNRC. Of these, 1658 are young adults representing 16.30%. The number of children in the same period was 8705 representing 84.0%. The trend shows that the population had been increasing from the year 2005, when it was quite low at 562 (5%) to a maximum of 2101 (20%) in the year 2009.

### **Regional Remand Homes**

- There were 100 girls amongst the 1302 in the five remand Homes, representing 8% and 1202 boys, which is 92% in the five remand homes. In FY2011/12, there were

769 children who had been registered in the NRH and of these 710 (92%) were boys, 59(8%) were girls. In Ihungu Remand Home there were only 37 children held in FY2011/12, which represented 3% of the total in the country. In Fort Portal, there were 148 remanded which was 11% of the national total; in Mbale there were 198, which was 15%; In Gulu Remand Home there were 170 (13%).

### **Naguru Reception Centres (Babies Homes)**

- At the end of FY 2008/9, there were 34 children in NRC; at the end of FY2009/10 there were 87; at the end of FY 2010/11 there were 164 and at the end of FY2011/12 there were 158.

### **Women Empowerment**

- Empowered women can participate equally with men in public dialogue, gainful employment, and decision-making and influence the decisions that will determine the future of their families, communities and country.

### **Employment of the respondents**

- 2011 UDHS discovered amongst 15 to 49 years persons that 99% of the male respondents and 79% of the female respondents engage in some productive work.

### **Properties owned by respondents**

- 35% of the respondents said that they owned some agricultural land. 38% of the females said they owned houses whereas 60% of males owned houses.

### **Authority of women over resources**

- 54% of the women said that they decide what do to with their own resources, 32% of the women said that they jointly agree on what is to be done with their resources with their spouses and 14% of the women disclosed that their husbands decide what to do with their resources.

### **Decision Making**

- 21% of the women between the ages 15 to 49 don't take decisions, 38% of the women took decisions on all matters, 60% of the women reported that they take their own decisions about their health care, 60% of women take decisions, visit families and friends, while 57% of the female make decisions on major purchases like houses and land

## **Comparison of women's earnings to that of their spouses**

- 76% of the women stated that their earnings were less than that of their husbands compared to only 9% of the women who said that they earned more than their husbands. 9% of the women reported that their incomes were equal to their husbands and 6% said their husband had no incomes.

## **Wife Beating**

- 45% of women and 31% men agreed that if a woman neglected children, she should be beaten. For going out without permission, 38% of the men and 26% of the women agreed that women should be beaten if found guilty; for burning of food, 17% of the women and 9% of the men consented that a woman should be beaten

## **Culture**

- 67% of the museums in Uganda are owned by the government and only two are privately owned. The Museum with the highest numbers (50%) of galleries is the Government owned Uganda Museum, followed by the privately owned Igongo Museum in Mbarara District. In 2004, there were 40,950 visitors to Uganda Museum, but in 2008, the number doubled to 60,018 what it was in 2007, when the number was 39,771. The percentage increase in the number of visitors was therefore 50.9%. There were 99,100 visitors in 2011, registering the highest number of visitors in a single year.

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## ACRYNOMYS

CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICF	International Classification Functioning
KNRC	Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre
LG	Local Government
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Developments
NLU	National Libraries of Uganda
NRC	Naguru Reception Centre
NPA	National Planning Authority
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OVC	Orphans and other Vulnerable Children
PCY	Programme for children and Youth
PTCs	Primary Teachers Colleges
PWD	People with Disabilities
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SCG	Senior Citizens Grant
SDIP	Social Development Investment Plan
SDS	Social Development Sector
SWO	Social Welfare Officers
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGX	Ugandan Shillings
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USA	United States of America
USE	Universal Secondary Education
VFG	Vulnerable Family Grant
WV	World Vision

# CHAPTER ONE

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

### 1.1 Vision, Mission, Goal and Indicators

The Social Development Sector (SDS) promotes community level action to reduce poverty and promote the rights of the poor, the vulnerable and marginalized groups. The sector interventions are contained in the Social Development Sector Investment plan (SDIP2) that was developed in 2011.

<b>Vision</b>				
A better standard of living, equity and social cohesion				
<b>Mission</b>				
Promotion of gender equality, social protection and transformation of communities				
<b>Goal</b>				
To promote employment, positive cultural values, rights of vulnerable groups and gender-responsive development				
<b>Impact Indicators</b>				
% of vulnerable groups living under chronic poverty		% share of total national labour force employed		
% of marginalized groups participating in decision making		Proportion of employed population engaged in cultural industries		
<b>Purpose of the plan</b>				
Support effective participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups and labour force in the development process				
<b>Outcome indicators</b>				
1. Proportion of marginalized persons participating in development programmes		3. Proportion of labour force in gainful employment		
2. Proportion of vulnerable persons benefiting from development programmes				
<b>Thematic areas strategic objectives and outcomes</b>				
<b>Labour, employment and productivity</b>	<b>Community Mobilization and Empowerment</b>	<b>Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups</b>	<b>Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	<b>Institutional Capacity Development</b>
<b>Strategic Objective</b> To promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity	<b>Strategic objective</b> To enhance effective participation of communities in the development process	<b>Strategic Objective</b> To improve the well being of vulnerable and marginalized groups	<b>Strategic objective</b> To promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process	<b>Strategic objective</b> To improve the performance of the Social development institutions in coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the SDIP 2 at all levels
<b>Outcome</b> Improved environment for increasing employment and productivity	<b>Outcome</b> Empowered communities for increased involvement in the development process	<b>Outcome</b> Vulnerable persons protected from deprivation and livelihood risks	<b>Outcome</b> Gender equality enhanced	<b>Outcomes</b> Enhanced Capacity of the SDS to coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate the SDIP 2

## CHAPTER TWO

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### 2.1 Functional Adult Literacy

The Government of Uganda believes that illiteracy and inadequate basic education deprive people of the opportunity to fulfill their potential and effectively participate in decision making and other development objectives. In order to achieve these objectives, the Ugandan government started the functional literacy approach which has rolled out throughout the country. It was discovered that government programs and those delivered by non-government agencies can be equally effective in combating illiteracy in the country.

##### 2.1.1 Learner Enrollment

The table shows the Human resources that was involved in the implementation of the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) project in the years 2010 and 2011. There were eighty (80) districts in 2010 which were implementing the FAL project but in 2011, only sixty-one (61) districts implemented the project, giving 23.75% drop in the participation of the districts. There were seven thousand seventy-four (7074) classes in 2010. This eventually decreased to six thousand eight hundred twenty (6820) classes in 2011. This implies that the number of FAL classes decreased by 3.6% from 2010 to 2011.

**Table 1: Human Resources committed in the implementation of FAL project in 2010/11**

Period	Classes	Learners		Instructors	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>2010</b>	7074	46,223	94698	4,618	4,728
<b>2011</b>	6820	44,206	88381	4,264	4,845
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>6947</b>	<b>45,214.5</b>	<b>91,539.5</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>4,786.5</b>

**Source: Department of Community Development and Literacy-MGLSD**

The figures in Table 1 show a downward trend of the activity over the two-year period. The overall number of learners fell by eight thousand three hundred twenty-nine (8,329), implying that there was a drop of 5.9% in the overall enrollment from 2010 to 2011. The number of instructors also fell by 220, showing a drop of 2.4%.

Comparing the participation of women and men in embracing the programme in the two years, it was found that more women were vigilant in the programme than men. Amongst

the instructors, on average, 52% are women and 48% are men, while amongst the learners 67% are women and 33% are men.

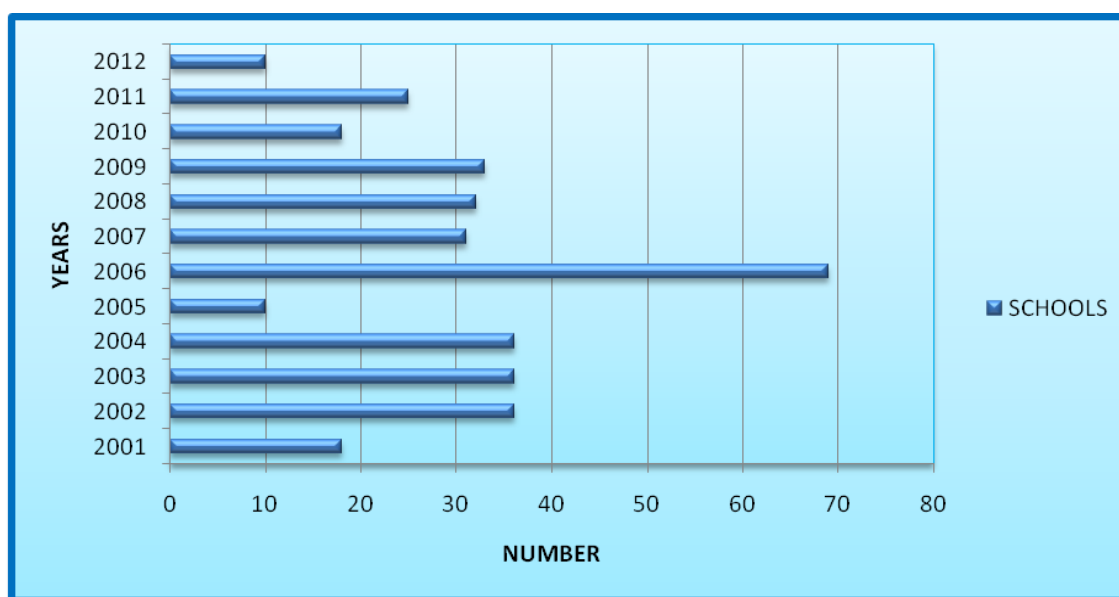
### 2.1.2 Library and information

Public libraries are libraries that are initiated/started and funded by government. Community libraries are libraries that are started and funded by the communities where they are located. The local leaders in the districts have been issued with guidelines on how to start community libraries, and also a manual on how to run a public/community library has been issued.

### 2.1.3 Collaboration and support to libraries

The National Library of Uganda helps the public and community libraries by stocking them. The books are donations from charity, others are purchased using donor funds under different projects e.g., Local Book Purchase project, Intra-Africa Book Support Scheme and the Book Trade project, all funded by Book Aid International. NLU has donated sixty-two thousand two hundred twenty-seven (62,227) books /information materials to three hundred forty-two (342) primary schools, seven (7) secondary schools and five (5) PTCs in fifty-nine (59) districts to support school and college libraries.

*Figure 1: Number schools supported yearly with books*



**Source: National Libraries of Uganda-MGLSD**

The Figure 1 above shows how the NLU has been supporting the schools in the country. From 2001 to June 2012 NLU has donated books to three hundred fifty-four (354) schools. Three hundred forty-seven (347) of them are primary schools, five (5) secondary schools and two (2) Primary Teachers Colleges (PTCs).

In 2010/2011, National Libraries of Uganda (NLU) distributed 27,836 reading materials like books and publications to public and community libraries countrywide. These were donations from Book Aid International (UK), Nippon Foundation (Japan), World Vision Uganda and Pearson Publishers, Uganda Ltd.

In 2006, NLU donated the highest number of books to schools. There were sixteen thousand and fifty (16,050) books donated to school, almost three times the average of five thousand one hundred eighty-six (5186) books over the twelve-year period. The least number of books were given in 2005, where there were only three thousand (3000) books which were given out.

**Table 2: Yearly distribution of books to schools in the country**

Year	Districts	Schools	Books
2001	9	18	2430
2002	12	36	9900
2003	12	36	8668
2004	8	36	8375
2005	1	10	3000
2006	3	69	16050
2007	3	31	2881
2008	3	32	2863
2009	3	33	3620
2010	2	18	2140
2011	2	25	1300
2012	1	10	1000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>62,227</b>

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda-MGLSD**

Table 2 above shows the libraries and the districts where the facilities of the National Libraries of Uganda (NLU) exist. The libraries are currently in fifty-nine of the one hundred and twelve districts in the country. The number of the districts and schools that benefit from NLU varies as per the donations and assistance it receives.

#### **2.1.4 Training of staff and capacity building**

Staff from community and public libraries are trained and oriented in running of their libraries. Workshops have been organized to give them skills in how to organize and run the libraries better. The National library of Uganda has been able to train 240 teachers in skills of managing a collection of information materials and in promoting reading.

### 2.1.5 Usage of the Public and Community Libraries

In the year 2010/11, there were five million eight hundred and three thousand two hundred (5,803,200) library clientele who used the 93 Community libraries over the year and four million five hundred forty-two thousand eight hundred sixty four (4,542,864) who used the 31 Public Libraries.

*Table 3: Number of Users of Community and Public Libraries in 2011*

	Users	Percentage
<b>Community Libraries</b>	<b>5,803,200</b>	<b>56.09%</b>
<b>Public Libraries</b>	<b>4,542,864</b>	<b>43.91%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,346,064</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda-MGLSD**

There were ten million three hundred forty six thousand sixty four (10,346,064) users of the facilities of National Libraries of Uganda (NLU). About 56% of the users accessed reading material from community libraries and 43% used public libraries.

### 2.1.6 Library inspections by NLU

Library inspection visit exercise is conducted annually by the officers from NLU. Twenty-eight (28) libraries were inspected in 2010/2011. This school library inspection was done for the schools that benefited from NLU donations over the years. The staff also visited 62 primary school beneficiaries of NLU book donations in 19 districts, to establish the state of their school libraries and establish the impact of the books donated on the pupil's school performance.

### 2.1.7 Community Reading Tents

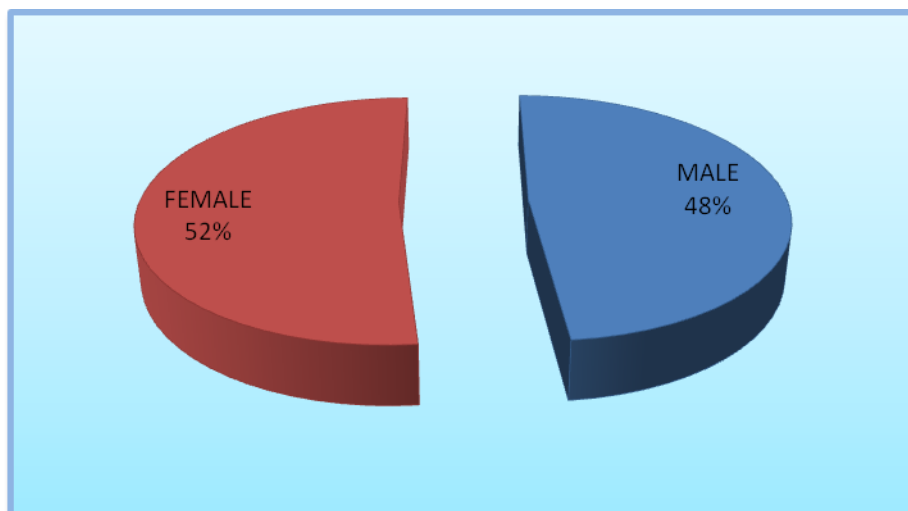
These are outreach programmes carried out by the National Library of Uganda as a way of promoting reading. The first reading tent was held in 2003 under the East African Book Development Association. Reading tents are organized to sensitize communities, both children and adults about the importance of the library service and to promote books and reading for self improvement. Since 2010 the National Library of Uganda took over the responsibility of funding and organizing the reading tents fully.

The National Library of Uganda has organized 28 reading tents so far in Bugiri, Mubende, Kiboga, Wakiso, Kampala, Kasese, Nakasongola, Kalangala, Mpigi, Nebbi, Paidha, Kisoro, Mukono, Mbarara, Gulu, Tororo, Hoima, Busia and Masindi. Books have been donated to all communities that have hosted reading tents organized by the National library of Uganda. A total of 8,886 Ugandans have attended these reading tents.

### 2.1.8 Sampled Reading Tents

The response of the communities to NLU to inculcate the culture of reading and doing research amongst the community has been very good. The participants mostly have been school going children. The participants have applauded the NLU for complimenting the government programme of UPE and USE especially in the rural districts where the facilities for running these programmes have been inadequate. Therefore, the contribution of the NLU in bringing books and other reading materials to the community enhances the national programme of education for all.

Figure 2: Participants in the reading tents



Source: *National Libraries of Uganda-MGLSD*

Figure 2 shows the composition of the participants by sex in the reading tents organized in the country. It shows that the participants in the reading tents are almost equally distributed between males and the females, but the females are slightly more active than their male counter parts. The pie chart shows that 52% of the participants are females and 48% of them are males.

Table 4: Participants in the following Reading Tents

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Entebbe Children's Reading Tent</b>	47	51	98
<b>Gulu Children's Reading Tent</b>	111	118	229
<b>Kyabutaika(Nakasongola)CRT</b>	234	264	498
<b>Nanasana(Wakiso)CRT</b>	92	93	185
<b>Mbarara CRT</b>	68	75	143
<b>Mubende CRT</b>	75	68	143
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1296</b>

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

Table 4 shows the number of participants in some stations of the Reading tents in Entebbe, Gulu, Nakasongola, Wakiso, Mbarara and Mubende. There were 98 persons in Entebbe, which registered the lowest number of the participants. The highest was in Nakasongola where 498 persons participated. The number of persons who participated in the reading tents varied from one district to another as seen in the table below.

**Table 5: Participants of Reading Tents since 2003**

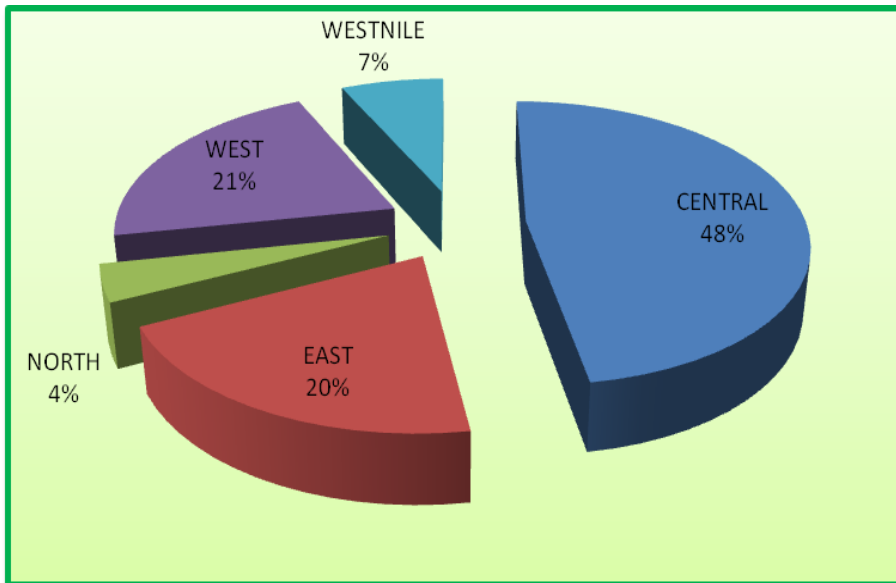
Districts	Participants	Percentage
Bugiri	336	3.8%
Buikwe	467	5.3%
Busia	320	3.6%
Entebbe	203	2.3%
Gulu	370	4.2%
Kalangala	181	2.0%
Kampala	1387	15.6%
Kasese	388	4.4%
Kiboga	267	3.0%
Kisoro	516	5.8%
Masindi	344	3.9%
Mbarara	628	7.1%
Mpigi	429	4.8%
Mubende	936	10.5%
Nakasongola	613	6.9%
Tororo	678	7.6%
Wakiso	203	2.3%
Zombo	620	7.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8886</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

In Kampala District, there were one thousand three hundred eighty-seven (1387) persons who have participated in the reading tents since 2003. This gives the district with the highest number of participants since 2003 to 2012. This represents 15.6% of the eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (8886) participants since 2003. It's followed by Mubende District where there were nine hundred thirty-six (936) participants which represents 10.5% of the cumulative number in the ten-year period.

In Kalangala District, there were one hundred and eighty-one (181) participants who participated in Reading Tents. This represents only 2.0% of the total in the ten-year period and gives the least number in a single district. Next to Kalangala District, are two districts of Entebbe and Wakiso with representation of 2.3% each of the total in the ten years Period

**Figure 3: Regional participation in Reading tents**



**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

In Figure 3 above, the region with the greatest participation is the central region. This is because the number participants in the reading tents in the last ten years were the greatest and also registered the highest number of districts.

**Table 6: Regional participation in Reading tents**

Region	Districts	Participants	Percentage
Central	8	4219	48%
East	4	1801	20%
North	1	370	4%
West	4	1876	21%
West Nile	1	620	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8886</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

There were four thousand two hundred nineteen participants in eight districts in the central region. This gives the central region 48% of the total participation. While the least were in the northern region where only one district was involved and three hundred and seventy participants; giving them 4% of the total number of participants.

### **2.1.9 Assessment of the activities of reading tents**

The Table 7 shows the progress of the activities of Reading Tents over the years since its inception in 2003.

**Table 7: Annual Participation in Reading tents**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Teachers trained</b>
<b>2003</b>	336	0
<b>2004</b>	700	0
<b>2005</b>	267	0
<b>2006</b>	1720	0
<b>2007</b>	648	0
<b>2008</b>	1789	58
<b>2009</b>	1204	97
<b>2010</b>	1209	69
<b>2011</b>	810	20
<b>2012</b>	203	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8886</b>	<b>244</b>

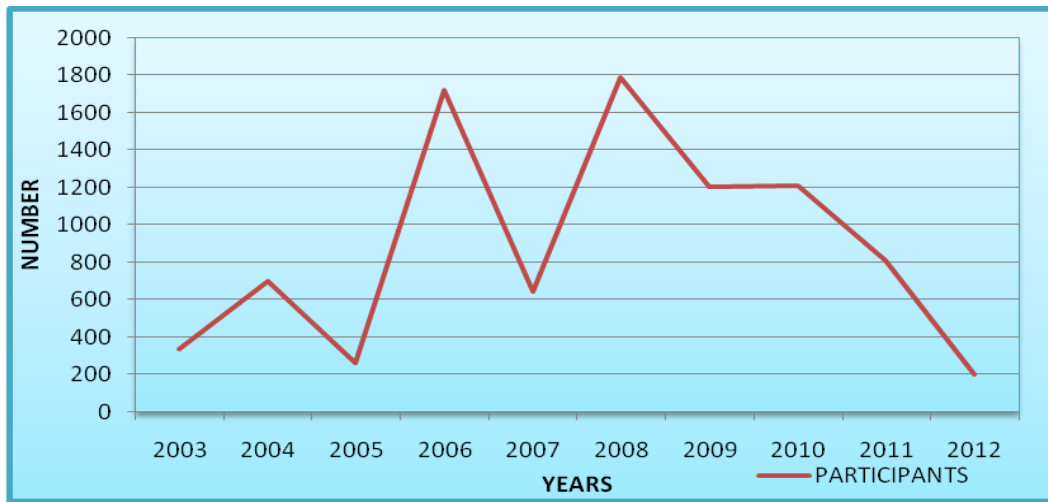
**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

The table shows that in 2003, there were three hundred thirty-six (336) participants in this activity. The number of participants the following year more than doubled the previous year in the country in 2004, as there were seven hundred (700) persons who participated. However, there was a big slump in the number in 2005, with only two hundred sixty-seven (267) participants in the country. The number of participants increased tremendously in 2006 to one thousand seven hundred and twenty (1720). The highest number of participants was registered in 2008(1789) people confirmed to have participated in Reading Tents.

#### **2.1.10 Trend of participation in Reading Tents**

From 2003 to 2008, the number of participants in Reading Tents has been increasing but rather irregularly. There were slumps in 2005 and 2007 in the number of participants as shown by figure below, though each of these were followed by a high number of participants the following years and a steady decline thereafter up to the year 2012.

**Figure 4: Trend participation in reading Tents**



**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

The steady decline in the participation in reading tents from 2008 to 2012 is a gap that may need to be addressed urgently by the authorities concerned.

**Figure 5: The trend of Teachers trained by the NLU**



**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

From 2003 up to 2007 there was no formal training organized until the year 2007 when the trainings started. The number of teachers trained increased up to 2009 when it reached the peak. Thereafter, the number went on declining up to the year 2012. The decline in the number of teachers trained by the NLU from 2009 to 2012 therefore needs to be addressed urgently.

## 2.2 Culture

### 2.2.1 Definition of Culture

This is a way of life in a particular community. It may also be defined as the style in which a particular community lives. Culture constitutes of a number of items ranging from the food a community eats, the type of houses they reside in, the clothes they put on and style in which they put it on, the traditional songs they sing and for which festivals, the type of economic activity they are engaged in, the administrative structure they have in their society etc.

### 2.2.2 Museums

These are institutions which were set up by government and/or individuals to care for and conserve a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and make them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. Most museums in Uganda are owned and run by the government.

*Table 8 Museums in Uganda*

S/N	Museum	Location	Ownership	Year of Establishment	No. of Displays (Galleries)
1	Uganda Museum	Kampala	Government	1908	10
2	Kabale	Kabale	Government	2012	1
3	Karamoja Museum	Moroto	Government	2012	1
4	Fort Lugard	Kampala	Government	2009	1
5	Igongo Museum	Mbarara	Private	2011	5
6	Edrisa Museum	Kabale	Private	2007	2

**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

Table 8 shows the museums, their physical location, ownership of the institution, the year of establishment of the museum and the number of displays in the museum. In Uganda, most (67%) of the museums are owned / run by the government and only two are privately owned. The Museum with the highest numbers of galleries (50%) is the Government owned Uganda Museum, followed by the privately owned Igongo Museum in Mbarara District.

**Table 9 Number of visitors to Museums from 2004 to 2011**

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Visitors	40950	39707	42050	39771	60018	71847	98998	99100
% Change		-3.0%	5.9%	-5.4%	50.9%	19.7%	37.8%	29.82%

**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

In 2004, there were 40,950 (forty thousand nine hundred fifty) visitors to Uganda Museum. This number of visitors kept around this figure till 2007, but in 2008, the number doubled compared to what it was in 2007. The percentage increase in the number of visitors was 50.9%. The highest number of visitors visiting the Uganda Museums in any single year was in 2011, where ninety-nine thousand one hundred (99,100) visitors were registered.

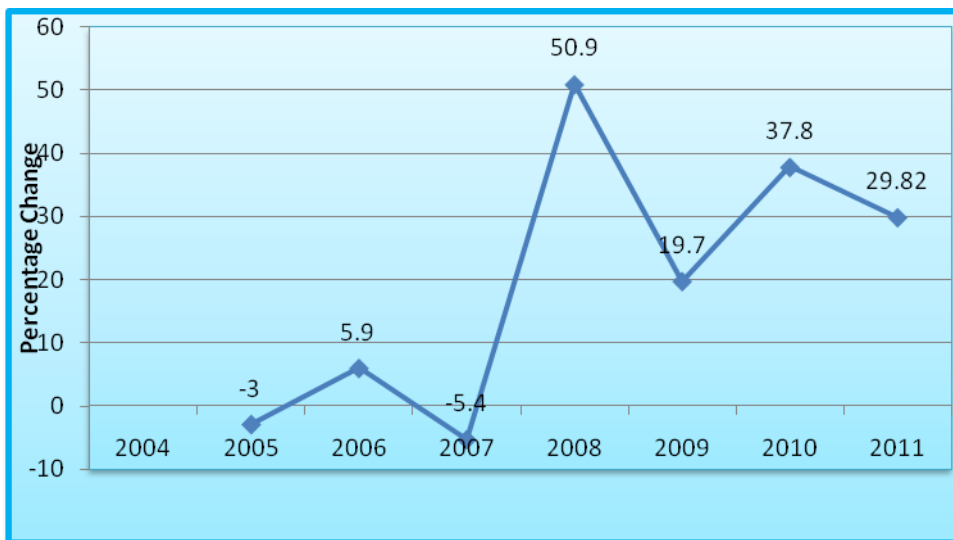
**Figure 6 Trend of number of visitors in Uganda Museum**



**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

The Figure above shows the trend of the number of visitor to Uganda Museum from 2004 to 2011. The number of visitors seems to be stagnating at about four thousand visitors from 2004 to 2007; but this began rising steadily to an average of about ten thousand visitors annually from 2010 and 2011.

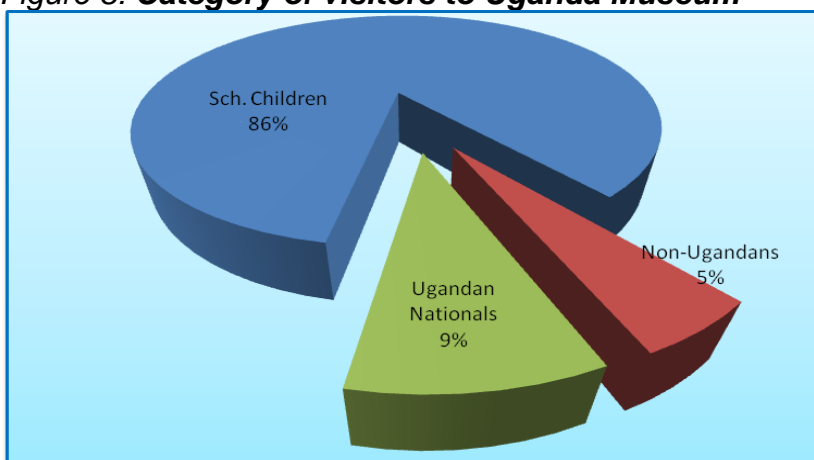
**Figure 7 Percentage change in number of visitors in the museums**



**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

The Figure above shows the annual percentage changes in the number of visitors to Uganda Museum. The highest percentage change in the number of visitors was recorded between the year 2007 and 2008 when the percentage change was 50.9%. This implies that the number of visitors to Uganda Museum in 2008 was slightly more than double what it was in 2007.

**Figure 8: Category of visitors to Uganda Museum**



**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

The majority of the visitors to Uganda Museum were Ugandans; constituting of adults and school children who mostly visit the Museum for study purposes. In the above figure, 86% of the visitors were school children on a study tour, 5% of the visitors were non-Ugandan (mostly tourist and researchers) and 9% of the visitors were adult Ugandans. This therefore implies more marketing of Museums needs to be done by Ministry of tourism, World life and Heritage to attract more foreigners to Museums.

### 2.2.3 Archeological Sites

The table below shows archeological sites in Uganda that are registered in MGLSD. Five out of the seven are all owned and managed by the Government and only one is owned and managed by indigenous / local people. There are many undiscovered archeological sites in Uganda, however, these are the ones recognized by government of Uganda. In addition to the archeological sites, there are also historical sites mainly located in the central region of the country. These include the following: Kasumbi Tombs, Wamala Tombs, Bagala Yaze, Katereke Prison Ditch, Buddo Nagalabi, Namugongo Marters Shrine, and Kyando Memorial Site

*Table 10 Identified archaeological sites*

S/N	Name	Location	Ownership	Year of Discovery	Type of Archeology
1	Bongo bya Mugyenyi	Sembabule	Government	1939	Earth works
2	Ntusi Mounts	Sembabule	Government	1939	Earth works
3	Bwogero basin	Sembabule	Government		Earth works
4	Kanshore Island		Government		Earth works
5	Munsa Earth Works	Mbarara	Government	1944	
6	Bweyogerere capital site				Iron ore Deposits
7	Mubende Hill	Mubende	Local	1954	

**Source: Department of culture and Family Affairs-MGLSD**

### 2.2.4 Culture And Creative Industries Statistics

The Mapping Study of Culture and Creative Industries in Uganda was undertaken by a partnership led by the Ministry of East African Community (MEACA) over the months of Jan-feb 2013. The other partners were the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD). The Study was financed by the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat.

The study sought to obtain sector information on Culture and Creative Industries especially in the areas of; products and operators, productive/economic activity, statistics, marketing and domain specific information. The need for this information emanates from the increasing recognition of the sectors contribution to social, economic and political development in East Africa and the world at large. On the global scene, trade in cultural goods and services is impressive. For instance, in the period 2000-2005, trade in creative

goods and services increased at an unprecedented average annual rate of 8.7 per cent (UNCTAD, 2008).

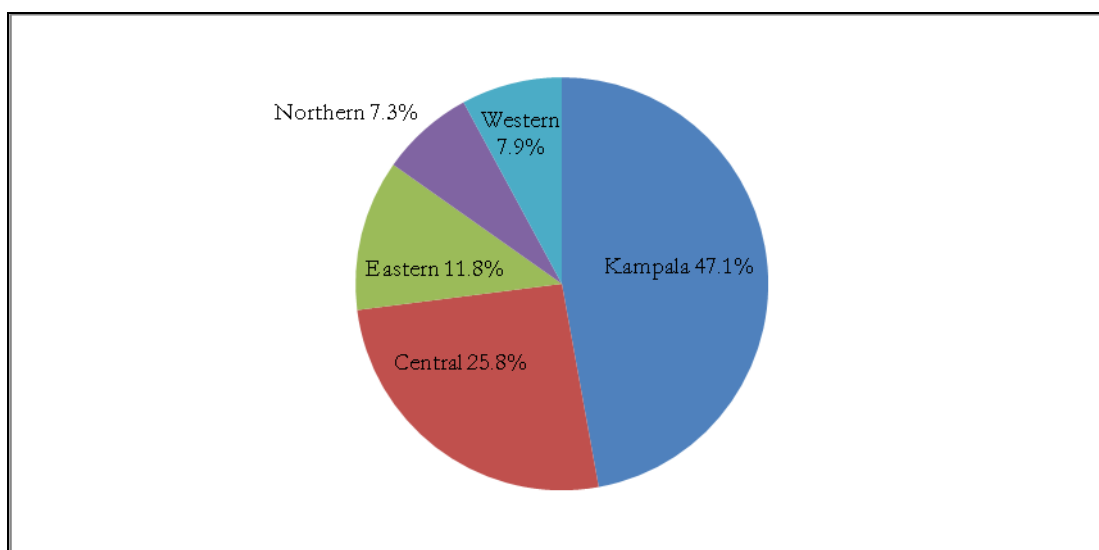
### 2.2.5 Volume and Distribution of Cultural and Creative Institutions

The discipline of cultural and creative industries is quite diverse and there is no single source of information on all institutions involved in the industry. This section presents information from various sources on the number and distribution of institutions in the culture sector.

### 2.2.6 Distribution of Cultural and Creative Institutions

The Census of Business Establishments (COBE) registered a total of 12,472 institutions involved in the cultural and creative industries. Figure 3.1 presents the regional distribution of cultural and creative institutions. Kampala City has almost half (47%) of the institutions followed by Central region (26%) while Northern region had the lowest share (7%).

*Figure 9 Percent distribution of cultural and creative institutions by region*



**Source: COBE 2010/11**

Table 11 below shows the regional distribution of institutions in the cultural and creative industries by domain. Generally, across most domains, Kampala City had a higher percentage of institutions than other regions apart from Intangible Cultural Heritage and Sports and Recreation where Central region had higher percentages (71% and 49% respectively).

Table 11 Percent distribution of cultural and creative industries by domain and region

Domain	Region					Total	Freq.
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western		
Cultural and Natural Heritage	33.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	27.8	100	31
Books and Press	63.9	11.5	8.2	6.6	9.8	100	2,597
Performing Arts and Celebration	65.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100	23
Visual Arts and Craft	37.3	33.9	13.6	3.4	11.9	100	2,088
Audio-visual and interactive media	41.8	26.2	16.4	11.5	4.1	100	4,850
Design and Creative Services	57.9	21.1	9.2	5.3	6.6	100	1,727
Culture and Tourism	57.1	17.1	5.7	0.0	20.0	100	151
Intangible Cultural Heritage	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	206
Sports and Recreation	30.2	48.8	2.3	2.3	16.3	100	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,472</b>

Source: COBE 2010/11

## 2.2.7 Size and Distribution of Individuals in Cultural and Creative Industries

The Uganda National Labour force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12 (UNLF&CAS 2011/12) collected information on all persons employed by type of employment. The Survey realized a total of 280,263 persons directly or indirectly engaged in cultural activities. Of these, 44 percent were males while the rest were females. Table 12 on the next page shows the distribution of population directly or indirectly engaged in cultural and creative industries by region. The findings reveal variations by sex of individuals. Whereas there were more males than females in Performing Arts and Celebration, Audiovisual and Interactive media, Intangible Cultural Heritage and Sports and Recreation domains, the females dominated Cultural and Natural Heritage, Visual Arts and Craft, Design and Creative Services, Books and Press domains.

Table 12 Population engaged in cultural and creative industries by domain

Domain	Sex		Freq.
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Cultural and Natural Heritage	33.8	66.2	64,882
Performing Arts and Celebration	100.0	-	1,056
Visual Arts and Craft	36.8	63.2	13,850
Audiovisual and Interactive media	87.6	12.4	7,068
Design and Creative Services	32.8	67.2	108,971
Books and Press	45.6	54.4	19,422

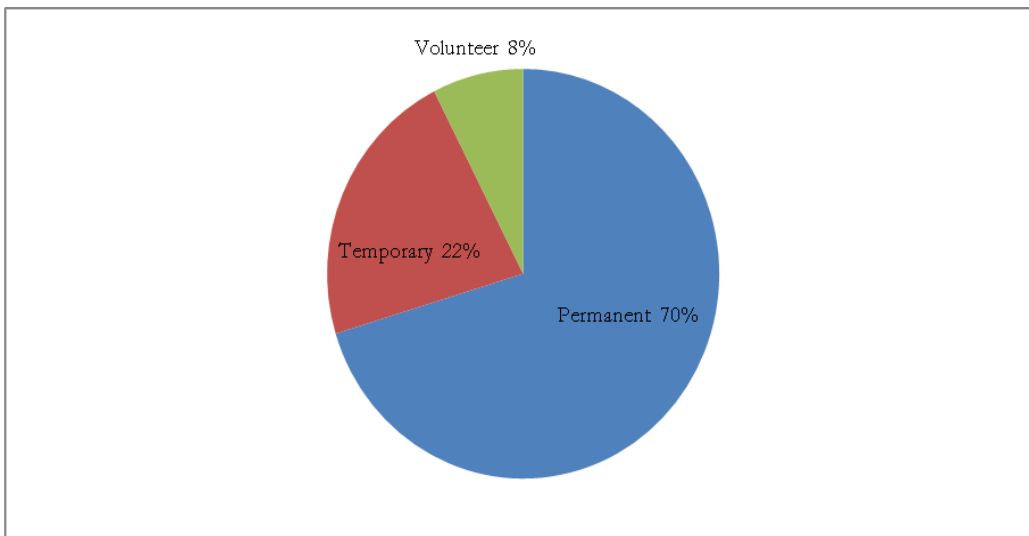
Cultural Tourism	48.9	51.1	30,088
Intangible Cultural Heritage	83.4	16.6	22,973
Sports and Recreation	92.8	7.2	11,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>280,263</b>

**Source: UNLF & CAS 2011/12**

### Total Number of Staff Undertaking Cultural Productive/Economic Activities

Figure 10 presents the percentage of employees by category of employment disaggregated by domain. The Survey estimates about 148,371 persons are directly undertaking cultural productive activities. Of these about 104,278 (70%) are permanent employees, 32,971 (22%) are temporary employees while about 11,122 (8%) are volunteers.

**Figure 10 Percent distribution of employees by category of employment**



**Table 13: Employees undertaking cultural Productive/Economic activities in 2012**

Characteristic	Domain									Total
	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Books and Press	Performing Arts and Celebration	Visual Arts and crafts	Audio-visual and Interactive Media	Design and Creative Services	Cultural Tourism	Intangible Cultural Heritage	Sports and Recreation	
<b>Sex</b>										
Males	225	22,903	455	11,219	30,250	13,791	1,535	3,031	3,199	86,608
Female	216	18,050	343	5,415	17,570	12,974	1,306	2,973	2,921	61,763
<b>Skill</b>										
Professional										
Male	88	15,283	196	5,167	20,272	8,270	1,082	1,648	1,618	53,625
Female	76	12,431	148	2,725	13,754	6,794	758	1,354	465	38,504
<b>Total Professional</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>27,714</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>34,026</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>92,129</b>
Non-Professional										
Male	137	7,620	259	6,052	9,978	5,521	453	1,383	1,581	32,983
Female	140	5,619	195	2,690	3,816	6,180	548	1,619	2,456	23,259
<b>Total Non-Professional</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>13,239</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>13,794</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>56,242</b>
<b>Category of Employee</b>										
Permanent										
Male	124	17,964	249	8,671	22,777	6,702	1,366	2,943	2,362	63,159
Female	109	12,388	218	4,566	10,176	7,384	1,060	2,914	2,307	41,119
<b>Total - Permanent</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>30,352</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>13,237</b>	<b>32,953</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>104,278</b>
Temporary										
Male	87	4,087	118	2,371	4,651	6,862	134	59	651	19,020
Female	98	5,364	53	389	2,345	5,226	194	59	223	13,951
<b>Total-Temporary</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>12,088</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>32,971</b>
Volunteer										
Male	14	852	88	177	2,822	227	35	29	186	4,429
Female	9	298	72	460	5,049	364	52	-	391	6,693
<b>Total Volunteer</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>11,122</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>40,953</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>16,634</b>	<b>47,820</b>	<b>26,765</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>148,371</b>

Table 13 presents the number of employees undertaking cultural productive activities disaggregated by domain. The overall sex distribution of the 148,371 individuals indicates that 86,608 were male and 61,763 were female. Across all domains, there were more

males than females. The widest variations were observed in the Visual Arts and Craft domain (11,219 males and 5,415 females) and Audiovisual and Interactive Media (30,250 males and 17,570 females).

Considering skill, 92,129 persons were professionals while 56,242 were non-professionals. Audiovisual and Interactive Media domain had the highest number of professionals (34,026) followed by Books and Press domain (22,714). Audiovisual and Interactive Media domain also had the highest number of non-professionals (13,794) followed by Books and Press domain (13,239).

Overall, 104,278 individuals were permanent employees, 32,971 were temporary while 11,122 were volunteers. The highest number of permanent employees was in the Audiovisual and Interactive Media domain (32,953) followed by Books and Press domain (30,352). There were variations by sex observed in the distribution of permanent employees. Across all domains, there were more male permanent employees compared to females apart from Design and Creative Services where females were more than males (7,384 females and 6,702 males respectively). There were more female temporary employees in Books and Press domain while in the other domains, male temporary employees outnumber females. Female volunteers outnumbered their male counterparts in Audiovisual and Interactive Media, Design and Creative Services and Sports and Recreation domains.

### **2.2.8 Cultural Tourism**

This domain includes; Cultural travel and tourist services, Hospitality and accommodation (UNESCO 2009, Framework for Cultural Statistics).

### **2.2.9 Institutions and Enterprises**

The Ministry of Tourism, Wild life and Antiquities is the lead institution under this domain with the Uganda Tourism Board as the principal agency for tourism. Other key government institutions include; the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Uganda Export Promotion. The traditional/cultural institutions also play a key role in the development and promotion of cultural tourism. The private enterprises in this domain include; tour and travel agencies, transport operators, hotels and gift shops for cultural products.

### **2.3.0 Statistical Data Collected**

Data collected indicates that 57 percent of the enterprises are operating in Kampala while 17 percent are in the central region and 20 percent are located in western region. The eastern region accounts for 6 percent and there were no enterprises identified in the northern region. This can be explained by the recent social and political history which has destroyed the community and cultural fabric of the area. A number of formal and informal activities are in a state of recovery and re-organization. In this domain, 89 percent of the institutions and enterprises are registered with 79 percent belonging to the private sector. Public companies and Government Ministries account for 4 percent each.

### **2.3.1 Statistical Data Collected**

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### **2.3.2 Economic Activities**

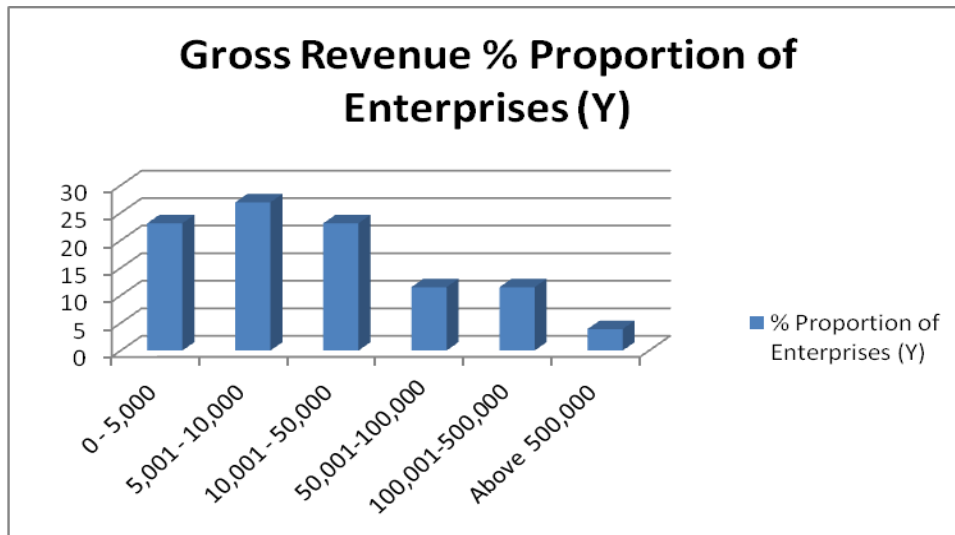
The domain is dominated by tour and travel, hospitality promotion of sites and museums, sale of art and crafts and performances by cultural groups.

### **2.3.3 Contribution to Gross Revenue**

The major source of revenue in this domain is the small-scale Tour and Travel Agencies, resorts and camp sites, craft shops and art centres. There are a few large enterprises under this sector especially those that provide hotel and hospitality services.

In this domain, majority of enterprises are small and medium. Over 25 percent earn between US\$5000-10,000 annually. 10 percent of the enterprises earn up to US \$500,000 and less than 5 percent earn above US\$ 500,000 as shown in the figure below;

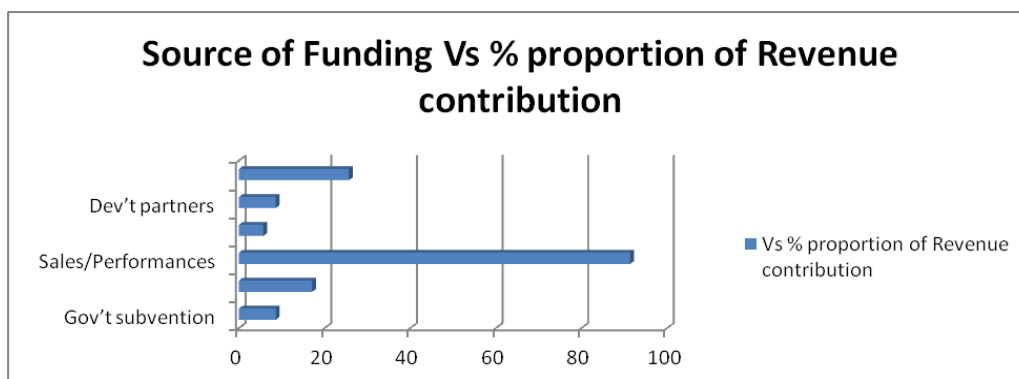
Figure 11 Revenue generation by Cultural Institutions



Source: Survey Data

Sales and Performances constitute the main source of revenue under the domain with private fundraising coming second followed by Government subvention and development partner support as shown in the figure below.

Figure 12 Source of funding for Artists



Source: Survey Data

### 2.3.4 Contribution to Employment

The domain offers employment to all categories of person's professionals and non-professionals, women and men. Males are the majority among the professionals while the females constitute the majority among the non-professionals.

### 2.3.5 Marketing strategy

Marketing in this domain is largely dominated by word of mouth, radio advertising and community groups.

### **2.3.6 Sports and Recreation**

This domain includes; Sports, Physical fitness and well-being, amusement and theme parks, gambling (UNESCO 2009, Framework for Cultural Statistics).

### **2.3.7 Institutions and Enterprises**

The Ministry of Education and Sports is the lead institution under this domain with National Council of Sports as the principal agency for tourism. Other key institutions include the various federations, associations and clubs. The private enterprises include fitness and health clubs that are usually situated in hotels.

### **2.3.8 Statistical Data Collected**

Data collected indicates that 49 percent of the enterprises are operating in central region with Kampala alone accounting for 30 percent. Western region accounts for 16 percent while the north and the east account for 2 percent each. In this domain, only 33 percent of the institutions are registered of which 75 percent are private and 8 percent are government owned.

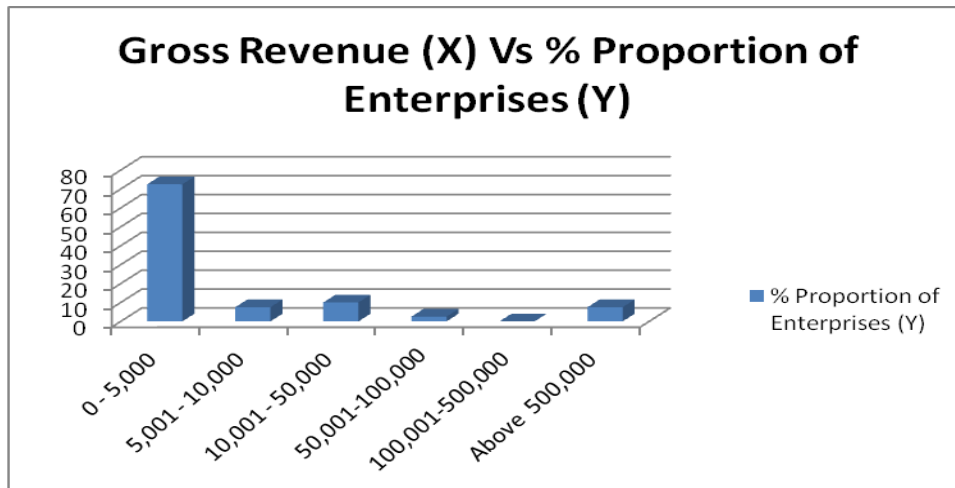
### **2.3.9 Economic Activities**

The domain is dominated by sports leagues, galas and competitions, health and fitness activities. These generate revenue and provide employment.

### **2.4.0 Contribution to Gross Revenue**

Most of the enterprises under this domain are micro and small. 73 percent earn between US\$0-5000 annually. About 10 percent earn between US\$ 10,001- 50,000. Only 7 percent earn above US\$500,000 as illustrated in the figure below;

Figure 13 Gross revenue of Artists

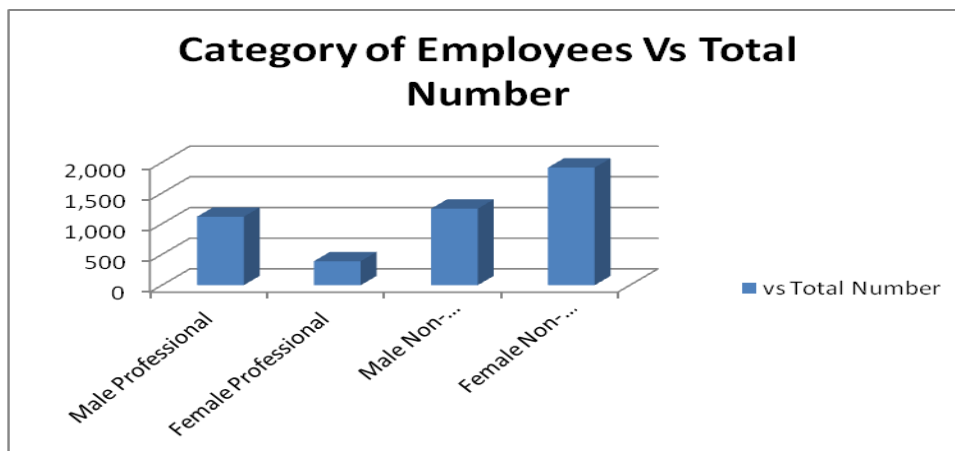


Source: Survey Data

### 2.4.1 Contribution to employment

Both men and women are employed under this domain with the majority of professionals being men. There are many non-professional men and women employees in this domain as illustrated in the figure below;

Figure 14 Category of Employees under Culture and Creative Industries.

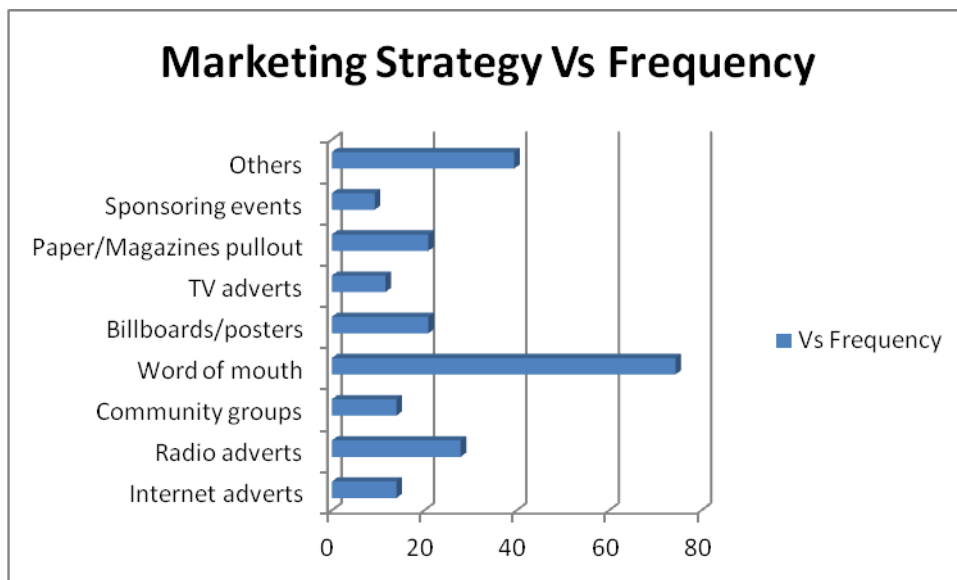


Source: Survey Data

### 2.4.2 Marketing Strategy

Marketing in this domain is largely dominated by word of mouth, radio advertising, paper and magazine pull out and billboards as illustrated in the figure below;

Figure 15 Marketing strategy used by Creative Artists



### 2.4.3 Marketing Strategy

In this domain, marketing is largely done by word of mouth followed by radio adverts, paper and magazine and to some extent, the internet.

### 2.4.4 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Intangible Cultural Heritage is considered as a supporting area of the domains. It includes; Oral traditions and expressions, rituals, languages, social practices (UNESCO 2009, Framework for Cultural Statistics).

### 2.4.5 Institutions and Enterprises

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development which is also the institution responsible for culture is the lead institution under this domain. The other key institutions include the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities and Ministry of Education and Sports and the Local Governments. There are various civil society organizations involved in this domain and so are traditional/cultural institutions. This domain gained prominence when the Government of Uganda ratified the 2003 Convention on the protection and safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

### 2.4.6 Statistical Data Collected

Data collected indicates that 71 percent are in central region and Kampala alone accounts for 29 percent. No enterprises were identified in the rest of the regions. This could be explained by the intangible nature of the domain.

### **2.4.7 Economic Activities**

The domain is dominated by community culture activities such as funeral rites, naming ceremonies, and initiation and marriage rites among others. Inventorying of intangible cultural heritage is another key activity. Most of these are social activities but some provide an income and employment to people.

### **2.4.8 Contribution to Gross Revenue**

Most of the enterprises under this domain are micro and small. 52 percent.7 percent earn between US\$0-5000 annually. About 29 percent earn between US\$ 10,001- 50,000. No enterprises earn above US\$500,000.

### **2.4.9 Contribution to employment**

Both men and women are employed in the domain at both professional and non-professional level. Women are the majority of the non-professionals in this domain.

## CHAPTER THREE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

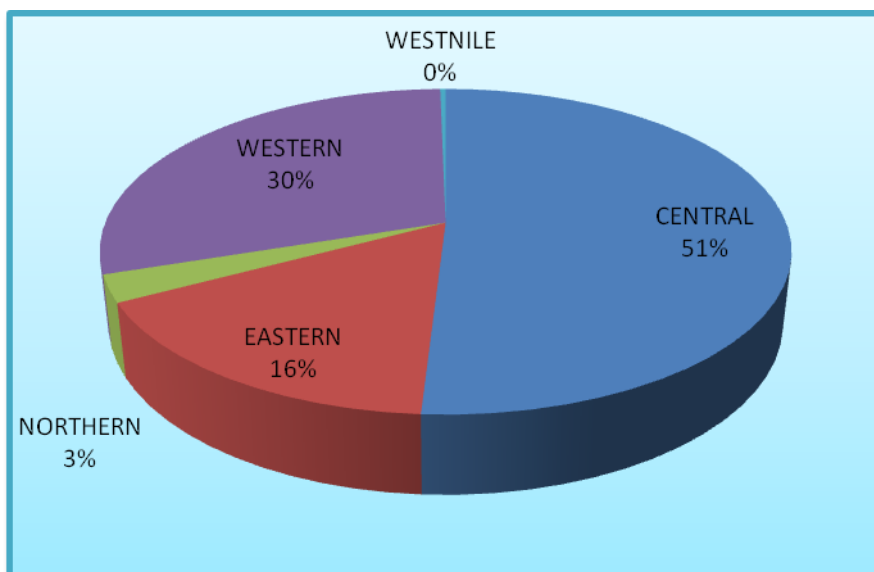
### 3.1 Introduction to OSH

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is a unit in the Ministry of Gender Labour and social Development that ensures safe and healthy working conditions for workers in the country by enforcing standards and providing workplace safety training. Occupational safety and health (OSH) is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment. OSH involves interactions among many subject areas, including medicine, occupational, public health, safety and industrial engineering, chemistry, health physics etc

#### 3.1.1 Registered Workplaces by region

The ministry has registered 619 workplaces since 1995. This implies that most work places in the country are not registered in the ministry. This is because many entrepreneurs associate registration of workplaces with taxation, thus making them avoid the process of registration.

*Figure 16: Distribution of registered workplaces by region*



**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD**

There were 315 workplaces located in the central region. This represents about 51% of the registered workplaces. The Eastern region 101, workplaces are registered representing 16% of the workplaces. The region which registers the least is the West Nile region, where there are only two businesses which have registered, and giving 0.32% of the registered workplaces in the region.

Table 14: Registered work places by region

Region	Number	Percentages
Central	315	50.89%
Eastern	101	16.32%
Northern	17	2.75%
Western	184	29.73%
West Nile	2	0.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD

### 3.1.2 Registered workplaces by the type of activity

The type of activity in which the workplaces are involved in quite varied. Many of these have more than one economic activity going on a particular place. However, it is the main (dominant) activity which has been taken into consideration. In some cases, a single activity may take place in a region, just like the service providers of electricity, telecommunications, water etc. In such a scenario, the location of the head office is taken for reference. This is because information about the branch offices can be obtained from the head office.

Table 15: Type of industry by region

type of activity	Central	East	North	West	W/nile	TOTAL
Agro_Industry	120	49	3	32	1	205
Beverages And Drinks	16	1		4		21
Building Industry	7			2		9
Chemical Industry	61	23	8	27	1	120
Heavy Industry	13	5		6		24
Milling	17	11	5	6		39
Service Industry	14			8		22
WorkShops	67	12	1	99		179
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>619</b>

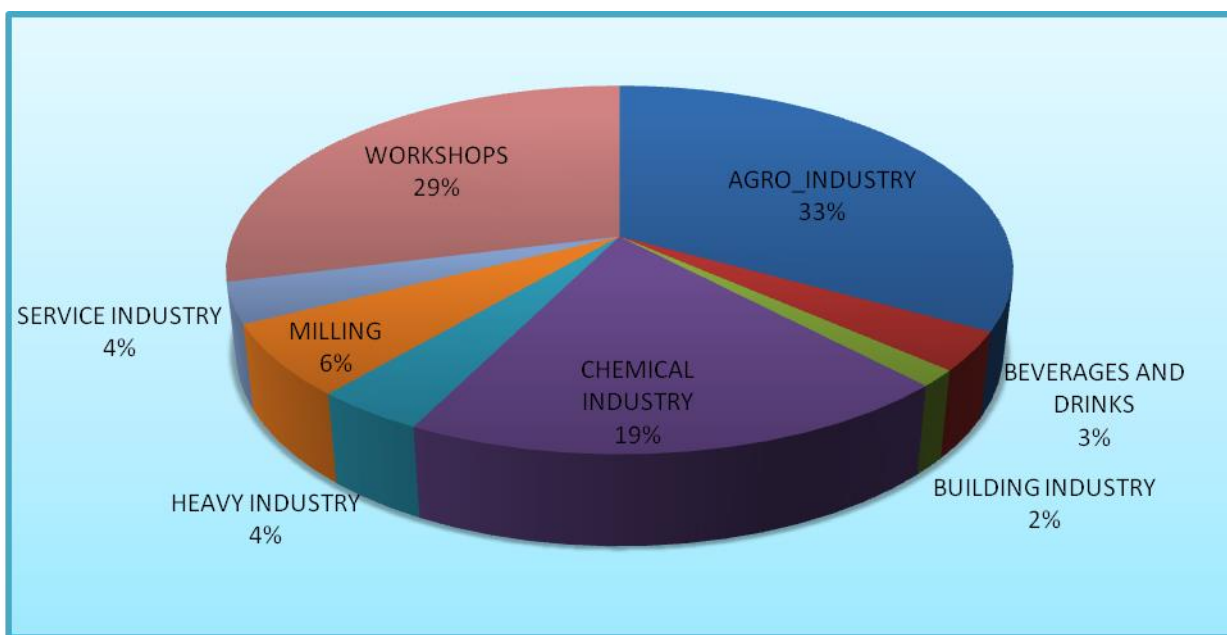
Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD

The types of activities have been categorized for convenience. For example, the activities of the workplaces under Agro-industry are a cluster of industries which do process agricultural products like coffee, cotton, flowers, leather, fish products etc. While those which are categorized as "MILLING" are basically agro industries, but as their number is

large, they have been given a separate category “MILLING” and they mostly process maize and rice. The category “WORKSHOPS” are also a cluster of activities which deal in wood products or mechanical workshops of repair and maintenance of motor vehicles.

The central region seems to be dominating in the registration of most if not all the classes of industries, followed by the western region and then the eastern region. In the central region, 120 Agro-industrial firms registered, 16 beverage and drinks industries, 7 building and construction industries, 61 chemical industries, 13 heavy industrial plants which mostly deal in metal and steel products, 17 firms do process maize and / or rice products, 14 businesses provide the public with service of various types ranging from transport to hotels and hospitality, 67 are the various workshops which may themselves produce simple steel products like doors and windows and may be involved in other metallic fabrication , wooden products like tables and chairs, or may also provide service to motor vehicles. A total of 315 workplaces have registered since 1995.

**Figure 17: Representation of type of registered industries**



**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD**

From the figure above, the workplaces which do process agricultural products are 39%. This category constitutes both the agro industry and milling industries. The chemical industries constitute 19% of the total workplaces. These do process chemical products like paints, drugs, toothpaste etc. The beverages are a group of industries which produce and/ or bottle drinks. The drinks may be alcoholic or soft drinks. This category constitutes 3.0% of the total registered workplaces in the country. In this category, the workplaces

deal in purification and bottling of water, bottling of soft drinks like coca cola products, Pepsi cola products and brewing and packaging/bottling of alcoholic drinks.

Service industry sector constitutes 4% of the total workplaces registered in the country. Here workplaces deal with the provision of services to the public. The services include hotel services, secretarial services like typing, binding of books, transport services like bus services and Lorries. This category constitutes 3.6% of all the registered workplaces.

### 3.1.3 OSH Inspections

The mandate of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of workers. To accomplish this, Government of Uganda works in partnership with the workers organizations and employers in the country through MGLSD covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

*Table 16: Workplace Inspections from 2011 to 2013*

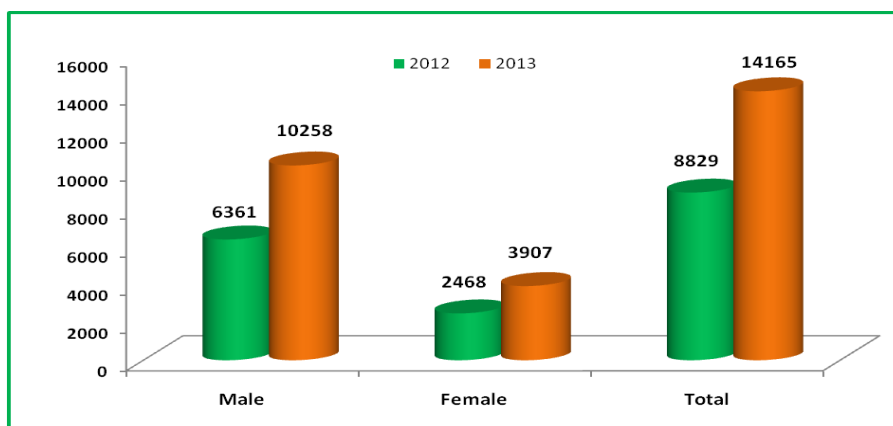
No.	Industry	No. of Inspections			
		2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
1	Manufacturing	45	63	75	183
2	Agriculture	11	2	16	29
3	Services	38	31	184	253
4	Processing	13	0	96	109
5	Construction	48	9	25	82
6	Mining and quarrying	3	2	10	15
		<b>158</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>664</b>

**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)- Department MGLSD**

In 2011, the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) inspected a total of 158 work places in the country. This however dropped to 107 in 2012 and again rose to 399 in 2013.

From 2011 to 2013, there were 253 inspections done in the service industry, 183 in the manufacturing industry and only 15 in the mining and quarrying industries.

*Figure 18: Number of Workers observed during the inspection*



**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD**

Figure 18 shows the number of workers found in different sectors in 2012 and 2013. There were 8,829 workers inspected in 2012 and 14,165 inspected in 2013. It implies that there was a 60.4% increase in the number of workers whose working conditions were assessed in 2013.

### 3.1.4 Occupational Accidents

A total of 1,317 work-related accidents were reported to various labour offices in the country. Of the reported accidents 12 were fatal and 1305 non fatal. The highest number of accidents were reported in the construction industry (809), followed by agriculture (230), services (131) and manufacturing (96) respectively. The horticulture sector recorded the least number of accidents.

**Table 17: Workplace accidents in 2012**

No.	Industry	Nature of accidents		
		Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1	Manufacturing	0	96	96
2	Agriculture	0	230	230
3	Services	8	123	131
4	Processing	0	47	47
5	Construction	4	805	809
6	Horticulture	0	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1317</b>

**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD**

### 3.1.5 Labour, Industrial Relations and Productivity Department

LIRP is a department under the Directorate of Labour in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

The major function of the department is to ensure decent working environment,

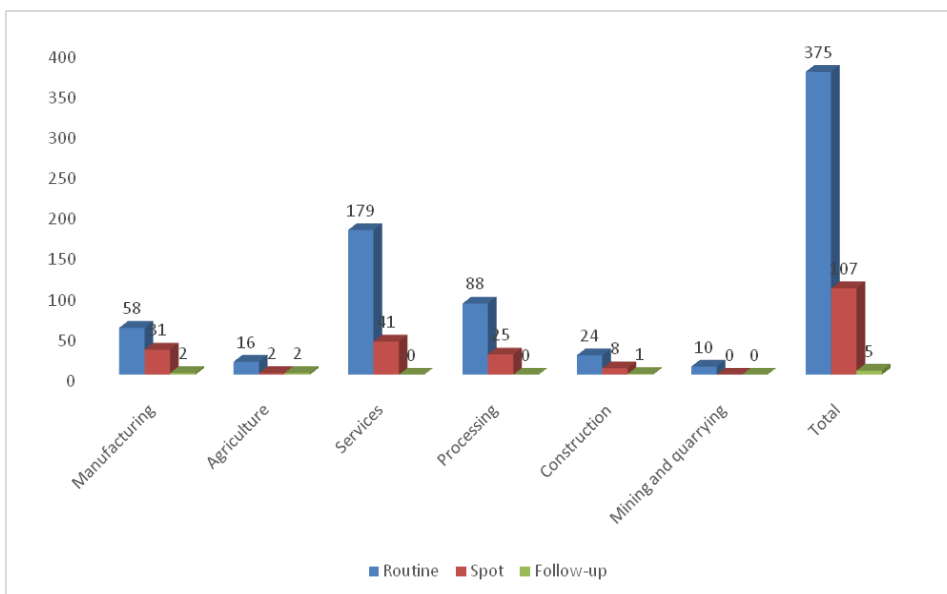
compliance with the labour legislation, harmony and peace in the workplaces. The department is empowered to prosecute defaulters of the labour laws and brings to the notice of competent authorities the defects not covered by the labour legislations to for information on policy formulation.

### 3.1.6 Inspections

The department is empowered by law to enter freely, with or without notice, at any hour of the day or night any enterprises where there is reasonable cause to believe is liable for inspection. In 2012/2013 a total of labour 487 inspections were conducted as shown in the figure on the next page, 375 inspections were routine, 107 spot inspections while 5 were follow-up inspections.

By industry, 179 were in service, followed by 88 in processing and 58 in manufacturing. The least number of inspections were carried out in the mining and quarrying industries which were 10 as shown in the bar chart.

**Figure 19 Type of inspections and the industries inspected**

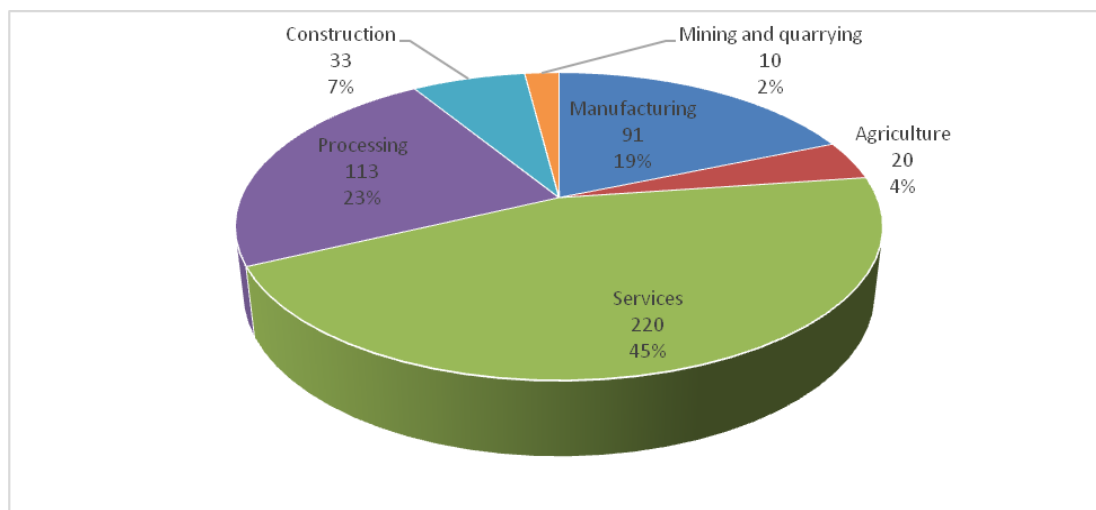


**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.7 Inspected Workplaces

Proportionally, the majority of the inspected work places were in the service industry with (45%) followed by processing industry (24%) and manufacturing industry (19%). The least visited was in mining and quarrying industry (2%) as shown in Figure 20

**Figure 20 Proportion of inspected workplaces**



**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.8 Number of workers in the inspected workplaces

The total numbers of workers found in the inspected workplaces were 23,211.

Of these 16,884 were male and 6,327 were female. Manufacturing sector had the biggest number of employees (8,011), followed by processing (4,129) and construction (3,857). While females were generally fewer in wage employment than males, a significant number is employed in the manufacturing and processing sectors. The females, however, dominated the services sector.

**Table 18 Number of workers by particular industry and sex**

Industry	No. of workers		
	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	6061	1950	8011
Agriculture	1300	781	2081
Services	2244	1885	4129
Processing	3732	1303	5035
Construction	3457	400	3857
Mining and quarrying	90	8	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,884</b>	<b>6,327</b>	<b>23,211</b>

**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.9 Workplace Accidents

During and in the course of employment, workers meet accidents, get injured and disabled. Workers who get injured are supposed to be compensated by their employers in accordance with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act 2000.

In 2012/2013 a total of 1,502 work-related accidents were reported to various labour offices in the country. Of the reported accidents 23 were fatal and 1,479 non-fatal. The highest number of accidents reported were from the construction industry (898), followed by agriculture (310), services (147) and manufacturing (96) The horticulture sector recorded the least number of accidents, as shown in the table below.

**Table 19 Workplace Accidents**

Industry	Nature of Accidents		Total
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	
Manufacturing	0	96	96
Agriculture	3	307	310
Services	12	135	147
Processing	0	47	47
Construction	11	887	898
Horticulture	0	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>1502</b>

**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.10 Accident cases referred to the Medical Arbitration Board

Out of the accidents reported to the Labour Department, some had disputed permanent incapacity percentages of disability. The disputed cases were by both the worker and employer. Such cases were referred to the Medical Arbitration Board for reassessment. The majority of the cases referred to the board were for male workers (106) compared to the female who were only 8. The Medical Arbitration Board handled and concluded 72 cases as indicated in the table below.

**Table 20 Accident cases referred to the Medical Arbitration Board**

Industry	No. Referred		No. handled		Total
	Male	Female	Decided	Pending	
Manufacturing	27	1	15	13	28
Agriculture	3	1	3	1	4
Services	13	4	14	3	17
Processing	6	2	4	4	8
Construction	57	0	36	21	57
Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>114</b>

**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.11 Complaints

During the period under review, a total of four hundred sixty-five (465) complaints were registered against employers by two hundred seventy-two (272) workers. Out of which three hundred seventy-two complaints were settled in favour of employees, two (2) in favour of employers, twenty-eight (28) were presumed settled and sixty-three were pending. Most of the complaints were for unfair termination, followed by failure to pay wages and provide written particulars respectively.

**Table 21 Nature of complaints and their status**

Nature of complaint	No	Settled in favour of:		Presumed settled	Pending
		Employer	Employee		
Unfair dismissal	15	1	12	0	2
Failure to pay wages	122	0	102	5	15
Unfair termination	148	1	102	10	35
Failure to pay medical bills	10	0	10	0	0
Failure to pay compensation benefits	10	0	6	0	4
Unauthorized deduction of wages	2	0	2	0	0
Failure to pay terminal benefits	28	0	18	3	7
Refusal to release workers academic papers	1	0	1	0	0
Failure to provide written particulars	102	0	92	10	0
Failure to provide leave	25	0	25	0	0
Discrimination in employment	1	0	1	0	0
Failure to indemnify the employees money spent on work of employer	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>

**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

### 3.1.12 Collective Termination

During the period under review, several collective terminations notifications were made to the Commissioners. One thousand two hundred and ninety-six (1,296) workers were affected, out of which two hundred twenty-six (226) were female and one thousand hundred and seventy (1,070) were male.

The majority of the terminations were made by the service sector involving seven hundred fifty-eight (758) workers, followed by mining two hundred and eight (208), manufacturing one hundred ninety (190), processing with one hundred thirty-two (132) and agriculture had eight (8) workers as illustrated in the table below.

**Table 22 Number of Workers Terminated**

Industry	Number terminated		
	Male	Female	Total
Services	553	205	758
Mining and quarrying	191	17	208
Manufacturing	190	0	190
Processing	128	4	132
Agriculture	8	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,296</b>

**Source: Department of Labour, industrial relations and Productivity**

The causes of the collective termination included restructuring, acquisition and merger of industries, closure of operations, end of operations and redundancy. Out of the 1,296 terminated workers 1,081 were paid their dues and 215 workers were pending payment.

## 3.2 Employment Services

### 3.2.1 Internal employment

Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development liaises with potential employers who declare to them the available job vacancies in their reputable organizations, while it takes the record of the interested employees in the Ministry and later matches the interests of the parties so that the job vacancies in the organizations are filled and the opportunities are availed to the interested potential job seekers.

*Table 23 Target jobs of the internal employees*

TARGETED JOBS	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Accountancy	198(56.6%)	152(43.4%)	350(17.2%)
Admin &Mgt	116(40.2%)	201(59.8%)	317(15.6%)
Agric	3(75.0%)	1(25.0%)	4(0.2%)
Business	116(96.7%)	4(3.3%)	120(5.9%)
Catering	4(100.0%)		4(0.2%)
Driver	10(100.0%)		10(0.5%)
Economist	12(100.0%)		12(0.6%)
Education	116(94.3%)	7(5.7%)	123(6.0%)
Engineering	42(97.7%)	1(2.3%)	43(2.1%)
Environmental Mgt	13(100.0%)		13(0.6%)
Fisheries	2(100.0%)		2(0.1%)
ICT	71(53.8%)	61(46.2%)	132(6.5%)
Journalism		5(100.0%)	5(0.2%)
Legal officer	3(23.1%)	10(76.9%)	13(0.6%)
Medical Work	1(10.0%)	9(90.0%)	10(0.5%)
Others	19(18.3%)	85(81.7%)	104(5.1%)
Scientist	3(50.0%)	3(50.0%)	6(0.3%)
Soc. worker	58(25.7%)	168(74.3%)	226(11.1%)
Others	314(57.7%)	230(42.3%)	544(26.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1101(54.0%)</b>	<b>937(46.0%)</b>	<b>2038</b>

*Source: Employment Services Department- MGLSD 2011*

Two thousand thirty-eight persons in 2011 applied to get employment through the Ministry of Gender Labour and social Development. 54% of these applicants were female and 46% of them were male.

The occupation which attracted the greatest number of job applicants was Accountancy with three hundred and fifty (350) persons, representing 17.2% of the total internal applicants. Others were Administration and Management related jobs where three hundred seventeen (317) persons applied representing 15.6% of the total. Social Workers were two hundred and twenty-six constituting 11.1%. However, a large group of five

hundred forty-four (544) applicants were indifferent of the type of jobs they were targeting, and would take on any job which was available and given to them.

**Table 24 Public Employment services Performance reports July to October 2013**

Qualifications	Period	Job Seekers			Job placements			% Success
		Female	Male	Totals	Female	Male	Totals	
Post Graduate/Degree	<b>July</b>	24	29	53	16	13	29	55
Diploma		7	6	13	5	4	9	69
Certificate		5	1	6	1	2	3	50
"A"& 'O' Level		3	5	8	2	4	6	75
Domestic assistants		5		5	5		5	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61%</b>
		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>		
Post Graduate/Degree	<b>Aug</b>	29	32	61	18	17	35	57
Diploma		8	9	17	5	6	11	65
Certificate		5	2	7	4			
"A"& 'O' Level		2	4	6	2	4	6	100
Domestic assistants		3		3	3			
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>
	<b>Sept</b>							
Post Graduate/Degree		26	22	48	14	16	30	63
Diploma		7	5	12	3	4	7	58
Certificate								
"A"& 'O' Level								
Domestic assistants								
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>Oct</b>							
Post Graduate/Degree		39	29	68	17	13	30	44
Diploma		6	10	16	4	7	11	69
Certificate		7	5	12	5	3	8	67
"A"&'O' Level		6	9	15	3	4	7	47
Domestic assistants		6		6	6		6	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>59</b>

**Source: Internal Employment Services MGLSD**

In the table above we note that over the four months period, a total of 354 applicants applied for various Jobs through the Employment services (MGLSD).

Among these included 188 females (53%) and 168 males (47%)

Of the 188 females that applied for the Jobs, 113 of them (60%) were able to get gainful employment, while of the 168 males that applied for Jobs, (58%) were able to secure Jobs.

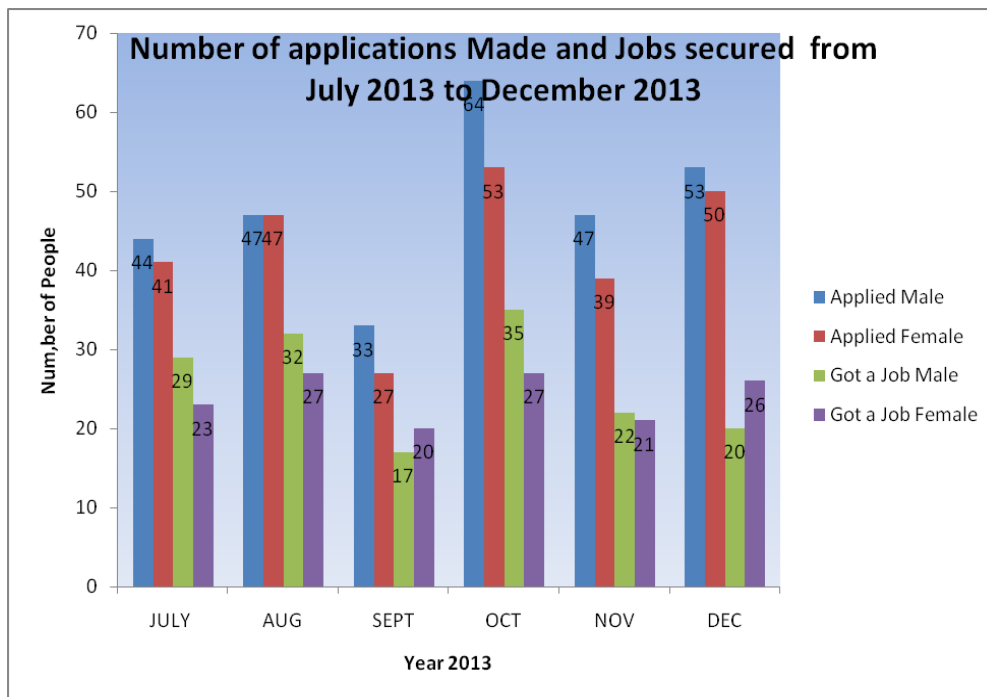
Table 24 **Public Employment services Performance reports November to December 2013**

Academic Qualifications of Potential Job Applicants	Period	Sex		No. of job seekers Placed in work		No. of Job seekers on active registration at the end of the Month
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
	November					
Post Graduate/Degree		23	22	9	12	55
Diploma		8	9	5	6	17
Certificate		4	7	1	3	13
“A”and ‘O’ Level		12	1	7	-	11
Domestic assistants		-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>86</b>
	December					
Post Graduate/Degree		29	34	12	17	63
Diploma		6	8	4	5	14
Certificate		9	7	-	3	16
“A”and ‘O’ Level		8	-	3	-	8
Domestic assistants		1	1	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>189</b>

**Source: Internal Employment Services MGLSD**

Over the two months period November – December 2013, a total of 189 people applied for Jobs among who included 100 females (53%) and 89 males (47%). Of the 100 females, 42(42%) were able to secure Jobs, and of the 89 males, 47(58%) were in position to get Jobs.

Figure 21 Jobs applied for and secured by Gender from July to Dec 2013.



**Registered Job seekers July –Dec 2013**

**Table 25 showing placement of Job seekers by Qualification (July – December 2013)**

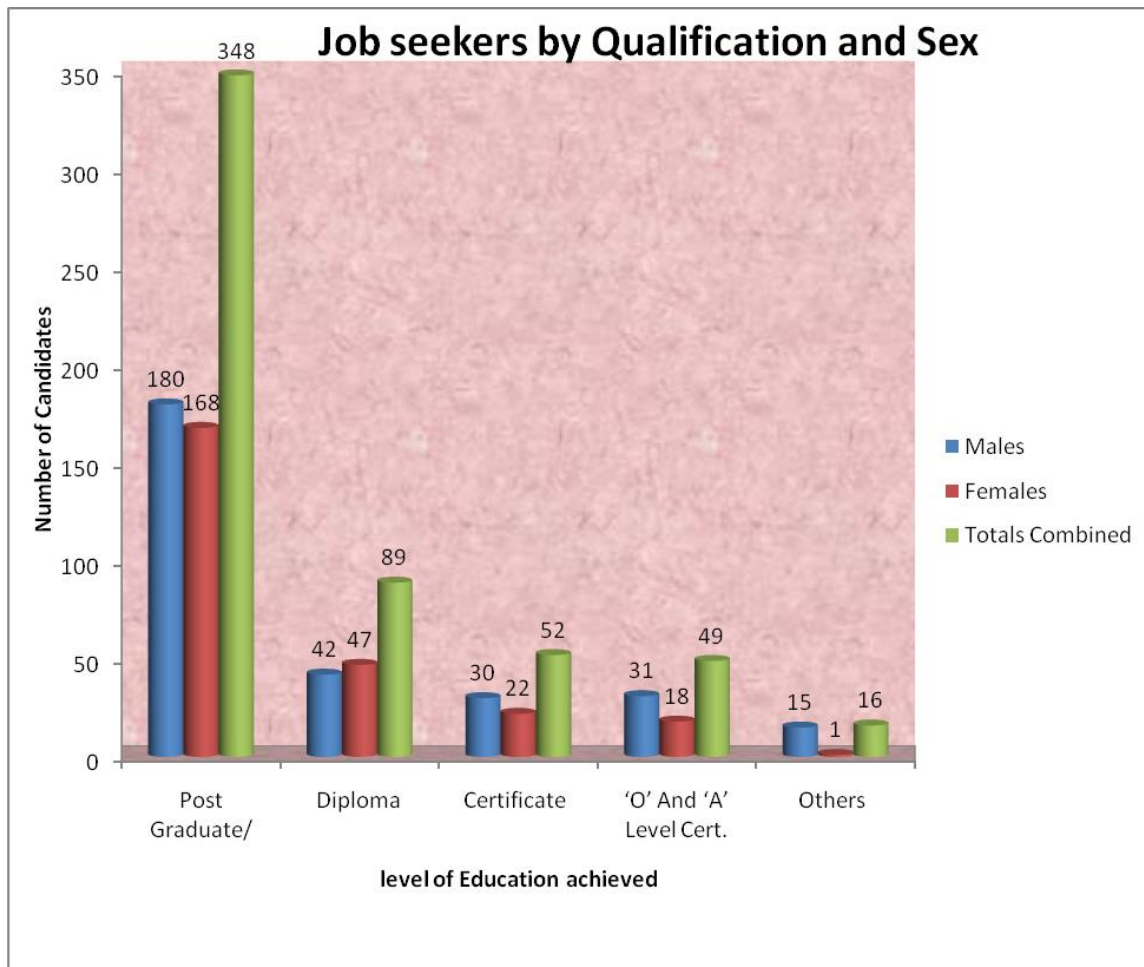
Qualification	July		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Totals		Totals Combined
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Post Graduate/	24	29	29	32	36	22	39	29	23	22	29	34	180	168	348
Diploma	7	6	8	9	7	5	6	10	8	9	6	8	42	47	89
Certificate	5	1	5	2	-	-	7	5	4	7	9	7	30	22	52
'O' & 'A' Level Cert.	3	5	2	4	-	-	6	9	12	-	8	-	31	18	49
Others	5	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	15	1	16

**Source: Internal Employment Services MGLSD**

The total number of Job seekers from July to Dec 2013 stood at 554 and these figures reveal that there is still a very big problem of youth unemployment in the country. Among the registered job seekers over the six months period, the degree holders (348) (62.8%) constituted the majority, followed by Diploma Holders (89) (16.1%), "O" and "A" levels (49) (8.8%) and certificate holders (52) (9.4%). The other Job seekers such as maids/Domestic workers who are mainly primary school leavers were (16) (2.9%) and these constituted the least number of Job seekers who were able to approach the Ministry for Job opportunities like their counter parts who are more educated than them.

A big number of Job seekers were registered in October and December 2013 and this stood at 117 and 103 respectively. This could be due to the fact that around this time most university students had completed their studies and were waiting for Graduation in Jan and Feb 2014.

Figure 22 Graphical illustration of Job seekers by sex



Source: Internal Employment Services MGLSD

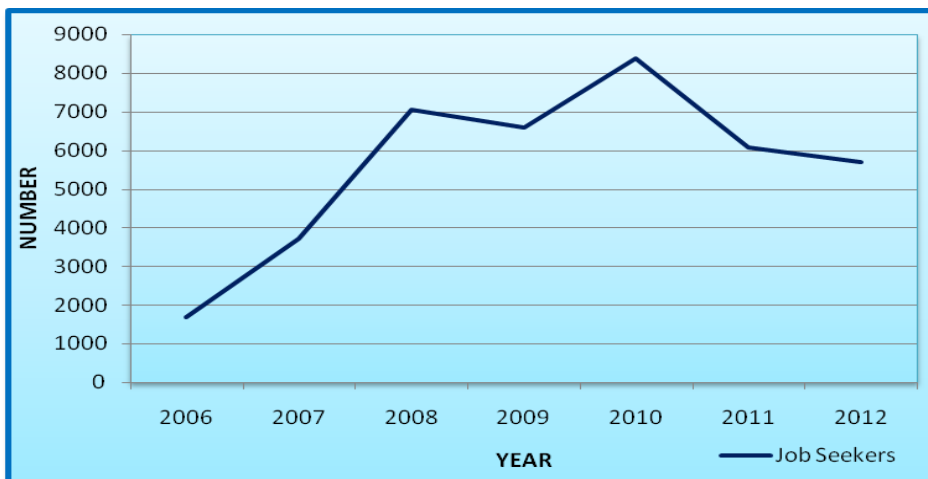
### 3.2.2 Externalization of Labour Programme

Due to the high unemployment rate in the country, Ugandans have been migrating abroad in search of employment opportunities, as guided by Statutory Instrument No. 62 of the Employment (Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad) Regulations, 2005.

### 3.2.3 Deployments

The number of persons seeking employment opportunities has been increasing over the years. The graph below shows how the number of job seekers has been changing from 2006 to 2012.

**Figure 23 Trend of the deployment of migrant workers from Uganda**



**Source: Department of Employment Services**

The Table below shows the number of job seekers who were officially permitted to go and seek employment opportunities abroad from 2006 to 2012 years. The number of the migrant workers increased steadily from 2006 to 2010 until when it began reducing.

**Table 26 Emigrants from Uganda from 2006 to 2012**

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Job Seekers</b>	1685	3714	7035	6594	8368	6079	5677
<b>% changes</b>		120.4%	89.4%	-6.3%	26.9%	-27.4%	-6.6%

**Source: Department of Employment Services**

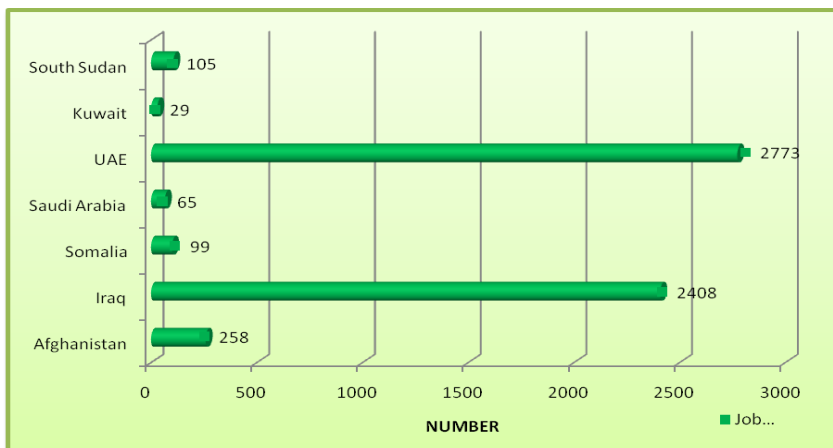
In 2006, there were one thousand six hundred eighty-five (1685) migrant workers from Uganda. The number more than doubled to three thousand fourteen, which represented a percentage change of 120.4% followed by another increment of 89.4% the following year when it had the highest number in 2010 and began declining gradually reducing thereafter.

### 3.2.4 Countries of Destination

The countries that Ugandans prefer to seek job opportunities were the following:

South Sudan, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Afghanistan  
Two of the seven countries are in Africa while the rest are in Asia and particularly Middle East.

**Figure 24 Favourite countries of destination**



**Source: Department of Employment Services**

The most popular destinations for the migrant workers were in the Middle East, with United Arab Emirate having been the country which took the greatest number of 2773 followed by Iraq with 2408 migrant workers from Uganda. The countries with the least number of emigrants from Uganda were Kuwait with only 29 and Saudi Arabia with 65 emigrants allowed in.

### 3.2.5 Remittances by the migrant workers to Uganda

The prime reason which drives the migrant workers out of the country is the income they earn in the foreign countries that they seek employment opportunity from. These migrant workers, most often than not, do send their savings back to their home countries, either for investments or to support their families meet their day-to-day expenses.

**Table 27 Remittances by emigrants (Millions US\$)**

YEAR	Remittances
2006	20,220,000
2007	35,654,400
2008	59,094,000
2009	47,476,800
2010	50,208,000
2011	36,474,000
2012	34,062,000

**Source: Department of Employment Services**

Remittances by Ugandan emigrants increased from 2006 to 2008 until when gradual reduction in amounts of funds remitted by emigrants began being noticed. From 2008 to 2012 there was constant reduction of the funds remitted by emigrants noticed. Annual remittances fell from about sixty million (\$60,000,000) dollars to about thirty-five million (\$35,000,000) dollars in a period of four years.

### 3.2.6 Licensed companies for external employment

The government of Uganda has put laws and regulations to guide the formation of business enterprises. These include the companies that may, as their business, link up willing persons to potential employers abroad.

*Table 28 External Employment Companies*

COMPANY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Askar Security Services	28	1270	1298
Connect Financial Services	29	296	325
Dreshak Uganda Limited	180	4295	4475
Pinacle Security Agency		388	388
Sepher Employment Agency	2	133	135
The Gideon's Men Limited	34	652	686
Two Niles Public Relations agency Limited	90	223	313
Ugandan Veterans Development Limited	84	55	139
Water Tight Services	79	1218	1297
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>8530</b>	<b>9056</b>

*Source: Department of Employment Services-MGLSD*

Table 29 shows the companies those availed job opportunities to Ugandan migrant workers. From 1996 to 2013, 9056 persons have registered with the above companies, of which 526 are females and 8530 are males.

According to the records available, Iraq has been the favorite country of destination of the job seekers. A total of 8523 persons got job opportunity in Iraq since 1996, while the least country which absorbed migrant workers from Uganda are republic of Sudan and Syria, where a single person each went to these countries.

### 3.3 Youth Employment

#### 3.3.1 Background to youth Employment

According to labour force and child activities survey (LF&CAS) conducted in the 2011/12 to meet data demands on Youth Employment, UBOS has been generating data on employment through annual Urban Labour Force Surveys and Labour Modules in the National Household Surveys conducted every three years, however, these were not sufficient to meet the current data needs, hence the justification for a youth specific activity to find the level of employment or otherwise amongst the youth.

**Table 29 Population characteristics**

	Population ('000)	Youth Population ('000)	Youth in Labour Force ('000)
Male	15456(49.3%)	2913(18.8%)	2173(14.1%)
Female	15883(50.7%)	3382(27.8%)	2272(14.3%)
Urban	4915(15.7%)	1364(27.8%)	926(18.8%)
Rural	26425(84.3%)	4931(18.7%)	3518(13.3%)
Total	31340(100%)	6296(20.1%)	4444(14.2%)

**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS**

The survey estimated the total population of Uganda to be thirty-one million three hundred forty thousand persons. At the national level, the youth constitute 20.1% of the population, which translates to about six million two ninety-six thousand (6,296,000) persons. The youth in labour force constitute 14.2% of the population giving the number of the youth in labour force to be four million four hundred forty-four thousand people.

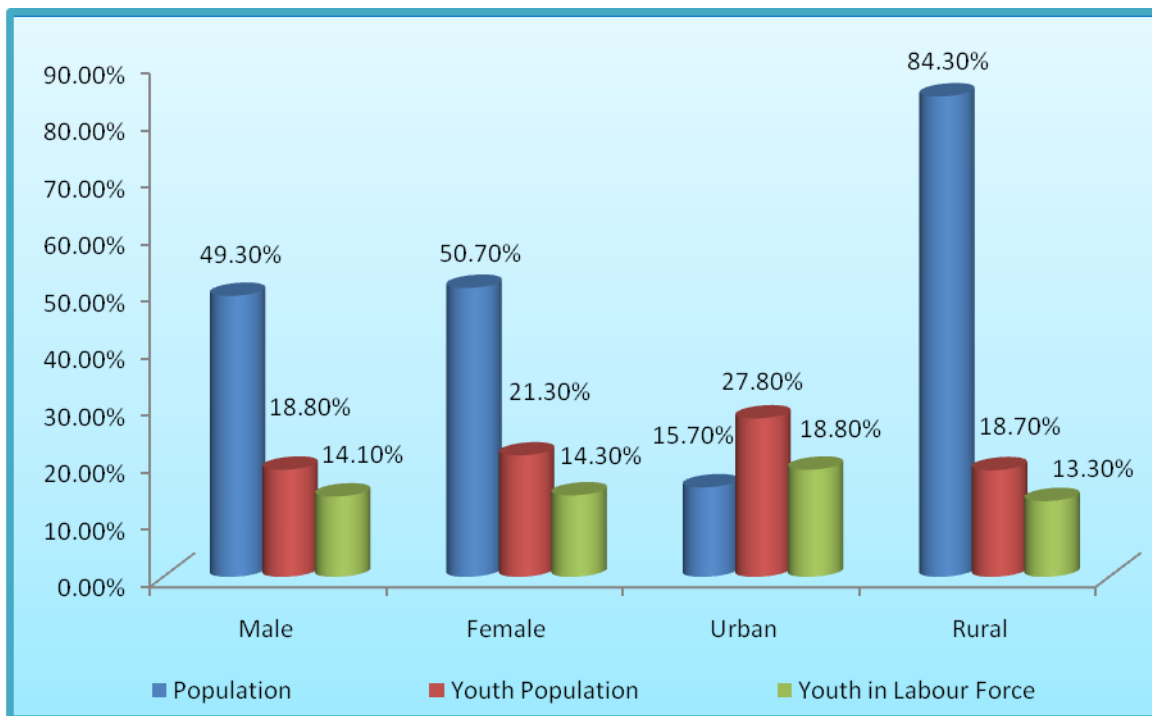
In the rural areas, the youth population was estimated to be four million nine hundred thirty-one thousand (4,931,000) persons, which was 18.7% of the rural population in the country. However, proportion of the youth in the urban centres in the country is higher than in the rural areas, as they constituted 27.8% of the urban population compared to 18.7% in the rural population.

More youths in the urban areas are engaged in productive activities than their counterparts in the rural areas. This is reflected by the fact that 18.8% of the urban youth population compared to 13.3% rural population is in the labour force.

In terms of the sex distribution of the citizens in the country, 50.7% of the populations were female while the male population was estimated to be 49.3%. The female youth

population was estimated to be three million three hundred eighty-two thousand (3,382,000) persons of which 14.3% are in the labour force. The male youth population was estimated to be two million nine hundred thirteen thousand (2,913,000) persons, of which 14.1% are in the labour force. This implies the proportion of female youth population in the work force was more than the male youth in the labour force.

**Figure 25 Population Structure**



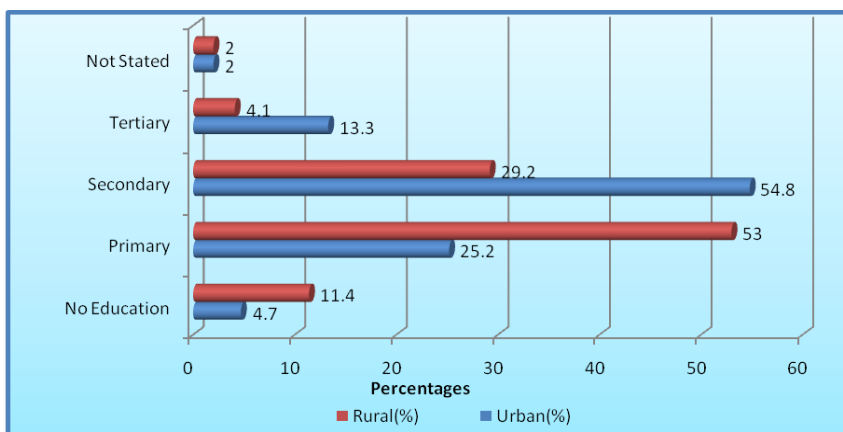
**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS**

### 3.3.2 Educational Level of Youth

The level of education in Uganda determines the employability of an individual.

The higher the level of education of an individual, the better the chances the individual has in obtaining the type of work he/she wishes.

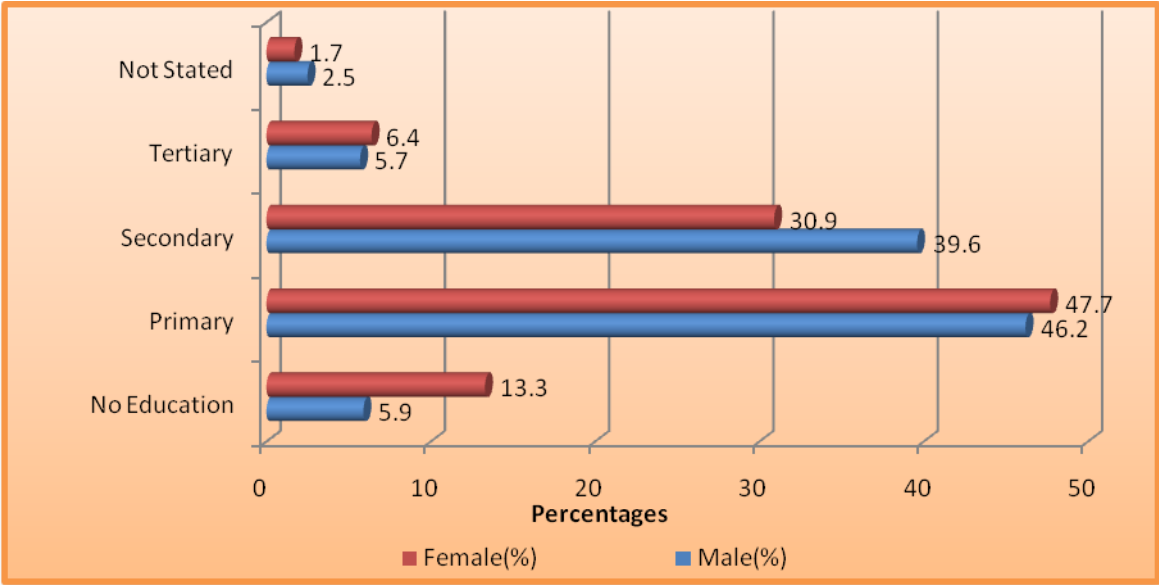
**Figure 26 Youth Education by residence**



**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS**

In Uganda, 11.4% of the rural based youth and 4.7% of the urban based youth have absolutely no education. While for those in primary schools, 53 % of those in the rural areas and 25.2% of the youth in urban areas are in school. Despite the soaring percentage of the village-based youth in primary schools, a small 29.2% of them joined secondary schools as opposed to 54.8% of the youth in urban areas that joined secondary schools. In the tertiary education, 4.1% of the youth in rural areas and 13.3% of the youth in urban areas attain that level of education.

**Figure 27 Youth Education by sex**



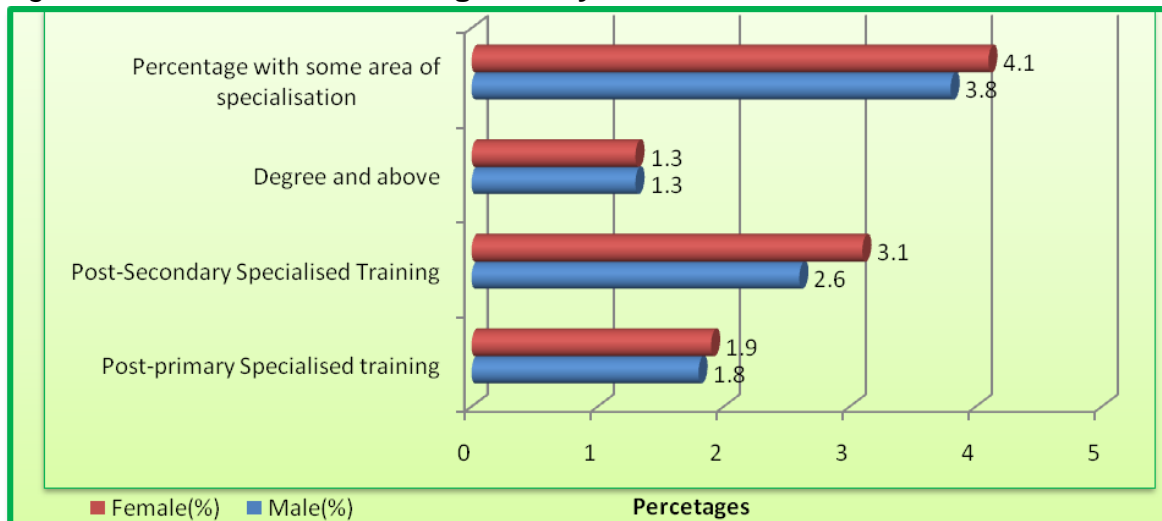
**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS**

Amongst the youth with no formal education, there are more female youth with no formal education as they constitute 13.3% of the uneducated youth compared to 5.9 % of the uneducated male youths. In primary schools, the sex distribution of the youth has very little difference of 1.5%-point difference between males and females. 47.7% of the female youth and 46.2% of the male youth are in primary schools. In secondary education, there are more male youth in this level of education compared to female youth. Statistics show that 30.9% female youth and 39.6% of male youth are in this level of education. A small proportion of the youth join tertiary education, which is the most critical for skills development for employment. The big variation in the number of youths who are Educated at the level of Secondary and those who are not educated at all is Gender concern that needs to be addressed.

### 3.3.4 Post-primary specialized training

Specialized training after formal basic education to build skills and relevant competencies amongst the youth is essential in the development of their career. In Uganda, specialized training is for various levels of education. i.e., Post-primary, post-secondary and tertiary education.

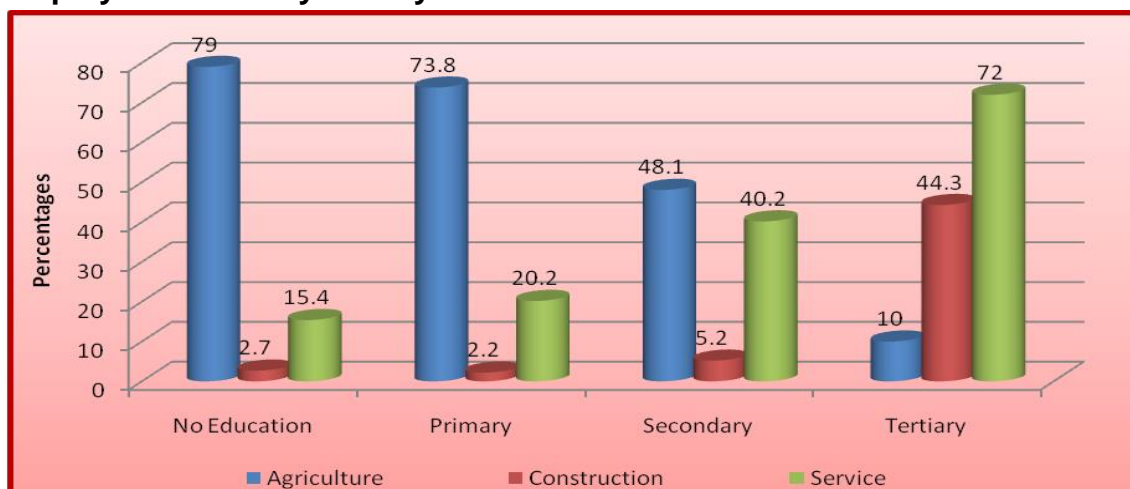
Figure 28 Professional Training of the youth



Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS

In the labour force and child activity survey, it was found that 4.1% of the female youth and 3.8% of male youth have some area of specialized training to perform some tasks. The youth who undertook specialized training just after their primary education to obtain atmost a certificate in a particular field constitute 1.9% of female youth and 1.8% of the male youth; while 3.1% of the female youth and 2.6% of the male youth took their courses after their secondary education. 1.3% of both male and female youth have specialized training in the Universities and above.

### Employment of the youth by level of education

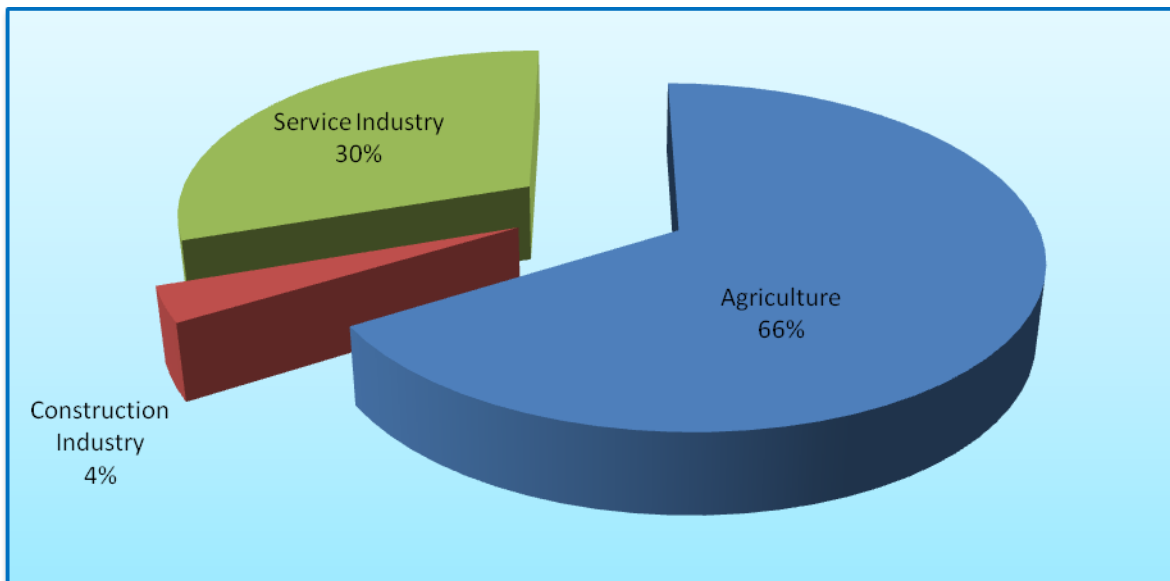


Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS

### 3.3.5 Youth in the labour force by main industries

Major areas of engagement of the Youths as revealed by the Labour force and the child activity survey 2012/13

Figure 29 Percentage Distribution of labour force



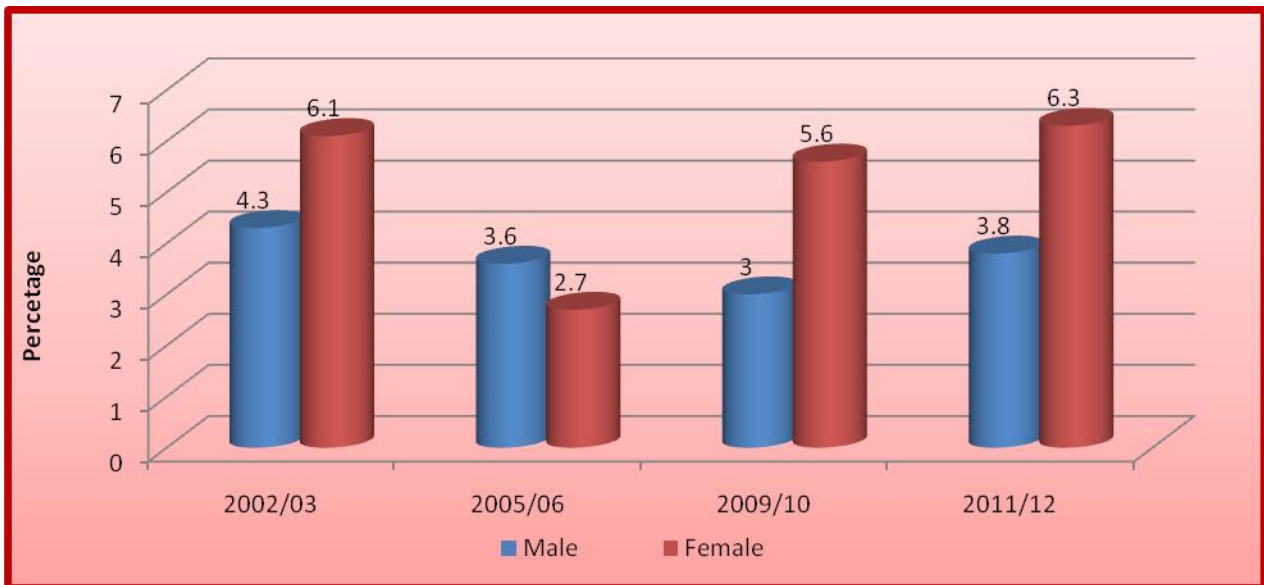
**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS**

The survey found that, at the national level, the majority of the youth are engaged in agricultural activity. Though this varied significantly depending on whether the youth resided in the urban areas or in the rural areas. The survey found out that 66% of the youth were engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity. This was followed by the service industry with 30%. However, the youth in the service industry were mostly those in the urban areas where the educational levels were higher.

### 3.3.6 Trends of Youth Unemployment rate by sex, residence and age

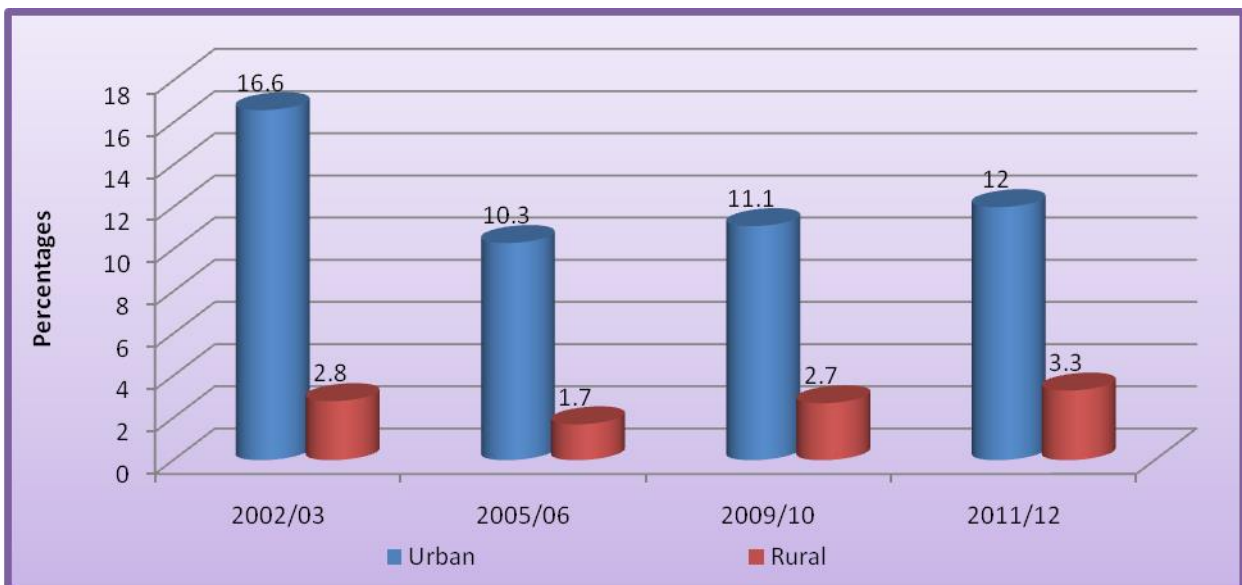
The unemployment amongst the female youth from FY2002/3 to FY2011/12 was higher than for the male youths except for the FY2005/6. Refer to the bar charts on the next page.

Figure 30 Youth Unemployment rate by sex



Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS

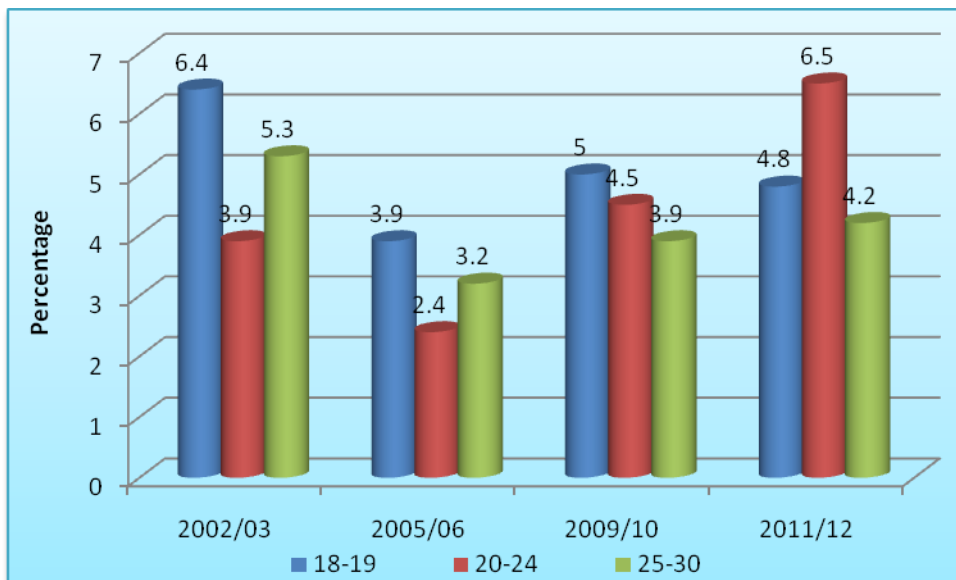
Figure 31 Youth Unemployment rate by residence



Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF & CAS)-UBOS

The figure shows the unemployment rate by residence; it depicts that the unemployment rate amongst the urban youth has been significantly more than it is in the rural youth from FY2002/3 to FY2011/12. The unemployment rate amongst the urban youth in 2002/03 was 16.6% which was the highest then recorded and it dropped to 10.3% in 2005/06 but it began increasing by about 1.2% in 2009/10 and 1.9% in 2011/12. In the rural areas, the unemployment is significantly low at about 3.0%, implying that the youth in the rural areas are always engaged in some productive work compared to their urban counterparts.

**Figure 32 Youth Unemployment rate by age-group**



**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF &CAS)-UBOS**

The unemployment amongst the youth of the ages 18 and 19 was the highest at 6.4% in the 2002/03 labour force survey. This rate reduced to 3.9% in 2005/6 and was about 5% in the labour surveys in 2009/10 and 2011/12, showing a general decline in unemployment rate in the last two labour force surveys.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for the youth in between the ages 20 and 24 was 3.9% in 2002/3, it reduced to 2.4% in 2005/6 but has consistently been showing increment in the subsequent labour force surveys of 2009/10 and 2011/12 at 4.5% and 6.5% respectively.

For the youth aged between 25 and 30, the unemployment rate was a little high in 2002/3 at 5.3%, but reduced to 3.2% in 2005/6 labour force survey. In the last two labour force surveys, the rate has been at about 4.0% for this age group.

**Figure 33 Trend of Youth Unemployment rate**



**Source: Labour force and activity survey (LF &CAS)-UBOS**

The unemployment rate for the youth for all the age groups in FY2002/3 reduced from 3.5% to 1.9% in FY2005/6. This implied that the youth who did not have jobs reduced and thus more jobs were available for the youth within that period. However, from 2009/10 to 2011/12, the scarcity of jobs for the youth became more eminent, as the unemployment rate kept increasing constantly from 3.6% in FY2009/10 to 5.1% in FY 2011/12 and is projected to even increase further.

## CHAPTER FOUR SOCIAL PROTECTION

### 4.1 Introduction

The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) is a deliberate intervention made by the Government of Uganda with the help of some development partners to assist the most vulnerable persons in community. The development partners who cooperate with Ugandan Government to implement this program are UK Aid from the Department for international Development, Irish aid Department of foreign affairs and UNICEF.

#### 4.1.1 SAGE Beneficiaries

Following the successful set up of delivery systems and processes, the first grants were paid out in September 2011, initially starting with 2,758 beneficiaries in 2 sub counties in each of the Districts of Kaberamaido, Kyenjojo and Kiboga. As of June 2013, the grants were reaching a total of 74,151 beneficiaries in 98 sub counties across the 14 Pilot Districts. The programme has transferred a total of 18.9 billion Ugandan shillings in Monthly grants to beneficiaries. See tables 31, 32 and figure 34.

*Table 30: SAGE 2011 plans against actual beneficiaries*

S/N	District	Beneficiaries		
		Planned	June 2012	June 2013
1	Amudat	1113(3.48%)	-	1042(1.4%)
2	Apac	1791(5.61%)	1441(80.5%)	8267(11.1%)
3	Kaberamaido	4285(13.42%)	2159(50.4%)	6747(9.1%)
4	Katakwi	3026(9.47%)	2017(66.7%)	7891(10.6%)
5	Kiboga	3525(11.04%)	2449(69.5%)	4,932(6.7%)
6	Kole	2431(7.61%)	-	2,378(3.2%)
7	Kyankwanzi	1468(4.60%)	-	1,449(2.0%)
8	Kyenjojo	4531(14.19%)	2626(57.9%)	11,701(15.8%)
9	Kyegegwa			2,162(2.9%)
10	Moroto	657(2.06%)	428(65.1%)	4,020(5.4%)
11	Nakapiripirit	1024(3.21%)	699(68.3%)	6,237(8.4%)
12	Napak	2016(6.31%)	-	2,015(2.7%)
13	Nebbi	3710(11.62%)	1694(45.7%)	13,022(17.6%)
14	Zombo	2362(7.40%)	-	2,288(3.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31939</b>	<b>13513</b>	<b>74,151</b>

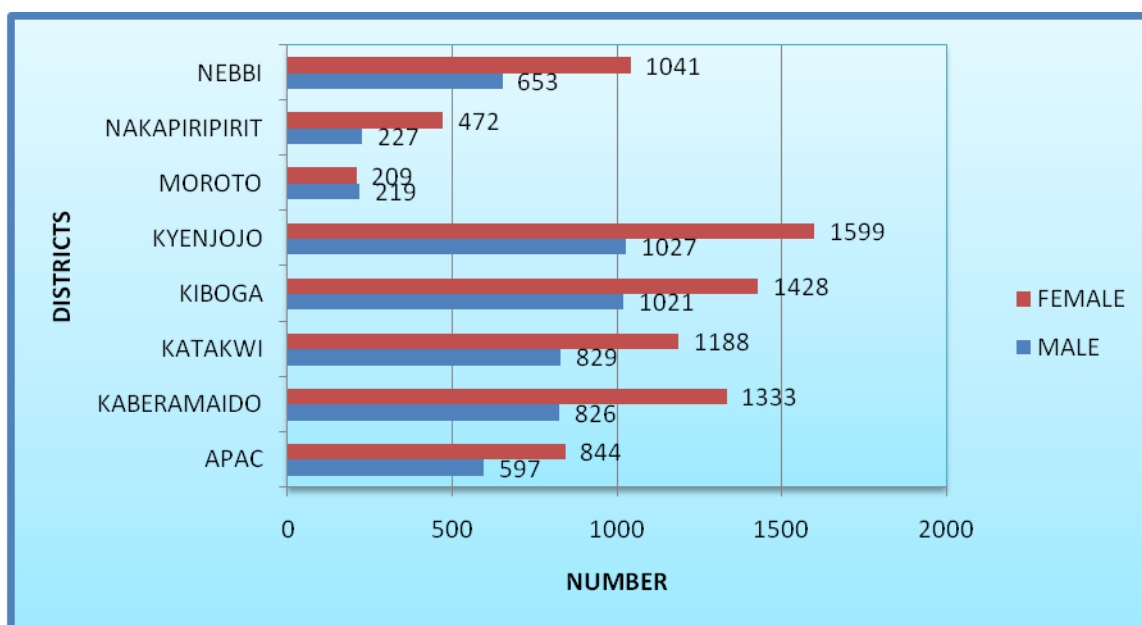
*Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD*

As opposed to the plans laid down for the implementation of SAGE, the actual beneficiaries varied from the projected beneficiaries depending on the funds available to assist the persons who had registered as seen in the table on the previous table.

In 2011 SAGE secretariat planned for 31,939 who were registered, the programme was rolled out up to 13,513 beneficiaries by June 2012. This number of beneficiaries increased to 74,151 by June 2013. This showed that 42.3% of the beneficiaries had been included in for the monthly remittances of 23,000= by June 2012. It shows that out of the thirteen districts where the programme was to be implemented, eight of them are benefitting by June 2012, which number rose to fourteen districts by June 2013.

In 2012, Apac district had 1791 beneficiaries selected, which was 5.61% of the total planned for in the year, 1441 of the beneficiaries were already receiving the funds. This shows that by mid 2012 SAGE had fulfilled 80.5% of her commitments in Apac District and this constitutes the highest achievement of the tasks in the individual districts selected though the number selected to benefit from the SAGE funds was lower than in Kyenjojo District.

**Figure 34: Actual number of beneficiaries by district by June 2012**



**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly –MGLSD brochure**

Figure 34 shows the distribution of the SAGE beneficiaries by district and by sex. It shows the proportion of female beneficiaries in Kyenjojo District was more than the male beneficiaries and least is Moroto District. The pattern is nearly the same in all other remaining districts where there are more females than male beneficiaries.

#### **4.1.2 Pilot direct income Support (SAGE)**

The social assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) part of the programme is responsible for the Implementation of the two pilot schemes: the Senior citizens Grants

and the vulnerable Family grants. Under the senior citizens Grants, older persons 65 years of age in case of Karamoja region receive shillings 24,000= per month.

On the other hand, the vulnerable family grants are paid out to households with low labour capacity owing to age, physical disability etc and high dependence on others since they cannot work. Both schemes are being piloted in 14 Districts that include: Apac, Kabaramaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Nebbi, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Kakapiripirit, Amudat, Kyegegwa, Kyankwanzi, Zombo, Napak and Kole.

#### 4.1.3 Household benefitting from SAGE funds

The impact of the activities of SAGE is felt in the entire family if there is a person who has been enrolled to benefit from it. Given that the beneficiaries are chosen from very poor families who may not have any regular income of any kind. The beneficiaries of the funds interviewed have said that they purchase basic utilities of the home and help children with school uniform and some basic scholastic materials. It is therefore evident that the SAGE funds support more persons than the enrolled beneficiaries.

*Table 31: Household members benefitting from SAGE by gender and location*

District	Male	Female	Total
Apac	597(41%)	844(59%)	1441(5.7%)
Kabaramaido	2310(44%)	2883(56%)	5193(20.4%)
Katakwi	829(41%)	1,188(59%)	2,017(7.9%)
Kiboga	3246(48%)	3486(52%)	6732(26.5%)
Kyenjojo	3432(47%)	3805(53%)	7237(28.4%)
Moroto	219(51%)	209(49%)	428(1.7%)
Nakapiripirit	227(32%)	472(68%)	699(2.7%)
Nebbi	653(39%)	1041(61%)	1694(6.7%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11513(45%)</b>	<b>13928(55%)</b>	<b>25441(100.0%)</b>

*Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD*

The table above shows the total number of persons who live in the household headed by a beneficiary of SAGE. There were twenty-five thousand four hundred forty-one (25441) people living with SAGE beneficiaries in the districts of operations. Eleven thousand five hundred thirteen (11513) of them were males and thirteen thousand nine hundred twenty-eight (13928) females. This therefore shows that 55% of the people indirectly benefitting from SAGE are females and 45% of them males.

In all the districts there are more females benefitting from SAGE funds indirectly than males except in Moroto District, where there are 219 males and 209 females'as indirect beneficiaries. This shows that 51% of the indirect beneficiaries are males as compared to 49% of women. The lowest percentages of males benefitting indirectly from the funds were from Nakapiripirit District representing 32%.

**Table 32: Orphans benefiting by Gender and location by June 2012**

S/n	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Apac	1	1	<b>2(0.11%)</b>
2	Kabaramaido	196	207	<b>403(22.56%)</b>
3	Kiboga	360	347	<b>707(39.59%)</b>
4	Kyenjojo	347	326	<b>673(37.68%)</b>
5	Nebbi	0	1	<b>1(0.06%)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>904</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1786</b>

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD**

#### **4.1.4 Orphans benefiting from SAGE**

The table above shows the distribution of orphaned children who benefit from Social Assistance Grant for empowerment. For the period from January to June of 2012, there were eight hundred eighty-two (882) orphans who have benefited from SAGE funds. The district which registered the highest number of orphans to benefit from SAGE was Kiboga with seven hundred and seven (707). Of these there were three hundred and sixty (360) male children and three hundred and forty-seven (347) female children.

In all, Kiboga District orphans constitute 39.6% of the orphans and the least being Nebbi, with a single girl who had been registered.

#### **4.1.5 Disabled persons benefiting by Gender and location**

According to the International Classification of Functioning (ICF), Disability and Health are as a result the outcome of the interaction between a person with impairment and the environmental and attitudinal barriers one may face.

There are many types of disabilities and these include; visible or hidden; temporary, permanent or unpredictable; cognitive, developmental and many others.

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) appreciates the difficulties the people with disability face in meeting their daily needs. For this reason the Ministry has recommended that the persons whose disability severely affects the livelihood should be included as beneficiaries of SAGE.

**Table 33: Disabled persons who benefit from SAGE for some selected Districts**

S/N	District	Male	Female	Total	
1	Apac	1	1	2	<b>0.23%</b>
2	Kabaramaido	98	106	204	<b>23.78%</b>
3	Kiboga	83	69	359	<b>41.84%</b>
4	Kyenjojo	161	157	292	<b>34.03%</b>
5	Nebbi	0	1	1	<b>0.12%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>439</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD**

The table above shows the distribution of persons with disabilities who have benefitted from SAGE. By June 2012, a total of eight hundred fifty-eight (858) severely disabled persons in the districts where SAGE operate had been included as SAGE beneficiaries. Two disabled beneficiaries were in Apac; this represents 0.23% of the beneficiaries in SAGE. Two hundred and four were in Kabaramaido, which was 23.78%. In Kiboga, there were three hundred fifty-nine which constituted the highest number of disabled people registered in a district representing 41.84% in a single district. While in Nebbi District, there was only one female benefitting by June 2012.

#### **4.1.6 Some SAGE Beneficiaries from Northern Uganda**

According to M and E reports obtained from the Department of the Disability and Elderly, the CDOs in all Districts told the team from the Ministry that PWDs and Older Persons are being supported with locally generated funds in addition to the special grants.

The team was informed that, the participation of Older Persons in the district is limited because there is no any specific program targeting them both at the center and local governments. It was reported that the mobilization of Older Persons to form groups is going on in the districts spear headed by the department of social services in partnership with Help Age International.

The districts through Special Grant for persons with disabilities had supported various groups of PWDs to set up income generating activities and employment which had greatly improved on their income status and welfare. Some special grants given to some beneficiaries in northern Uganda were being used for investment purposes in the following under mentioned Projects: Carpentry, Goat rearing, Poultry, Passion fruit growing, Bull rearing

**Table 34 SAGE Special Grants to groups of PWDs in Pader - FY 2012/2013**

SN	Name of the Group	Location	Type of Project	Amount
1	Pader Town Council PWD Group	Pader T/C	carpentry	1,200,000=
2	Pajule PWDs Group	Pajule Sub County	Goat rearing	1,000,000=
3	Atanga PWDs Association	Atanga Sub County	Goat Rearing	1,000,000=
4	Anyagura PWDs Group	Anyagura sub-County	Poultry	200,000=
5	Acholi Bull PWDs Group	Acholi Bull Sub County	Fruits growing	800, 000=
6	Lapul PWDs Group	Lapul Sub County	Bull Rearing	800,000=
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,000,000=</b>

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD**

**Table 35 SAGE Special Grants to groups of PWDs in Kitgum - FY 2012/2013**

SN	Name of the Group	Location	Type of Project	Amount
1	Association of PWDs-Kitgum T/C	Kitgum Town council	Carpentry and Shoe making	1,000,000=
2	Orom PWDs Association	Orom SubCounty	Crop growing and piggery	2,000,000=
3	Lapid PWDs Association	Kitgum Lapid Sub County	Goats rearing	1,700,000=
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,700,000=</b>

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD**

**Table 36 SAGE Special Grants to groups of PWDs in Lamwo - FY 2012/2013**

SN	Name of group	Location	Project Name	Amount
1	Lamwo PWDS Association	Lamwo Town Council	Shoe making & selling	2,000,000=
2	Lukung PWDs Group	Lukung Sub County	Poultry	1,200,000=
3	Agoro PWDs Association	Agoro Sub County	piggary	1,000,000=
4	Madi opendi PWDs Group	Madi Opendi Sub County	Goat Rearing	1,000,000=
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,200,000=</b>

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD**

**Key programme achievements to date:**

- Capacity for management and leadership for social Protection has been built across government. Over 40 government officials including Permanent Secretaries, Directors, Commissioners, CAOs, and other Officials have undertaken various trainings locally regionally and internationally.
- Robust systems and Processes have been built to implement SAGE nationally since its inception 2010.
- To date the programme has reached 74,154 beneficiaries in 14 Districts
- A draft Social protection Policy is in place and consultations with stakeholders is ongoing.

### **The way forward**

Because of the good SAGE Impact and direct reach to the beneficiaries, the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development has developed a proposal for gradual national scaling up of SAGE as shown in the table below:

*Table 37 Showing indicative SAGE rollout plan*

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Additional Districts</b>	<b>Cumulative Beneficiaries (EST)</b>	<b>Budget UGX (Billions)</b>
2013/14	24	228,000	35
2014/15	48	437,000	108
2015/16	73	664,000	189
2016/17	98	891,000	277

**Source: Department of Disability and Elderly (SAGE)-MGLSD brochures**

From the table, we see that with an additional UGX 35 billion in the FY 2013/14, Government could expand coverage of the Senior Citizens grants to an additional 24 Districts reaching an additional 228,000 senior Citizens

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

#### 5.1 Introduction

GBV is a significant social problem in Uganda. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violations including sexual abuse of children, rape, child abuse, discrimination against girls, child labor, political violence/ discrimination, intimate partner abuse, defilement, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls, pornography, infanticide, forced control over reproductive functions of women and several harmful traditional practices against women and children, for example, widow inheritance, bride-price/dowry payment implications, female circumcision, early marriages among others.

##### 5.1.1 GBV Statistics

According to the (UBOS Statistical Abstract 2011, table 2.6.1), GBV crimes committed in the country, defilement is the most common reported GBV crime committed over the years since 2006. From the statistics provided in the table, there were 15,385 defilement cases reported to the Police throughout the country. This figure fell by 48.3% to 7951 the following year (2007). This number has since had some slight fluctuations to date. The number of defilement cases each year since 2006, has been eight to ten folds the closest reported GBV crime committed in the country. In 2010, there were 7564 defilement cases reported compared to 709 rape cases. This shows that defilement was 10.6 times bigger than the number of rape crime committed that year and the comparison is similar for all the years since 2006.

*Table 38: GBV Crimes reported to Uganda Police over the years*

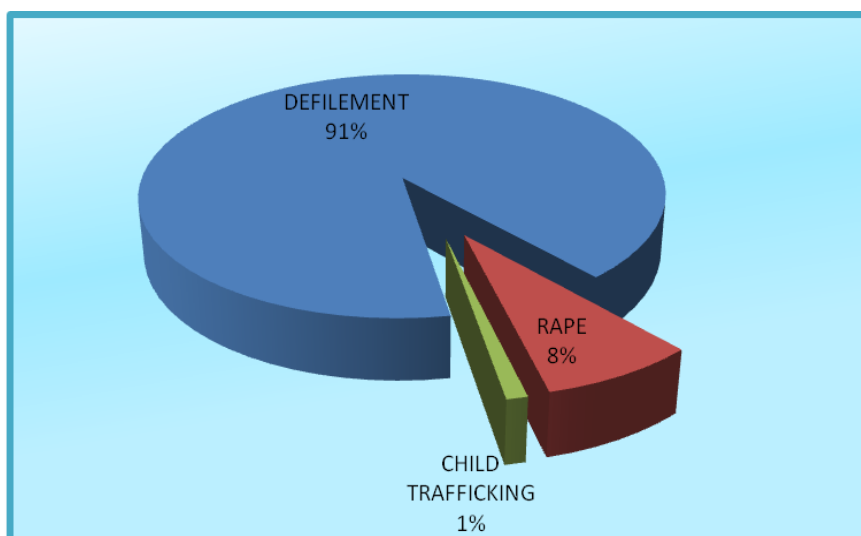
Crimes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Defilement	15,385	7,951	8,653	7,360	7,564	7690	8076
Rape	750	599	1,536	619	709	520	530
Child Trafficking	-	-	157	206	215	69	22

**Source: Uganda Police Force**

The GBV crimes committed in the country is shown in the pie chart below. Defilement takes 91% of the GBV crimes reportedly committed in the country since 2006, followed by rape which is represented by 8% and child trafficking by 1%. The statistics only shows the most frequently committed GBV crimes but does not imply that other GBV crimes are not

committed, but rather their frequency of occurrence is very negligible compared to the three so mentioned.

**Figure 35: Magnitude of GBV Crimes reported to Uganda Police**



**Source: Uganda Police Force**

Table 39 on the page that follows shows other sexual offences that were reported to the police. There were three hundred forty-seven (347) cases of indecent assault cases reported to Police in 2011 compared to two hundred seventy-four (247) reported in 2010. This shows an increment of 26.64% of juvenile girls luring underage boys into sexual offence unwillingly. This is followed by incest, where twenty (20) cases were reported in 2011 as compared twelve (12) in 2010. It gives incest an increment of 66.7% increase in 2011. There were also fifty-five (55) cases of humans going for sex with animals (unnatural offences) in 2011. However, this indicates a drop compared to 2010 where there were eighty-six (86) cases, giving unnatural sex offences a significant 36% decrease in occurrence in 2011.

**Table 39: Other sexual offences**

Crimes	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Indecent Assault	274	347	298
Incest	12	20	34
Unnatural Offences	86	55	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>403</b>

**Source: Uganda Police Force**

### 5.1.2 Child related offences

Table 41 below shows the various offences inflicted against children throughout the country. Apart from defilement, rape and child trafficking children also suffer a number of inhuman treatment from their parents and members of the community in which they are brought up. There was a total of twelve thousand three hundred and forty-one other offences against children reported to the Police in 2011.

*Table 40: Common child related offences*

CRIMES	Number of juveniles		Percentages
	2011	2012	Change
Child Neglect	8075	9809	21.47%
Child Desertion	1973	2437	23.52%
Child Abuse and Torture	1775	1502	-15.38%
Child Kidnap	125	170	36.00%
Child Stealing	261	307	17.62%
Abortion	66	71	7.58%
Infanticide	66	104	57.58%
Child Abduction	0	844	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12341</b>	<b>15244</b>	<b>23.52%</b>

**Source: Uganda Police Force**

Child neglect is the most rampant injustice suffered by children in the country. A total of eight thousand seventy-five (8075) cases of child neglect were reported, which constitutes 65.4% of all non-sexual offences inflicted on children. This is followed by Child desertion which represents 16.0%, Child abuse and Torture represented by 14.4%, Child kidnap represented by 1.0% and lastly Abortion and infanticide each of which are represented by 0.5% of the total non-sexual offences reported to the Police Child Protection Unit throughout the country in 2011.

### 5.1.3 GBV reports from UDHS data

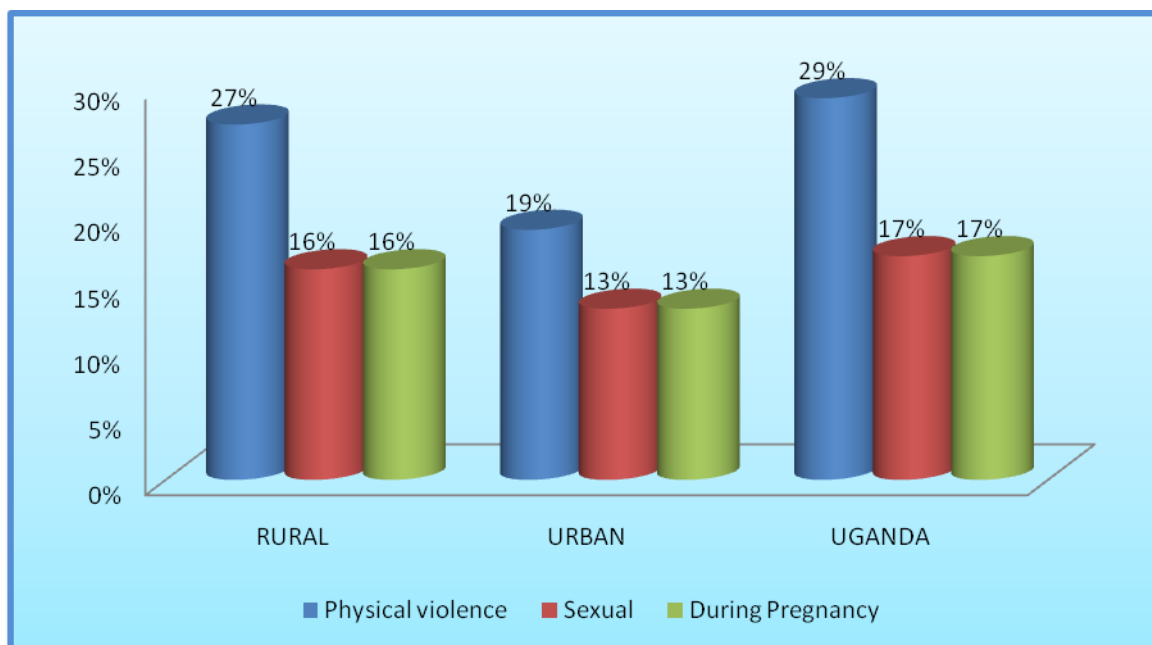
Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was designed to provide population and health indicator estimates for the country by sampling 10,086 households. The country was divided into ten UDHS regions of West Nile, North, Karamoja, Eastern, East Central, Central-1, Central-2 Kampala, South West and Western.

**Table 41: Gender Violence (15-49)**

	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Uganda (%)
<b>Physical violence</b>	27	19	29
<b>Sexual</b>	16	13	17
<b>During Pregnancy</b>	16	13	17

**SOURCE: 2011 Uganda Democratic and Health Survey-UDHS**

**Figure 36: GBV by place of residence**



**Source: 2011 Uganda Democratic and Health Survey-UDHS**

The survey focused on the population between the ages 15 and 49 years in all the regions. Both women and men were made to respond to the question.

#### **5.1.4 National GBV incidence in 2011**

In the survey, 29% of the households reported incidences of physical violence, 17% reported incidences of sexual violence and 17% reported cases of physical violence when the women were expectant.

Further analysis of the data showed a slight difference between occurrence of physical violence amongst the urban and rural population; with physical violence occurring more frequently in the rural areas of the country than in the urban areas. 27 % of the rural household reported cases of physical violence compared to 19% reported in the urban areas, giving an eight-percentage point difference between the urban and rural population. The data showed no difference between urban and rural population in terms of sexual and violence when their women were expectant as all reported 16% and 13% occurrence respectively.

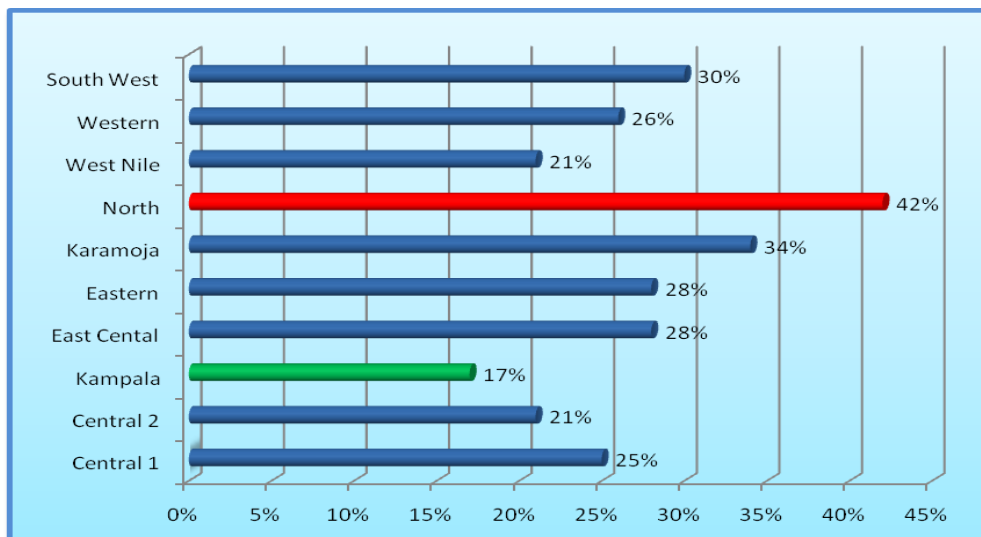
Table 42: **Gender Violence by region (15-49)**

	Physical violence, %	Sexual %	During Pregnancy %
Central 1	25	16	8
Central 2	21	21	16
Kampala	17	7	19
East Central	28	22	12
Eastern	28	20	25
Karamoja	34	11	17
North	42	21	19
West Nile	21	14	23
Western	26	16	12
South West	30	11	16

**SOURCE: 2011 Uganda Democratic and Health Survey-UDHS**

The highest incidence of physical violence in 2011 was reported in the northern region with 42% of the households' reported cases of physical violence in their households. The least cases of physical violence were in Kampala where 17% of the households reported. The figure for Central-1 region which includes district like Lwengo Rakai, Kalungu, Gomba is 25%, Central-2 region which includes districts of Nakasongola, Mubende, Luwero, Mityana Kiboga is 21%, East Central region which includes districts like Kiliro, Luuka, Iganga, Buyende, Kamuli, Busia is 28%, for Eastern region which includes districts like Soroti, Amuria, Mbale, Katakwi, Kween manafwa is 28%, for Karamoja region which is constituted by districts like Kotodo, Moroto Kaabong is 34%, for West Nile region with UDHS districts like Arua, Koboko, Nebbi, Moyo is 21%, for districts in the Western region like Masindi, Hoima, Kasese is 26%, and for Southwest districts like Kabale Kisoro, Mbarara, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, Isingiro the percentage of households who reported existence of physical violence 30%.

**Figure 37: Physical Violence in Households**



**SOURCE: 2011 Uganda Democratic and Health Survey-UDHS**

## CHAPTER SIX CHILDRENS INSTITUTIONS

### 6.1 Introduction to children's institutions

The MGLSD is responsible for children who get in conflict with the laws of Uganda. When these children commit offences, they are remanded in special homes for juveniles established in some parts of the country. These include: Naguru Remand Home in Kampala District, Mbale Remand Home in Mbale District, Fort-Portal Remand Home in Kabarole District, Ihungu remand Home in Masindi District and Kabale Remand Home in Kabale District.

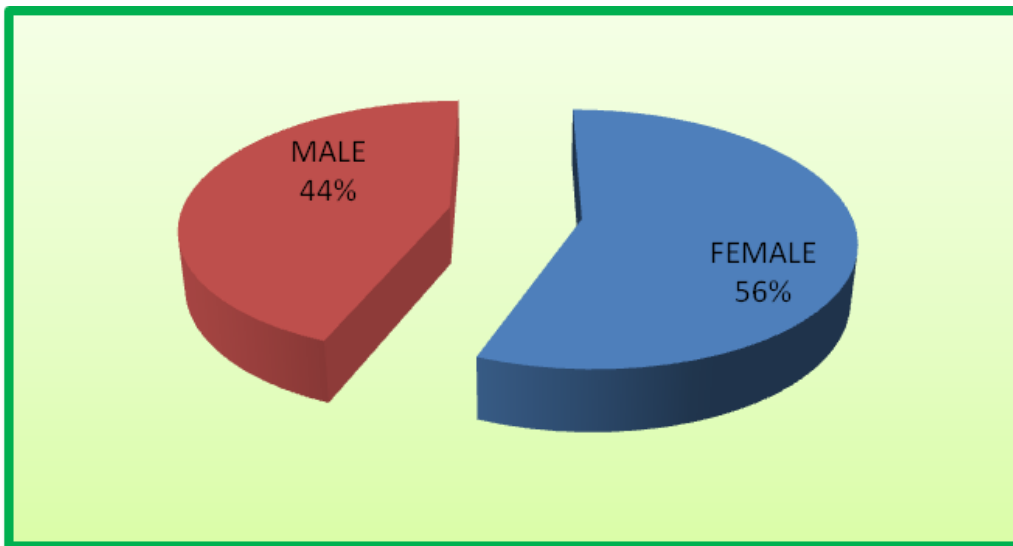
Table 43: **Children received at KNRC by sex and years from 2002-2012**

Year	Children		Adults		Total
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
2002/3	644(13.2%)	73(1.8%)		108(6.7%)	825(7.7%)
2003/3	438(9.0%)	108(2.6%)		51(3.1%)	597(5.6%)
2004/5	440(9.0%)	358(8.6%)		88(5.4%)	886(8.3%)
2005/6	280(5.8%)	218(5.2%)		64(3.9%)	562(5.3%)
2006/7	327(6.7%)	409(9.8%)		79(4.9%)	815(7.6%)
2007/8	547(11.2%)	637(15.3%)		289(17.8%)	1473(13.8%)
2008/9	838(17.2%)	756(18.2%)	7(19.4%)	280(17.3%)	1881(17.6%)
2009/10	684(14.1%)	1006(24.2%)	29(80.6%)	382(23.6%)	2101(19.7%)
2010/11	220(4.5%)	365(8.8%)		207(12.8%)	792(7.4%)
2011/12	166(3.4%)	191(4.6%)		74(4.6%)	431(4.0%)
2012/13	284(5.8%)	37(0.9%)			321(3.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4868(100.0%)</b>	<b>4158(100.0%)</b>	<b>36(100.0%)</b>	<b>1622(100.0%)</b>	<b>10684(100.0%)</b>

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs -MGLSD**

Persons who have been taken to the KNRC between 2002 and 2012 were 10,684. There were 1658 adults who represent 16.3% of the total persons taken there in the ten-year period from 2002-2012. The number of children in the same period who have been registered in the same centre is 9026; representing 84.4% of the total number of persons who have been rehabilitated in the centre. It should be noted that the adults who have been recorded to have gone to the centre are children who happen to have grown as they stayed in the centre.

**Figure 38: Composition of Children in KNRC**



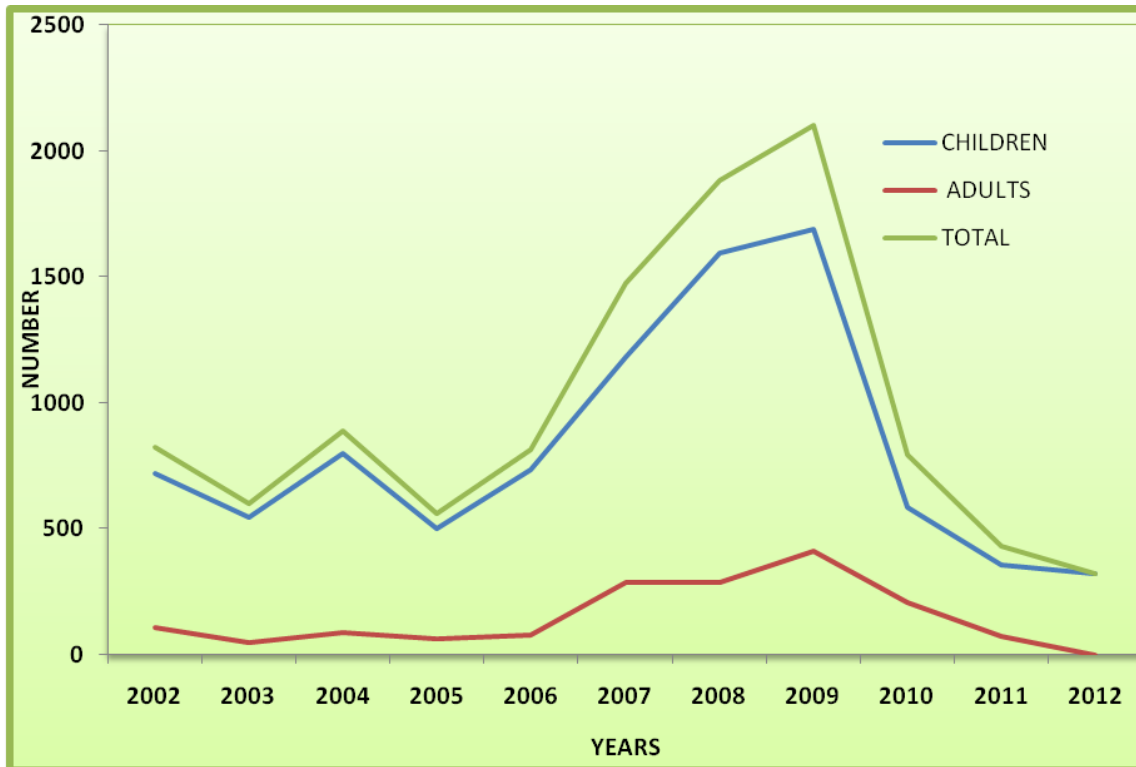
**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

There were 5743 girls sent to KNRC representing 56% of the total persons who have been there in the ten-year period. There were also 4620 males (44%) of the total in the ten-year period, who have benefited from the services at the centre.

In 2002 there were 825 children who were taken to KNRC, which is 8% of the total in the ten-year period. In 2003 the number dropped to five hundred ninety-seven (597) persons, representing 6% of the population between 2002 and 2011. The lowest number of people was in the year 2011, where there were four hundred thirty-one (431) people, which is 4% of the total in the period. The highest number was in the year 2009. In this year, two thousand one hundred (2101) and one people were registered there, making it to have the highest percentage of 20% of the population ever registered in the centre in that same period.

The trend analysis shows that the population of the street children admitted in the centre had been increasing from the year 2005, when it was quite low at 562 (5%) to a maximum of 2101 (20%) in the year 2009.

Figure 39: Trend of children in the Rehabilitation Centre



Source: Department of Youth and Children-MGLSD

The figure above shows how the population of street persons has been changing over the years from 2002 to 2012. It indicates that total population mostly comprises of children, as the graph for the children is very close to the total population graph. It further shows that as the number of street children rises, the number adults equally raises but with a slightly low rate. In between 2007 and 2008 the number of adults was nearly constant, as observed by the graph for the adult that is nearly parallel to the horizontal axis.

Generally, from the year 2009 there was a drastic decline in the number of street children up to the 2012 when it reduced to almost zero. This could possible be attributed by the concerted efforts that some NGOs are putting in to get these Children out of the streets.

KCCA has equally come up and is also helping to get rid of the children from the streets.

### 6.1.1 Juvenile delinquent Children

This is the other group of persons who are sent to Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC). This group constitutes of children who have been sentenced by the Courts of Law to serve custodial sentences. They are children who have been confirmed by the justice system as being guilty of the offences they have been accused of from the various remand homes in the country.

Therefore, being juveniles, they are supposed to be serving their custodial sentences at different locations from the adults. This is because children have unique and special needs in the process of being rehabilitated.

**Table 44: Juvenile delinquent committed to the KNRC by sex and years**

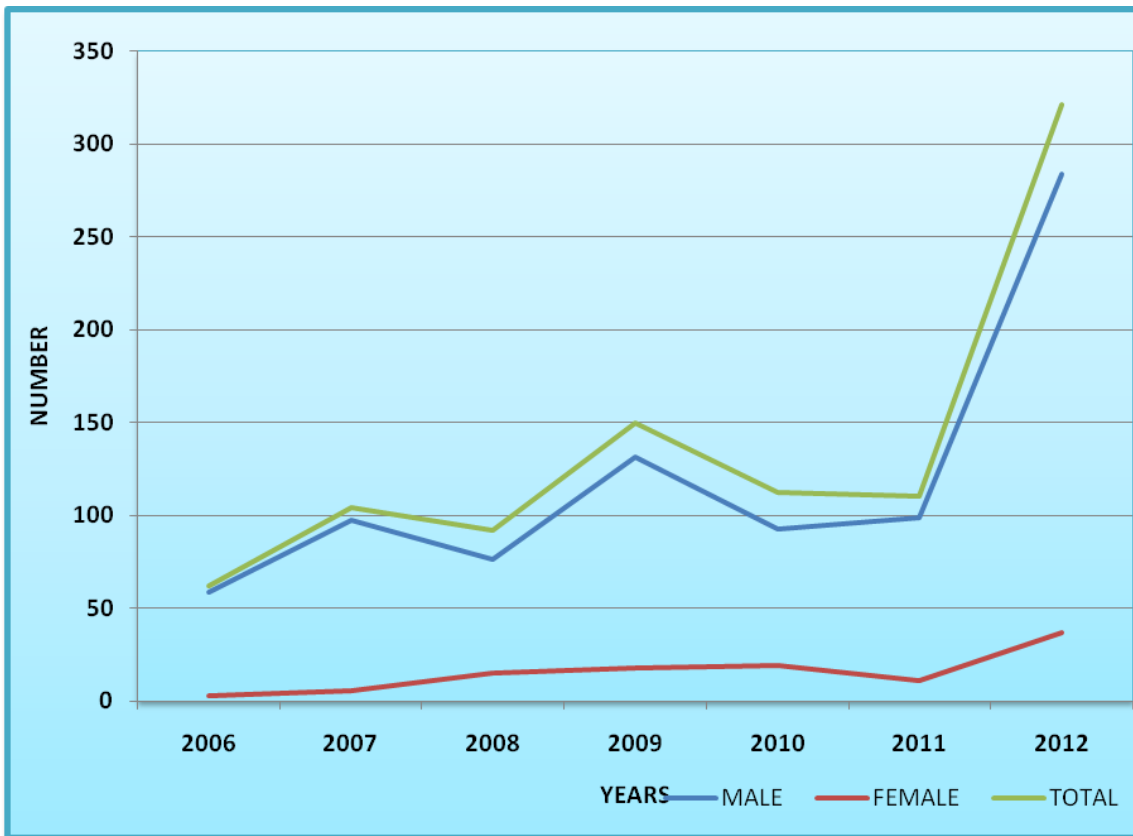
Year	Male	Female	Total
2006	59(7.0%)	3(2.8%)	62(6.5%)
2007	98(11.6%)	6(5.5%)	104(10.9%)
2008	77(9.1%)	15(13.8%)	92(9.7%)
2009	132(15.7%)	18(16.5%)	150(15.8%)
2010	93(11.0%)	19(17.4%)	112(11.8%)
2011	99(11.8%)	11(10.1%)	110(11.6%)
2012	284(33.7%)	37(33.9%)	321(33.8%)
Grand Total	842(88.5%)	109(11.5%)	951(100.0%)

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

The table above shows the number of juvenile delinquents committed to Kampirigisa National Rehabilitation Centre since 2006. There were 951 delinquents sent from the various remand homes for rehabilitation in Kampirigisa. One hundred and nine of them were girls, representing 11.5% of the total delinquents sent to the centre in the period between 2006 and 2012. While 842 of the juvenile delinquents were young boys, representing 88.5% of the total children sent to the centre for custodial sentences. The statistics shows that most of the child offenders were boys. This therefore calls for more sensitization of the boys about the dangers of being involved in crimes.

The general trend of the number of offender's shows that there was gradual and systematic increment in the overall number of offenders from 2006 to 2012; with sharp rises between 2006/7, 2008/9 and 2011/12 and drops in certain years and the year 2012 registered the greatest number of offenders.

Figure 40: Trend of juvenile delinquents



Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs -MGLSD

### 6.1.2 Education of the children in rehabilitation centres

The rehabilitation process of both the street children and the juvenile delinquents involves, among others, the provision of a normal education to the victims who are sent to any of remand / rehabilitation centres. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development ensures that all remand / rehabilitation centres have schools and other social services provided to the children. This is because education is a fundamental right to all the children in the country regardless of the circumstances in which individual children find themselves in.

In Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre, children are provided with nearly all the basic educational amenities any other child in the country is entitled to, or even better, as the whole process is aimed at improving the conditions of the children.

There are primary, secondary and vocation schools in the centre. This is to make the children continue with the normal educational process they may have, for one reason or the other, left before they were sent to the centre.

**Table 45: Education level of children by sex and years at the KNRC**

Year	Primary		Secondary		Vocational		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>2008</b>	82(65%)	10(8%)	11(9%)	2(2%)	17(13%)	4(3%)	126(19%)
<b>2009</b>	97(77%)	15(12%)	13(10%)	4(3%)	38(30%)	6(5%)	173(26%)
<b>2010</b>	76(60%)	14(11%)	19(15%)	3(2%)	28(22%)	9(7%)	149(22%)
<b>2011</b>	120(95%)	23(18%)	15(12%)	4(3%)	45(36%)	8(6%)	215(32%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375(57%)</b>	<b>62(9%)</b>	<b>58(9%)</b>	<b>13(2%)</b>	<b>128(19%)</b>	<b>27(4%)</b>	<b>663</b>

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs -MGLSD**

From the year 2008 to 2011, a total of six hundred sixty-three (663) children enrolled at the various educational institutions in Kampiringisa. A cumulative number of four hundred thirty-seven (437) children in primary school were registered. And of these three hundred seventy-five 375(57%) were boys, and sixty-two 62(9%) were girls. Seventy-one (71) studied in secondary schools and one hundred fifty-five (155), 23% undertook practical courses in the vocational institutions.

In 2008, one hundred and twenty-six (126) in all joined any of the educational institutions, which represents 19% of the total in this period (2008-2011). This was the smallest number registered in the four-year period. The greatest number in a particular given year was in 2011, where 215 of the children registered. This is 32% of the cumulative number ever since 2008.

A close observation shows that there is a slight upward trend in the enrollment of children in the educational institutions in the remand homes at all levels. The practical and skills development courses register more children as seen by the larger number than those in secondary education. The primary school enrollment is way above the rest of the levels owing to the fact that remand homes are meant for children who are mostly at the age when they are supposed to be in primary level.

### **6.1.3 Regional Remand Homes**

The table below shows the number of juvenile delinquents who have been kept in custody for some period of time before they were taken to the courts of law

A total of 1302 children were taken care of in the five remand homes of Naguru, Fort Portal, Gulu, Ihungu and Mbale in 2010/11. There were 100 girls amongst them, which represents 8% and 1202 boys, which is 92% in the five remand homes. In 2009/10, there were 94 children who were admitted in Fort Portal Remand Home. Amongst them, there

were two (02) girls representing 2.1% of the population who went to Fort portal in 2009/10.

**Table 46: Juvenile delinquents remanded at the various homes from 2009/10-2011/12**

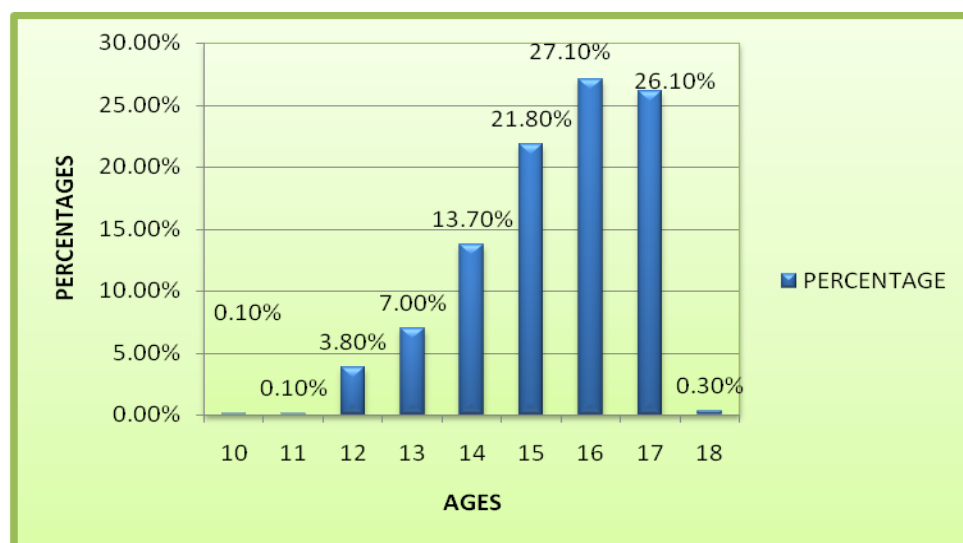
	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<b>Naguru</b>	420(30%)	969(70%)	80(11.5%)	618(88.5%)	59(8%)	710(92%)
<b>F/portal</b>	2(2.1%)	92(97.9%)	9(7.5%)	111(92.5%)	9(6%)	139(94%)
<b>Mbale</b>	20(12%)	148(88%)	8(7%)	115(93%)	12(6%)	186 (94%)
<b>Gulu</b>	0(0%)	155(100%)	4(3%)	134(97%)	18(12%)	132(88%)
<b>Ihungu</b>	-	-	-	-	2(5%)	35(95%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>442(24.5%)</b>	<b>1364(75.5%)</b>	<b>101(9.3%)</b>	<b>978(90.7%)</b>	<b>100(8%)</b>	<b>1202(92%)</b>

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

There were 769 children who had been admitted to the Naguru Remand Centre, 710 of them were boys, giving (92%) of the total admissions in that period. 59 of them were girls representing (8%) registered 2011/12. This was the highest in a single remand home in a year 2011/12, constituting 57% of the total in the country. The least number was in Ihungu Remand Home where there were only thirty-seven (37) children held in the remand home for the whole year, which represented 3% of the total in the country.

For Fort Portal, there were one hundred forty-eight children (148) remanded which was 11% of the national total; in Mbale there were one hundred ninety-eight (198) which was 15% of the national total and in Gulu Remand Home there were one hundred and seventy children (170) remanded representing 13% of the national total.

**Figure 41: Ages of the juvenile's delinquents at remand homes**



**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

Most of the children taken care of in the Remand homes were between the age of 14 and 17 years. Children between the age of 10 and 13 inclusive are represented by a total percentage of 11%, while those above 13 to 18 are represented by a total percentage of 89%. The least age group in the Remand Homes is (10) year olds, the largest number are the 16-year-old children, closely followed by the 17-year-olds and then the 15-year-olds. They are represented by 27.1%, 26.1% and 21.8% respectively.

**Table 47: Status of the cases of Juveniles in Remand Homes in FY 2011/12**

Status	Naguru	Mbale	F/Port	Gulu	Ihungu	Total
<b>Completed cases</b>	164(21%)	164(83%)	134(91%)	149(88%)	6(16%)	617(47%)
<b>Referrals to KNRC</b>	24(3%)	2(1%)	6(4%)	15(9%)		47(4%)
<b>Resettled cases/ Discharged</b>	250(33%)	162(82%)	70(47%)	64(38%)		546(41%)
<b>Re-occurring Cases</b>	17(2%)	3(2%)	8(5%)			28(2%)
<b>Overstayed cases</b>		14(7%)	9(6%)	15(9%)	1(3%)	39(3%)
<b>Pending cases</b>						
<b>Lower Courts</b>	52(7%)			21(12%)	16(43%)	89(7%)
<b>Higher Courts</b>	8(1%)			6(4%)	11(30%)	25(2%)
<b>Cases Handled (Total)</b>	<b>769(58%)</b>	<b>198(15%)</b>	<b>148(11%)</b>	<b>170(13%)</b>	<b>37(3%)</b>	<b>1322</b>

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

#### **6.1.4 The crimes committed by juveniles**

Table 49 shows the common offences juvenile delinquent were accused of in the FY 2011/12 in the five remand homes in the country. In 2011/12, of the 769 children who were held in Naguru Remand Home, 13 of them were the children who had been brought there for care and protection and these did not commit any crime and they were represented by 2.0 % of the total who were admitted in the centre, two of them were accused of abduction and they were represented by 0.2% of the entire population of the delinquents who were admitted in the centre, 15 of the children were accused of murder and/or manslaughter. This is represented by 2.0% of population who were at a certain point in 2011/12 admitted in the Naguru Remand Home.

**Table 48: Crimes of the juveniles in the remand homes in FY 2011/12**

Offences	Naguru	Mbale	F/Portal	Gulu	Ihungu	Total
Arson	4(1%)		6(4%)	3(5%)		13(1.1%)
Care and Protection	13(2%)					13(1.1%)
Criminal Trespass	12(2%)		3(2%)		1(2%)	16(1.4%)
Defilement	72(9%)	40(25%)	38(27%)	20(35%)	28(60%)	198(16.8%)
Drugs Abuse	156(20%)			10(18%)	2(4%)	168(14.3%)
Fighting / Violence	17(2%)	2(1%)	14(10%)		2(4%)	35(3.0%)
Kidnap Abduction	2(0.2%)					2(0.2%)
Murder / Manslaughter	15(2%)	11(7%)	10(7%)	15(26%)	3(6%)	54(4.6%)
Others	7(1%)		11(8%)	1(2%)		19(1.6%)
Rape	3(0%)	5(3%)	6(4%)			14(1.2%)
Rogue and Vagabond	47(6%)					47(4.0%)
Hawking / Vending	24(3%)					24(2.0%)
Theft / Burglary	397(52%)	103(64%)	55(38%)	8(14%)	11(23%)	574(48.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>769(65%)</b>	<b>161(14%)</b>	<b>143(12%)</b>	<b>57(5%)</b>	<b>47(4%)</b>	<b>1177</b>

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

In 2011/12, 397 children remanded at Naguru Remand Home had been because of theft, Robbery and/or Burglary. This group is represented by 52% of the total population who had been admitted to the Remand Home in 2011/12, implying that about half of the juvenile delinquents were allegedly perpetrators of theft.

While in Fort Portal, of the 143 children admitted in the Remand Home, seven persons in the same Home were accused of Murder and/or Manslaughter. In 2011/12, there were one hundred and forty-three children (143) who were taken to the Home, a total of fifty-five (55) were for reasons of theft/robbery. This also gives the highest number of crimes (38%) committed by juvenile delinquents in that region.

### 6.1.5 Naguru Reception Centre

A reception centre is a residential care institution for children who are abandoned, unaccompanied, abused or with parents who cannot provide sufficient adult supervision.

**Table 49: Children in Naguru Reception Centre by end of FY 2011/12**

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
0 -5	15(19%)	21(27%)	36(23%)
6 - 11	31(39%)	41(53%)	72(46%)
12-18	34(43%)	16(21%)	50(32%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	80(51%)	78(49%)	158(100%)

**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

Table 50 above shows that there were 158 children in Naguru Reception Centre at the end of FY2011/12. Eighty (80) of them were girls and seventy-eight (78) of them were boys. This implies that 51% of the children were female and 49% of them were male children.

The majority of the children are in the age bracket of 6-11, as they are represented by 46% of the total in the Centre. This is followed by the older ones in the age bracket of 12-18, and they are represented by 32%.

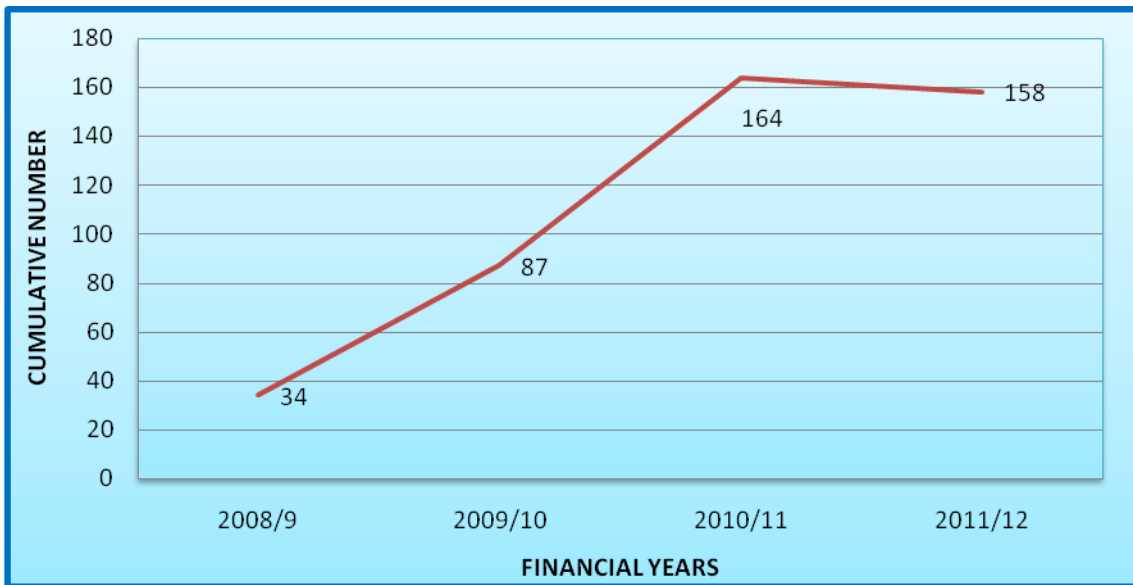
**Table 50: Admissions and Discharges at Naguru Reception centre**

Annual Particulars	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Admissions</b>		328	691	424
<b>Resettled</b>		120	86	141
<b>Transfers to other Homes</b>		50	302	55
<b>Escaped</b>		29	71	66
<b>Taken by relatives</b>		76	152	164
<b>Foster</b>		-	1	4
<b>Deaths</b>		-	2	-
<b>Net Admissions</b>		53	77	-6
<b>Present at the RC at the end of FY</b>	34	87	164	158

**Source: Department of Youth and Children-MGLSD**

The Table above shows possible circumstances that may happen to a child once they are admitted to the reception centre. Total admissions were 328, 691 and 424 in the FY2009/10, FY 2010/11 and FY2011/12 respectively.

**Figure 42: Trend Number of children in NRC at the end of each FY**



**Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs-MGLSD**

The number of children present in Naguru Reception Centre at the end of FY 2008/9 was 34 and at the end of the FY2009/10 it was 87. This shows that the number of children in NRC nearly tripled within a space of one year. The same figure in FY 2010/11 was 164 which was about twice what it was in FY 2009/10, but remained nearly the same in 2011/12 at 158. The figures above show that the number of children in the reception centres is on the increase every year.

## CHAPTER SEVEN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

### 7.1 Introduction

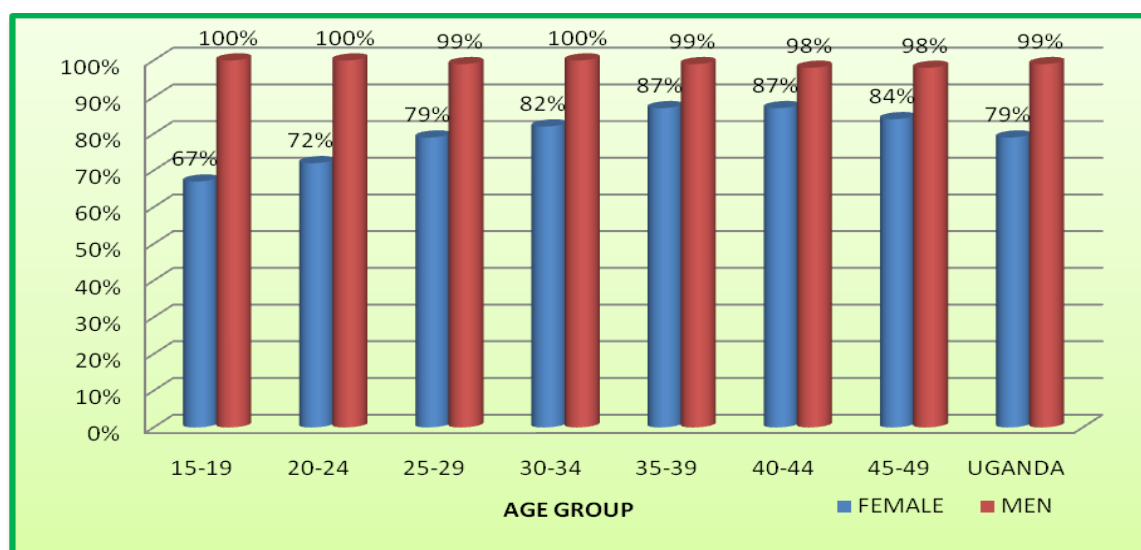
Women's empowerment is a human right as well as a pathway to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development. (UNDP; MDG 3). Empowered women can participate equally with men in public dialogue and decision-making and influence the decisions that will determine the future of their families, communities and country.

#### 7.1.1 Employment of the respondents

The respondents in the 2011 UDHS were asked if they had done some work in the year preceding the date of the interview. It was discovered amongst the age group of 15 to 49 that an overall 99% of the male respondents and 79% of the female respondents were employed either in the formal or the informal sectors. In all the age groups of the interval of five years, nearly all the males were employed seen by the smallest percentage of 98% at the age group of 40-44 and 45-49 while at the same age group females have the highest employment of 87% in the age groups of 35-39 and 40-44. The graph seems to show that the hardest working age of females was when their male counterparts were most least active in doing work.

The survey results show that in every age group, more females are unemployed than their male counterparts. The females appear to close the gap between them and the male in employment when they approach the age of 40.

**Figure 43: Employment by Age**



**Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS**

### 7.1.2 Properties owned by respondents

The UDHS survey found out that nearly an equal number of females and males owned agricultural land from which they derived livelihood. Amongst male and females 35% said that they owned some agricultural land.

In terms of other assets like houses, males own more of such fixed assets compared to their female counter parts. This is because of the respondents interviewed, 38% of the female said they owned houses, yet amongst the males 60% of them confirmed that they owned houses. The study showed that the number of males who owned houses almost doubled that of females.

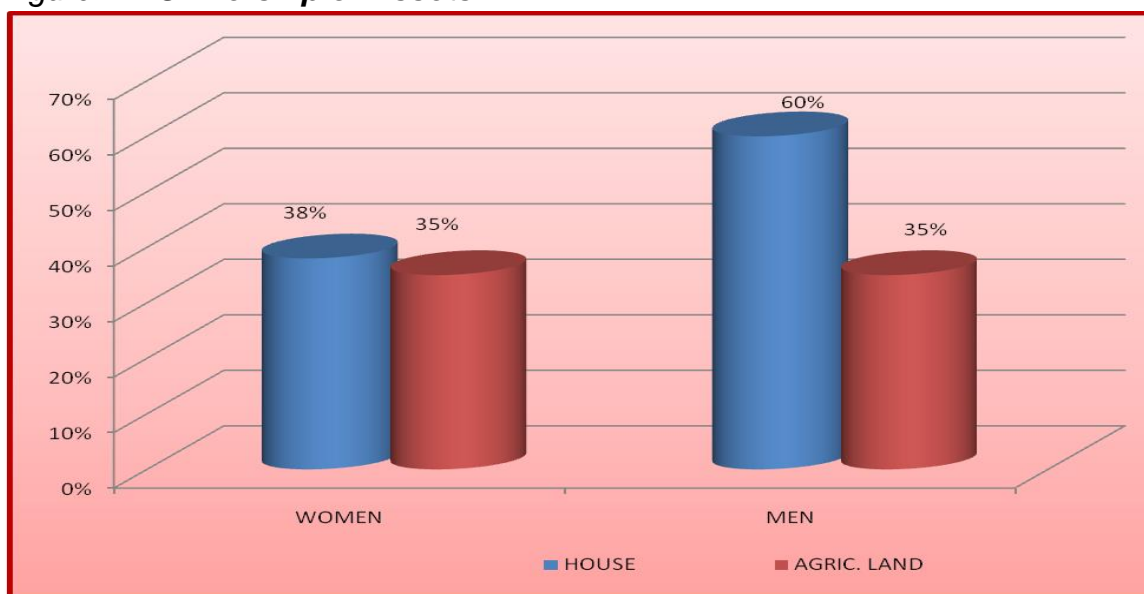
### 7.1.3 Authority of woman over resources

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey also tried to find out from the respondent who decides on the resources to be used in the family. This was to ascertain the authority and independency the individuals have in taking decisions on key resources in the family.

It was discovered that 54% of the women decide what do to with their own resources, 32% of the women jointly agree on what to be done with their resources with their spouses and 14% of the women disclosed that it's their husbands who decide what is to be done with their resources.

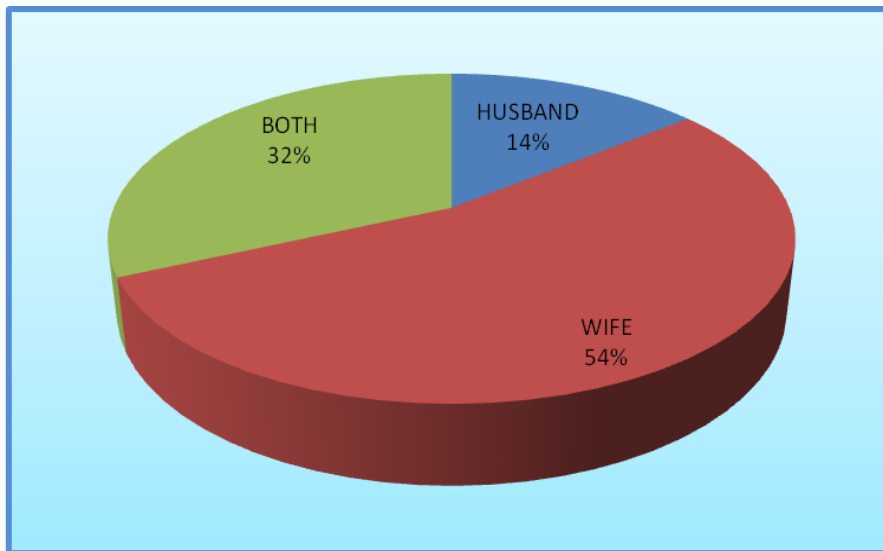
From the above information, 14% of the women have absolutely no control over the resources they generate and so do not have independence in taking decisions over the resources in their homes, whereas 32% have partial control over the incomes they generate.

**Figure 44: Ownership of Assets**



**Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS**

**Figure 45: Women's Employment and Control of Earnings**

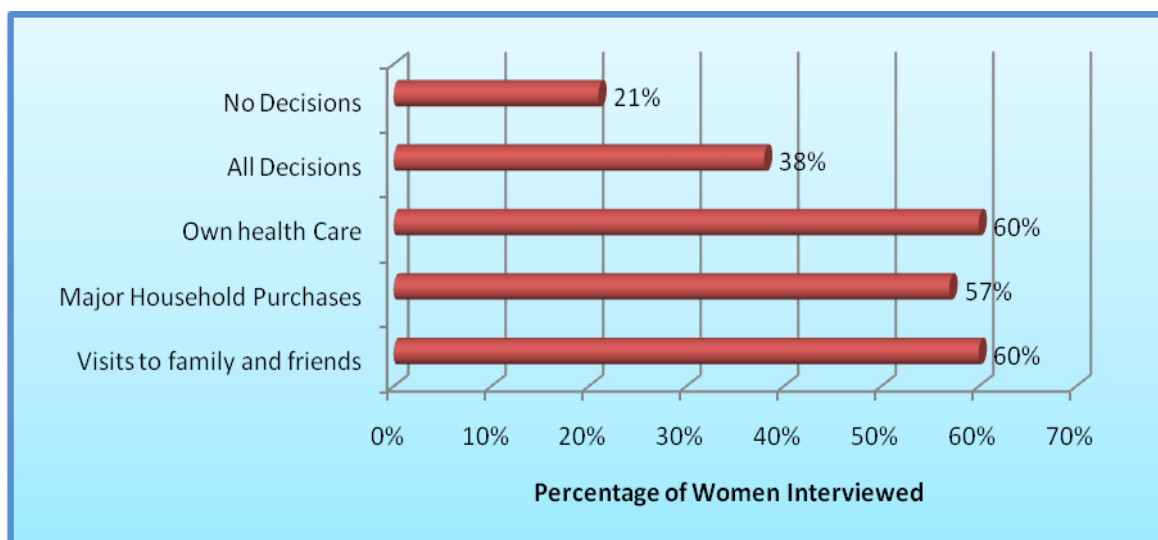


**Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS**

### 7.1.4 Decision Making

Respondents in the 2011 UDHS were also asked about the persons who took decision on certain things in the family. The survey discovered that 21% of the women in the ages between 15 and 49 do not take decisions on anything in the family. 38% of the women took decisions on all the issues concerning their families, 60% of the women reported that they take their own decisions about their health care. This represents the area where most women take their own decisions just as decisions made to visit family and friends. However, on major decisions concerning household purchases only 57% of the female respondents did admit that they do take decisions.

**Figure 46: Women's Participation in Decision Making**

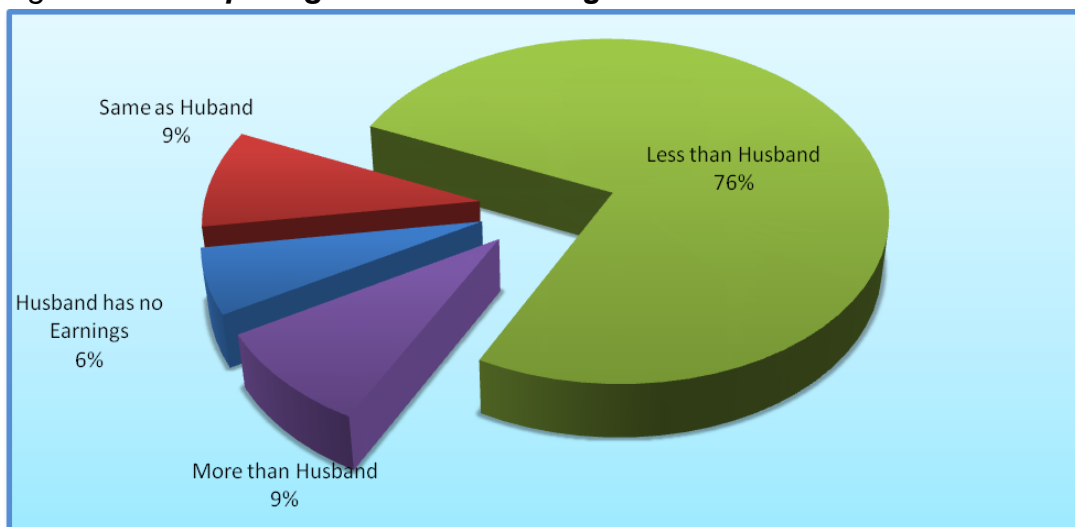


**Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS**

### 7.1.5 Comparison of women's earnings to that of their spouses

The income of the consenting individuals who venture into marriages in many typical Ugandan families plays an important role in the stability of the homes.

**Figure 47: Comparing Women's Earnings to that of the husbands**



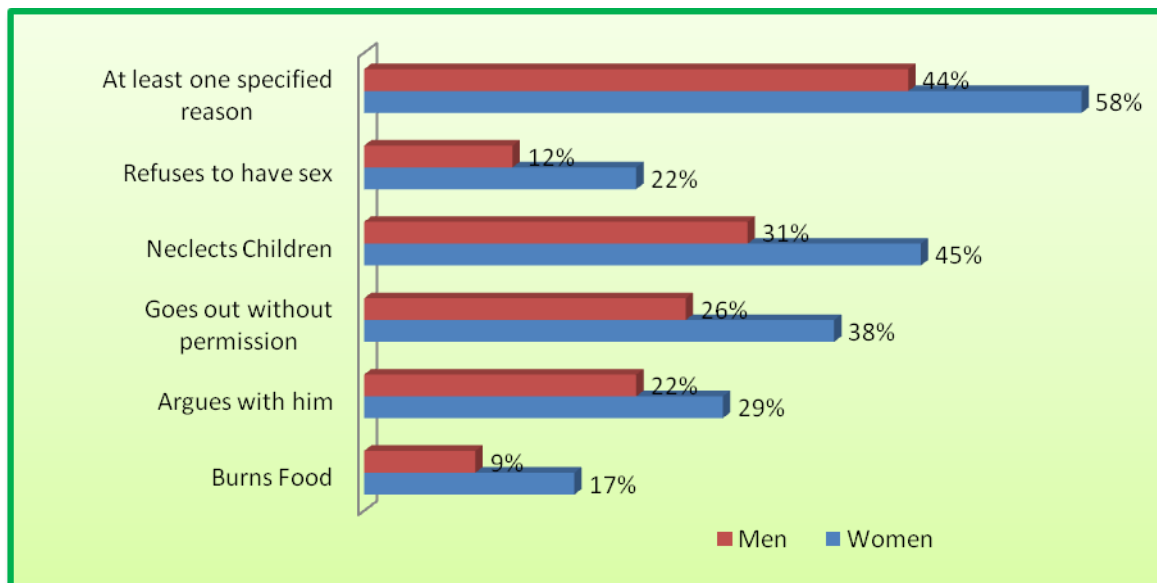
**Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS**

In 2011 UDHS, the female respondents were asked to compare their earnings to that of their spouses. 76% of the women stated that their earnings were less than that of their husbands compared to only 9% of the women who said that they earned more than their husbands. This shows that the families in which husbands' incomes are more than that of their wives is about eight-fold compared to families where women earned more than their husbands. The women who reported that their incomes were equal to their husbands were 9%, whereas those who said their husbands had no incomes were 6%.

### 7.1.6 Wife Beating

During the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, the respondents between the ages of 15 to 49, were asked to give their opinion about beating women in families under certain circumstances.

Figure 48: Attitudes towards wife beating



Source: 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey-UDHS

For reasons of beating women, 45% of women and 31% men agreed that neglect of children was a serious mistake and that if a woman committed this offence, she should be beaten. While if a woman goes out without permission, 38% of the men and 26% of the women also agreed that such a woman should be beaten. Burning of food is the least important reason for which 17% of the women and 9% of the men consented that a woman should be beaten.

### 7.1.7 Womens participation in Public Life & Decision Making

The table shows that the proportion of women in decision making positions has not changed over the years remaining at a constant of 0.1.

Table 51 Table: Proportion of women in Decision making positions

Region/ Uganda	2003	2006	2010
Legislators, senior officials, managers and administrators	0.2	0.2	0.2
Corporate managers	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

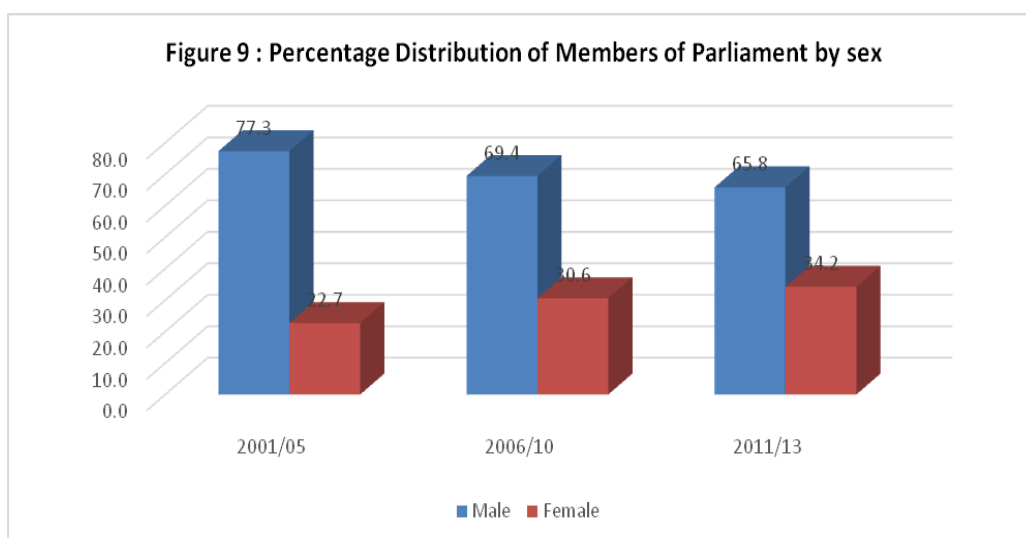
Source: UBOS

**Table 52 Table: Members of national parliament by sex and parliament (%)**

Members of National Parliament	Sex	6th Parliament		7th Parliament		8th Parliament		9th Parliament	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Constituency (Directly Elected)	Male	204	72.6	199	65.7	200	60.6	227	58.8
	Female	10	3.6	13	4.3	15	4.5	11	2.8
District Women Representatives	Male	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Female	39	13.9	56	18.5	77	23.3	112	29.0
Uganda Peoples Defence Force Representatives	Male	9	3.2	10	3.3	8	2.4	8	2.1
	Female	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.5
Workers Representatives	Male	3	1.1	4	1.3	3	0.9	3	0.8
	Female	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.5
Youth Representatives	Male	4	1.4	2	0.7	4	1.2	3	0.8
	Female	1	0.4	3	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.5
Persons With Disabilities Representatives	Male	3	1.1	3	1.0	4	1.2	3	0.8
	Female	2	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.5
Ex Officio	Male	4	1.4	9	3.0	13	3.9	8	2.1
	Female	1	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>281</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Parliamentary Commission.**

The figure shows the summary of the MPs by sex, and it shows that the number of women in parliament has increased over the years that is from 22.7% in 2001/05 (7<sup>th</sup> parliament) to 34.2% in 2011/13 (9<sup>th</sup> parliament).



**Source: Parliamentary Commission.**

### 7.1.8 Cabinet and State Ministers by Gender

To date Men (55) form a large number of cabinet and state ministers with almost half the number of women (23) though there has been an increase in the number of women in the cabinet and state ministers from 14 in 2003/03 to 23 in 2013.

*Table 53 Table: Distribution of cabinet Ministers and State Ministers by sex*

MINISTERS	sex	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/2010	2011/12	2013
CABINET AND STATE	Male	53	53	57	57	55	55
	Female	14	14	14	14	24	23
	Total	67	67	71	71	79	78

Source: Cabinet Secretariat office of the president

### 7.1.9 Representation in Courts of Law BY Gender

*Table 54 Table: Distribution of Court Judges by sex*

Courts of Law	SEX	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/2010	2011/12	2013
Supreme Court	Male	7	7	6	4	6	5
	Female	0	0	0	2	2	2
Constitutional Court	Male	3	4	4	4	5	4
	Female	4	4	4	4	4	2
High Court	Male	24	24	29	33	42	42
	Female	7	7	11	14	20	19
Chief Magistrates	Male	17	17	21	27	29	29
	Female	5	5	8	18	18	18
Percentage Total	Male	76.1	76.5	72.3	64.2	65.1	66.1
	Female	23.9	23.5	27.7	35.8	34.9	33.9

Source: Courts of Judicature

**Table 52 show** that the number of women in the court of judges has increased over the years that is from 23.9% in 2003/04 to 33.9% in 2013

### 7.1.10 Senior Level Civil servants by Gender

The analysis in table 56 shows that of 517 senior government officials in 2012/2013, 79.3% were males and 20.7% were females

Table 55 senior government officials (2012/2013)

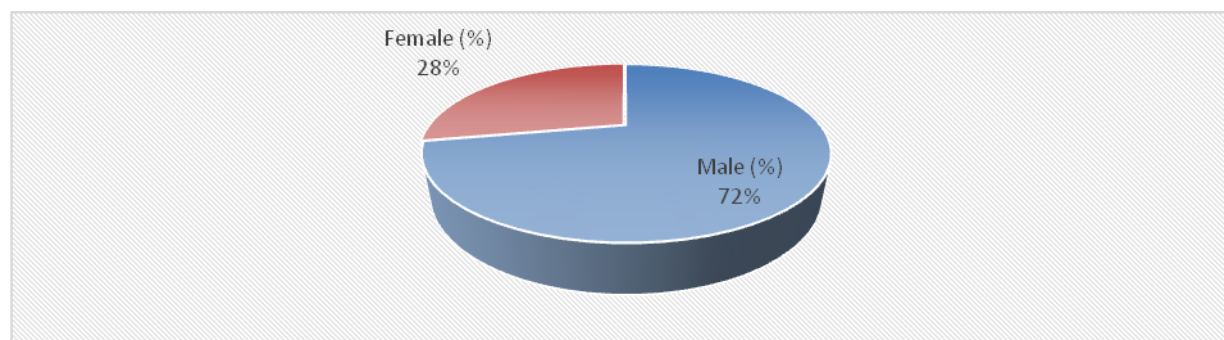
MDA/LG	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PS	23	8	31
Directors	21	11	32
Deputy Directors	4	4	8
Commissioner	93	23	116
Deputy Commissioner	12	7	19
Assistant commissioner	161	48	209
Under Secretary	19	12	31
CAO	64	6	70
Town Clerk	13	1	14
Registrars	14	4	18
Deputy CAO	93	11	104
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>652</b>

Source: Ministry of Public Service

### 7.1.11 Resident district commissioner by Gender

According to the findings out of the 169 RDCs, Males occupy the highest number with 72% and females occupy 28%.

Percentage Distribution of RDCs by sex



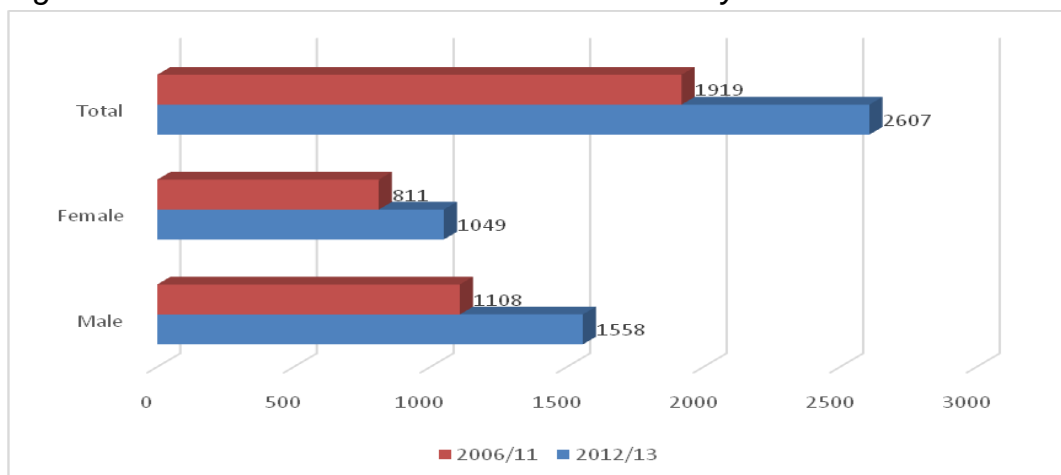
### 7.1.12 District Chairpersons by Gender

Table 56 Total Distribution of District Chairpersons by sex

Sex	2001/05	2006/10	2011/13
<b>Male</b>	55	78	110
<b>Female</b>	1	1	2

Source: Electoral Commission

Figure 49 Total Distribution of District Councilors by sex



Source: Electoral Commission

### 7.1.13 District Councilors by Gender

Figure 49 shows that of the 2607 District Councilors in 2012/13, Males got the highest number of seats with the number being 1558. The increase in the district councilor seats was brought about by the creation of new districts.

### 7.1.14 Municipality Chairpersons by Gender

The table shows that out of the 27 Municipality Chairpersons in 2012/13, 25 were Male and 2 were Female.

Table 57 Total Distribution of Municipality Chairpersons by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012/13	25	2	27
2006/11	17	1	18

Source: Electoral Commission

### 7.1.15 Municipality Councilors by Gender

Table 59 indicates that out of the 581 Municipality Councilors in 2012/13 in Uganda, 79.3% are males and 20. % females

Table 58 Percentage Distribution of Municipality Councilors by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012/13	59.4	40.6	581
2006/11	58.5	41.5	426

Source: Electoral Commission

### 7.1.16 Political Party top leadership by Gender

Table 60 indicates that out of the 38 registered Political Parties in 2012/13, 94.7% are headed by males and 5.3% are female headed.

*Table 59 Percentage Distribution of Political Party top leadership by sex*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
2012/13	94.7	5.3	38
2006/11	94.7	5.3	38
2001/05	96.8	3	31

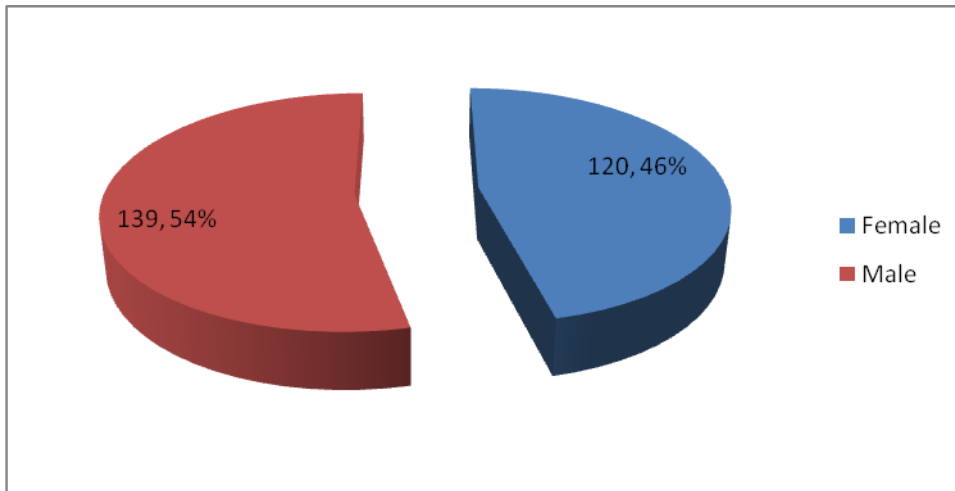
*Source: Electoral Commission*

## CHAPTER EIGHT ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND PLANNING

### 8.1 Gender Analysis of the Staff of MGLSD

The data on staff of the Ministry was analyzed in terms of Age/sex, Level of Management/sex and Highest Qualification/sex. The level of management were categorized as per the Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in Human Resource Management in Public service (2011) that is Low level management (U6-U8), Graduate & Diploma Entry level (U4-U5), Middle management Level (U2-U3) and finally Senior Management Level (U1).

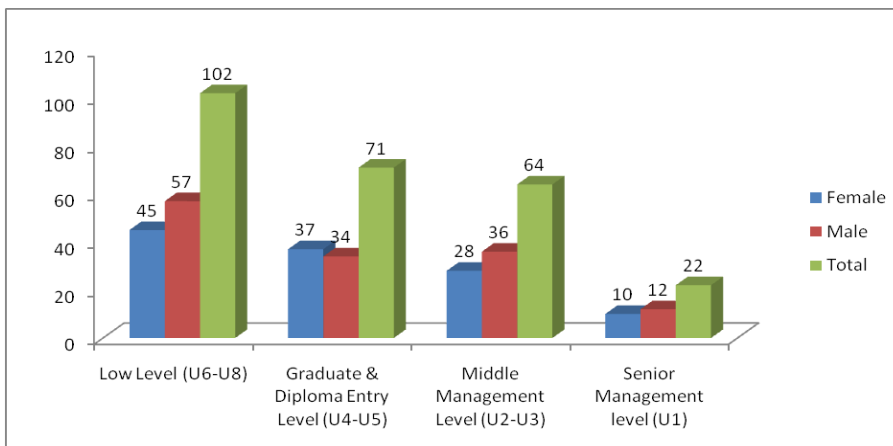
**Figure 50 Sex of the staff**



**Source: Department of Finance and Administration**

From figure 50 above, it can be noted that 54% of the staff were male and 46 % of the staff were females.

**Figure 51 Management levels of the staff by sex.**

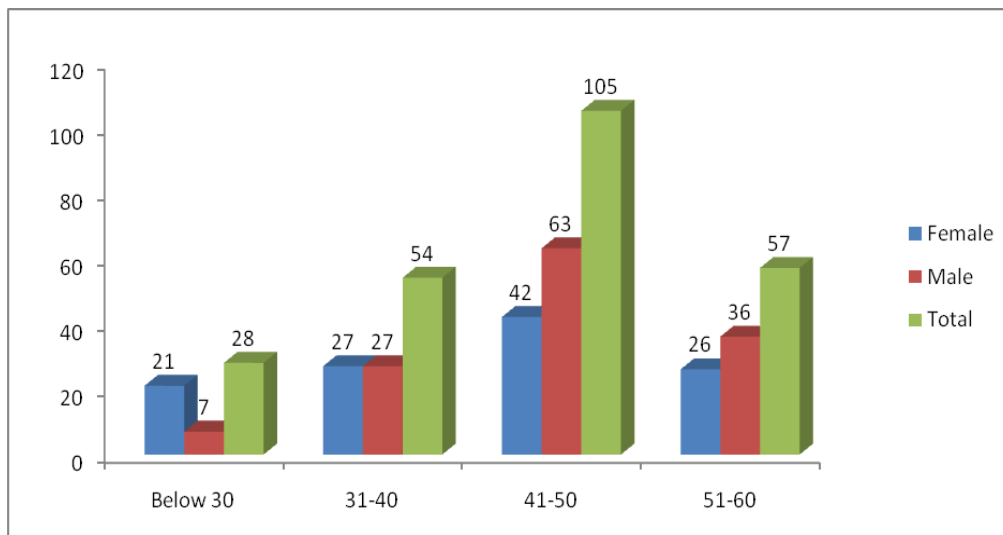


**Source: Department of Finance and Administration**

Figure 51 above shows that the majority (102) of the staff are at the low level (U6-U8) salary scale, where 57 are males and 45 are females, 71 of the staff are at the Graduate

& diploma entry level (U4-U5) where 37 are female and 34 are male, 64 of the staff are at the Middle Management level (U2-U3) where 36 are male and 28 are female. Lastly but not least, 22 are at senior management level (U1) where 10 are females and 12 are males

**Figure 52 AGE of the staff by sex**



**Source: Department of Finance and Administration**

Figure 52 above indicates that the majority (105) of the staff are between the age of 41-50 where 42 are female and 63 are male, 57 of the staff are in the age bracket of 51-60 years where 26 are female and 36 are male, 54 of the staff are in the age bracket of 31-40 years where 27 are female and 27 are male. Lastly but not least 28 of the staff are below 30 years that is 21 are female and 7 are male.

**APPENDIX 1: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)  
Beneficiary Complete Enrollment List (Summary)**

S/N	DISTRICT	SUB COUNTY	NUMBERS
1	Amudat	Karita	852
2	Amudat	Town Council	261
3	Apac	Aduku Town Council	236
4	Apac	Apac Town Council	313
5	Apac	Inomo	1,242
6	Kaberamaido	Apapai	429
7	Kaberamaido	Aperikira	631
8	Kaberamaido	Bululu	700
9	Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	292
10	Kaberamaido	Kakure	421
11	Kaberamaido	Kobulubulu	797
12	Kaberamaido	Otuboi	1,015
13	Katakwi	Katakwi	2,156
14	Katakwi	Ongongoja	870
15	Kiboga	Bukomero	569
16	Kiboga	Ddwaniro	594
17	Kiboga	Kibiga	900
18	Kiboga	Lwamata	796
19	Kiboga	Muwanga	666
20	Kole	Aboke	1,566
21	Kole	Akalo	865
22	Kyankwanzi	Butemba	964
23	Kyankwanzi	Kyankwanzi	504
24	Kyenjojo	Bufunjo	1,132
25	Kyenjojo	Butunduzi	285
26	Kyenjojo	Butunduzi Town Council	280
27	Kyenjojo	Kihuura	918
28	Kyenjojo	Kyarusozi Town Council	426
29	Kyenjojo	Nyabuharwa	918
30	Kyenjojo	Nyankwanzi	572
31	Moroto	North Division	94
32	Moroto	Tapac	563
33	Nakapiripirit	Lolachat	703
34	Nakapiripirit	Moruita	321
35	Napak	Iriiri	1,559
36	Napak	Lorengecora	457
37	Nebbi	Akworo	980
38	Nebbi	Nebbi	977
39	Nebbi	Nyaravur	909
40	Nebbi	Wadelai	844
41	Zombo	Atyak	877
42	Zombo	Jangokoro	1,485
	<b>Total</b>		<b>31,939</b>

**Source: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)**

**APPENDIX 2: SAGE Beneficiary already receiving funds by District and sex**

<b>District</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Apac	Apac Town Council	110	152	262
Apac	Inomo	487	692	1,179
Kaberamaido	Aperikira	207	313	520
Kaberamaido	Bululu	277	371	648
Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	64	223	287
Kaberamaido	Kobulubulu	278	426	704
Katakwi	Katakwi	598	907	1,505
Katakwi	Ongongoja	231	281	512
Kiboga	Bukomero	153	235	388
Kiboga	Ddwaniro	238	232	470
Kiboga	Kibiga	434	382	816
Kiboga	Lwamata	196	579	775
Kyenjojo	Bufunjo	483	553	1,036
Kyenjojo	Butunduzi	123	128	251
Kyenjojo	Kihuura	330	473	803
Kyenjojo	Nyankwanzi	91	445	536
Moroto	North Division	48	33	81
Moroto	Tapac	171	176	347
Nakapiripirit	Lolachat	147	355	502
Nakapiripirit	Moruita	80	117	197
Nebbi	Nyaravur	324	558	882
Nebbi	Wadelai	329	483	812
		5,399	8,114	13,513

**Source: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)**

**APPENDIX 3: Number of orphans benefiting from SAGE by gender and location**

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>SUB COUNTY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Apac	Inomo	1	1	2
Kaberamaido	Bululu	91	105	196
Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	105	102	207
Kiboga	Kibiga	107	98	205
Kiboga	Lwamata	253	249	502
Kyenjojo	Bufunjo	116	118	234
Kyenjojo	Nyankwanzi	231	208	439
Nebbi	Nyaravur	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>904</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,786</b>

**Source: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)**

**APPENDIX 4: Number of disabled benefiting from SAGE by gender and location**

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>SUB COUNTY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Apac	Inomo	1	1	2
Kaberamaido	Bululu	52	56	108
Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	46	50	96
Kiboga	Bukomero	0	1	1
Kiboga	Kibiga	83	68	151
Kiboga	Lwamata	100	107	207
Kyenjojo	Bufunjo	61	50	111
Kyenjojo	Nyankwanzi	96	85	181
Nebbi	Nyaravur	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>439</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>858</b>

**Source: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)**

**APPENDIX 5: Household members benefiting from SAGE by gender and location**

District	Sub County	Male	Female	Total
Apac	Apac Town Council	110	152	262
Apac	Inomo	487	692	1,179
Kaberamaido	Aperikira	207	313	520
Kaberamaido	Bululu	1,321	1,522	2,843
Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	504	622	1,126
Kaberamaido	Kobulubulu	278	426	704
Katakwi	Katakwi	598	907	1,505
Katakwi	Ongongoja	231	281	512
Kiboga	Bukomero	153	235	388
Kiboga	Ddwaniro	238	232	470
Kiboga	Kibiga	1,321	1,283	2,604
Kiboga	Lwamata	1,534	1,736	3,270
Kyenjojo	Bufunjo	1,617	1,675	3,292
Kyenjojo	Butunduzi	123	128	251
Kyenjojo	Kihuura	330	473	803
Kyenjojo	Nyankwanzi	1,362	1,529	2,891
Moroto	North Division	48	33	81
Moroto	Tapac	171	176	347
Nakapiripirit	Lolachat	147	355	502
Nakapiripirit	Moruita	80	117	197
Nebbi	Nyaravur	324	558	882
Nebbi	Wadelai	329	483	812
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,513</b>	<b>13,928</b>	<b>25,441</b>

**Source: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)**

APPENDIX 6: SUN-RISE (OVC) Data

<b>OVC IDENTIFICATION: Preliminary Community Mapping Data in 72 Districts 2011-2012</b>						
<b>S/N</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sub-counties Mapped</b>	<b>Parishes Mapped</b>	<b>No. of H/h identified</b>	<b>No. Critically vulnerable H/h</b>	<b>No. of critically vulnerable children</b>
1	Rukungiri	9	68	1353	680	1106
2	Ntungamo	18	97	1930	768	1540
3	Isingiro	17	90	1791	900	1756
4	Kabale	25	139	2766	1390	3480
5	Ibanda	15	70	1393	700	1750
6	Bushenyi	12	65	1294	650	1625
7	Mbarara	17	86	1711	860	2150
8	Kanungu	17	73	1453	730	1825
9	Kisoro	14	36	716	360	900
10	Kiruhura	18	96	1910	960	2400
11	Mukono	15	83	1652	830	2075
12	Jinja	12	63	1254	630	1575
13	Bugiri	11	65	1294	650	3840
14	Mayuge	13	83	1652	830	2075
15	Kayunga	9	60	1194	600	1500
16	Namutumba	7	37	736	370	925
17	Kamuli	13	82	1632	820	2050
18	Iganga	15	76	1512	760	1900
19	Kaliro	6	32	637	320	800
20	Gulu	12	54	1075	540	1350
21	Amuru	5	32	637	320	800
22	Kitgum	10	55	1095	550	1375
23	Pader	12	46	915	460	1150
24	Lira	13	60	1194	600	1500
25	Oyam	8	9	179	90	225
26	Apac	10	7	139	70	175
27	Dokolo	6	16	318	160	400
28	Amolator	5	5	110	50	125
29	Arua	25	156	1256	784	3900

<b>OVC IDENTIFICATION: Preliminary Community Mapping Data in 72 Districts 2011-2012</b>						
<b>S/N</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sub-counties Mapped</b>	<b>Parishes Mapped</b>	<b>No. of H/h identified</b>	<b>No. Critically vulnerable H/h</b>	<b>No. of critically vulnerable children</b>
30	Maracha	8	17	338	170	425
31	Koboko	7	47	935	470	1175
32	Yumbe	13	101	800	269	2525
33	Moyo	7	32	637	320	800
34	Adjumani	10	54	1075	540	1350
35	Koboko	7	47	935	470	1175
36	Masindi	9	32	637	320	800
37	Kyenjojo	16	97	1930	970	2425
38	Kabarole	22	86	1711	860	2150
39	Kamwenge	14	75	1493	750	1875
40	Kasese	25	162	1324	900	4050
41	Kibaale	30	212	1055	800	5300
42	Hoima	12	51	1015	510	1275
43	Buliisa	7	30	597	300	750
44	Bundibugyo	15	84	1672	840	2100
45	Bukedea	6	71	1413	710	1775
46	Kumi	7	53	1055	530	1325
47	Soroti	6	29	577	290	725
48	Nakapiripirit	7	32	637	320	800
49	Moroto	4	23	458	230	575
50	Katakwi	10	52	1035	520	1300
51	Kabaramaido	5	14	279	140	350
52	Kotodo	6	25	498	250	625
53	Kaabong	14	78	1552	780	1950
54	Amuria	9	47	935	470	1175
55	Abim	6	36	716	360	1106
56	Mityana	12	58	1154	580	1450
57	Mpigi	7	56	1114	560	1400
58	Sembabule	8	39	776	390	975
59	Nakasongola	9	52	1035	520	1300

<b>OVC IDENTIFICATION: Preliminary Community Mapping Data in 72 Districts 2011-2012</b>						
<b>S/N</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sub-counties Mapped</b>	<b>Parishes Mapped</b>	<b>No. of H/h identified</b>	<b>No. Critically vulnerable H/h</b>	<b>No. of critically vulnerable children</b>
60	Luwero	13	89	1771	890	2225
61	Kalangala	7	17	338	170	425
62	Mbale	19	94	1871	940	2350
63	Sironko	21	130	2587	1469	3250
64	Bududa	16	89	1771	890	2225
65	Butaleja	12	64	1274	640	1600
66	Busia	14	55	1095	550	1375
67	Budaka	13	56	1114	560	1400
68	Kapchorwa	15	81	1612	810	2025
69	Bukwo	12	67	1333	670	1675
70	Pallisa	19	80	1592	800	2000
71	Tororo	21	89	1771	890	2225
72	Manafwa	30	164	2841	802	4100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>85,156</b>	<b>42,652</b>	<b>118,153</b>

**Source: Sunrise-OVC Project Community mapping database**

**APPENDIX 7: Reading Tents Data**

No	Year	Exact place where the reading tent was	District	No of Teachers trained	No of people that attended
1.	2003	Bugiri District offices	Bugiri	Non	336
2.	2004	Mubende District offices	Mubende	Non	700
3.	2005	Kiboga Former Town hall	Kiboga	Non	267
4.	2006	Buganda Tele centre (Kasangati)	Wakiso	Non	203
5.	2006	Rwenzori Resource Centre	Kasese	Non	388
6.	2006	Kyabutaika Community library	Nakasongola	Non	613
7.	2006	Kisoro Town Council offices	Kisoro	Non	516
8.	2007	Kibanga primary school	Kalangala	Non	181
9.	2007	Ceazaria complex public library	Buikwe	Non	467
10.	2008	Paidha Town hall	Zombo	Non	620
11.	2008	NLU Headquarters	Kampala	Non	175
12.	2008	St. Bosco Katende primary sch	Mpigi	20	429
13.	2008	Gaba parish church compound	Kampala	15	130
14.	2008	Mbarara public library	Mbarara	23	435
15.	2009	Kasubi C/U primary school	Kampala	30	232
16.	2009	Bulekei primary school	Busia	25	320
17.	2009	Asinge Cluster centre	Tororo	22	308
18.	2009	Masindi Town council offices	Masindi	20	344
19.	2010	Kidoko coordinating center (Molo)	Tororo	24	370
20.	2010	Kampala city council gardens	Kampala	Non	410
21.	2010	St. Mary's Katete primary sch	Mbarara	23	193
22.	2010	Mubende public library	Mubende	22	236
23.	2011	Megabyte community library	Kampala	Non	170
24.	2011	A-Z children's library	Kampala	Non	270
25.	2011	Gulu public library	Gulu	20	370
26.	2012	Entebbe children's park	Entebbe	Non	203

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

*APPENDIX 8: School Library Project*

**Project Schools 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>No of Books</b>
1. Fort portal	1. Green Circle Primary School	270
	2. Kibiito Primary School	270
2. Ibanda	3. Rugazi Primary School	270
	4. Nyabuhikye Primary School	270
3. Jinja	5. Kiira Primary School	270
	6. Masese Primary School	270
4. Lira	7. Adyel Primary School	270
	8. Anai Primary School	270
5. Luweero	9. Lukese Primary School	270
	10. Kikandwa Primary School	270
6. Masaka	11. St. Bruno Sserunkuuma Primary Sch	270
	12. St. Anthony Gayaza Bridge Primary Sch	270
7. Mbale	13. Wambwa Primary School	270
	14. Gangama Primary School	270
8. Mubende	15. Saala Primary School	270
	16. St. Mary's Zigoti Preparatory School	270
9. Soroti	17. Omiriai Primary School	270
	18. Opal Primary School	270

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2002

District	School	No of Books
1. Arua	19. Arua Hill Primary School	260
	20. Aripea Primary School	260
	21. Masacha Primary School	260
2. Gulu	22. Gulu Public School	260
	23. Keyo Primary School	260
	24. Opit Primary School	260
3. Ibanda	25. Bubaari Primary School	260
	26. Kihani Primary School	260
	27. Rwenkoba Primary School	260
4. Jinja	28. Nakanyonyi Primary School	260
	29. Lwololo Primary School	260
	30. Buyengo Primary School	260
5. Kabale	31. Muhanga Primary School	260
	32. Muramba Primary School	260
	33. Kibanga Girls Primary School	260
6. Kabarole	34. Kairumba Primary School	260
	35. Katugunda Primary School	260
	36. Bukwali Primary School	260
7. Lira	37. Ireda Primary School	260
	38. Boroboro Primary School	260
	39. Amuca Primary School	260
8. Luwero	40. Kasagga Primary School	320
	41. Nambega Primary School	320
	42. Joshua Zaake Primary School	320
9. Masaka	43. St. Maria Goretti Primary School	320
	44. Fatha Muslim Primary School	320
	45. Bukhabusi Primary School	320
10. Mbale	46. Buyonjo Primary School	260
	47. Bushinyo Primary School	260
	48. Bukhabusi Primary School	260
11. Mubende	49. Bright Future Primary School	320
	50. Hillside Primary School	320
	51. Standard Primary School	320
12. Soroti	52. Mornapesur Primary School	260
	53. Tubur Primary School	260
	54. Muruatiang Primary School	260

## Project Schools 2003

District	School	No of Books
1. Arua	55. Oli Parents Primary School	243
	56. Ombinyiri Primary School	240
	57. Zabu Primary School	240
2. Gulu	58. Gulu Primary School	240
	59. Angole Primary School	243
	60. Odeke Primary School	240
3. Ibanda	61. Bubaale Primary School	240
	62. Mabanga Primary School	240
	63. Mpasha Primary School	240
4. Kabale	64. Rwaza Primary School	243
	65. Kamuko Primary School	240
	66. Bushara Primary School	240
5. Kabarole	67. Ngombe Primary School	240
	68. Gweri Primary School	240
	69. Bihindo Primary School	243
6. Lira	70. Atur Primary School	240
	71. Raiway Primary School	240
	72. Aloï Fatima Demonstration	240
7. Luwero	73. Wobulenzi R/C Primary School	240
	74. Singo Army Primary School	243
	75 Kibanaga C/U Primary School	240
8. Masaka	76. St Herman Nkoni Primary Sch	243
	77. Serinya Primary School	240
	78. Kyabakuza Primary School	240
9. Mbale	79. Bulako Primary School	240
	80. Buwangwa Primary School	240
	81. Nashibisho Primary School	244
10. Mukono	82. Ngondo Primary School	240
	83. Nakinano R/C Primary School	243
	84. St. Mary Malongwe Primary Sch	240
11. Soroto	85. Obiara Primary School	240
	86. Moruatiang Primary School	240
	87. Islamic Primary School	240
12. Tororo	88. Pajwenda Primary School	240
	89. Akuoroit Primary School	243
	90. Industrial View Primary School	240

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2004

District	School	No of Books
1. Sembabule	91. Lwemiyaga Primary School	229
	92. Ntuusi Primary School	229
	93. Kikaana Primary School	230
	94. Kawanda Primary School	229
	95. Sembabule R/C Primary School	238
	96. Kikoma Primary School	230
	97. St. Peter's Mateete Primary School	230
	98. Bukulula Mawogola Primary School	237
	99. St. Anthanatius Kibulala Primary Sc	243
	100. Ntete Primary School	250
	101. Nankondo Primary School	243
	102. Lwebitakuli Primary School	230
2. Mpigi (Mawokota)	103. St. Mary's Bunjako C/S	249
	104.. Galatiya Church of Uganda	250
	105. Bujjo Church of Uganda	229
	106. Bujjuuko Umea	230
Mpigi (Butambala)	107 Kibugga C/S	230
	108 Butawuka Umea	230
	109 Kaggulwe Church of Uganda	230
	110. Gombe Umea	230
Mpigi (Gomba)	111. Kasaka Church of Uganda	230
	112. Buyinja Butoole C/S	230
	113. Bukandula Umea	230
	114. Maddu C/S	230
3. Mubende (Buwekula)	115. Kabubbu	230
	116. Biwalwe	230
	117. Kaseesa	230
Mubende (Mityana)	118. Ndekuyamukungu Primary Sch	230
	119. Mbaliga Umea	230
	120. Nampewo Primary School	230
Mubende (Kassanda)	121. Kiryanongo Primary School	230
	122. Kyato Primary School	230
	123. Namiringa Primary School	230
Mubende (Busujju)	124. Buzibazzi Primary School	230
	125. Nakaziba Primary School	229
	126. St. Joseph Kamuli Primary Sch	230

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2005

District	School	No of Books
Hoima	127. Bwikya Quran Primary School	300
	128. Dwoli Church of Uganda	300
	129. St. Bernadeth's Primary Sch	300
	130. Mparo Primary School	300
	131. Hoima Public Primary Sch	300
	132. Kitana Primary School	300
	133. St. Francisco Primary School	300
	134. Buswekera Primary School	300
	135. Duhaga Boys Primary Sch	300
	136. Buhanika Primary School	300

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2006

District	School	No of Books
1. Nakasongola (Kyabutayika)	137. Kakooge Umea Primary Sch	200
	138. Kyeyindula Primary School	200
	139. Kakooge Parent's School	200
	140. St. Jude Primary Sch Kakooge	200
	141. Mulungi Omu Church of Uganda	200
	142. Kyabutaika Primary School	200
	143. Bamuusuta Primary School	200
	144. Kakooge Church OF Uganda	200
	145. Busebwe Church of Uganda	200
	146. Lwanjuki Primary School	200
2. Wakiso (Kasanganti)	1. Nakima Global Education Center	200
	147. Glory to Education Primary Sch	200
	148. Merryland Primary School	200
	149. Katende Primary School	200
	150. Kitegombwa Bazzade Primary Sc	200
	151. Sir Apollo Kaggwa Memorial	200
	152. Kasozi Standard Primary School	200
	153. Gayaza Public School Primary	200
	154. Nansusse Bright day and boarding	200
	155. Gayaza Boys Primary School	200

<b>District</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>No of Books</b>
3. Pallisa	156. Bulangiira Primary School	241
	157. Molokocho Primary School	241
	158. Nakisenge Primary School	241
	159. Kamonkoli Primary School	241
	160. Goli Goli Primary School	241
	161. Kodiri Primary School	241
	162. Kagoli Primary School	241
	163. Akwamor Primary School	241
	164. Petete Primary School	241
	165. Dodoi Primary School	241
	166. Nabiswa Primary School	241
	167. Kibuko Primary School	241
	168. Gogongo Primary School	241
	169. Nalufenya Primary School	241
	170. Tirinyi Primary School	241
	171. Nanoko Primary School	241
	172. Limoto Primary School	241
	173. Pulaka Primary School	241
	174. Ngalwe Primary School	241
	175. Katinyo Primary School	241
176. Opweteta Primary School	241	
177. Kibale Primary School	241	
178. Lupade Primary School	241	
179. Opadoi Primary School	241	
180. Kasasira Primary School	241	
181. Kasodo Primary School	241	
182. Namirembe boarding Primary	241	
183. Kaukura Primary School	241	
184. Pallisa Primary School	241	
185. Nyakoi Primary School	241	
186. Bumiza Primary School	241	
187. Kagumu Primary School	241	
188. Odusai Primary School	241	
189. Nanzala Primary School	241	
190. Kalalaka Primary School	241	
191. Kamuge Olinga Primary School	241	
192. Kakoro SDA Primary School	241	
193. Katira Primary School	241	
194. Nasenyi Primary School	241	
195. Namengo Girls Primary School	241	
196. Kabwangasi Primary School	241	
197. Matakokore Primary School	241	
198. Kabwangasi Demonstration Sch	241	
199. Kakoro Primary School	241	
200. Kadimokoli Primary School	241	

District	School	No of Books
	201. Iki – Iki International Primary Sc	241
	202. Kanginima Primary School	241
	203. Kasusetta Primary School	241
	204. Budaka F.H Primary School	241
	205. Sidanyi Primary School	241

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

### Project Schools 2007

District	School	No Of Books
Kisoro	206. Kisoro Parents School	141
	207. Muramba Primary School	141
	208. Read Primary School	141
	209. Gisoro Primary School	141
	210. Matinza Primary School	141
	211. Seseme Primary School	141
	212. Kisoro Demonstration Primary Sch.	141
	213. Mutolere Primary School	141
	214. Excel Primary School	141
	Rwaramba Primary School	141
Kalagangala	216. Kibaale Primary School	50
	217. Bumangi Primary School	52
	218. St Joseph's Primary Sch. Kinnyamira	53
	219. Mulabana Primary School	51
	220 Bridge of Hope Nursery & Primary Sch.	51
	221 Bbeta Primary School	52
	222.Kasekulo Primary School	51
	223. Busanga Multi Grade School	50
	224. Kibanga Primary School	50
	225.Buswa Primary School	50
Mukono	226.Kkoba R/C Primary School	80
	227. St. Mary's Malongwe Primary	80
	228. St. Paul Mpirivuma Primary	80
	229. Buikwe C/U Primary Sch	80

District	School	No Of Books
	230. Buikwe Selfhelp Primary	80
	231. Kiyagi Kuran School	80
	232. St. Aggrey Naika Primary	80
	233. St. Kizito Masinde Magimu	80
	234. Nkokonjeru Providence Chesure	20
	235. Bishop Nkoyoyo Senior Sec. Matale	80
	236. Makonge Public Primary Sch	80
Nebbi	237. Angal School of The Blind	20
	238. Oturgang Girls Primary Sch	90
	239. Paidha Public Nursery and Primary Sch.	90
	240. Lady of Charity Oturgang Nursery Sch.	90
	241. Paidha Demonstration Primary School	90
	242. Cana Primary School	90
	243. Kaya Primary School	90
	244. Mvule Complementary Education	90
	245. Paidha Model Primary School	90
	246. Oturgang Boys Primary Sch	90
	247. Paidha Teachers'College	90
Mpigi	248. Luvumbula Primary School	103
	249. Galatiya Primary School	102
	250. Kikondo Primary School	101
	251. St. John Bosco Katende	104
	252. Mpigi Umea Primary School	103
	253. Mabye Katende Primary Sch	101
	254. Mpigi Parents Primary School	103
	255. Sekazza Primary School	103
	256. St. Charles Lwanga Ssekiwunga Primary Sch	103
	257. Dr. Archbishop Joseph Kiwanuka Primary Sch	100
Mbarara	258. Nyamityobora Primary School	90
	259. Kabateraine Memorial School	90
	260. St. Aloysius Primary School	90
	261. Mbarara Municipal Primary School	90

District	School	No Of Books
	262. Madrasat Umar Kasenyi P.7 School	90
	263. Kakoba Muslim Primary School	90
	264. Uganda Martyrs Primary School	90
	265. Mbarara Junior Primary School	90
	266. St. Agnes Duc. Primary Sch.	90
	267. Madrasat Nusrat Al-Islamia P.7 School	90
	268. St. Helen's Primary School (Sch.Blind)	20

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

### Project Schools 2009

District	School	No of Books
Busia	269. Bulekei Primary School	150
	270. Butenge Primary School	150
	271. Busiabala Primary School	150
	272. Lunyo Primary School	150
	273. Nekuku Primary School	150
	274. Lwala Buyunda Primary School	150
	275. Mundindi Primary School	150
	276. Nanyima Primary School	150
Tororo	278. Mukuju Primary School	150
	279. Morukebu Primary School	150
	280. Apuwai Primary School	150
	281. Kwapa Primary School	150
	282. Apetai Primary School	150
	283. Amenemoit Primary School	150
	284. Kocoge Primary School	150
	285. Akworot Primary School	150
	286. Asinge Primary School	150
	287. Totokidwe Primary School	150
Masindi	288. Kabalega Secondary School	50
	289. Excel High School	50
	290. Masindi Secondary School	50
	291. Kijura Infants' Primary School	70
	292. Rock Foundation Primary School	70

District	School	No of Books
	293. Masindi Town Model	70
	294. Family Spirit Primary school	70
	295. Kora Hill Top School	70
	296. Masindi Army day primary school	70
	297. Asaba School	70
	298. Masindi Army boarding primary	70
	299. St. Edwards Primary School	70
	300. Noble Vision School	70
	301. Masindi Public School	70

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

### Project Schools 2010

District	School	No of Books
Tororo	302. Kidoko Primary School	150
	303. Amurwo Primary School	150
	304. Magoddess Primary School	150
	305. Molo Primary School	150
	306. Maliri Primary School	150
	307. Merikit Primary School	150
	308. Orago Primary School	150
	309. Apokor Primary School	150
	310. Nyemnyem Primary School	150
	311. Morukapel Primary School	150
Mubende	312. St. Mugagga Primary School	80
	313. Mubende infants' primary school	80
	314. Mubende Tiger Army Primary	80
	315. St. Joseph primary school	80
	316. Mubende Calvary Hill primary school	80
	317. Kasenyi C.O.U primary school	80
	318. Golden Dove Junior school	80
	319. Stella Maris Junior school	80

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2011

District	School	No of Books
Kampala	320. Buganda Road Primary School	100
	321. Bat Valley primary School	100
	322. Bunamwaya C.O.U Primary School	100
	323. Jaffery Nursery and Primary School	100
	324. Chwa II Memorial Secondary School	100
Gulu	325. Holy Rosary primary School	80
	326. Laroo Boarding Primary School	80
	327. Layibi Central Primary School	80
	328. Bright Valley Primary School	80
	329. Unifat Primary School	80
	330. Kirombe Primary School	80
	331. Kasubi Primary School	80
	332. Mary Immaculate Primary Sch	80
	333. Gulu Police Primary School	80
	334. Gulu Public Primary School	80

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

## Project Schools 2012

District	School	No of Books
Wakiso	335. Kigungu Primary School	100
	336. Bugonga Boys Primary School	100
	337. St Agnes Primary School	100
	338. St Theresa Primary School	100
	339. Lake Victoria Primary School	100
	340. Good Hope Primary School	100
	341. Nakiwogo Primary School	100
	342. Kiwafu Moslem Primary School	100
	343. Suubi Primary School	100
	344. Bugonga girls Primary School	100

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda**

APPENDIX 9: General Safety Inspections

Workplaces inspected from July to December 2011

No.	Nature of Workplace	No. of Inspections	No. of Workers		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Cement Manufacture	1	420	56	476
2.	Health Care Facilities	14	-	-	-
3.	Tea Processing	3	446	234	680
4.	Fishnet manufacture	1	-	-	-
5.	Sugar Production	4	1,040	113	1,153
6.	Construction sites	9	1,720	100	1,820
7.	Textile manufacture	1	-	-	-
8.	Soft beverage manufacture	2	-	-	670
9.	Edible oil manufacture	3	377	138	515
10.	Milk Processing	3	448	153	591
11.	Steel Rolling Mills	6	2,380	232	2,612
12.	Chemical Treatment of Poles	1	-	-	-
13.	Paper & Printing	2	50	16	66
14.	Fish processing		235	180	415
15.	Hides & Skin Tannery	2	198	102	300
16.	Stone Quarry	2	90	8	98
17.	Paints manufacture	1	36	0	36
18.	Tobacco Processing	1	130	60	190
19.	Plastic recycling	1	25	30	55
20.	Bakery	2	13	54	67
21.	Clay and Allied Products	2	662	107	769
22.	Plastics manufacture	2	184	264	448
23.	Pharmaceutical stores	1	40	30	70
24.	Flower Farms	2	170	155	325
25.	Hotels	17	592	1,020	1,612
26.	Water Bottling	1	15	8	23
27.	Coffee Processing	6	187	20	197
28.	Alkyd Resins Manufacture	1	20	0	20
29.	Seeds Treatment	1	10	30	40
30.	Breweries	2	230	80	310
31.	Foam Cushion Manufacture	1	5	35	40
32.	Ply Wood & Boards Production	1	-	-	-
33.	Agricultural Implements	1	13	47	60

No.	Nature of Workplace	No. of Inspections	No. of Workers		
			Male	Female	Total
	Manufacture				
34.	Grain Milling	2	36	37	73
35.	Meat Processing	2	-	-	-
36.	Manufacture of syringes	1	4	4	8
37.	Coffee processing	1	0	7	7
38.	Soap manufacture and Ice Plant	1	10	60	70
39.	Polythene Bags	1	1	49	50
40.	Alcoholic Beverages	1	120	80	200
41.	Production of medical & industrial oxygen	1	-	-	-
42.	Bottling of drinking water & imitation drinks	2	-	-	761
43.	Skin care products manufacture	1	-	-	1,200
44.					
	<b>Total (General Inspections)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>6,722</b>

**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)-MGLSD**

**APPENDIX 10: Building and Construction sites inspected in 2011**

No.	<i>Workplace/ Location/ Client</i>	No. of	No. of Workers		
			Visits	Female	Male
1	Painting works on Internal walls of Simbamanyo House	20	0	100	100
2	Proposed construction of NSSF office block, Lumumba Avenue, Kampala, Uganda – ROKO Const. Co. Ltd.		40	210	250
		2	40	110	150
3	Kyabazinga's residence, Bugembe, Jinja	1	2	3	5
4	Upward Extension of exiting building at Bukoto next to Frobels School, Kampala, Uganda	2	1	14	15
5	Repair and re-surfacing of paver blocks in Shoprite / GAME parking yard	2	0	5	5
6	Proposed 8-Storey Residential Complex in Bunga, (Proposed Valley Hill Properties) for Transann Ltd.	1	0	10	10
7	Global Furnishers Ltd. (Workshop and Showroom), Bunga	1	1	5	6
8	Pavers' world Ltd	1	0	10	10
9	Stone Crusher Ltd.	1	0	5	5
10	Proposed Adjustments in Brew House and Engine room East African Breweries Ltd.	2	1	19	20
11	Proposed Shopping Mall Complex belonging to Mr. John Sebalamu at Namasuba, Entebbe Road	2			
12	Ambitious Construction Ltd. Proposed Uganda Cancer Institute (Ward), Mulago	4	6	94	100
13	Proposed Uganda Cancer Institute (Administration Block), Mulago	1	0	22	22
14	Proposed Construction of office Park (Metropole Holdings Ltd.) Plot 6–9, Okot Close, Bukoto, Nakawa	1			
15	Proposed Five Storey construction at KasubiNamungoona	1	0	24	24
16	Uganda Creameries Cooperative Union Building Construction, Mbarara	1	0	0	0
17	Kazaire Health Products Ltd. Mbarara	1	10	55	65
18	Proposed Arua Remand Home Staff Quarters, Giligili, Arua	1	0	26	26
19	Mutungo Executive Hotel (Afrique Suites Hotel)	1	5	5	10
20	MUBS New Library, Nakawa	1	2	2	4
21	Site for CHINA National Aero Technology International Engineering Co-operation, Nakawa Business Park	1	8	292	300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>1034</b>

**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)-MGLSD**

APPENDIX 11: Crimes of delinquent juveniles

OFFENCES	NAGURU	MBALE	F/PORTAL	GULU	IHUNGU	TOTAL	%age
Theft	359	103	45	5	9	521	44.27%
Murder	15	11	9	15	3	53	4.50%
Defilement	67		38			105	8.92%
Attempted Defilement	2					2	0.17%
Simple Defilement	3	40		15	13	71	6.03%
Malicious damage	2		10			12	1.02%
Common Nuisance/Disorderly behavior	2					2	0.17%
Simple Robbery	16					16	1.36%
Criminal Trespass	12		3		1	16	1.36%
Aggravated Robbery	22					22	1.87%
Threatening Violence	3	1				4	0.34%
Being Rogue and Vagabond	35					35	2.97%
Drugs	156			10	2	168	14.27%
Kidnap daption	2					2	0.17%
Obstruction of Footways	1					1	0.08%
Street trading/ Hawking / Vending	24					24	2.04%
Escaping from a lawful custody	1					1	0.08%
Care and Protection	13					13	1.10%
Being a refractory Witness	1					1	0.08%
Arson	4		6	3		13	1.10%
Cause death through dangerous driving	1					1	0.08%
Rape	3	5				8	0.68%
Lodging in unhygienic places	10					10	0.85%
Depositing solid waste	1					1	0.08%
Grievous harm	14	1	14			29	2.46%
Sodomy			1			1	0.08%
Manslaughter			1			1	0.08%
Stealing Cattle			10		1	11	0.93%
Attempted rape			6			6	0.51%
Rioters						0	0.00%
Harmful employment						0	0.00%
Indecent assault						0	0.00%
Aggregated defilement				5	15	20	1.70%
Carnal Knowledge against order of nature				1		1	0.08%
House breaking				3	1	4	0.34%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm					2	2	0.17%
TOTAL	769	161	143	57	47	1177	100%

Source: Remand Homes -MGLSD

**APPENDIX 12: Workplaces Inspected From 1<sup>st</sup> July -31<sup>st</sup> December 2011**

<b>Reg. Number</b>	<b>Name and Location/Address of the Workplace inspected/registered</b>	<b>Date</b>
OSH 000091/A	Lloyds British (U)Limited.P.O. Box 24331, Kampala, Uganda	03/08/2011
OSH 000083/A	Kinyara Sugar Limited P.O. Box 179, Masindi, Uganda	14/06/2011
OSH 000086/A	Klean Services Limited P.O. Box 3941 Kampala, Uganda	13/07/2011
OSH 000087/A	Kamtech Logistics Limited P.O. Box 41038, Kampala, Uganda	13/07/2011
OSH 000088/A	Nile Agro Industries Limited P.O. Box 996, Jinja, Uganda	20/07/2011
OSH 000089/A	Nile Agro Industries Limited P.O. Box 996, Jinja, Uganda	20/07/2011
OSH 000090/A	Nile Agro Industries Limited P.O. Box 996, Jinja, Uganda	20/07/2011
OSH 000084/A	Workwear Uganda Limited P.O. Box 12883, Kampala, Uganda	08/07/2011
OSH 000085/A	Urs Scott Wilson P.O. Box 9529, Kampala, Uganda,	08/07/2011
OSH 000097/A	Mukono Industiers (U) Ltd	08/12/2011
OSH 000094/A	Twajjakola Distributors Uganda Ltd	14/08/2011
OSH 000092/A	Fresh Cuts (U) Limited	18/08/2011
OSH 000093/A	Mgs International (U) Ltd. (Mogas Naalya Service Station)	18/08/2011
OSH 000095/A	Roofings Rolling Mil Ltd	23/11/2011

OSH 000096/A	Neptune Petroleum (Uganda) Limited-Liwa South, Moyo District	23/11/2011
OSH 000098/A	Pride Agro Limited	21/12/2011
<b>Workplace Inspected but Not Yet Registered</b>		
	Poly Fibre (U) Ltdlocation; Kampala	21 <sup>st</sup> Sept 011
	Songdoh Tape Manufacturing Industry, Location; Kampala	21 <sup>st</sup> Sept2011
	Shumuk Dairy Products (U) Ltd, Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Kazire Health Products Ltd location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Teddy Bakery, Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept 011
	Rwizi Arch Hotel Ltd, Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Zziwa Coffee Factory; Kisenyi Millers, Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept 011
	Kyakyo Coffee Factory; Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Kashenyi Maize Millers; Location; Mbarara	29 <sup>ths</sup> Sept2011
	Katonga Coffee Factory	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Boss Beverages International Ltd; Liquior Manufacturing Factory	29 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
<b>Reg. Number</b>	<b>Name And Location/Address of The Workplace Inspected</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Boss Beverages International Ltd; Water Processing Factory	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2011

	Scd (U) Limited P.O. Box 29722, Kampala; Tel: 0411 232991. Darling Hair Factory	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2011
	East African Basic Foods; P.O. Box 8199, Kampala	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2011
	Carpenter Workshop; Makindye Division	6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2011
	Construction Site; Makindye Division	14 <sup>th</sup> Sept 011
	Kinyara Sugar Works	14 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Masindi Hotel	14 <sup>th</sup> Sept2011
	Uganda Hotech Limited; P.O. Box 1; Lugazi	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2011
	Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd; P.O. Box 1 Lugazi	4 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Amai Community Hospital, Amolatar District	5 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Aputi Health Center (iii); Amolatar District	6 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Agulurude Hc(iii); Oyam District	6 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Aber Hospital; Oyam District. Date;	6 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Minakulu Hc(iii); Oyam District Date;	7 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Anyeke Hc(iv)	7 <sup>TH</sup> OCT 2011
	Otwal Hc (iii)	7 <sup>TH</sup> OCT 2011
	Ngai Hc (iii)	7 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011

	Iceme Hc (iii)	7 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011
	Pearl Flowers Ltd	6 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2011
	Mcleod Russel Uganda Ltd, Ankole Tea Estate Bushenyi	6 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2011
	Igara Growers Tea Factory Ltd, Butare Kyamuhanga	6 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2011
	Igara Tea Growers Factory Ltd	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec2011
	Uganda Tea Cooperation Ltd, Kasaku Tea Estate	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec2011
	Mairye Estates Ltd	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec2011

**Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)-MGLSD**

**APPENDIX 13: Workplaces Inspected From 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012**

<b>Reg. Number</b>	<b>Name and Location/Address of the workplace inspected/registered</b>	<b>Date</b>
OSH 000099/A	Hoopoe Trading Limited	8/2/2012
OSH 000100/A	Riley Packaging Uganda Ltd	8/2/2012
OSH 000101/A	Uganda Hortech Ltd	14/3/2012
OSH 000102/A	Paramount Dairies (2010) Ltd	15/3 2012
OSH 000103/A	Hima Cement Head Office	12/4/2012
OSH 000104/A	Hima Cement Namanve Depot	12/4/2012
OSH 000105/A	Hima Cement Tororo Depot	12/4/2012
OSH 000106/A	Uganad Tea Corporation Kasaku	12/4/2012
OSH 000107/A	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation Uppc	18/4/2012
OSH 000108/A	Paper Toils (U) Ltd	18/4/2012
OSH 000109/A	International Hospital Kampala Ltd	25/4/2012
OSH 000110/A	Risala (U) Ltd.	27/4/2012

## APPENDIX 14: Community Libraries

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
1.	Adult Education Centre	Njeru, Jinja District [Eastern]	Robert Nsubuga Jjuuko Robert	P.O. Box 2056, Jinja	<a href="mailto:info@adultslearnuganda.org">info@adultslearnuganda.org</a> <a href="mailto:nsu_robert@yahoo.co.uk">nsu_robert@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0752 511 348 0772 403 281
2.	Adult Literacy and Basic Education Centre (ALBEC)	Complex Hall, Makerere University, Kampala [Central]	Richard Dranda (Dir.) Julius Drabaru (Librarian)	c/o IACE, MUK, PO Box 7062, Kampala	<a href="mailto:drandarichard@yahoo.com">drandarichard@yahoo.com</a>	0712 851 481 0712 858 000
3.	Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Association (ALEA)	Moruka Tipe Road, Tororo [ Eastern]	Charles Emojong Yokem Emojong	P.O. Box 31 Tororo Uganda	<a href="mailto:otangac@yahoo.com">otangac@yahoo.com</a> ;	0772 556 849
4.	Afripads Uganda Limited	Masaka and a branch in Kamwokya	Maska contact: Nakayima Irene	P. O. Box 1396	<a href="mailto:Irene@afripads.com">Irene@afripads.com</a>	0703 834 481
5.	Alebtong Community Library Centre	Alebtong	David Enyang		<a href="mailto:enyangd@yahoo.com">enyangd@yahoo.com</a>	0782 950119
6.	Blessed Foster Family Foundation	Lwanyi village, nr Kyassuma, Kitengesa Parish, Buwunga, Masaka District	Prince Mawanda (Chr) Sseppuuya Cephas Masembe (Sec)	P.O. Box 1000, Masaka	<a href="mailto:bff.director@yahoo.ca">bff.director@yahoo.ca</a> <a href="mailto:bffcommunitylibrary@hotmail.com">bffcommunitylibrary@hotmail.com</a>	0776 579 377 0772 885 568
7.	Bugiri Community Library	Bugiri, Jinja-Tororo road, Bugiri District [Eastern]	David Bwire Michael Oguttu	P.O. Box 77, Bugiri	<a href="mailto:bugiricomu.lib@gmail.com">bugiricomu.lib@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:micoguttu@yahoo.com">micoguttu@yahoo.com</a>	0754 046 201 0779 083 687
8.	Bukulula Community Resource Center	Bukulula S/C offices, Kalungu, Masaka	Baguma Blaise Prince Mawanda	P.O.Box 1000 Masaka	Send through BFFF	0779 497 442 0753 57937?
9.	Bugubo Resource Centre	Bugiri, Jinja-Tororo road, Bugiri District [Eastern]	Charles Lugendo	P.O. Box 23821 Kampala	<a href="mailto:Charles_lugendo@yahoo.com">Charles_lugendo@yahoo.com</a>	0772 502 079
10.	Bunabumali Good Samaritan Orphan and Needy Project	Bunabumali village, Buwali Parish, Bubiita [Eastern]	Nakhokho Emanuel Nakhokho James Nabusayi Jane	P.O. Box 36021, Kampala	<a href="mailto:info@bunabumali.tk">info@bunabumali.tk</a> <a href="mailto:bunabumali@gmail.com">bunabumali@gmail.com</a>	0792 465 135 0792 465 135 0789 248 397

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
11.	Bunalwenhi Community Library	Makuutu Sub-County, 18 miles sth of Iganga, Iganga District [Eastern]	J.W. Waibi-Walubi Deborah Waibi	P.O. Box 72657 Kampala	<a href="mailto:wwwaibi@yahoo.com">wwwaibi@yahoo.com</a>	0778 232 239 0775 964 191
12.	Bushikori Christian Centre	Mabanga Village, Bubirabi Parish, Bunghoko Subcounty [Eastern]	Jane Ojok	P.O. Box 594, Mbale	<a href="mailto:jeninemat@yahoo.com">jeninemat@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.bushikori.org.au">www.bushikori.org.au</a>	0777 979 349
13.	Busolwe Public Library	Busolwe, nr. Tororo, Butaleja District [Eastern]	Gershom Hirome Mayende Yonasani Ivan Kaibo	P.O. Box 1213, Mbale	<a href="mailto:hiromegershom@yahoo.com">hiromegershom@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:kaiboivan@yahoo.com">kaiboivan@yahoo.com</a>	0752 503 584 0713 198 769 0774 758 819
14.	Busongora Rural Information Centre (BRIC)	Kasese town, in Ordisef building, on road to Kilembe, right-hand side [Western]	Patrick John Isingoma Kiiza John	P.O. Box 56, Kasese	<a href="mailto:ordisef@yahoo.ca">ordisef@yahoo.ca</a> <a href="mailto:johnordisef@gmail.com">johnordisef@gmail.com</a>	0772 391 521 0701 391 521 0792 391 521
15.	Caezaria Public Library	Ajija-Malongwe, Buikwe County, Mukono District [Central]	Francis Kigobe Kaziba Cyprian Adiru Rose	P.O. Box 315, Lugazi	<a href="mailto:caezaria@yahoo.com">caezaria@yahoo.com</a>	0772 427 879 0782 159 686
16.	Child Development Embassy	Bwera Kasese	Mutegheki T. Kirigha Kasamba Jacob	P.O.Box 503, Kasese	<a href="mailto:mutegekirock@yahoo.com">mutegekirock@yahoo.com</a> / <a href="mailto:childembassy@gmail.com">childembassy@gmail.com</a>	0776 843 888 0779 333 765
17.	Christian Community Foundation	Nr. Bududa Town Council	Walimbwa John Mark, Nandutu Evelyn	P.O. Box 171, Mbale	<a href="mailto:walimbwajoma@yahoo.com">walimbwajoma@yahoo.com</a>	0782 486 615 0791 763 261
18.	Community Empowerment and Development Centre Library	Lwampanga Trading Centre, Nakasongola District [Central]	Simon Mugabi		<a href="mailto:mugabisl@yahoo.com">mugabisl@yahoo.com</a>	0784 053 344
19.	Community Parent's Concern	Bulamu	Napagi Augustine Bazibu Elly	-	<a href="mailto:napaug@yahoo.com">napaug@yahoo.com</a>	0782 967 820 0752 400 781
20.	Community Solutions Centre	Magale Town Board, Manafwa District	Kwaga Fatuma Eddie Wesonga Masaba Benon	Magale manafwa	<a href="mailto:wes.edimau1@gmail.com">wes.edimau1@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:wedimau@yahoo.com">wedimau@yahoo.com</a>	0783 249 870 0782 223 184
21.	Endru Primary School	Arua District	James Agoni	P.O. Box 258, Arua	<a href="mailto:urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk">urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:wngaka@yahoo.co.uk">wngaka@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772 610 844
22.	Ewadri Primary	Eyama village, Ewadri	Bacia Florence	P.O Box 668, Arua	<a href="mailto:francisenzata@yahoo.com">francisenzata@yahoo.com</a>	0774 501 686

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
	School Community Library	Parish, Manibe S/county, Arua				
23.	Fr. Bilbao Memorial Primary school Community Library	Mawadri James Edema , Ambayo Francis, Ambayo Luke	Moyo Sub-County, Moyo District	P.O. Box 3, Moyo	<a href="mailto:edemajames@ymail.com">edemajames@ymail.com</a>	0774 827 707 0781 482 503
24.	Friends Children's Library	Kyanja, mile 7 Gayaza Road, Kampala District [Central]	Gillian Kasirye Muwanguzi Eric Kasirye George	P.O. Box 71030 Kampala	<a href="mailto:gpk2000@yahoo.co.uk">gpk2000@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0777 183 568 0751 650 247 0773 459 103
25.	Friends of Buvuuya	Najembe Sub county Mukono District [Central]	G.K Muwanguzi	P.O Box 446, Entebbe	<a href="mailto:muwagk@yahoo.com">muwagk@yahoo.com</a> / <a href="mailto:hotmail.com">hotmail.com</a>	0772331250
26.	Gayaza Family Learning Resource Centre	Gayaza, Wakiso District	Augustine Napagi Immaculate Mutabaire	P.O Box 31955, Kampala	<a href="mailto:napaug@yahoo.com">napaug@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:mutabaire.immy@gmail.com">mutabaire.immy@gmail.com</a>	0782 967 820 0772 623 626
27.	Good Shepherd Community Library	Buhimba, Hoima	Ruth Musoke Kamulegeya Ronald F	P.O. Box 106, Hoima	<a href="mailto:lizn01_ug@yahoo.com">lizn01_ug@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:ali.shah70@yahoo.com">ali.shah70@yahoo.com</a>	0772 635 106 0782 964714
28.	Hadassah Primary School Community Library	Mbale District [Eastern]	Aaron Kintu Moses	P.O. Box 225, Mbale	<a href="mailto:hadassahkintu@yahoo.co.uk">hadassahkintu@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772538565
29.	INFORALL Community Library	Kisumi, Kampala District [Central]	Tiberendwa Douglas Andrew Bayunga	P.O. Box 28728 Kampala	<a href="mailto:inforall256@lycos.com">inforall256@lycos.com</a>	0789 703 160 0712 978 549
30.	Joyce Memorial Community Library	Busoba, Mbale [ Eastern]	Wanda Richard Sessa Reacheal		<a href="mailto:joymcl@gmail.com">joymcl@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:wandarihrd@yahoo.com">wandarihrd@yahoo.com</a>	0783 196 110
31.	Kabarole Information Centre (KIC)	Fort Portal, centre of town [Western]	Kyamukama Tadeo Kaliba Betty	P.O. Box 915, Fort Portal	<a href="mailto:kabaroleinfo@yahoo.com">kabaroleinfo@yahoo.com</a>	0777 363 208 0782 385 367
32.	Kabubbu Community Library	Kabubbu, Gayaza Road, Wakiso District [Central]	Augustine Napagi	P.O. Box 31955 Kampala	<a href="mailto:napaug@yahoo.com">napaug@yahoo.com</a>	0782 967 820

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
33.	Kagoma International Tertiary Youth Foundation Library	Jinja District, Buwenge sub-county [Eastern]	I M Kirunda Kiveigombe	P.O. box 4832 Buwenge	<a href="mailto:kagomainternationaltertiaryyf@gmail.com">kagomainternationaltertiaryyf@gmail.com</a>	0782 377 968
34.	Kamaka Primary School	Arua District [Northwestern]	Emvibo Pascal Aluma Sabino Maturu Celina		Use Dr. Willy's address	0784 500 321 0775 502 320 0787 930 001
35.	Kamwenge Communities Information Centre	Kamwenge town, Kabarole District [Western]	Batalingaya George Sanyu Hope Tusiime Leah	P.O. Box 1409, Kamwenge	<a href="mailto:kacaire05@yahoo.com">kacaire05@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.ricnet.com">www.ricnet.com</a>	0775 460 014 0774 783 180 0775 727 133
36.	Kasozi Primary School Community Library	On road to Namasagali, Kamuli District [Eastern]	Wilber Mugolo Michael Mwase	P.O. Box 275, Kamuli	<a href="mailto:wmugolo@yahoo.com">wmugolo@yahoo.com</a>	0776445466  0752 454 998
37.	Katutandike (Uganda)	Kamwokya, Kampala	Christine S. Sempebwa	P.O.Box, 12699 Kampala	<a href="mailto:Info@katutandike.or.ug">Info@katutandike.or.ug</a>	0772 466 316
38.	Kawempe Youth Centre	Kawempe, Kizza Zone, Kampala [Central]	Esther Kyazike (Coordr/Librarian) Sylvia Nansamba (Lib. Asst.) Eve Birungi Nakityo (Lib. Asst)	P.O. Box 34004 Kampala	<a href="mailto:kawempeyouthcentre@yahoo.com">kawempeyouthcentre@yahoo.com</a>  <a href="http://www.kawempeyouthcentre.org">www.kawempeyouthcentre.org</a>	0773 518 013  0784 628 245  0775 931 098
39.	Kijombo Primary school Library	Koboko Arua	Abiriga Samuel	P.O. Box 83 Arua		0774 915 499 0772 933 864
40.	Kikandwa Environmental Association	Kikandwa, Mityana District	Geoffrey Kizito Kagange john	C/o UCSD, P.O. Box 27551, Mityana	<a href="mailto:ekikandwa@yahoo.com">ekikandwa@yahoo.com</a>	0774 749234 0772 494 697
41.	Kiswa Community Library	Kiswa, Bugolobi – Kampala [Central]	Peter Lynn Kato (Chairman) M.G. Nakamya (Secretary) Damalie Mbekeka (Treasurer)	P.O. Box 40019, Nakawa – Kampala	<a href="mailto:kcllib@aol.com">kcllib@aol.com</a>	0782 561 212  0752 596 415  0782 040 053

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
42.	Kitabiro Library	Masaka Behind Stanbic Bank	Fr. Peter Bakka Mariah Mbabazi	P.O.Box 1281 Masaka	<a href="mailto:mariambabazi@yahoo.com">mariambabazi@yahoo.com</a>	0772 594 497 0782 523 442
43.	Kitagwenda Resource and Information Centre	Kitagwenda trading centre [Western]	Byomuhangi Rauliano Twinomugisha Bernard	--		0783 386 871
44.	Kitengesa Community Library	Buwuunga Sub-County, Masaka District [Central]	Daniel Ahimbisibwe	P O Box 1745, Masaka	<a href="mailto:danielahimbisibwe@yahoo.co.uk">danielahimbisibwe@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0712 589 765
45.	Koboko Information Center Community Library	Ombachi self-help p/s Koboko town council, Koboko	Draru Margaret Jurua Lawrence	P.O.Box 48, Koboko	<a href="mailto:draru.margaret@gmail.com">draru.margaret@gmail.com</a>	0782 324 667 0785 516 578
46.	Kyaka Rural Information Centre	Kyegegwa town [Western], Kyegegwa	Matovu Charles Rev Mucunguzi I Kyomuhendo Rex	P.O.Box o8 Kyegegwa	<a href="mailto:kyakaruralinformationcentre@yahoo.com">kyakaruralinformationcentre@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:toviky@yahoo.com">toviky@yahoo.com</a>	0782 885 823 0782 198 368 0774 503 956
47.	Kyabutaika Community Library	Kakooge town, Nakasongola District [Central]	Fredrick Kasozi George Abigaba	P.O. Box 162 Luweero	<a href="mailto:kasofre@yahoo.com">kasofre@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:kasofre@gmail.com">kasofre@gmail.com</a>	0772 559 136 0774 443 614
48.	Maendeleo Foundation	Mukono	Kamukama Asia Eric Morrow	P.O.Box 86, Ntinda	<a href="mailto:info@maendeleofoundation.org">info@maendeleofoundation.org</a>	0775 987 250 0791 544 771
49.	Magale Parents Community Library	Magale Trading Centre, Manafwa District [Eastern]	Musila John Ed'mau- Wesong'a Musila Moses	P.O. Box 29, Magale, Manafwa	<a href="mailto:african_missionaries@yahoo.com">african_missionaries@yahoo.com</a>	0772 458 556 0782 223 184 0776 843 360
50.	Magale Royal Integrated Secondary School	Magale Sub County, Manafwa District [Eastern]	Wopicho Apollo	P.O Box 2570, Mbale		0772894075
51.	Magana Shoma Community Library	Camp Bwesumbu, Kasese District [Western]	Charles Tusanyuke Laban Twinamasiko Racheal Ashemereire Rose Mugabi	P.O. Box 901, Mbarara	<a href="mailto:nanberc@yahoo.ca">nanberc@yahoo.ca</a>  <a href="http://www.acts.ca">www.acts.ca</a>	0777 839 291 0782 362 585  0774 115 469 0783 059 375
52.	Masese Child	Welukuba Deliverance	Kwasa Richard	P.O. Box 5086,	<a href="mailto:wakalungi@yahoo.com">wakalungi@yahoo.com</a>	0772 408 948

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
	Development Centre	Church, Jinja [Eastern]	Mary Alice Nabwire Tom Wakabi	Jinja	<a href="mailto:maria_nabire@yahoo.com">maria_nabire@yahoo.com</a>	0776 144 000 0783 388 464
53.	Masanafu Primary School	Masanafu Kinoonya zone 1, masanafu primary school	Iga George			0712 079 453
54.	Megabytes Ntinda	Plot 14 Vubyabilenge, Ntinda [Central]	Magaya Fredrick	P.O. Box 12036, Kampala	<a href="mailto:megabytesn14@gmail.com">megabytesn14@gmail.com</a>	0782 657 358
55.	Mingoro Primary School	Arua District [Northwestern]	Ndema Alex Ondia Robert	P.O Box 108, Arua	<a href="mailto:miriamicheal@yahoo.co.uk">miriamicheal@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0718 645 238
56.	Mpolyabigere RC RICED Centre	Nsinze, nr. Busembatia Namutumba District [Eastern]	Gulere W Enoch Magala Jemipher	P.O Box 116, Busembatia	<a href="mailto:gulerefoundation@gmail.com">gulerefoundation@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:enochmagala@gmail.com">enochmagala@gmail.com</a>	0712 530 512 0712 570 445
57.	Mukono Boarding School Resource Centre	Mukono	Asia Kamukama	P.O. Box 5471, Kampala	<a href="mailto:asia@maendeleofoundation.org">asia@maendeleofoundation.org</a>	0775 987 250
58.	Mukono Multipurpose Youth Organization	Naggalama trading Centre- Nkima House Mukono	Nakubulwa Base Kabugo Julius Hamba L. Racheal	P.O.Box, 7838	<a href="mailto:mumyorg@yahoo.com">mumyorg@yahoo.com</a>	0782 282 097 0701876923 0783 037390
59.	Mwenge Information Centre (MIC)	Kyenjojo town, Kyenjojo District [Western]	Monica Marunda Kato John	P.O. Box 1022, Kyenjojo	<a href="mailto:marungamonie@yahoo.com">marungamonie@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:mric@yahoo.com">mric@yahoo.com</a>	0776 204 185
60.	Nadiket Community Library	Moroto District [Northeastern]	Fr. Raphael Lobeerei	P.O Box 46, Moroto	<a href="mailto:lobeerei@yahoo.com">lobeerei@yahoo.com</a>	0775 174 046
61.	Namaata Young Farmers Association	Kammengo, Kampala	Edward Kagaba Rev. Fr. Edward Ssonko	71321 Clock tower Kampala	<a href="mailto:nayofa@yahoo.com">nayofa@yahoo.com</a>	0773 423 113
62.	Namataka Rose Memorial Community Library	Sironko District, Nalusala [ Eastern]	Masaba Dennis Mrs. Masaba Agnes Mr. Wangolobe		<a href="mailto:dennismasaba@gmail.com">dennismasaba@gmail.com</a>	0776 487 599/ 07024151815 0778 800 601
63.	Nambi Sseppuuya Community	Igombe village, Buwenge, Kagoma, Jinja District [Eastern]	Justin Kiyimba Isa Maganda	P.O. Box 1040, Jinja	<a href="mailto:Maganda.isa@gmail.com">Maganda.isa@gmail.com</a>	0772 470911 0779 126 755 0700 778 625

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
	Resource Centre					
64.	New Nature Foundation	Fort- Portal, Kibale National Park.	Kemigisa Margatet	P.O. Box 872, Fort-Portal	<a href="http://www.newnaturefoundation.org">www.newnaturefoundation.org</a>	0774 448 194
65.	Nkokonjeru Community Library	Nkokonjeru, Saamanya village	Milly Nakanyike Senfuma Musoke	P.O. Box 5513, Kampala	<a href="mailto:se_mu44@yahoo.com">se_mu44@yahoo.com</a>	0774 196 281 0772 559 225
66.	Network for African Youth Leadership and Development	Masooli – Kitetika, Gayaza Road. Wakiso District [Central]	Peter Byamugisha	P. O. Box 3776 Kampala	<a href="mailto:nfayld8@gmail.com">nfayld8@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:byamugishapeter@yahoo.com">byamugishapeter@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.nfayld.com">www.nfayld.com</a>	0776 925728 0779 333768
67.	Nyaka Blue Lupin Community Library, Nyaka Aids Foundation	Nyaka, Kambuga, Kanungu District [Western]	Justine Komuhangi	P.O. Box 96, Kambuga, Kanungu	<a href="mailto:tjk@nyakaschool.org">tjk@nyakaschool.org</a> <a href="mailto:agaba.edmond24@gmail.com">agaba.edmond24@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.nyakaschool.org">www.nyakaschool.org</a>	0776 462 706 0772 539 751
68.	Ombaderuku P/S Library	Drimindra village MICU Parish, AROI Sub County Arua District [Northwestern]	Ernest A.A. Debo		Doctor willy	0752 329 665 0773 246151
69.	Otravu Community Library	Otravu P/s Arua-Koboko Road [Northwestern]	Amvuku Saverio	P.O Box 216	<a href="mailto:Wngaka@gmail.com">Wngaka@gmail.com</a>	0773 439 584 0756 441 411
70.	Premier Community Library	Rubaga, Kampala [Central]	Jehosopht Bukenya/ Aloysius Kasekende	P.O. Box 510, Kampala	<a href="mailto:Premiercommunity.library@yahoo.com">Premiercommunity.library@yahoo.com</a>	0772 469 491 0701 700 802 0782 482 292
71.	Queen of Heaven Women's Group	Yumbe District [Northwestern]	Fr. Andama David	P. O. Box 40, Yumbe	<a href="mailto:Jawu_d@yahoo.co.uk">Jawu_d@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772 572194
72.	Ragem Primary School Community Library	Arua – Kampala Road, Arua District [Northwestern]	Moses Aluonzi	P.O. Box 1, Arua	<a href="mailto:aluonzimoses@yahoo.com">aluonzimoses@yahoo.com</a>	0774 741 888
73.	Randa Farmers Library	Bududa-Busano road, nr. Mbale, Bududa District [Eastern]	Mukhobeh Moses Khaukha	P.O Box 208, Mbale, Bududa	<a href="mailto:rufgroup95@yahoo.co.uk">rufgroup95@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0773 097 171
74.	Ready for Reading	Kagugu Primary School, Kigali, Rwanda	Emmanuel Bukeye (Librarian)	P.O. Box 3512, Kigali, Rwanda	<a href="mailto:katieuher@hotmail.com">katieuher@hotmail.com</a>	+250 783 055 440

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
			Katie Uher (Country Director)		<a href="http://www.readyforreading.org">www.readyforreading.org</a>	+250 783 692 270
75.	Redeemer Children's Home Library	Nothern Uganda WestNile/ Moyo- Arua Road 1km.	Opio Richard	P. O. Box 217 Moyo	<a href="mailto:Opiorichard81@yahoo.com.uk">Opiorichard81@yahoo.com.uk</a>	0784 007860 0753 653449
76.	Rwenzori Information Centres Network (RICNET)	Fort Portal town, near Mountains of the Moon University [Western]	John Silco Charles Kaliba	P.O. Box 916, Fort Portal	<a href="mailto:ricnet@ricnet.info">ricnet@ricnet.info</a> <a href="http://www.ricnet.com">www.ricnet.com</a>	0772 607 149 0779 584 602
77.	Rwentutu Christian community school library	Rwentutu Village, Kasese District [Western]	King James Bwambale	P. O. Box 579, Kasese, Uganda	<a href="mailto:rwentutuschool@yahoo.ca">rwentutuschool@yahoo.ca</a>	0774 973999
78.	Semuliki Information Centre (CIS)	Bundibugyo Town Council [Western]	Musoke Wilson	P.O. Box 1202, Bundibugyo	<a href="mailto:semulikiinfo@yahoo.com">semulikiinfo@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:mwilsonsemuliki@gmail.com">mwilsonsemuliki@gmail.com</a>	0778 823581
79.	Sida Tuku Community Library	Tuku Primary School	Sam Jokindu/ Geria Robert	P.O. Box 32, Arua	<a href="mailto:St.Joseph's.college.Ombachi">St.Joseph's college Ombachi</a>	0772 840667 0777 370015
80.	Sr. Matilda Memorial Community Library	Maracha District, Oluvu Sub County	Sister Matilda Apekuru	SACRED HEART SISTERS P. O. Box 30, Moyo	<a href="mailto:driwarumatilda@yahoo.com">driwarumatilda@yahoo.com</a>	0772 840 797 0792 272556
81.	St. Bernard's College Kiswera	Masaka District [Central]	A. Kizito -Musoke	P.O Box 256, Masaka	<a href="mailto:stbernardkiswera@yahoo.com">stbernardkiswera@yahoo.com</a>	0782 515 179
82.	St. John Kaama Resource Centre	Nakifuma Mukono	Asia Kamukama	P.O. Box 5471, Kampala	<a href="mailto:asia@maendeleofoundation.org">asia@maendeleofoundation.org</a>	0775 987 250
83.	St. Joseph's College, Ombaci	Four km from Arua town on Arua District [Northwestern]	FrancisENZATA (Coordinator)	P.O. Box 32, Arua	<a href="mailto:francisenzata@yahoo.com">francisenzata@yahoo.com</a>	0782 415 311
84.	St. Mary's Community Library	St. Mary's vocational SS Nyendo, Masaka District [Central]	Deo Kisitu	P.O. Box 1258, Masaka	<a href="mailto:deokisitu@yahoo.com">deokisitu@yahoo.com</a>	0772 365 198

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
85.	Support to the Least Advantaged Persons Resource Centre	Karuma, Masindi District [Western]	Joseph Otika Amono Anneth	P.O Box 38, Bweyale	<a href="mailto:Slap2006@yahoo.com">Slap2006@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:amoneth@yahoo.com">amoneth@yahoo.com</a>	0774 110 549 0701 507 842
86.	Suubi Community Library	Lubanda, Kisekka Sub-County, Masaka District [Central]	David Ssemwogerere	Development Plus Uganda (D + Uganda) P.O Box 22618, Kampala	<a href="mailto:ssemwogerered@yahoo.com">ssemwogerered@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.hug.org.au">www.hug.org.au</a>	0772 351 736
87.	Tekera Resource Centre	Buwuunga Sub-County, Masaka District [Central]	Francis Baale	P.O. Box 960, Masaka	<a href="mailto:ugandavillage@yahoo.com">ugandavillage@yahoo.com</a>	0782 548 096
88.	The 6 Community Library Services	Red Cross Hall Tira Road, Busia [Eastern]	George Mugisha Musa Mugume	P.O. Box 388, Busia	<a href="mailto:the6communitylibraryservices@yahoo.com">the6communitylibraryservices@yahoo.com</a>	0775 910618 0775 056239
89.	UDS Community Library	Plot 6. Crawford Road Next to Water Supply Kamuli town, Kamuli District [Eastern]	Namukoye G	P.O. Box 389, Kamuli	<a href="mailto:udsproj@infocom.co.ug">udsproj@infocom.co.ug</a>	0785 367665 0775 353827 0772 957781
90.	Uganda Christian University Children's Library	UCU campus, Mukono town [Central]	Mrs Anne Tweheyo Mrs Karen Scully	P.O. Box 4, Mukono	<a href="mailto:aotwine@ucu.ac.ug">aotwine@ucu.ac.ug</a> <a href="mailto:karenlscully@gmail.com">karenlscully@gmail.com</a>	0772 405 817 0788 350 851
91.	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development	Kabalagala, Nsambya [Central]	Grace Baalikowa	P.O Box 27551, Kampala	<a href="mailto:Ugandacoalition@infocom.co.ug">Ugandacoalition@infocom.co.ug</a> <a href="http://www.ugandacoalition.or.ug">www.ugandacoalition.or.ug</a>	0782 497 889
92.	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF) – Mukono	Mukono town, on right after town council offices when from Kampala [Central]	Ssenyonjo Nicholas Wako Joel	P. O. Box 5658, Kampala	<a href="mailto:ugandaenvironmental@yahoo.com">ugandaenvironmental@yahoo.com</a>	0772 420 182 0782 059695
93.	Uganda Hands For Hope	Namuwongo, Kampala [Central]	Grainne Mac Glinchey Mary Nalwooga Musiime Patience	P.O. Box 1319 Kampala	<a href="mailto:handsforhopeinfo@gmail.com">handsforhopeinfo@gmail.com</a>	0789 828 077 0715 150 705
94.	Uganda Fisheries Development Association	Mbiko, Njeru, Jinja [Eastern]	Ramadhan Kalanzi	P.O. Box 1309 Jinja	<a href="mailto:ufda2002@yahoo.com">ufda2002@yahoo.com</a>	0752 596 522 0771 496 849

No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Postal Address	Email	Telephone
95.	Uganda Martyrs University – Masaka Centre Library	Bwala Hill, Masaka District [Central]	Fr. Joseph Ssembatya	P.O. Box 128, Masaka	<a href="mailto:coordinatormsk@umu.ac.ug">coordinatormsk@umu.ac.ug</a> <a href="http://www.umu.ac.ug">www.umu.ac.ug</a>	0772 571293 0776 309438
96.	Uguvu Primary School	Uguvu, Arua District [Northwestern]	Angundru Isaac	P.O Box 245, Arua		0777 515 777
97.	ULALA Resource Centre	Bwaise, Kampala District [Central]	Princess Sophie	P.O. Box 22439, Kampala	<a href="mailto:ulalaki@netscape.net">ulalaki@netscape.net</a>	0702 793 014 0782 970 844
98.	URLCODA Community Library	Lokotoro Village, Micu Parish, Aroi Sub County, Arua District [Northwestern]	Willy Ngaka Jasindo Afebua	P.O. Box 1000, Arua	<a href="mailto:urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk">urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:wngaka@yahoo.co.uk">wngaka@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772 411 304 0772 347583 0758 490969
99.	US Peace Corps	Plot 6 Mckinnon Rd, Kampala	Gloria Reichmann Tessa Davis Heather Rice	P.O. Box 7007, Kampala	<a href="mailto:reichmanngloria@aol.com">reichmanngloria@aol.com</a>	0782 732 716 0782 231 781 0774 002 261
100.	UTRT –Mpigi library	Mpigi to Kampala Road opposite Pots office, Mpigi District [Central]	Tadeo Kamoga Frank Nakkazi	P.O Box 10641, Kampala	<a href="mailto:utrtmpigi@gmail.com">utrtmpigi@gmail.com</a>	0773 140 196 0782 808725 0701 277396
101.	Village Connect Info-Centre, Kijura	Kijura Town Council, Kabarole District [Western]	Enoch Titus Kimooome Grace Tusiime	P.O. Box 501, Fort Portal	<a href="mailto:village.connect@yahoo.com">village.connect@yahoo.com</a>	0772 607 009 0712 607 009
102.	YWCA – Vocational Training Centre	Next to simbamanyo Building Behind CPS Kampala, Kampala District [Central]	Charles Ndebiika	P.O Box 2108 Kampala	<a href="mailto:charlesndebiika@yahoo.com">charlesndebiika@yahoo.com</a>	0772 610 411
103.	Zigoti Community Library	Along Kampala-Mityana Road, Mityana District [Central]	Abdu Ssegane	P. O. Box 963 Zigoti	<a href="mailto:abbeyzworld@live.com">abbeyzworld@live.com</a>	0772 328464 0772 977 527
104.	Zinunula Omunaku Educational Centre	Kasawo, Mukono District [Central] & Kiryagonja, Wakiso District	Vincent B. Zinunula	P.O. Box 7062, Kampala  (Pigeon hole no. 471)	<a href="mailto:zinunula96@yahoo.co.uk">zinunula96@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:vbzinunula@hotmail.com">vbzinunula@hotmail.com</a>	0772 488 813 0773 770550
105.						

**Source: National Libraries of Uganda (NLU)**

**APPENDIX 15: Functional Adult Literacy**

FAL DISTRICT DATA										
TABLE OF ENROLLMENT (2010-2011)										
2010						2011				
NAME OF THE DISTRICT	NO. OF CLASSES	NO.OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS		NO. OF CLASSES	NO.OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Aleptong	90	1945	3099	65	25	90	1388	2534	63	25
Bududa	92	678	1088	48	46	94	763	945	49	45
Bukedea	130	644	2106	89	41	133	1179	1190	89	44
Bushenyi	145	720	2218	62	84	150	836	2538	64	86
Iganga	96	526	1506	58	54	129	585	1309	156	169
Kunungu	237	481	2743	322	250	254	1165	1742	72	182
Kyenjojo	209	872	1815	126	83	238	1056	2584	143	95
Maracha	60	202	1283	30	44	90	482	1947	49	62
Masaka	254	1313	3856	172	105	23	81	333	18	4
Masaka Mc	25	17	78	17	9	26	40	138	18	7
Masindi Mc	66	324	1061	23	43	78	360	1202	25	54
Mbabarara Mc	24	103	489	8	16	26	122	476	9	17
Namayingo	111	561	742	76	37	126	651	880	87	39
Nebbi	229	6458	1356	85	106	291	6458	1356	135	124
Ntungamo Mc	13	21	174	5	21	13	18	169	5	20
Ruburizi	151	2788	401	77	79	153	2521	676	81	72
Wakiso	100	61	47	492	1327	93	61	47	425	1283
Sheema	161	231	2408	69	93	165	254	2511	69	96
Kisoro	130	802	4646	69	61	130	802	4646	69	61
Mpigi	211	2158	1342	103	108	81	671	495	47	36
Dokolo	82	700	1673	68	14	82	687	1864	59	14

FAL DISTRICT DATA										
TABLE OF ENROLLMENT (2010-2011)										
2010						2011				
NAME OF THE DISTRICT	NO. OF CLASSES	NO. OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS		NO. OF CLASSES	NO. OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Amudat	15	92	154	23						
Amuria	121	312	639	46	17	101	302	518	29	7
Bugiri	185	1150	1688	106	85	136	606	972	88	52
Buhweju						84	314	945	48	27
Bulambuli	91	668	469	62	36					
Kabale	63	283	2387	42	24	113	837	4299	76	46
Kiboga	37	152	410			26	134	388		
Pallisa	152	1977	2682	111	40	191	2424	1404	129	61
Buikwe	119	606	1757	72	45	58	192	625	23	35
Kole	99	422	1428	59	39	108	541	1835	65	42
Isingiro	355	2346	1907	173	187	363	2412	1938	189	206
Nakasongola	51	464	1088	17	34	54	483	1112	17	37
Kampala	246	315	4000	15	215	215	90	3150	35	135
Ibanda	219	880	3232	130	97	233	1008	3288	128	103
Rukungiri	229	628	2776	58	172	177	438	1868	45	132
Adjumani	120	403	1819	57	63	120	434	1737	57	63
Yumbe	105	511	1846	70	35	102	607	1855	70	32
Nakapiripirit	148	1754	2286	118	29	148	1891	1839	118	29
Koboko	78	359	1350	41	38	78	388	1435	74	57
Sembabule	75	508	442	51	24	71	321	563	49	22
Sironko	91	561	1014	65	45	92	539	998	70	46
Kayunga	105	209	334	67	38	100	527	935	51	15

FAL DISTRICT DATA										
TABLE OF ENROLLMENT (2010-2011)										
2010						2011				
NAME OF THE DISTRICT	NO. OF CLASSES	NO.OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS		NO. OF CLASSES	NO.OF LEARNERS		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Butalega	115	638	1319	61	42	105	580	1223	55	41
Updf	40	327	1121	76	4	41	495	1196	116	4
Zombo		643	1791	55	58		681	1931	70	307
Moyo		1100	2448	17	8					
Kabarole	308	839	2880	137	169	295	944	3056	152	196
Katakwi	179	406	1362	136	45	215	467	1072	147	71
Otuke	60	478	1698	43	17	52	463	1867	37	15
Manafwa	200	1105	2391	121	101	179	1027	2163	100	94
Lyantonde	86	160	394	58	28	76	291	377	48	28
Kaliro		362	1088				375	1125		
Kiryadongo	33	274	469	24	17	53	198	1204	22	32
Busia	81	315	1160	50	33	92	233	986	52	37
Buyende	68	519	791	53	15	92	627	973	67	23
Gulu	57	587	1672	72	27	63	454	2175	69	30
Kanungu	237	1146	3697	70	167	244	1622	4796	60	182
Soroti	102	493	1190	73	25	97	434	1449	73	25
Luuka	80	306	946	40	40	90	305	1089	47	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6966</b>	<b>45903</b>	<b>94256</b>	<b>4533</b>	<b>4705</b>	<b>6729</b>	<b>43864</b>	<b>87968</b>	<b>4208</b>	<b>4810</b>

*Source: Department of Community Development and Literacy -MGLSD*