



**The Republic of Uganda**

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

# **STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

**2016/17**

**(July - Aug 2017)**

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## FORWARD

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is dedicated to the production and dissemination of a Statistical abstract on annual basis to guide Planning and Decision making at various levels. The ambition to use data for decision making at various levels of governance and production in Uganda has increased and therefore the production of this output will go a long way in providing data for this cause.

Data is essential for evidence-based resolutions regarding policy formulation, implementation and deployment of logistics. With scarcity of resources, it is important that evidence informs decisions for the best use of the meagre resources.

This Statistical Abstract is MGLSD's prime annual publication through which key statistical information mainly derived from administrative records of the Ministry are disseminated.

The information presented in the 2016/17 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Departments of Community mobilization and empowerment, Occupational safety and health, Gender & women empowerment, labour, industrial relations and productivity, and other Ministry projects such as social protection for the vulnerable groups, orphans and other vulnerable children, youth livelihood programme, Uganda women entrepreneurship programme (UWEP), and Uganda Child helpline.

The Ministry would like to appreciate the continued cooperation of other stakeholders and Heads of departments for availing the requisite data to produce this publication. In a special way, I wish to thank the Statistical Abstract committee that compiled this publication. The Ministry welcomes constructive comments and criticisms from stakeholders that are positively geared towards enhancing the quality of its future publications.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



Pius Bigirimana

Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender, labour and Social Development

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGBVD	National Gender based Violence Database
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant to the Elderly
SCG	Senior Citizens Grant
SDIP	Social Development Sector Investment plan
SDS	Social Development Sector
UCHL	Uganda Child Help Line
UNAP	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MGLSDs Statistical Abstract is an annual publication that follows a series of other previous Publications. It provides the statistical summary of Statistics mainly from the Social Development Sector interventions which include; Community Mobilization and Empowerment, Mainstreaming of Gender and rights, Social Protection for Vulnerable groups, Labour productivity and Employment, other Social Development Sector programs and Projects at the Ministry and Districts.

The Publication is the seventh to be produced annually under the auspices of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). This publication is divided into nine major chapters which are preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on the Sector. Statistical Appendix Tables are also included at the back of the booklet for further reference. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text.

Chapter one highlights the general information on the Sector and contains the sector strategic direction, specific objectives and mandates as well as core impact indicators.

Chapter two presents' Statistics on the community Development Function highlighting

- Functional adult literacy
- Community groupings, PDCs and FAL groups in the country
- Status of library information in Uganda
- The mandate of MGLSD in the Multi Sectoral UNAP approach (Capacity building for Community Mobilization and Engagement).

Chapter three presents Statistics on labour, industrial relations and productivity department and

- Labour complaints registered and settled
- Violation of labour Standards
- Registered Workplaces by region
- Type of industry registered by region
- Registered workplaces by type of activity
- Workplace inspections

- Statistics on Employment services and highlights on:
- Target jobs of internal employees by Gender(Jan-June 2016)
- Job seekers placement by Academic Qualifications
- Externalization of labor
- Number of migrants over the years by Gender who have been deployed for employment abroad
- Remittances of migrants by Gender over a five years period

Chapter four presents’ statistics on the vulnerable groups encompassing orphans and vulnerable children, and details

- Basic statistics of OVC
- Children statistics for selected indicators
- Category of service providers registered in the OVCMIS
- Individual OVC served by age and sex per Quarter

Chapter five presents’ Statistics on other vulnerable groups under the Social Protection programme

- Total number of SAGE beneficiaries by District and by Gender
- Enrolled beneficiaries in the 20 new Districts by Gender
- Number of beneficiaries and Amount paid to them by District
- Total amount disbursed to the karamoja region

Chapter six presents’ statistics on Youth and Children affairs

The details under here include:

- Child helpline information
- Crimes committed against children by sex
- Calls of crime against children in some selected Districts of Northern and Eastern Uganda
- Case status after calls made

- Children’s institutions
- Admissions in Remand homes
- Level of Education of children in Remand homes
- Offences committed by the Juveniles in the RHs
- Status of the cases of the Juveniles in the RHs
- Youth unemployment in Uganda
- The Youth Livelihood Programme.
  - Programme components
  - Number of beneficiaries by sector and sex
  - Percentage distribution of beneficiaries by sector and amount disbursed
  - Categories of beneficiaries

Chapter Seven presents’ statistics on Gender and Women Empowerment

- Women Employment by type
- Women participation in Public life decision making
- Women participation in National Elections
- Composition of Women in LGs
- Gender participation in Judiciary
- Progress so far registered in the UWEP Programme

Chapter Eight presents’ statistics on

- The Social Development share of MTEF and financial performance
- Staff establishment in the Ministry and Institutions

Chapter Nine presents’ statistics on Equal Opportunities Commission

## SUMMARY STATISTICS

Below is a summary of most frequently used Statistics in the Social development sector. They are general and on the different broad categories

### Community mobilization and Empowerment

#### Adult literacy rates

- Adult literacy rates
- Males =77.4%;
- Females = 67.6,
- National =72.2

### Estimated FAL enrollment and completion 2016

#### Enrollment

- Males = 143,975;
- females =231,219,
- Total =375,194

#### Completion

Males = 56,300,

Females = 137,400;

Total =193,700

#### Estimated Completion rates

Males =57%;

Females =65%,

Total = 58%

Community Mobilization and Engagement to increase demand for and uptake of nutrition services in some selected Districts

Number of DCDOs and CDOs Trained on FNS and ECD activities

Females = 651

Ma les = 829;

Total = 1480

Support offered by National libraries Uganda

Total number of districts supported with books =19,

Total number of schools supported =19 and;

Total number of books delivered = 9440

## LABOUR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND PRODUCTIVITY

### LABOUR SERVICES

Total number of violations of labour standards at workplaces =153,

Total number of cases registered, investigated, and settled =110,

Cases referred to the industrial court =68

Number of registered workplaces by region:

Central	542	59.8%
Eastern	122	13.5%
Northern	83	9.1%
Western	160	17.6 %

Inspected Workplaces by region

Region	Workplaces inspected
Central	350
Western	100
Northern	85

Eastern	85
Total	620

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- Total of 535 applicants applied for various Jobs through the Internal Employment services (MGLSD).
- Among these included 258 females and 277 males.
- Of the 258 females that applied for the Jobs, 136 of them were able to get gainful employment,
- While of the 277 males that applied for Jobs, 132 were able to secure Jobs

#### EXTERNALIZATION OF LABOUR SERVICES

##### Deployment of workers abroad

- Males = 26,934, Females =2,536, total = 29,569
- Total number of migrant workers deployed over the last four years is over 50,000
- Remittances by migrant workers in U\$ =25,260,000

#### ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE CHILDREN`

- Out of Uganda's a population of 34,634,650,
- 19,038,628 (54.9%) were children aged 0-17 years,
- 5,691,695 (77.9%) out of 7,306,942 total households had at least one child who is an orphan in the household.
- Overall, 39% of the children were classified as vulnerable
- There is a total of 1,889 OVC service providers in the Country, with CBOs being 1,049 the highest in number followed by non-government organizations (NGOs) (423)

## EXPANDING SOCIAL PROTECTION

- All beneficiaries of SAGE are each entitled to a payment of shs 25,000=
  - The scheme started with a total of 15 pilot Districts benefitting from SAGE.
  - Male beneficiaries = 46,795
  - Female beneficiaries = 71,948
  - Total Number of beneficiaries = 118,743
  - Total amount paid to the beneficiaries = 121,788,297, 800
  - Total numbers of new districts enrolled on the scheme are 20,
  - With number of males benefitting = 9,454, Females = 11,077
  - Total number of beneficiaries = 20,531
  - Percentage of all beneficiaries by gender 60% women,
  - 40% Males
  - Total amount paid to the beneficiaries = 3,072,700,000
- Karamoja region (Special Region)
- Total amount paid to beneficiaries = 22,769,482,085=
  - Number of beneficiaries after the initial rollout in New Districts = 25,441
  - Number for Deepening = 4,862
  - Total number of beneficiaries after initial roll out = 30,303

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

### Child helpline statistics (North and Eastern Uganda)

- Total number of crimes committed against children was 2,878
- Overall, the female children (1638) were the most affected compared to the Males (1180).



- Out of a total of 1,638 crimes committed against females, the worst crime committed against females was sexual abuse (705) followed by child neglect (580) and
- Out of a total of 1,180 crimes committed against males, the worst against Males was child neglect (758)
- Child Neglect (1,373) took up the largest number of offences committed against the children, followed by sexual abuse (713) and then physical abuse (518). Online sexual abuse was the least committed crime against children with 5 out of 2878 crimes committed against children.

#### Admissions in remand homes

- The total number of children admitted in all the Ministry Institutions in the country from FY2015/16, Males admitted =1043, Females = 298
- In the FY 2016/17 Males admitted = 1222, Females = 223
- Total admissions over the FY2015/16 to FY 2016/17 was 2786
- The most common offence committed by children in the different remand centers was theft/ Robbery (276). This was followed by defilement cases (188).

Number of Juveniles sent to Kampringisa Rehabilitation center (KNRC) for rehabilitation  
The total number of females who have been sent to the center is 32 constituting 5% of the total population of juveniles at KNRC while 597 males constitute the largest number of persons at KNRC, representing 95%.

- A total of 319 children enrolled at the various educational institutions in Kampiringisa.
- A cumulative number of 259 children in primary school were registered (243 boys, and 16 girls). The least numbers of children were enrolled in Vocational studies (16 boys and 2 females)

#### YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

- A total of 119,857 youths have benefited from the Youth Livelihood programme.
- The highest number of Youths got involved in the Agriculture Sector (51,840), followed
- by those that got involved in Trade sector (35,305) and the Services Sector (13,015) respectively

- The number of male beneficiaries overall was (54.8%) than that of the female beneficiaries (45.2%).
- 51% of the total number of the projects were rated successful and the rest were alive and working hard to pick up.
- 34% of the total number of projects reported increased earnings

#### YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Youth Unemployment rate is half the national average at 18%
- Female Youths unemployment rate is almost double at 6% compared to their male counter parts at 3.8%
- Youth unemployment rate in rural areas is at 10%
- Youth unemployment rate in urban areas is at 8%
- 70% of the employed youth in rural areas are engaged in agriculture
- 57% of youths are self-employed (52.4% Male and 61.4% females) as compared to 24% in wage employment (30.5% male and 17.7% Female)

#### WOMEN EMPWERMMENT

- Majority of the women are self-employed (52.6%) while 45.4% are in formal employment.
- In production, (40.4%) compared to that of the men
- Women in Agriculture constituted 45.2%

#### Women Participation in Elections

Post	No. of candidates	No. females	No. males	% age of female in the race	% age of male in the race
President	8	1	7	12.5	87.5
Open MP seat	1314	90	1,224	6.8	93.2
District/City chairperson	376	9	367	2.4	97.6
	1698	100	1598	5.9	94.1

Source: Parliamentary records

#### Representation of Women in LGs compared to Men

s/n	Position	Women	Men
1.	District Chair persons	2	98
2.	Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Division Chairpersons	1	99
3.	Directly Elected District Councilors	2	98

4.	District Women Councilors	100	
5.	Directly elected Municipal Division Women Councilors	2	98
6.	Municipal division Women councilors	100	
7.	Directly elected Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Division councilor	1	99
8.	Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Women Councilor	100	

**Source: Parliamentary records**

Gender participation in Judiciary

- Females =161, Males = 206
- Total number = 367

Gender Related Crimes (GBV cases)

Incident	Female	Male
Rape	297	13
Sexual Assault	1,544	96
Physical Assault	3,637	985
Child Marriage	337	11
Forced marriages	740	25
FGM	14	0
Denial of Resources, Opportunities and services	5,873	2016
Psychological abuse	2,789	1,374
Total	15,231	4,520

Source: NGBV Database – MGLSD. NGBV Incident rates from 2014 to June 15, 2017

Finance and Administration

- The total allocation to Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in FY2016/17 was Shs169.604Bn showing an increase of Shs 91.611Bn in nominal values and 117.46% over the previous FY2015/16
- The Ministry expects Shs61.75Bn from external funders as off budget resources

Human Resources

- Out of an approved staff structure of 304 positions 197 have been filled leaving a vacancy rate of 35.2%

## Ministry Institutions

- A total of 322 posts were approved, 76 were filled and 246 are still vacant
- Compared to the national Levels, MGLSD institutions at sub-national levels have much lower levels of filled positions at 23.6 %. The gap of 246 vacant posts (76.4%) that up to now are yet to be filled reflects a very, very slow recruitment process

## Equal opportunities Commission

A total of 53 positions were approved, 40(75.5%) were filled and 13(24.5%) are still vacant

## Challenges of data management

- Data inaccuracies due to lack of standard operating procedures to guide the various Districts, Projects and departments that generate administrative data
- Lack of data reliability as data is not measured and collected consistently. This has been a problem especially from Project data.
- Lack of integrity in data management
- Lack of timely data for planning; especially data from some districts is submitted to the Ministry well beyond deadline for reporting. As a result, data is left out during analysis, reporting and utilization which should have informed the central and local government planning cycle and all other decisions related to social development agenda.
- Lack of sufficient resources for organizing dissemination workshops and also funds for printing enough copies of the Statistical abstracts for circulation to the various stakeholders

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 SECTOR STRATEGIC DIRECTION, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MANDATES

#### 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 (SDSIP2) that was developed in 2011 and the current Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20

<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 % of marginalized groups participating in decision making	% share of total national labour force employed Proportion of employed population engaged in cultural industries
<b>Sector Strategic objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity;</li> <li>• Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process;</li> <li>• Enhance the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons for inclusive growth;</li> <li>• Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness;</li> <li>• Promote rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment in the development process.</li> <li>• Strengthen the performance of the SDS institutions</li> <li>• Reduce imbalances and improve access to opportunities for all</li> </ul>	<b>SDS Mandate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mobilize and empower communities to harness their potential, while protecting the rights of vulnerable population groups</li> <li>• The Social Development Sector (SDS) promotes issues of social protection, gender, equality, equity, human rights, culture, decent work conditions and empowerment for different groups such as women, children, the unemployed youth, internally displaced persons, the older persons and persons with disabilities. These groups are often marginalized or excluded from the benefits of development, and are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and income shocks.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is the lead agency for the SDS with the mandate to empower communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. Collaborative partners and stakeholders include Government agencies, other sectors, Local Governments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).</li> </ul>

CHAPTER TWO  
2.0 COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND EMPOWERMENT  
FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY

Table 1 showing Literacy rates by age group

Category	2002			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-24	81	95.9	78	78.9	78.9	78.9
13-18	88.4	83.9	85	82.9	83.8	83.4
19-30	82.8	67.9	75	84.8	78.2	81.5
60+	50	17.5	30	56.9	24.2	40.6
National	77.4	62.4	69.6	77.4	67.6	72.2

Source: National Population and Housing census 2014

Table 2 showing FAL enrolment over the years

Years	Enrollment			Number of Learners who completed		Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2006	85,447	215,244	300,691	75,580	128,945	204,525
2007	92,879	212,648	305,526	60,527	143,805	204,332
2008	101,919	226,917	328,836	70,676	137,560	208,236
2009	107,947	220,194	328,140	49,236	121,955	171,191
2010	113,975	226,219	340,194	51,300	132,400	183,700
2016 Estimated	143,975	231,219	375,194	56,300	137,400	193,700

Source: Functional Adult Literacy Statistical abstract 2010

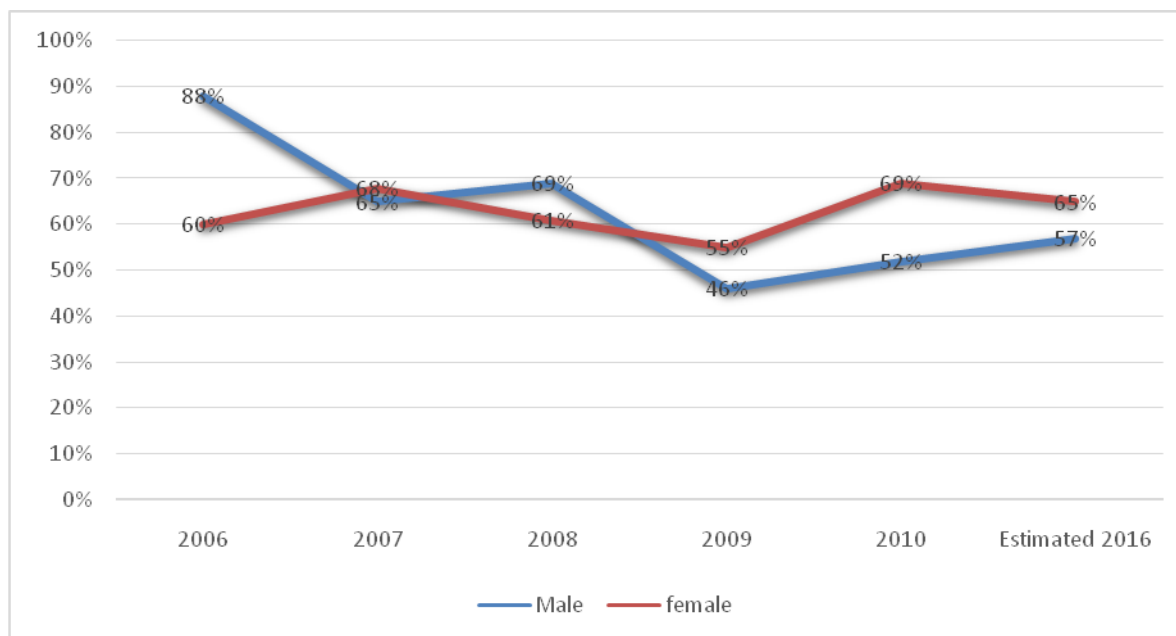
Table 3 showing Completion Rate of FAL Programme by Sex

Years	Completion Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
2006	88%	60%	68%
2007	65%	68%	67%
2008	69%	61%	63%
2009	46%	55%	52%
2010	52%	60%	53%
Estimated 2016	57%	65%	58%

Source: Functional Adult Literacy Statistical abstract 2010

Figure 1 showing completion rate of adult learners under the FAL programme

### Trend of the Completion rate of Adult learners under the FAL Programme



Source: *Functional Adult Literacy Statistical abstract 2010*

### UGANDA NUTRITION ACTION PLAN (UNAPI 2011–2016)

The UNAP recommends “scaling up multi-sectoral efforts to establish a strong nutrition foundation for Uganda’s development in addressing nutrition issues in the country so as to develop a strong and quality human capital that will propel socio economic transformation in the context of the National Development Plan. The mandate of MGLSD in the Multi Sectoral UNAP was an implementation approach Capacity building for Community Mobilization and Engagement to increase demand for and uptake of nutrition services.

Number of Community Development Officers who were trained by the Ministry in order to increase the demand for and uptake of nutrition services

*Table 4 showing number of Community development officers trained by Gender across regions*

Region	Female	Male
Central	136	112
Eastern	193	242
Northern	152	218
South west	89	122
Western	81	135
Total	651	829

Source: *Community Development and Literacy Department - MGLSD 2016*

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF UGANDA

### Library and information

Table 5 showing support given to some libraries at District level

#### Community Reading Tents

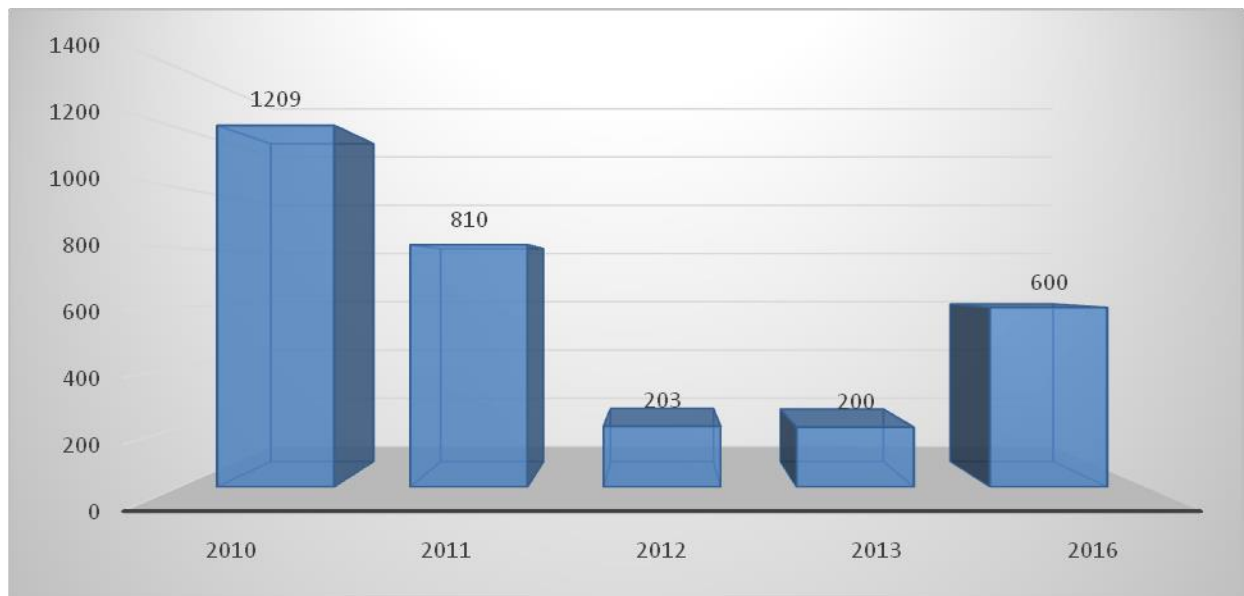
Year	Districts	Schools	Books
2010	2	18	2140
2011	2	25	1300
2012	1	10	1000
2013	4	6	2500
2014	5	5	2500
2015	4	5	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9440</b>

*Source: National Library of Uganda*

These are outreach programmes carried out by the National Library of Uganda as a way of promoting reading.



*Figure 2 showing Annual Participation of Reading Tents*



*Source: National Library of Uganda, 2016*

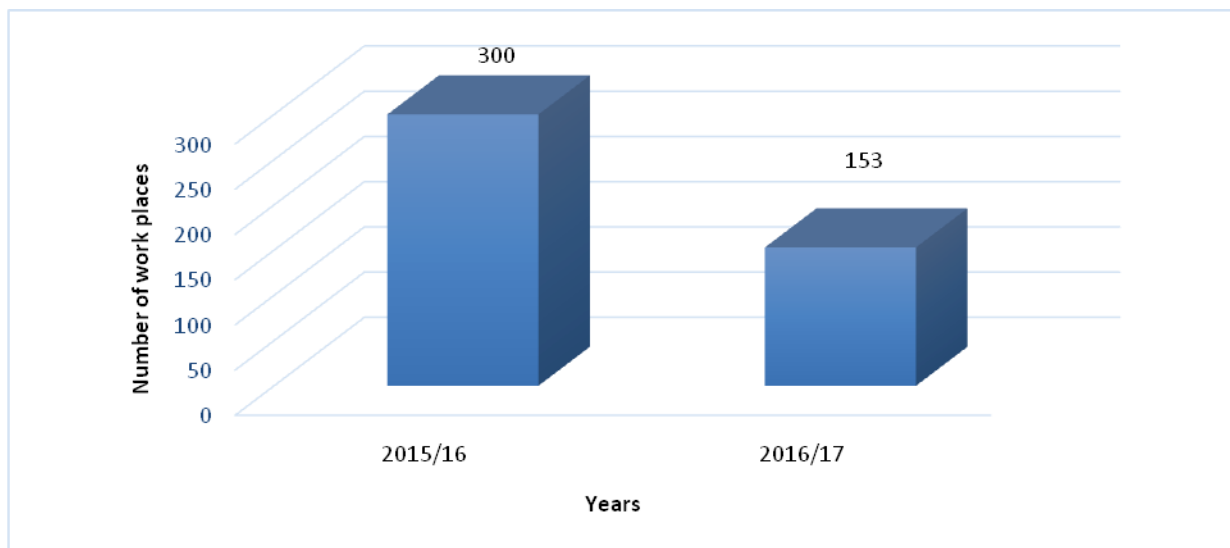
## CHAPTER THREEE

### 3.0 LABOUR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND PRODUCTIVITY DEPARTMENT

Labour Industrial Relations and Productivity 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 bring to the notice of competent authorities the defects not covered by the labour legislations.

*Figure 3 showing Violations of labour standards at workplaces*



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

In 2015/16, the number of workplaces that were inspected in regards to the violation of labour standards was 300. The number of work places in 2016/17 inspected in regards to the violation of labour standards reduced to 153.

*Table 6 showing cases of Labour Complaints investigated, settled and referred*

Financial Year	Labour cases registered, investigated and settled	Cases referred to the industrial court for legal redress
2015/16	200	69
2016/17	500	53
2017/18	110	68
Totals	810	190

### 3.1 PROMOTION OF LABOUR AND DECENT EMPLOYMENT

#### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

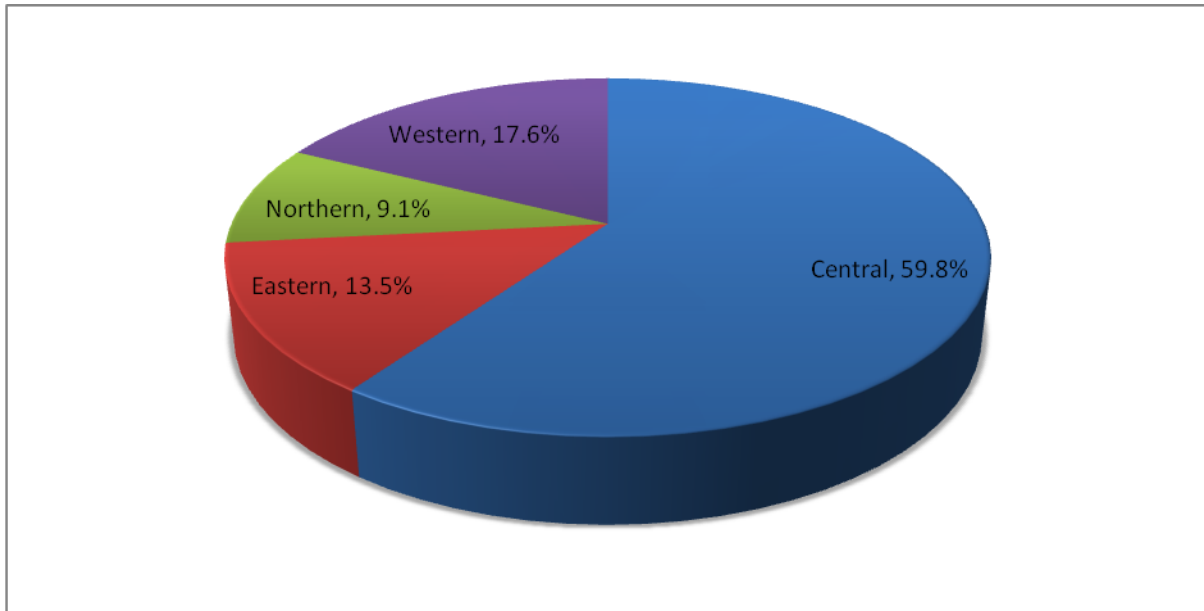
##### Introduction

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is a department under Promotion of Labour Productivity and Employment 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 among others.

##### 3.1.1 Registered Workplaces by region

The ministry registered 907 workplaces in FY 2015/16. This implies that most work places in the country are still not registered by the ministry. This is because many entrepreneurs associate registration of workplaces with taxation, thus making them avoid the process of registration.

*Figure 4 showing the Distribution of registered workplaces by region*



*Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD 2016*

*Table 7 showing registered work places by region*

Region	Number	Percentages
Central	542	59.8%
Eastern	122	13.5%
Northern	83	9.1%
Western	160	17.6%
Total	907	100%

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

A total of 542 work places were registered in the central region, representing 59.8%. 160 were registered in the Western Region, representing 17.6%. The Eastern Region had 122 businesses registered representing 13.5%. Northern region had the least number of work place registration of 83 businesses, representing 9.1%.

Registered workplaces by the type of activity

*Table 8 showing type of industry by region*

Type of activity	Central	East	North	West	TOTAL
Agroindustry	5	2	1	2	10
Service Industry	403	82	65	111	661
Waste Management	3				3
Mining and quarrying	66	24	5	20	115
Manufacturing Industry	41	10		15	66
Engineering Industry	18	2	3	4	27
Construction Industry	6	2	9	8	25
Grand Total	542	122	83	160	907

*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 process agricultural products like coffee, cotton, flowers, leather, fish products etc. While those which are categorized under the “Service Industry” are basically, services offered to the community like Banking, Education, Health facilities and Transport services. The Mining and Quarrying services are a cluster mining,

quarrying and oil and gas. Engineering Services include both the General and large scale and small scale engineering services.

As shown in the table above, the central region dominated in the registration of almost all the classes of industries, followed by the western region and then the eastern region. In the central region; 403 Service industry firms were registered; 66 mining and Quarrying firms were registered; 41 manufacturing firms were registered; the least registered firms were in the Waste management category with 3 firms registered.

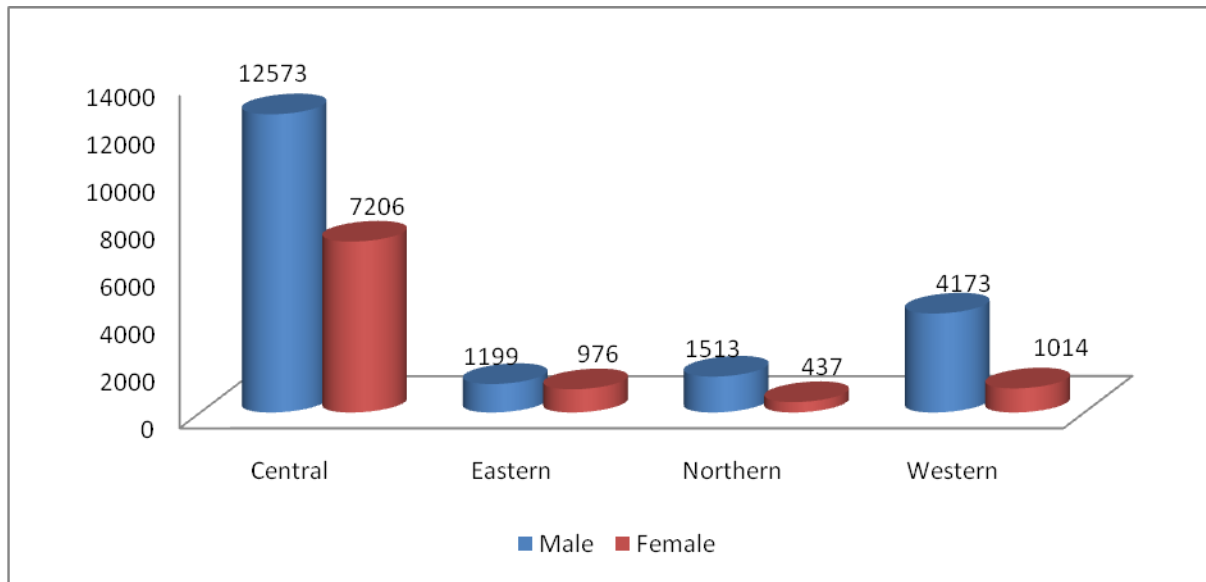
### OSH Inspections

In order to provide a conducive working environment on the human resource capacity in the country, the Ministry embarked on conducting regular inspections and monitoring of work places to ensure compliance with labour and occupational Safety and Health Standards country wide.

*Table 9 showing Inspected Workplaces by region*

Region	Workplaces inspected
Central	350
Western	100
Northern	85
Eastern	85
Total	620

Figure 5 showing the Number of Workers observed during the inspection



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

Central Region registered the highest number of workers that were observed during the Inspections (19779). There were more Males (12573) than Females (7206) workers in this region. Showing that Females are employed less in such sectors. Workers in the Northern Region were the least; males (1513) Females (437) according to all 4 regions.

Inspections to ensure Compliance to the OSH standards

The ministry under OSH has conducted regular inspections and monitoring to ensure compliance with Labour and Occupational Safety and Health Standards country wide.

*Table 10 showing workplaces inspected VS the standards*

Occupational Safety and Health Standards	Workplaces inspected
Terms and Conditions of Service	120
Compliance with Occupation safety and Health Standards	203
Equipments inspected for Safety and Health Standards	219
Cases referred to the industrial court	53

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



### 3.0.1 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

#### 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, the Ministry later matches the interests of the parties so that the job vacancies in their organizations are filled and the opportunities are availed to the interested potential job seekers.

*Table 11 showing Targeted jobs of the internal employees (January to June 2016)*

TARGETED JOBS	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Sales Associates	74	75	149
Unit Managers	3	-	3
Waiters and Waitresses	8	6	14
Drivers	-	8	8
Public Relations Officers	22	17	39
Office Attendants	2	-	2
Cleaners	3	2	5
Purchasing Officers	18	21	39
Hotel Managers	5	3	8
Others	3	-	3
Total	138(51.1%)	132(48.9%)	270(100%)

*Source: Employment Services Department- MGLSD 2016*

Two hundred seventy (270) persons applied to get employment through the Ministry of Gender Labour and social Development. 51% of these applicants were female and 49% of them were male.

The occupation which attracted the greatest number of job applicants was Sales with one hundred forty-nine (149) persons of the total internal applicants. Followed by administrative related jobs that include Unit Managers (3) and Hotel managers (8). Purchasing officers and public relations officers who applied were all 39 respectively. Office attendant jobs were the least targeted (2).

*Table 12 showing the number of people placed for work by Gender (January to June 2016)*

Academic Qualifications of Potential Job Applicants	Number of job seekers	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	
Post Graduate/Degree	325	167	158	105	98	100
Diploma	84	38	46	25	24	35
Certificate	52	33	19	5	0	42
“A” and ‘O’ Level	42	20	22	1	2	39
Drivers	32	-	32	0	8	24
Total	535	258	277	136	132	240

*Source: Internal Employment Services MGLSD 2016*

In the table above, we note that over the six months period, a total of 535 applicants applied for various Jobs through the Internal Employment services (MGLSD). Among these included 258 females and 277 males.

Of the 258 females that applied for the Jobs, 136 of them were able to get gainful employment, while of the 277 males that applied for Jobs, 132 were able to secure Jobs.

Table Showing Internal placement of Job seekers in Uganda by the employment Services Unit (January to June 2016)

Table 13 showing job placement by Sex and level of education

Qualification	January		February		March		April		May		June		Totals		Totals Combined
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Post Graduate/	12	14	22	17	13	8	22	17	18	21	18	21	105	98	203
Diploma	4	3	4	3	3	-	4	8	5	7	5	3	25	24	49
Certificate	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	5
'O' & 'A' Level Cert.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Driver	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	0	8	8

Source: Internal Employment Services, MGLSD

Among the job seekers that were placed internally over the six months period, the degree holders (203) (75.7%) constituted the majority, followed by Diploma Holders (49) (18.3%), Drivers (8) (3%) and certificate holders (5) (1.9%). Job seekers with 'O' and 'A' qualifications were (5) (1.9%) and these constituted the least number persons internally placed. There are still very few people are internally placed in places of employment through the Employment Services Unit at MGLSD.

#### 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.

Table 14 showing number of migrants deployed abroad by Gender (Cumulative)

Years	Male	Female	Total
2010	9,454	513	9,967
2011	4,424	419	4843
2013	5,248	515	5,763
2014	7,808	1,188	8,996
2015	26,934	2,635	29,569

Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD

Table 15 showing country of destination for the Ugandan Migrant workers  
(Country of destination and years with frequency and cumulative frequency)

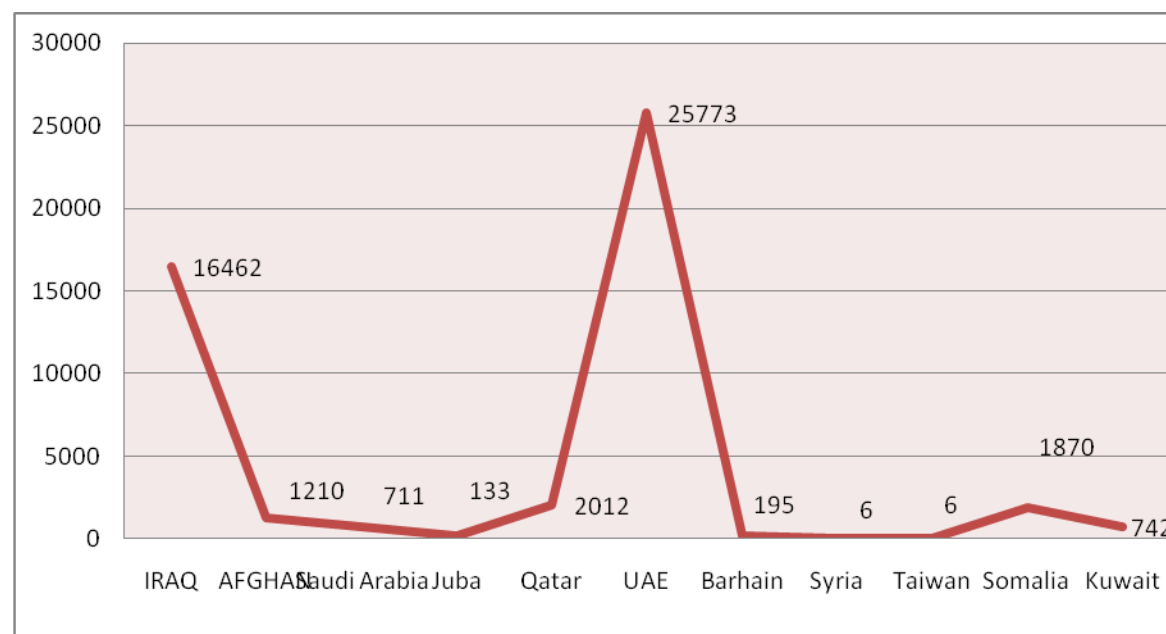
Country of Destination	YEARS											
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Freq	Cum	Freq	Cum	Freq	Cum	Freq	Cum	Freq	Cum	Freq	Cum
IRAQ	9,120	9,120	2,516	2,516	2,033	2,033	935	935	907	907	951	951
AFGHAN	198	9,318	188	2,704	260	2,293	124	1,059	142	1,049	298	1,249
Saudi Arabia	65	9,383	65	2,769	66	2,359	18	1,077	18	1,067	479	1,728
Juba	43	9,426	45	2,814	45	2,404		1,077	-	1,067	-	1,728
Qatar	20	9,446	20	2,834	20	2,424	299	1,376	627	1,694	1,026	2,754
UAE	515	9,961	2,001	4,835	3,202	5,626	3,954	5,330	6,369	8,063	9,732	12,486
Barhain	2	9,963	2	4,837	2	5,628	5	5,335	87	8,150	97	12,583
Syria	2	9,965	2	4,839	2	5,630		5,335	-	8,150	-	12,583
Taiwan	2	9,967	2	4,841	2	5,632		5,335	-	8,150	-	12,583
Somalia	-		2	4,843	99	5,731	550	5,885	532	8,682	687	13,270
Kuwait	-		-		32	5,763	278	6,163	223	8,905	209	13,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,967</b>		<b>4,843</b>		<b>5,763</b>		<b>6,163</b>		<b>8,905</b>		<b>13,479</b>	

Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD

Note the total number of migrant workers over the five years (2010 – 2015) were 49,120.

Figure 6 showing trend of migrant workers per country

Trend of migrant workers per country over the years



Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD

The majority of the migrant workers (25,773) went to UAE, followed by Iraq (16,462)

*Table 16 showing Remittances by Emigrants (Millions)by year*

2010	50,208,000
2011	36,474,000
2012	34,062,000
2013	17,178,200
2014	24,960,000
2015	25,260,000

*Source: Recruitment companies monthly reports-Figures in US\$ dollars*

*The greatest remittance was registered in 2010(50,208,000) and this has gone on reducing steadily to only \$25,260,000 in the year 2015*

*Table 17 showing emigrants by external recruitment companies*

*Migrants by External Recruitment Companies (Cumulative)*

Company	Years					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Askar	258	5	21	0	0	0
Dreshak	5878	330	114	0	0	0
Gideon's Men	2299	372	157	2	2	2
Two Niles	428	737	1055	966	1108	1479
Watertight Services	405	104	68			
Lexco	43	43	43	0	0	0
FHTO	181	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda Veterans Development	283	719	605	0	0	0
Detail Protection	177	779	0	0	0	
Middle East Int.	15	15	15	0	0	
Sepher	0	173	251	99	0	0
Normandy	0	152	88	403	264	264
JAG	0	256	381	469	477	477
Security Link	0	566	1367	2129	2963	4425
Pinnacle	0	508	94	81	79	0
Saracen		84	194	466	479	479
Maghrib	0	0	48	217	412	730
ALSACO	0	0	294	768	720	720

Mix Link	0	0	32	121	105	91
Reliable	0	0	936	133	0	122
Middle East Consultants	0	0	0	252	1539	3287
Round Off				57	162	357
Horeb	0	0	0	0	73	189
Tirajo	0	0	0	0	117	46
Stema					55	55
Jeveux					28	28
Inter. Employ Linkages	0	0	0	0	95	191
Oasis	0	0	0	0	94	0
Karibun					130	171
Competitive	0	0	0	0	3	171
Essential Communication	0	0	0	0	0	103
KHM						58
Supreme						34
Paval						21
Total	9967	4843	5763	6163	8905	13500

*Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD*

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) unit is under the Youth and Children Affairs Department of the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). The unit is responsible for coordination of all implementing partners supporting children and in particular the OVC. It is coordinated by the Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children National Implementation Unit (OVCNIU) whose role include coordination, advocacy, resource mobilization, development of resource materials and support supervision it is also responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the progress of implementation of the OVC policy and the National Strategic Program Plan of Interventions (NSPPI) for OVC.

#### 4.1 Basic statistics of OVC

In 2016, the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development engaged a consultant to work with UBOS to reanalyze the 2014 census data to come up with Children specific data. The study found out that out of the total population of 34,634,650, 19,038,628 (54.9%) were children aged 0-17 years, 5,691,695 (77.9%) out of 7,306,942 total households had at least one child who is an orphan in the household. Overall, 39% of the children were classified as vulnerable. Table 1 gives a summary of selected characteristics

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	All children 0-17 years	OVC	All children 0-17 years	OVC	All children 0-17 years	OVC
0-4	3,173,950	732,764	2,957,078	688,571	6,131,028	1,421,335
5-9	2,834,456	743,205	2,717,222	717,612	5,551,678	1,460,817
10-14	2,462,789	1,376,033	2,457,654	1,375,815	4,920,443	2,751,848
15-17	1,209,444	841,238	1,226,035	873,393	2,435,479	1,714,631
Total	9,680,639	3,693,240	9,357,989	3,655,391	19,038,628	7,348,631

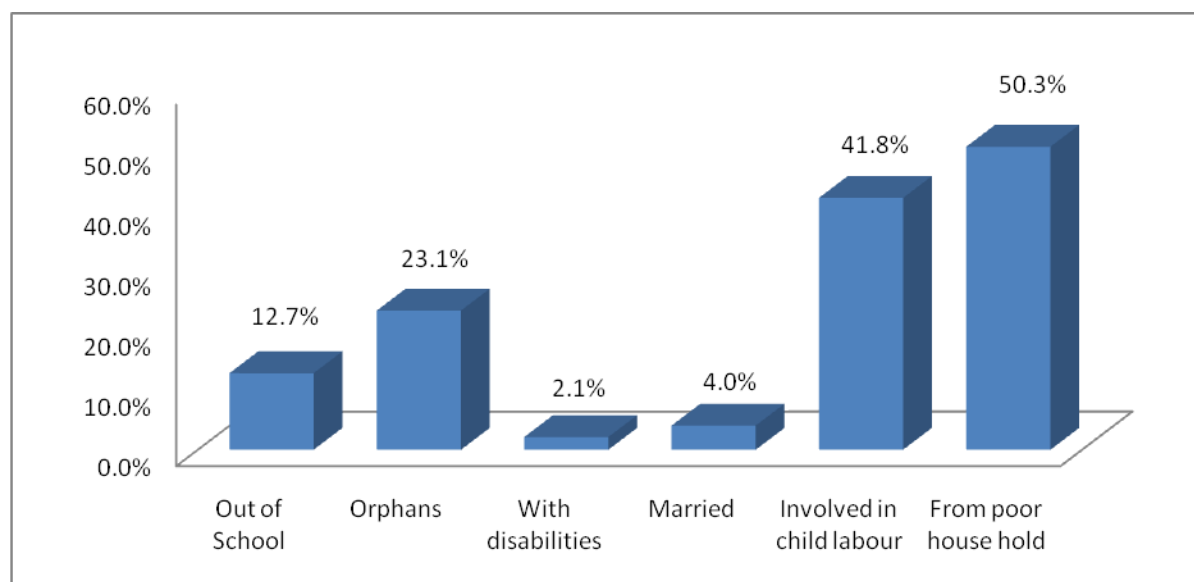
Table 18 showing number of OVCs by age group and sex

Summary of OVC by age group and Sex

Source: Reanalysis of 2014 census data

Table 19 showing children Statistics for selected indicators

Children Statistics for selected indicators



Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014



The above graph portrays a summary of the other key statistics based on selected vulnerability factors; an orphan; aged 6-17 years but is out of school; disabled; currently married; or currently working for a living, 23.1% were orphans, 12.7% of the children aged 5-7 years were out of school, 2.1% have any form of disability, 4.0% of the children aged 12-17 years were currently married and 41.8% of the children aged 10-17 were engaged in child labor.

#### Service provision

The Orphans and other Vulnerable Children Management Information System (OVC MIS) is the main depository for OVC data. The OVC MIS captures data from all the registered service providers on a quarterly basis about the services provided in the outgoing quarter. The system has reported 100% district reporting for the last one year and an average of 62%.

*Table 20 showing category OVC service providers*

*Category of service providers registered in the OVC MIS*

SERVICE PROVIDER	NUMBER
1. Community Based Organization (CBO)	1,049
2. Non-Government Organization (NGO)	423
3. Faith Based Organization (FBO)	202
4. International NGO	159
5. Children and Babies Home	21
6. Public Sector (Local Government Authority)	17
7. Private Sector	10
8. Public Sector (Central Government Authority)	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,889</b>

*Source: OVC MIS 2016- MGLSD*

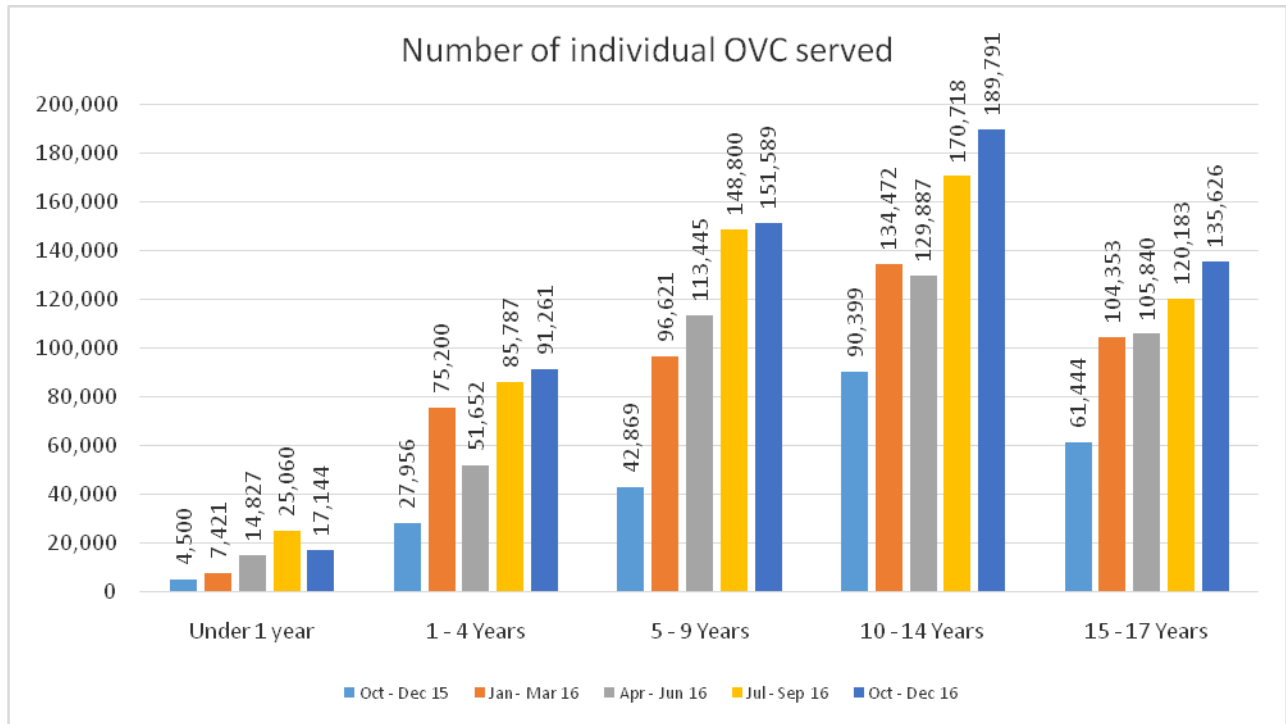
*Table 21 showing individual OVCs served by age and Sex per Quarter*

*Individual OVC served by age and sex per quarter*

		Under 1 year	1 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years	15 - 17 Years
Oct - Dec 15	Male	1,853	13,744	20,808	41,203	29,158
	Females	2,647	14,212	22,061	49,196	32,286
	Total	4,500	27,956	42,869	90,399	61,444
Jan - Mar 16	Male	3,691	35,425	46,496	65,415	49,669
	Females	3,730	39,775	50,125	69,057	54,684
	Total	7,421	75,200	96,621	134,472	104,353
Apr - Jun 16	Male	7,049	25,140	55,570	63,205	48,018
	Females	7,778	26,512	57,875	66,682	57,822
	Total	14,827	51,652	113,445	129,887	105,840
Jul - Sep 16	Male	12,228	41,348	74,517	81,843	54,893
	Females	12,832	44,439	74,283	88,875	65,290
	Total	25,060	85,787	148,800	170,718	120,183
Oct - Dec 16	Male	8,005	44,346	74,988	90,763	61,992
	Females	9,139	46,915	76,601	99,028	73,634
	Total	17,144	91,261	151,589	189,791	135,626

*Source: OVCMIS 2016- MGLSD*

Figure 7 showing the number of OVC served



Source: OVC MIS 2016- MGLSD

The biggest number of OVC served was in the category of 10-14 years, and the least number served was in the age category 0 – 1 years

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

#### SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT TO THE ELDERLY

##### 5.0 Introduction

A study by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development noted that only 3% of older people in Uganda have a pension. As a result, 74% of older people are highly vulnerable to extreme poverty and are exposed to destitution and undignified lives. Older people also care for about 1.8 million children in Uganda.

To address the plight of older persons, the Government introduced SAGE which provides the Senior Citizens Grants (SCG) to older persons aged 65 and above and 60 and above to the elderly persons in Karamoja region

The grant provides all beneficiaries with monthly payments of UGX 25,000.

*Table 22 showing total number of SAGE beneficiaries by District and by gender*

#	District Name	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1	AMUDAT	1546	2627	4,173	
2	APAC	4372	6203	10,575	
3	KABERAMAIDO	2822	4421	7,243	
4	KATAKWI	3382	5332	8,714	
5	KIBOGA	2232	2420	4,652	
6	KOLE	3464	5556	9,020	
7	KYANKWANZI	2799	3193	5,992	GOU funded
8	KYEGEGWA	2545	3057	5,602	
9	KYENJOJO	5040	6860	11,900	
10	MOROTO	1849	2976	4,825	
11	NAKAPIRIPIRIT	2182	4483	6,665	GOU funded
12	NAPAK	2375	4832	7,207	
13	NEBBI	4871	8209	13,080	
14	YUMBE	3672	4638	8,310	GOU funded
15	ZOMBO	3644	7141	10,785	
	Sub Total	46,795	71,948	118,743	

*Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD*

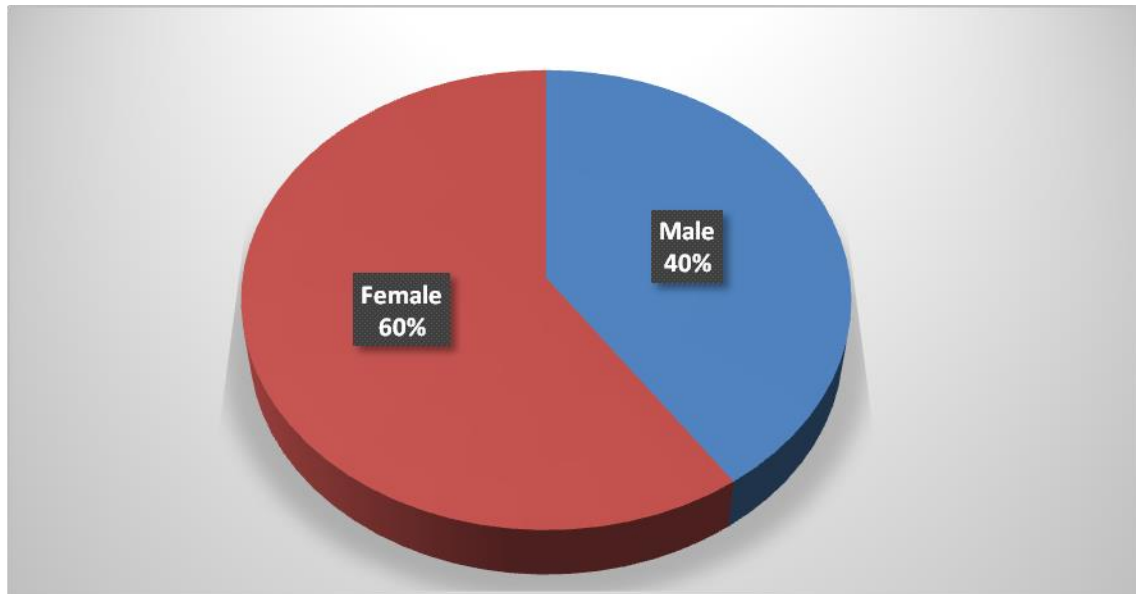
*Table 23 showing enrolled beneficiaries in the new Districts*

*Enrolled Beneficiaries in 20 NEW Districts (Government Funded)*

Is				
#	District Name	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	ABIM	205	310	515
2	AGAGO	536	815	1,351
3	AMOLATAR	443	464	907
4	AMURIA	553	736	1,289
5	BUNDIBUGYO	438	429	867
6	GULU	407	635	1,042
7	KAABONG	518	640	1,158
8	KAMULI	439	443	882
9	KAYUNGA	367	311	678
10	KIBAALE	1181	1398	2,579
11	KISORO	532	702	1,234
12	KOBOKO	323	258	581
13	KOTIDO	251	253	504
14	KWEEN	387	605	992
15	LAMWO	375	540	915
16	MAYUGE	504	396	900
17	NAKASONGOLA	418	430	848
18	NAMAYINGO	391	297	688
19	PADER	375	611	986
20	PALLISA	811	804	1,615
	Sub Total	9,454	11,077	20,531

*Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD*

*Figure 8 showing total percentage of beneficiaries by gender*



*Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD*

*Figure 9: showing number of beneficiaries in some Districts and the amount paid to beneficiaries*

#	Name of District	Number of Beneficiaries	Payment s to beneficiaries
1	AMUDAT	4,671	3,557,874,000
2	APAC	15,410	10,049,093,600
3	KABERAMAIDO	9,288	8,545,265,200
4	KATAKWI	10,769	9,759,350,600
5	KIBOGA	7,649	6,464,137,500
6	KOLE	10,740	8,436,280,400
7	KYANKWANZI	6,854	5,435,499,800
8	KYEGEGWA	7,943	6,292,621,400
9	KYENJOJO	17,445	14,179,988,500
10	MOROTO	5,349	4,753,727,800
11	NAKAPIRIPIT	7,646	6,889,135,600
12	NAPAK	8,913	7,261,612,500
13	NEBBI	18,203	15,009,290,700
14	YUMBE	8,774	5,179,775,000
15	ZOMBO	12,469	9,974,645,200
	`	152,123	121,788,297,800

*Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD*

Table 24 showing beneficiary payments to date

Beneficiary Payments to Date (Entitlement Amount) for Pilot Districts

Entitlement Amount Payment Records MARCH_OCTOBER 2016 for 20 New Districts			
#	Name of District	Number of Beneficiaries	Payments to beneficiaries
1	ABIM	515	76,800,000
2	AGAGO	1,351	203,800,000
3	AMOLATAR	907	134,800,000
4	AMURIA	1,289	197,500,000
5	BUNDIBUGYO	867	135,100,000
6	GULU	1,042	137,400,000
7	KAABONG	1,158	173,200,000
8	KAMULI	882	126,000,000
9	KAYUNGA	678	101,000,000
10	KIBAALE	2,579	389,300,000
11	KISORO	1,234	204,700,000
12	KOBOKO	581	84,200,000
13	KOTIDO	504	73,200,000
14	KWEEN	992	146,700,000
15	LAMWO	915	135,800,000
16	MAYUGE	900	131,700,000
17	NAKASONGOLA	848	125,500,000
18	NAMAYINGO	688	102,600,000
19	PADER	986	149,100,000
20	PALLISA	1,615	244,300,000
	Grand Total	20,531	3,072,700,000

Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD

Table 25 showing total amount of Money disbursed

Total Amount of money disbursed to Karamoja region in grants by district

District Name	Date line	Amount (UGX)
Moroto	May 12 to Dec 2016	4,800,326,325
Napak	July 12 to Dec 2016	7,293,960,080
Amudat	August 12 to Dec 2016	3,605,760,080
Nakapiripiriti	May 2 to Dec 2016	6,889,135,600
Abim	June to Dec 2016	54,000,000
Kotido	Aug to Dec 2016	40,200,000
Kaabong	Aug to Dec 2016	86,100,000
Total		22,769,482,085

Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD



*Table 26 showing the beneficiaries from Karamoja region by the end of the roll out*

*Number of Beneficiaries from karamoja region by the end of the roll out (2015-2020)*

	District	Number of beneficiaries after the initial rollout in New Districts	Deepening	Total
1	Abim	600	1,800	2,400
2	Kaabong	1,371	1,262	2,633
3	Kotido	600	1,800	2,400
4	Amudat	4,173		4,173
5	Moroto	4,825		4,825
6	Nakapiriprit	6,665		6,665
7	Napak	7,207		7,207
	Sub Total	25,441	4,862	30,303

*Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2016, MGLSD*

## CHAPTER SIX

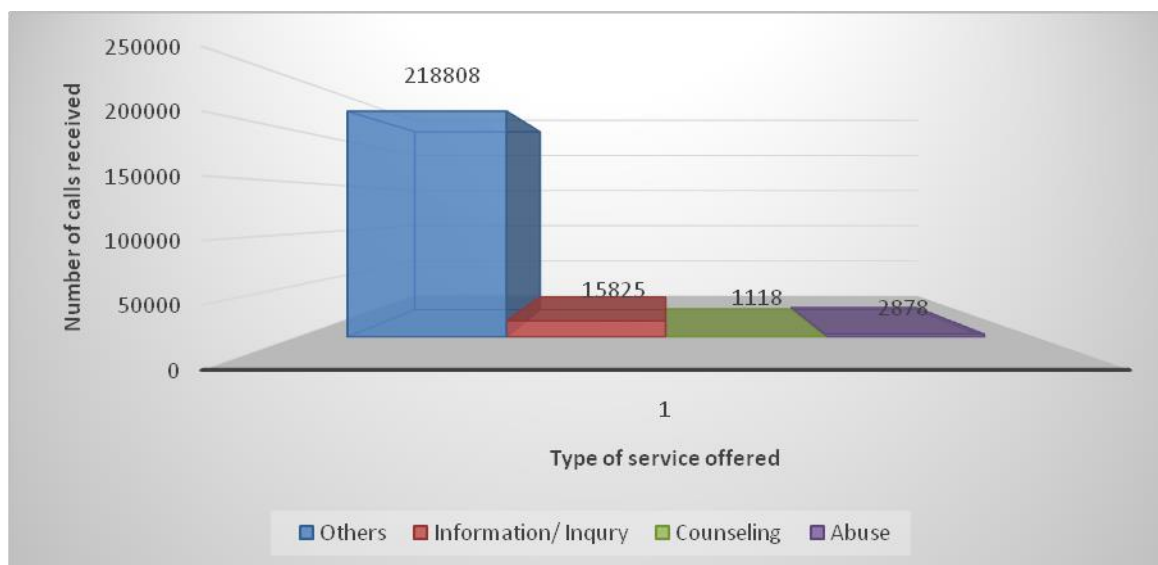
### DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND CHILDREN AFFAIRS

#### 6.0 CHILD HELPLINE INFORMATION

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders established the toll free 116 as the Uganda Child Helpline (UCHL)/Sauti to encourage children and adults to report cases of child abuse and all forms of child rights violations. The UCHL service is one of the mechanisms to strengthen child protection in the country as a *Government of Uganda led service*.

*Figure 10 showing the total number of calls received by type of service offered*

*Total number of calls received in 2016, by type of service offered*



*Source: Child Helpline 2016*

*Table 27: showing crimes committed against children by sex*

Categories	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Child exploitation	49	36	10	95
Child neglect	580	758	35	1373
Child trafficking	64	42	3	109
Emotional abuse	17	17	0	34
Murder	10	20	1	31
Online Child Sexual Abuse	3	2	0	5
Physical abuse	210	297	11	518
Sexual abuse	705	8	0	713
Grand Total	1638	1180	60	2878

*Source: Child Helpline 2016*

According to the Child Helpline project, in north and Eastern Uganda, the total number of crimes committed to children was 2878 in 2016. A total of 60 children had not been categorized by sex. Overall, the female children (1638) were the most affected compared to the Males (1180).

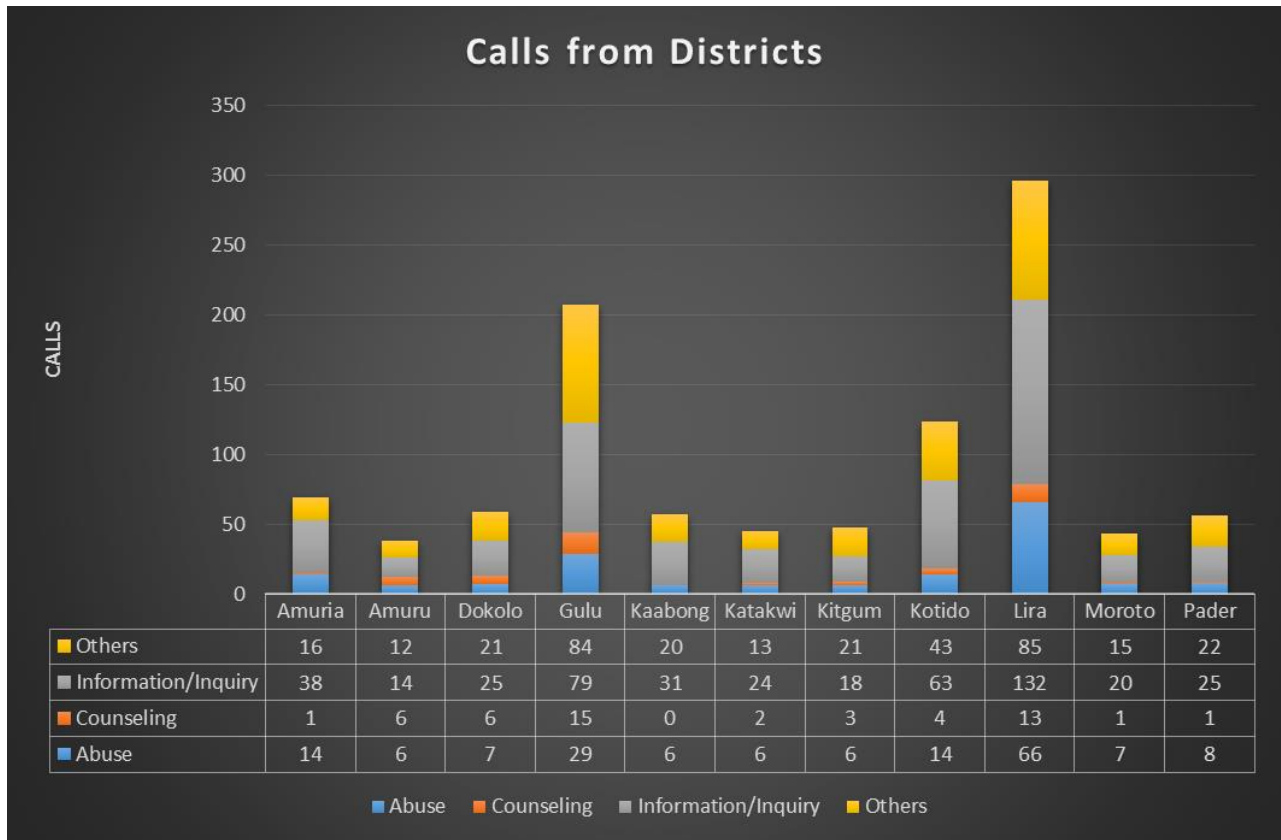
Child Neglect (1,373) took up the largest number of offences committed to the children, followed by sexual abuse (713) and then physical abuse (518). Online sexual abuse was the least committed crime against children with 5 out of 2878 crimes committed against children. The other crimes that took up a moderate number *were murder (31), emotional abuse (34), and child exploitation (95)*.

*Table 28: showing Calls of crimes against children made from some districts in North and Eastern Uganda*

Caller Districts	Abuse	Counseling	Information/Inquiry	Others	Grand Total
Amuria	14	1	38	16	69
Amuru	6	6	14	12	38
Dokolo	7	6	25	21	59
Gulu	29	15	79	84	207
Kaabong	6	0	31	20	57
Katakwi	6	2	24	13	45
Kitgum	6	3	18	21	48
Kotido	14	4	63	43	124
Lira	66	13	132	85	296
Moroto	7	1	20	15	43
Pader	8	1	25	22	56

*Source: Child helpline 2016*

Figure 11 showing the distribution of calls from the districts



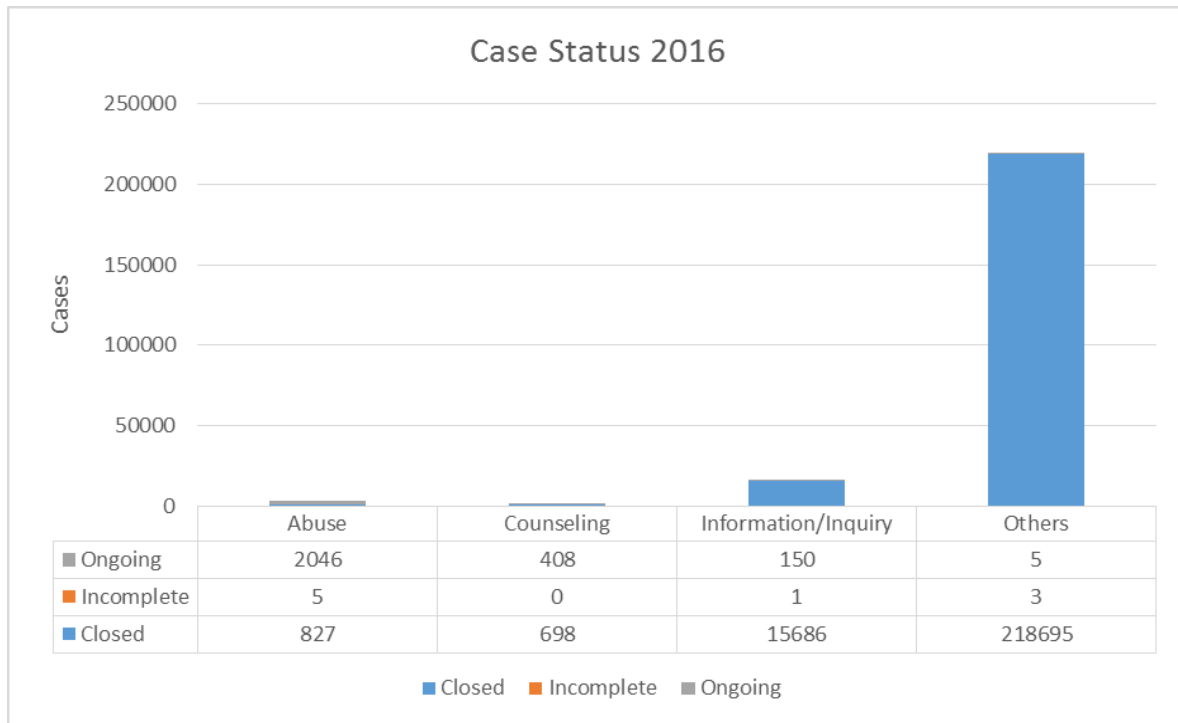
Source: Child helpline 2016

Table 29: Status of cases after the calls were made to report the crimes against children

Categories	Closed	Incomplete	Ongoing	Total
Abuse	827	5	2046	2878
Counseling	698	0	408	1106
Information/Inquiry	15686	1	150	15837
Others	218695	3	5	218703
Grand Total	235906	9	2609	238522

Source: Child helpline 2016

Figure 12 showing case status s as Of 2015



Source: Child helpline 2016

## 6.2 CHILDRENS INSTITUTIONS

### 6.3 Introduction

The MGLSD is responsible for children who get in contact 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 Masindi District and Kabale Remand Home in Kabale District.

Institution Population (Juveniles)by June 2015/16

The number of children that were present in all the Ministry institutions was 545. Out of these children, there were 125 girls constituting 22.9% of the population of Children in all the Remand Homes. The highest population of the children was at Naguru Remand Home with a total number of 136 Children. Fort Portal Remand Home in Kabarole district had the least number of children remanded, of which 25 boys and 4 girls.

S/No	Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Naguru Remand Home	121(89%)	15(11%)	136(25%)
2	Naguru Reception Centre	54(56.8%)	41(43.2%)	95(17.4%)
3	Mbale Remand Home	42(62.7%)	25(37.3%)	67(12.3%)
4	Fort Portal	25(86.2%)	4(13.8%)	29(5.3%)
5	Ihungu Remand Home	43(89.6%)	5(10.4%)	48(8.8%)
6	Gulu Remand Home	75(78.9%)	20(21.1%)	95(17.4%)
7	Arua Remand Home	60 (80%)	15(20%)	75(13.8%)
Totals		420	125	545

Table 30: Number of children in the Remand Homes

Source: Department of Youth and Children, 2015/16

In all the institutions, there were very few girls except in the reception Centre where the number of girls was 41. The highest number of boys was in Naguru Remand Home and they were 121

Table 31: showing Admissions in remand homes 2015/16

SN	Institution	2015/16		2016/17		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	Naguru RH	105	15	292	22	434
2	Naguru RC	186	159	96	73	514
3	Mbale RH	257	36	383	47	723
4	Fort Portal RH	124	7	139	10	281
5	Ihungu R H	54	24	78	35	191
6	Gulu RH	145	12	60	17	234
7	Arua RH	172	45	174	19	410
	Total	1043	298	1222	223	2786

Source: Department of Youth and Children 2016/17

From the table above, the total number of children admitted in all the Ministry Institutions in the country from 2015/16 to 2016/17 was 2786. Of which, 1043 were boys in FY 2015/16 and 1222 in FY 2016/17. Girls were 298 in FY 2015/16 and 223 in FY 2016/17 up. In both financial years, boys constituted the majority of the juvenile delinquent. Mbale Remand Home had the highest number of Male Delinquent Juveniles (257) in FY2015/16 and 383 in FY 2016/17.

Naguru Reception Centre had the highest number of female juvenile delinquent at 159 in 2015/16 and 73 female juveniles in 2016/17.

## Level of Education of Children in Remand Homes by Gender

According to the table below, most of the children in the remand homes had been to school before being remanded in the respective Remand Homes. Most of the Children had at least attained primary level education. The total number of children who had at least attained primary school were 472. Of these, Boys were 416 and girls were 56.

*Table 32: showing the level of education of the children in remand homes by Gender*

Remand Homes	Primary		Secondary		Vocational/ Higher Education		Never attended School		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Naguru	195	14	55	8	1				273
Mbale	85	7	21	3			20	1	137
F/Portal	34	8	7	5		1	2	4	61
Gulu	51	13	9	4	1				78
Ihungu	27	8	16	2			18		71
Arua	24	6	13		3	1	12	4	63
	416	56	121	22	5	2	52	9	683

*Source: Department of Youth and Children, 2016/17*

The total number of children that had at least attained Secondary School knowledge were 143. 121 of them were boys and twenty-two 22 were girls.

Naguru Remand Home had the highest number of Children who had at least attained a certain level of Education. This was followed by Mbale remand Home.

Overall, there were more boys who attained Education compared to the girls. These may be due to the fact that more boys were remanded compared to the girls



*Table 33: showing Offences committed by Juveniles in the various remand homes*

Offences	Naguru	Mbale	F/Portal	Gulu	Arua	Ihungu	Total
Defilement	50	36	27	15	28	32	188
Arson	1	-	1	3	1	-	6
Murder	16	6		5		2	29
Possession of opium	8	1	3	1	3	3	19
Rape	1	3	3	1		4	12
Theft/Robbery	76	50	68	22	45	15	276
Assault	-	-	3	1	1	7	12
Fighting/ Violence	-	1	4	4	15	-	24
Total	152	97	109	52	93	63	566

*Source: Department of Youth and Children*

The table above shows the common offences juvenile delinquent committed in the FY 2016/17 in the six (6) remand homes in the country. The most common offence committed by children in the different remand centers was theft/ Robbery (276). This was followed by defilement cases (188). The least committed crime was arson. In all the remand centers, there were more of boys than girls who had committed the crimes.

Naguru Remand Centre registered the largest number of offences committed by juveniles.

Table 34: showing status of the cases of the Juveniles in the various remand homes

Action Taken	Naguru RH		Mbale RH		Fort portal		Arua RH		Gulu RH		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
On Remand	291	22	60	7	46	1	174	19	115	23	758
Released and resettled	51	5	82	10	78	9	142	11	125	33	546
Referrals to KNRC	6	3	37	3	31	-	17	5	51	4	157
Committed to high court	-	-	6	-	3	-	13	-	20	-	42
Transferred to adult prison	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Escaped	-	1	1	-	6	-	2	-	16	4	30
Cautioned	7			-	25	1	5	-	-	-	38
Case Dismissed	-	3	-	-	56	1	47	3	-	-	110
Bailed	-	-	28	1	-	-	74	2	-	-	105
Total	356	34	215	21	249	12	474	40	327	64	1792

Source: Department of Youth and Children 2016/17

The table above shows the Status of the cases of Juveniles in Remand Homes in the respective remand homes in the country. There were 1792 cases handled in the respective remand homes. The remand home which handled the highest number of juvenile cases was Arua Remand Home with 514 cases handled. This constituted of 28.7% of the total number of cases handled.

A total of 758 children were still on remand in all the remand homes representing 42.3%. The least number of actions taken against juveniles were in Mbale remand Home. These were two hundred thirty-six (236) and they constituted of 13.2% of the total number of actions taken against juveniles in all the above remand homes.

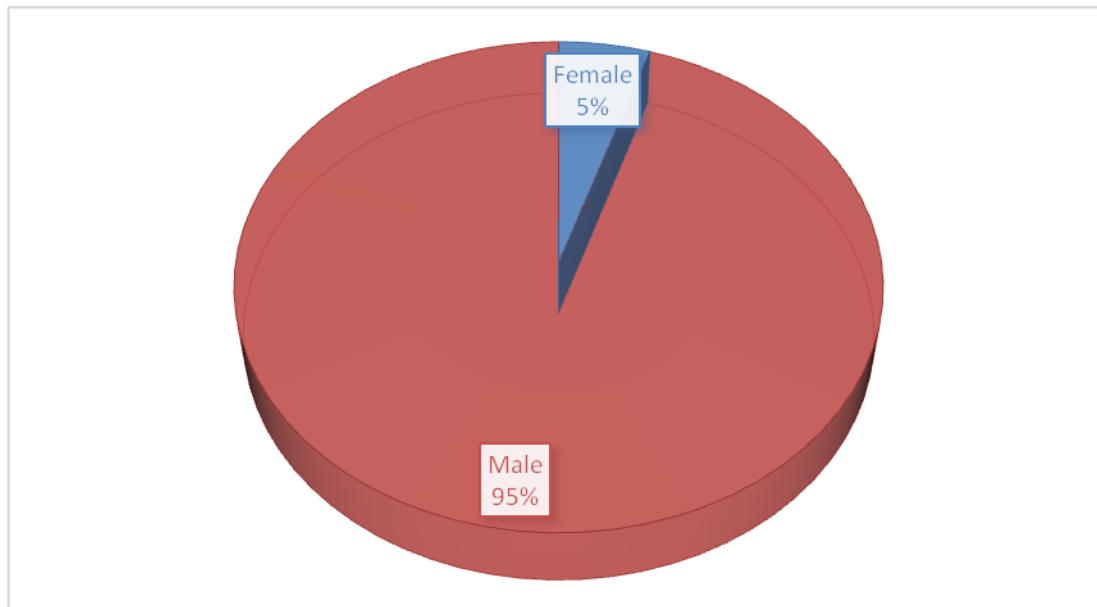
The number of Juveniles who were released and resettled were (546), representing 30.5% juvenile cases. The juveniles who were referred to KNRC were One hundred fifty-seven (157) constituting 8.76% of the cases handled.

110 and 105 cases were dismissed and bailed out respectively.

#### Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC)

Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center is Uganda’s only juvenile detention facility. It is a prison where convicted minors serve out sentences ranging from three (3) months to three (3) years unlike remand homes which house juveniles awaiting their trial dates.

*Figure 13 showing the Composition of Children in KNRC from 2015/16 to 2016/17*



*Source: Source: Department of Youth and Children, 2016/17*

The total number of females who have been sent to the center is 32 constituting 5% of the total population of juveniles at KNRC while 597 males constitute the largest number of persons at KNRC, representing 95%.

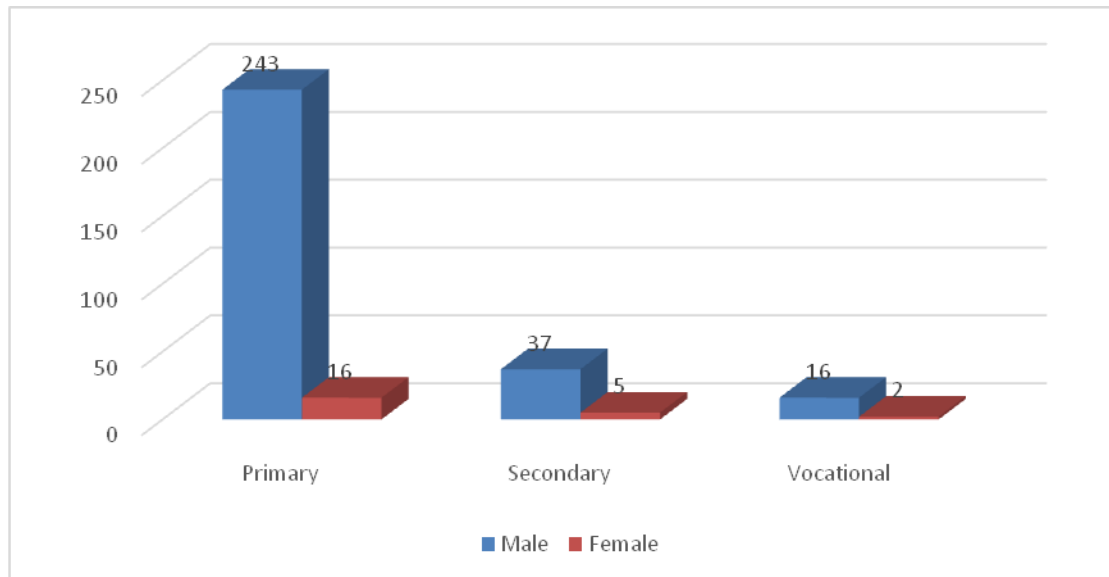
#### Education of the children in rehabilitation centers by Gender from 2015/16 up to date

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 centers. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development ensures that all remand / rehabilitation centers 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 like 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 vocational schools in the center. 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 center.

Figure 14 showing the Level of education by gender



Source: Department of Youth and Children 2016/17

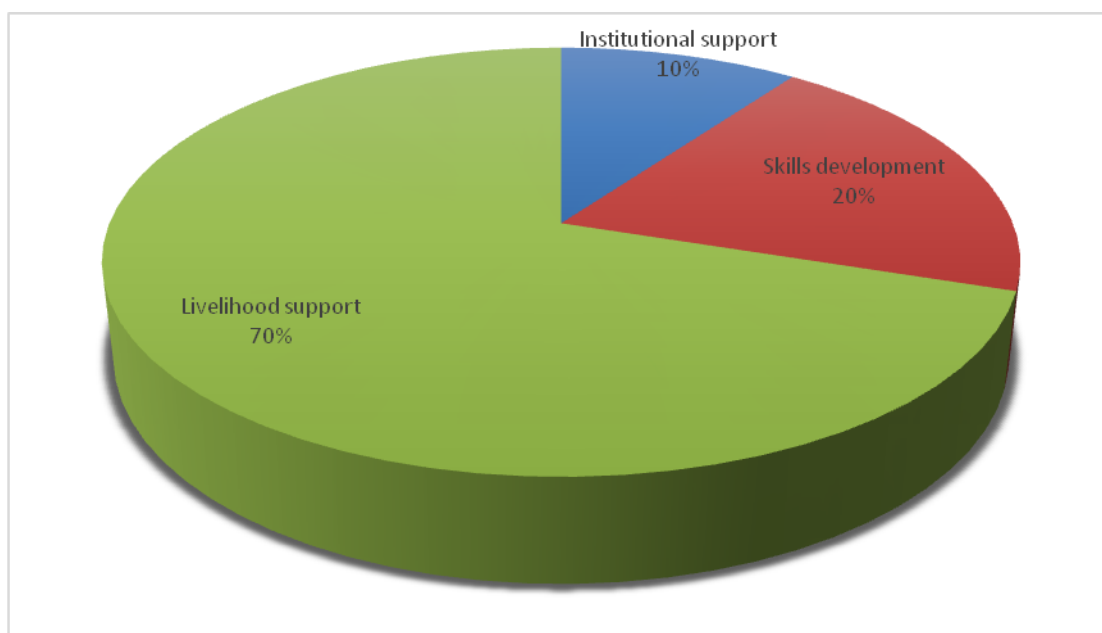
A total of 319 children enrolled at the various educational institutions in Kampiringisa. A cumulative number of 259 children in primary school were registered. Of these, 243 were boys, and 16 were girls. The least number of children were enrolled in Vocational studies.

## 6.3 YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is Government of Uganda Rolling Programme, targeting the unemployed and poor youth in the country. It was designed in response to the high unemployment rate and poverty level among the youth in the country.

### 6.3.1 Programme Components

Figure 15: Programme Components



Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2016/17, MGLSD

The Programme is made up of Livelihood Support which takes up the highest percentage (70%). It constitutes of Income Generating Activities like agriculture, trade, services, ICT, small scale manufacturing, creative industry among others. It is followed by the skills Development (20%) and these include informal vocational skills training like carpentry, masonry, tool kits, etc. Institutional Support takes up the least percentage (10%) of the Youth Livelihood Programme. Institutional support includes District/Municipality, National level operations and Inspectorate of Government

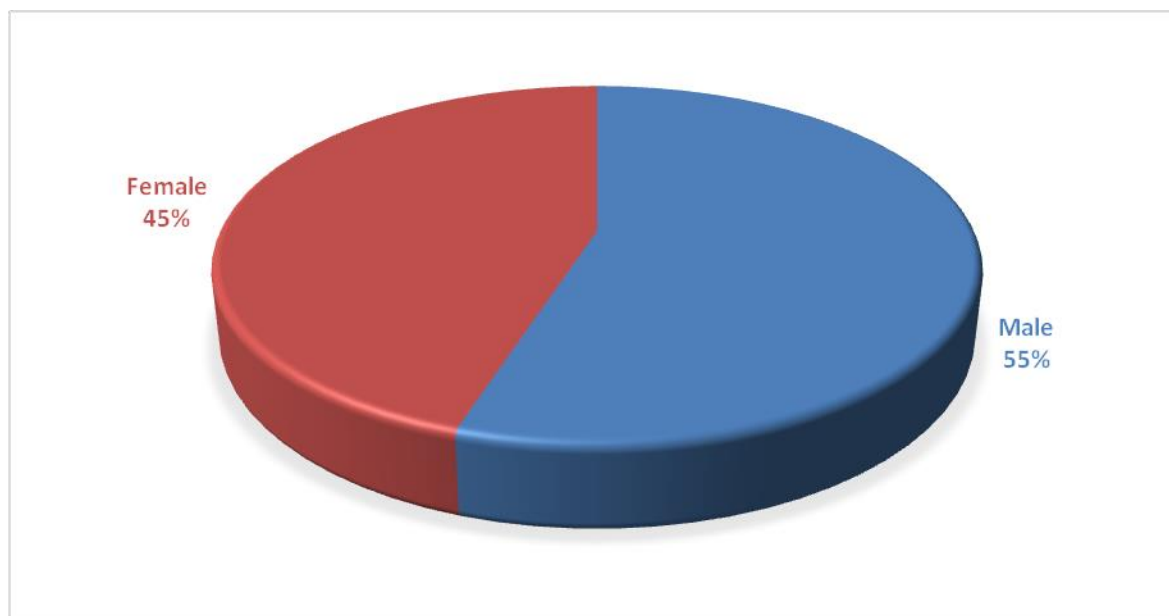
*Table 35: showing the Number of Beneficiaries by Sector and Sex*

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	28,633	23,207	51,840
Trade	19,289	16,016	35,305
Services	7,036	5,979	13,015
Vocational Skills	3,195	3,099	6,294
Industry (Small Scale Industry)	4,004	3,288	7,292
Agro Industry (value Addition)	2,306	1,790	4,096
Agro Forestry	672	577	1,249
ICT	364	265	629
Creative Industry	77	60	137
Total	65,576(55%)	54,281(45%)	119,857

*Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2016/17, MGLSD*

By March 2017, a total of 119,857 youths benefited from the Youth Livelihood programme. The highest number of Youths got involved in the Agriculture Sector (51,840), followed by those that got involved in Trade sector (35,305) and the Services Sector (13,015) respectively. The Sector that was least involved in by the youths under the Youth Livelihood Programme was creative Industry (137). Generally, there were slightly more Males than Females that benefitted from the Programme.

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of beneficiaries by Gender



Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2016/17, MGLSD

The number of male beneficiaries overall was slightly higher (54.8%) than that of the female beneficiaries (45.2%).

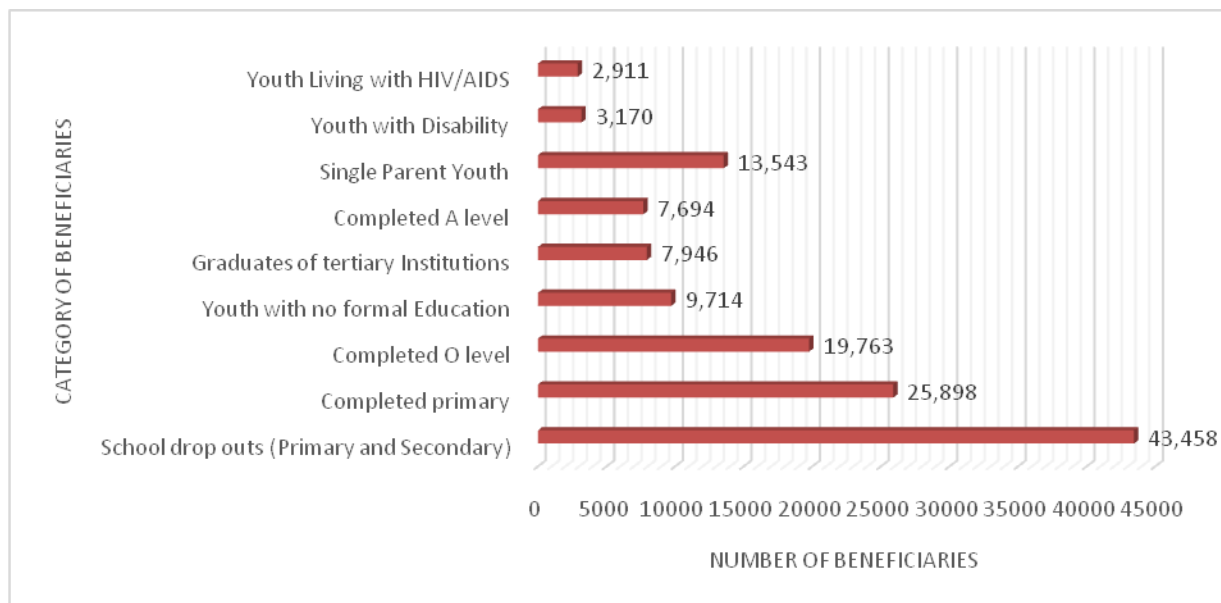
Table 36: Projects Financed by Sector

Sector	Projects	Amount Disbursed
Agriculture	4,034	29,001,164,859
Trade	2,750	18,678,244,512
Services	1,077	9,371,070,325
Vocational Skills	515	4,041,081,018
Industry (Small Scale Industry)	578	3,570,353,265
Agro Industry (value Addition)	319	2,542,788,180
Agro Forestry	99	657,706,381
ICT	56	463,937,735
Creative Industry	10	80,227,104
Total	9,438	68,406,573,379

Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2016/17, MGLSD



Figure 17 showing Category of beneficiaries



Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2016/17, MGLSD

Sector reports indicate that the largest proportion of Programme beneficiaries was school drop-outs (43,458), followed by youth who have completed primary School (25,898). The least number of beneficiaries were youth living with HIV/AIDS (2,911).

The youths that benefitted from the Programme who had completed primary school were 25,898 constituting of 22.6% of the number of youths that benefitted from the Programme. Those that had completed O' level were 19,763 (17.3%). Youths with no formal education who had benefitted from the Youth Livelihood Programme were 9,714 (8.5%)

Graduates of Tertiary Institutions and youths that had completed A level were 7,946 and 7,694 respectively. Youths with Disability were (2911).

Evaluation of the YLP noted that, of the projects which had utilized YLP funds for at least 6 months;

- 51% of the total number of the projects were rated successful and the rest were alive and working hard to pick up.
- 34% of the total number of projects reported increased earnings
- 43% of the former projects had started making savings in their group accounts
- Positive multiplier effects- 30% of the groups visited reported that the Programme had generally uplifted their social status

### 6.3.2 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Youth Unemployment rate is half the national average at 18%
- Female Youths unemployment rate is almost double at 6% compared to their male counterparts at 3.8%
- Youth unemployment rate in rural areas is at 10%
- Youth unemployment rate in urban areas is at 8%
- 2014 Population Census results shows that 19,974,000 (56%) of the population are below the age of 18 years; 6,437,000 (15%) are aged 18-30 years
- A total of 4.4 million Youth constitute the total labour force
- 83% of the young people have no formal employment
- 70% of the employed youth in rural areas are engaged in agriculture
- It is estimated that a million young people enter the labour Market every 2 years
- High proportion of the youth (57%) have primary or no education at all (UBOS 2012) resulting from low skills
- The informal sector has the highest proportion of employed Youth which is 19-20 unemployed youths
- 57% of youths are self-employed (52.4% Male and 61.4% females) as compared to 24% in wage employment (30.5% male and 17.7% Female)

Source: UNHS 2012/13)

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0 DEPARTMENT OF GENDER AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

#### 7.0.1 MAINSTREAMING GENDER & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

##### 7.0.1.2 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

###### Introduction

Uganda has made significant advances in the empowerment of women in political, economic and social spheres. Women empowerment is a path way to achieving the Social Development Plan and the National Development Plan II and it bases on social transformation, rights, collective action, and the process of achieving true equality between men and women.

*Table 37: showing Women Employment by type*

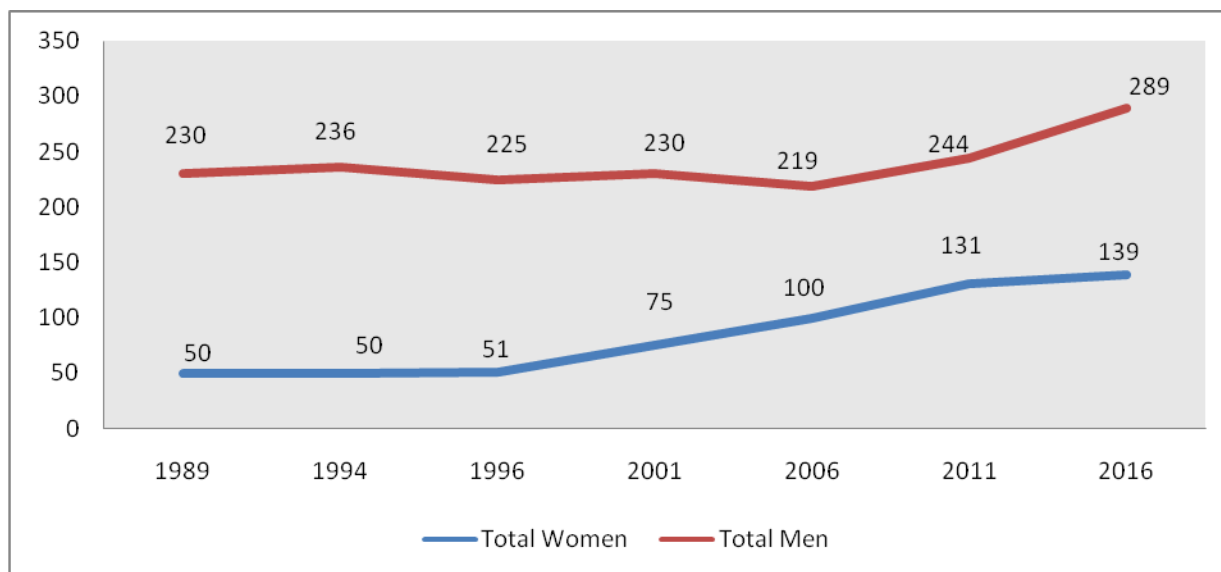
Type of Employment	Percentage of Women
Self-employment	52.6%
Formal Employment	45.4%
Production	40.4%
Agriculture	45.2%
Under Services	47.8%
Overall employment	45.4%

*Source: National Population and Housing census 2014*

Majority of the women are self-employed (52.6%) while 45.4% are in formal employment. In the sector of production, the women population was low (40.4%) compared to that of the men. Women who were involved in agriculture constituted of a 45.2 percentage. Under Services and overall employment, the number of women constituted of a 47.8% and 45.4% respectively.

## Women’s participation in public life and decision making

Figure 18 Trend of women legislators in Parliament over the years



Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

There has been a general increase in the number of women legislators from 1989 to 2016. Although the number of women in Parliament has kept on increasing, the number of Male legislators continues to dominate.

Table 38: showing Women Participation in Elections

Post	No. of candidates	No. females	No. males	% age of female in the race	% age of male in the race
President	8	1	7	12.5	87.5
Open MP seat	1314	90	1,224	6.8	93.2
District/City chairperson	376	9	367	2.4	97.6
Total	1698	100	1598	5.9	94.1

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

*Table 39: showing the Composition of Women in Local Governments*

Position	Women	Men
District Chair persons	2	98
Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Division Chairpersons	1	99
Directly Elected District Councilors	2	98
District Women Councilors	100	
Directly elected Municipal Division Women Councilors	2	98
Municipal division Women councilors	100	
Directly elected Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Division councilor	1	99
Sub- County/ Town Council/ Municipal Women Councilor	100	

*Source: Electoral Commission records, 2016*

*Table40: showing Gender Participation in Judiciary*

Category	Female	Male	Total
Supreme Court Judges	4	5	9
Court of Appeal (Constitutional Court) Judges	4	9	13
High Court Judges	21	27	48
Registrars	0	4	4
Assistant Registrars	6	5	11
Chief magistrate	19	25	44
Magistrate Grade 1	97	95	192
Magistrate Grade 2	10	36	46
Total	161	206	367

*Source: Courts of Judicature 2017*

## 7.2 PROGRESS ON UGANDA WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (UWEP)

### 7.2.1 Introduction

The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme is an initiative by the Government of Uganda that is aimed at improving access to financial services by women (18-65 years) and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. UWEP is intended to empower Ugandan women for economic Development.

The programme is designed to address the existing gaps of limited access to affordable financial services as well as limited skills for enterprise development and management by the majority of the population, particularly women.

*The Programme has rolled out to all the Districts and Municipalities in Uganda including Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). Table 39 showing skills component*

*Table 41: Showing competence skills*

Capacity and skills	2	0.6
Women Enterprise Fund	344	99.4
Total	346	100

### Programme Components

The Uganda Entrepreneurship Programme has three Components namely; Capacity and Skills Development; Women Enterprise Fund and the Institutional Support.

*Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program – MGLSD*

Out of the 346 women groups that enrolled in the program, 344 (99.4%) women groups got support under the Women Enterprise Fund which provides credit to women groups for enterprise development through a revolving fund. Only 2 (0.6%) Women groups opted for the Capacity and Skills Development Component that aims at focusing on upgrading needs- based skills for women to enable them initiate and manage enterprises.

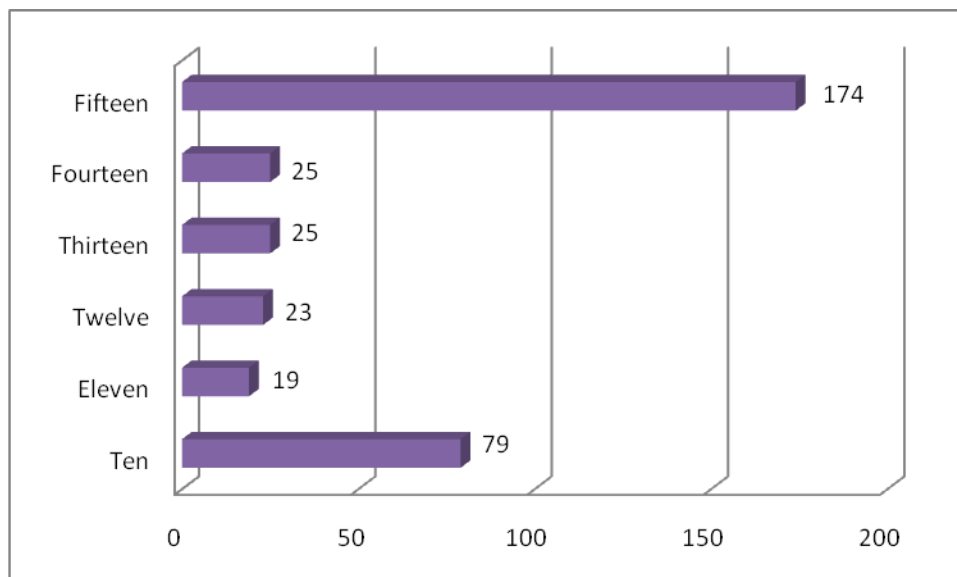
*Table 42: showing Enterprises that are funded*

Sector	Frequency	Percentage
Accommodation and food Services	15	4.3
Agriculture	152	43.9
Arts, Entertainment & Receptions	18	5.2
Forestry and Fishing	2	.6
Health and social work activities	1	.3
Manufacturing and Processing	20	5.8
Produce buying and selling	1	.3
Services	3	.9
Trade & Industry	3	.9
Transportation and storage	1	.3
Water supply	1	.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	129	37.3
Total	346	100.0

*Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program – MGLSD*

The most funded enterprise through the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programme was agriculture (43.9%), followed by wholesale and retail (37.5%). The least funded enterprises included the water supply business (0.3%), transportation and storage (0.3%), Health and Social work activities (0.3%) and the produce buying and selling business with 0.3% funding.

Figure 19: showing Women Group Sizes



Before coming up with enterprises for funding, women are supposed to come up with groups. These groups come up with an enterprise which is later on financed under the programme. These groups are from 10- 15 members.

In 2016, the largest number of groups' sizes that were funded under the UWEP programme was those of 15 members. These were 174 (50.4%) groups. The groups that had 10 members were 79 and these consisted of a 22.9 percentage. Those that followed were groups of 14 and 13 in each group that were both 25 groups (7.2%) and groups of 12 and 11 members were 23 and 19 groups respectively.

Table 43: showing the % Distribution of the group sizes funded

Group Size	Frequency	Percent
10	79	22.9
11	19	5.5
12	23	6.7
13	25	7.2
14	25	7.2
15	174	50.4
Total	345	100.0

Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program – MGLSD



*Table 44: showing Enterprises funded versus the group sizes*

		Group Size						Total
		10	11	12	13	14	15	
SECTOR	Accommodation and food Services	7	2	2	1	1	2	15
	Agriculture	35	8	16	12	9	72	152
	Arts, Entertainment & Recreations	2	1	1	0	0	14	18
	Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Manufacturing and Processing	8	0	0	0	2	10	20
	Produce buying and selling	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Services	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Trade & Industry	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Transportation and storage	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Water supply	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	24	7	4	10	13	70	128	
Total		79	19	23	25	25	174	345

*Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program – MGLSD*

Most of the groups are involved in Agriculture and this cuts across all group sizes. Accommodation and food services and wholesale and retail trade are also involved in by all group sizes. Other sectors are not highly participated in by all the group sizes.

## 7.3 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

### 7.3.1 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.

### 7.3.2 Gender Related Crimes

The graph below illustrates some of the gender related crimes that have so far been committed by the perpetrators in the 87 Districts in which the programme has so far been implemented. The crimes are cumulative in nature and are up to date from 2014 up to 15<sup>th</sup> of June 15, 2017.

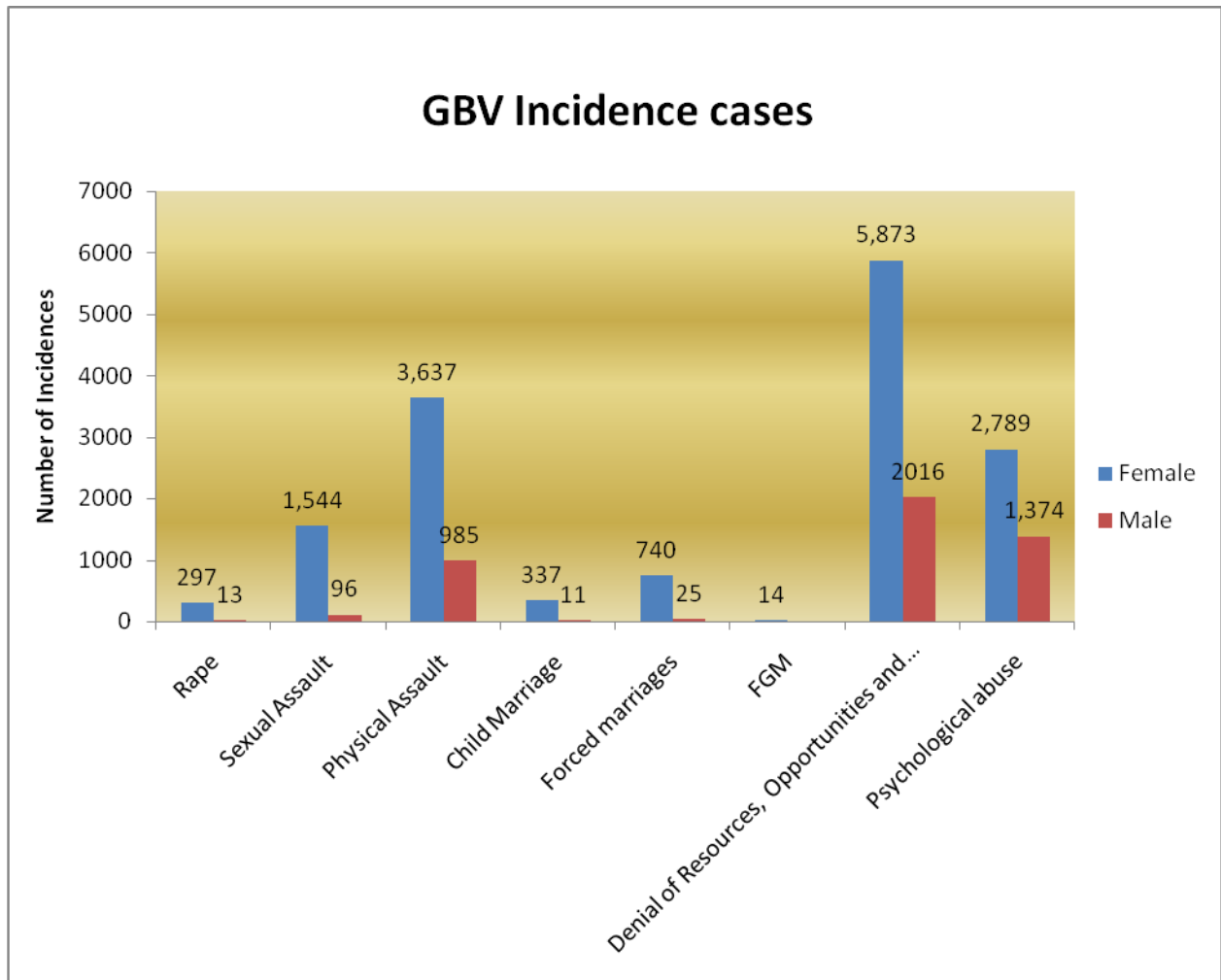
Denial of resources, opportunities and services stands out as the worst crime committed followed by physical assault and psychological abuse. The least offence committed is FGM, and looking at the offences committed by sex, Women are more affected compared to the Males across all the crimes committed over the three and half years over which the programme has so far been implemented

*Table 45: showing incidence numbers by Gender*

Incident	Female	Male
Rape	297	13
Sexual Assault	1,544	96
Physical Assault	3,637	985
Child Marriage	337	11
Forced marriages	740	25
FGM	14	0
Denial of Resources, Opportunities and services	5,873	2016
Psychological abuse	2,789	1,374
Total	15,231	4,520

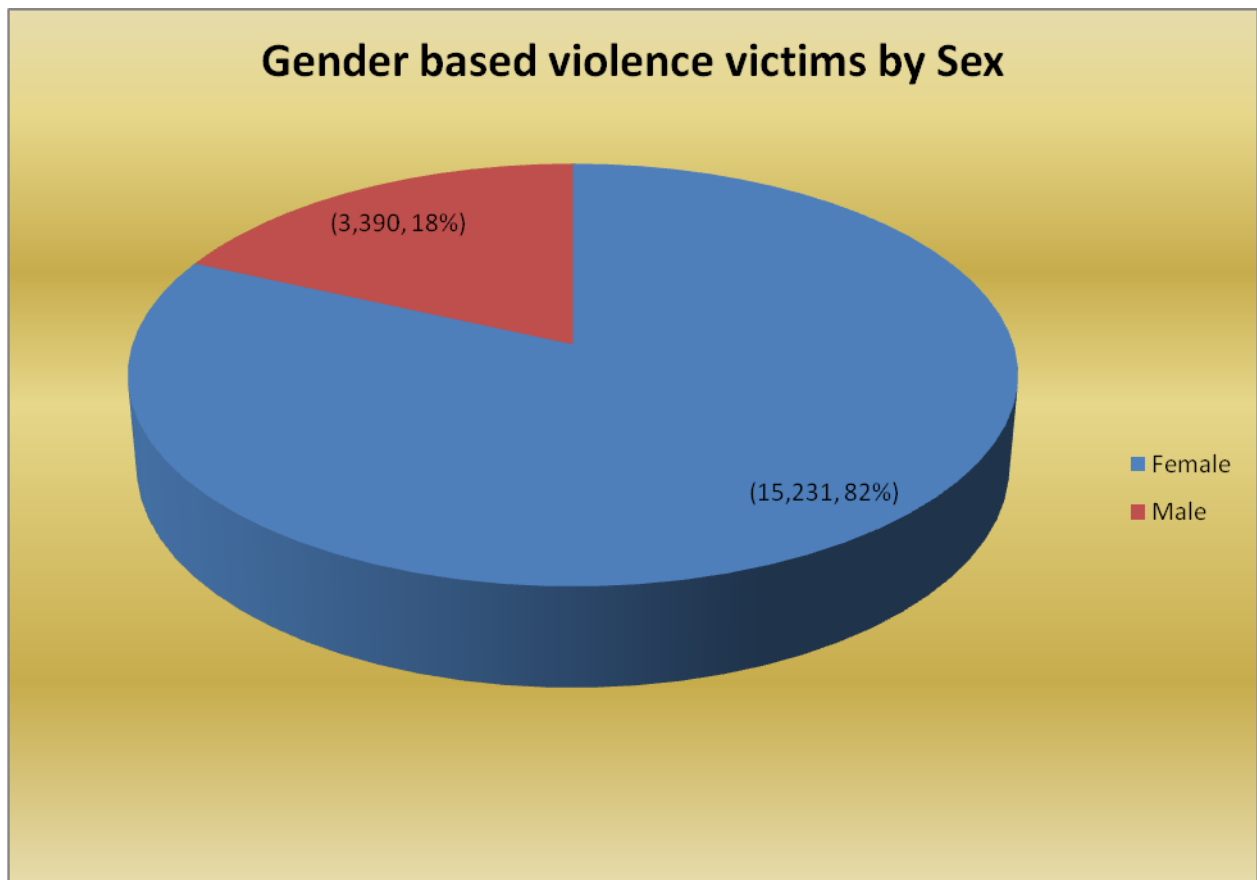
Source: NGBV Database – MGLSD. NGBV Incident rates from 2014 to June 15, 2017

Figure 20 showing GBV incidence cases



NGBVD database – MGLSD

Figure 21 showing Gender based Violence Victims by sex



NGBVD- MGLSD

Table 46 showing Relationship of the Victims to the perpetrators

Relation to the Victim	Number
Brother	57
Cultural Leader	3
Current Partner	1595
Daughter	19
Employer	4
Father	444
Former Partner	345
Local Council	6
Mother	118
Neighbor	105
None	150
Other Relative	254
Police	3

Sister	8
Soldier	2
someone at work	3
Son	43
Step Father	43
Teacher	5
Total	3207

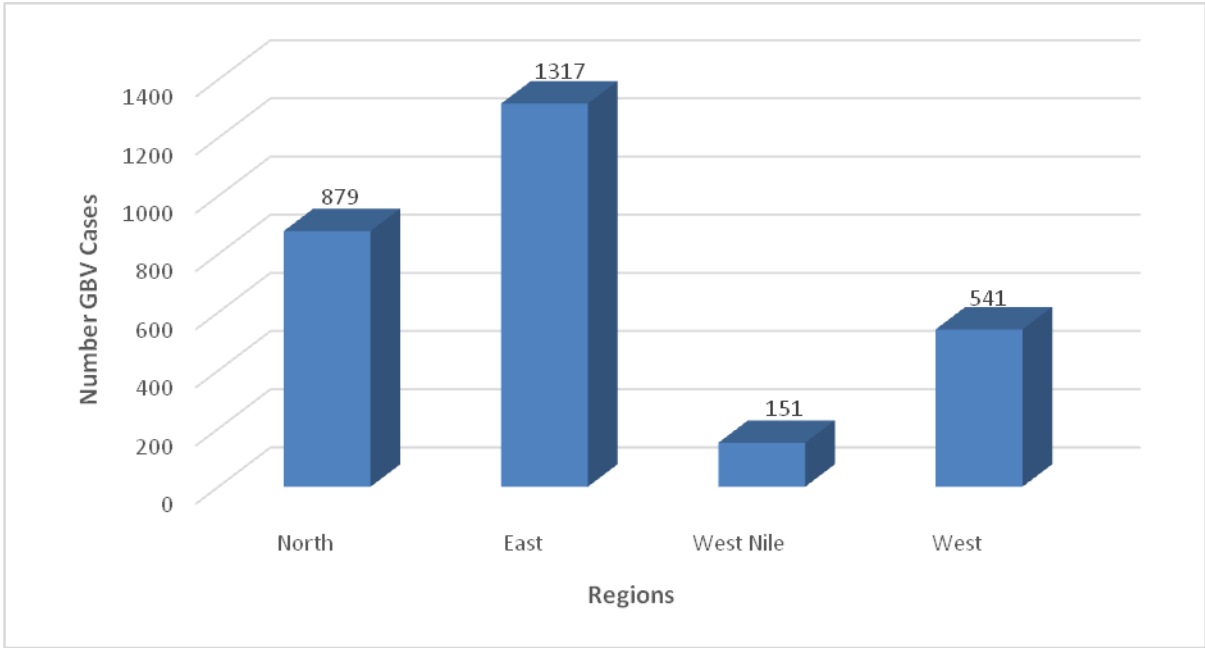
*NGBVD- MGLSD*

*Table 47: showing Authorities where the crime was reported*

Authority	Number of Gender Based Crimes reported in 2016
Community Development Officer	330
Community Activist	30
Cultural Leaders	13
GBV Shelter	1276
Health Centre	50
LC1	50
LC2	1
Magistrate	52
Male Action Group	1
NGO	130
Police	848
Probation Office	363
Total	3144

*NGBVD- MGLSD*

Figure 22 showing Gender Based Violence Crimes Committed by Region



NGBVD- MGLSD

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### 8.0 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, POLICY, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES.

##### 8.1 Financial Resources

Financial resources to the sector have gradually increased over the past five years although grants to the LGs have been declining over the years largely because of creation of new districts without increasing the sector ceiling.

The total allocation to Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in FY2016/17 is Shs169.604Bn showing an increase of Shs 91.611Bn in nominal values and 117.46%

Over the previous FY2015/16. The breakdown is as follows:

- Shs3.437Bn is for Wage Recurrent representing 2.03%,
- Shs22.107Bn is for Non-Wage Recurrent representing 13.03%; and
- Shs144.060Bn is for Domestic Development excluding taxes (0.227Bn) reflecting 84.94%

The total allocation to Equal Opportunities in FY2016/17 is Shs4.650Bn showing an Increase of Shs0.453Bn in nominal values and 10.79% over the previous FY2015/16. The Breakdown is as follows:

- Shs2.967Bn is wage recurrent representing 63.85%,
- Shs1.380Bn is Non-Wage Recurrent representing 29.70%; and
- Shs0.300Bn is Domestic Development reflecting 6.45%.

While the total allocations to Vote 501-850: Local Governments and Vote 122: KCCA are Shs7.141Bn and Shs0.170Bn respectively showing the same level of funding as in the Previous FY2015/16

*Table 48: showing Sector financial resources FY 2015/16-2016/17*

s/n	Excluding arrears and taxes	Approved budget FY 2015/16	Approved budget FY 2016/17	Nominal increase in the budget FY 2015/16	% increase in the budget FY 2015/16
1.	Recurrent wage	4.894	6.400	1.506	30.8%
	Non- wage recurrent	35.003	30.800	-4.203	-12.01%
2.	Development GOU External financing	49.604	144.362	94.758	191.03%

Total Government of Uganda (GOU)		89.501	181.562	92.061	102.86
Total GOU+Ext Fin (MTEF)		89.501	181.562	92.061	102.86
3.	(ii) Arrears	1.004	0	NA	NA
	And taxes	0.666	0.227	-0.439	-65.92%
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>91.171</b>	<b>181.789</b>	<b>90.618</b>	<b>99.39%</b>

*Source: Budget Call Circulars and OBT for FY2015/16 – 2016/17*

*Note: the decrease in the non- wage recurrent In FY2016/17 reflected in Table above was a result of the review of the budget allocations to projects where all funds for projects were placed under Domestic Development Budget*

The Ministry expects Shs61.75Bn from the UK Department for International Development (DFID); United Nations Entity for the Empowerment for Women (UN Women) Country Office and Irish Aid as Off Budget Resources (OBR) to enhance the Implementation of activities related to Expanding Social Protection in Uganda, if Government could co-fund by Shs17.59Bn in FY2016/17 Budget.



## 8.2 Human Resources

Staffing at the centre and in the local governments has slightly increased over the past five years. At the centre, out of an approved staff structure of 304 positions 197 have been filled leaving a vacancy rate of 35.2%.

*Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Summary of Staff Establishment as of June, 2016*

*Table 409: showing posts approved, filled and vacant*

s/n	Programme	Approved posts	Filled	Vacant	% filled
1.	Finance and Administration	101	77	24	76.2%
2.	Disability and Elderly	15	12	3	80
3.	Youth and Children affairs	16	14	2	87.5
4.	Labour, industrial relations and productivity	17	9	8	52.9
5.	Occupational safety and health	48	22	26	45.8
6.	Industrial court	27	7	20	25.9
7.	Gender and Women Affairs	16	11	5	68.8
8.	Equity and rights	16	14	2	87.5
9	Community development and Literacy	15	12	3	80.0
10.	Culture and family affairs	17	9	8	52.9
11.	Employment services	13	8	3	61.5
12	Internal Audit	3	2	1	66.7
12		304	197	105	64.8

*Source: Human Resource Office, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development*

The gap of 105 vacant posts (35.2%) that up to now are yet to be filled reflects a very slow recruitment process in the Ministry and needs to be addressed with immediate effect if services in the Social Development sector are to be improved.

### 8.3 Ministry Institutions

#### *Staffing levels in Ministry Institutions and Sub-National Levels*

*Table 50 showing staffing levels in Ministry institutions and Sub National levels*

SN	Department/Institution	Approved Post	Filled Posts	Vacant Post	Annual Salary	% Filled	% Vacant
1	Kabale Remand Home	19	0	19	0	0.00	100
2	Fort Portal Remand Home	19	6	13	22,617,672	31.58	68.42
3	Naguru Remand Home	19	6	13	20,448,348	31.58	68.42
4	Mbale Remand	19	4	15	16,976,892	21.05	78.95
5	Lweza Vocational Rehab. Centre	17	6	11	36,545,568	35.29	64.71
6	Kireka Voc. Rehab. Centre	19	7	12	31, 253,076	36.84	63.16
7	Ogur Voc. Reh Centre	19	1	18	2,590,584	5.26	94.74
8	Mpumudde Voc. Rehab. Centre	19	6	13	3,136,572	31.58	68.42
9	Ruti Voc. Reh. Centre	19	2	17	10,936,524	10.53	89.47
10	Jinja Sheltered Workshop	19	7	12	14,159,352	36.84	73.68
11	Mbale Sheltered Workshop	19	5	14	20,747,976	26.32	73.68
12	Naguru Reception Centre	25	5	20	15,380,784	20.00	80.00
13	Kampiringisa NRC	30	14	16	75,615,504	46.67	53.33
14	Mubuku Youth Training Centre	12	4	8	10,550,208	33.33	66.67
15	Ntawo Youth Training Centre	12	0	12	0	0.00	100
16	Koblin Youth Training Centre	12	3	9	19,380,336	25.00	75
17	Kabalye Youth Training Centre	12	0	12	0	0.00	100
18	Apac Youth Training Centre	12	0	12	0	0.00	100
Sub Totals		322	76	246	300,339,396	23.6	76.4

Compared to the national Levels, MGLSD institutions at sub-national levels have much lower levels of filled positions at 23.6 %. The gap of 246 vacant posts (76.4%) that up to now are yet to be filled reflects a very, very slow recruitment process in the Ministry Institutions and the big numbers of the unfilled posts is alarming and this needs to be addressed if services offered under these institutions are to be improved. There are only 76 filled positions out of the recommended 322 posts. This has a negative impact on the delivery of services at sub national levels. This poses a problem of slow implementation of the programs as a result of lack of recruitment because of persistent low wage bills. At the local government level, the Social Development Sector is represented by the Community Development Workers (CDWs) at the higher and lower local government levels. The average staffing level was gradually increased from 27.4% in the year 2000 to 54.4% in 2015.

## 8.4 Equal Opportunities Commission

*Table 51 showing Staff Situation at the Equal Opportunities Commission*

S/N	Programme Code	Approved	Filled	Vacant	% Filled	% Vacant
1	01	5	5	0	100.00	0
2	02	7	5	2	71.43	28.57
3	03	30	25	6	88.33	11.67
4	04	6	4	2	66.67	33.33
5	05	5	2	3	40.00	60.00
Sub Total		53	41	13	75.47	24.53

Staffing levels at the Equal Opportunities Commission are relatively high at least 75% with staffing gap of about 25%.

Therefore, the prioritization of increased wage bill to meet the current approved work structure at national and sub-national level is a necessity that needs to be fulfilled by SDS strategic plan1 if the mandate for the Social Development Sector is to be accomplished.

Limited Attention Given to Staffing and Professionalizing Sector Personnel: Although Government appreciates the importance of the Social Development Sector in empowering communities to demand for and access services from other sectors, as well as participate in designing and implementing development initiatives, less attention is paid to staffing and professionalizing the personnel in the sector. Unlike other sectors, the Social Development Sector struggles to attract and retain qualified workers. In some Districts especially, those that have been split, the staffing is almost non-existent.

The Social Development sector faces a major challenge of amalgamation of functions (labour, gender, culture, probation and social welfare, community development, social rehabilitation, youth work and social gerontology) at the LG level to the extent that some functions are subsumed under others which lead to ineffective service delivery. Besides, certain functions like probation and labour require specialized competencies as stipulated in the probation and labour. Local governments also encounter high staff attrition rate as Community Development Officers are designated as Sub County Chiefs.

## CHAPTER NINE:

### 9.0 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

#### 9.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

##### 9.1.1 DEPARTMENT OF EQUITY AND RIGHTS

The Equal Opportunities Commission is the institution mandated by the constitution to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them (Article 32 (3) of the Constitution of Uganda). Section 24 (2) of the EOC Act 2007 provides that the Commission shall submit an Annual Reports to Parliament on the state of equal opportunities in the country. The commission encourages “mainstreaming equal opportunities to enhance sustainable inclusive economic growth and development”.

##### 9.1.2 Mandate of the Commission:

“To eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them; and to provide for other related matter” (EOC Act, 2007).

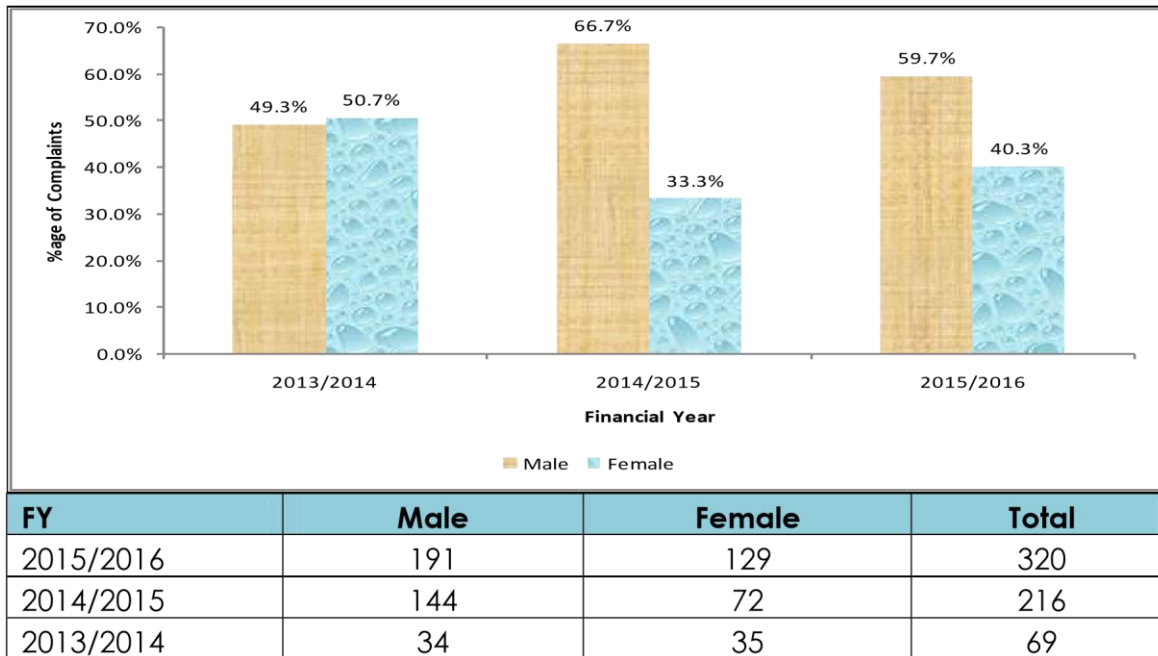
##### 9.1.3 Functions of the Equal Opportunities Commission

In brief these are; to monitor, evaluate and ensure that policies, laws, plans, programs, activities, practices, traditions, cultures, usage and customs of organs of state at all levels, statutory bodies and agencies, public bodies and authorities, private businesses and enterprises, non-governmental organizations, and social and cultural communities, are compliant with equal opportunities and affirmative action in favor of groups marginalised on the basis sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom. Generally, the commission works to ensure that vulnerable sections of the society are able to enjoy rights to association and welfare.

### 9.1.4 Cases Registered on Discrimination and Marginalization

Complaints were registered from the general public through various channels i.e. walk in complainants, calls, emails, letters, social media (face book & twitter) and the EOC website; the Commission also proactively handled complaints as they emerged through the media, sensitisation workshops and public dialogues

Figure 23 showing complaints registered by Gender 2015/2016



Source: EOC Tribunal 2015/2016

Over the years, the number of complaints lodged has been increasing for both male and female clients. The increase is attributed to the Commission’s country wide sensitization programs on equal opportunities and affirmative action among others. During the period under review (2015/2016), a total of 320 complaints were lodged out of which 129 complaints (40.3 %) were lodged by female clients as compared to 191complaints (59.7 %) lodged by males.

### 9.1.5 Nature of Complaints by Rights Violated

The rights violated ranged from; discrimination and marginalization based on age, sex, tribe, land ownership, employment, and political opinion. Below shows the distribution of complaints lodged by right violated;

*Table 52 showing % of complaints reported by Nature of rights violated (2015/16)*

Nature of Complaint	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Land/Property	21	30%	119	54%	159	50%
Employment	6	9%	53	25%	118	37%
Tribal/Minorities	6	9%	9	4%	10	3%
Children		0%	1	0%	14	4%
Disability	4	6%	1	0%	5	2%
Compensation		0%	0	0%	4	1%
Non-Payment of Pension	28	41%	24	11%	7	2%
Age Discrimination	1	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Education	2	3%	6	3%	0	0%
Religion	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%
Health	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Political Opinion		0%	1	0%		0%
Others	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: EOC 2015/2016

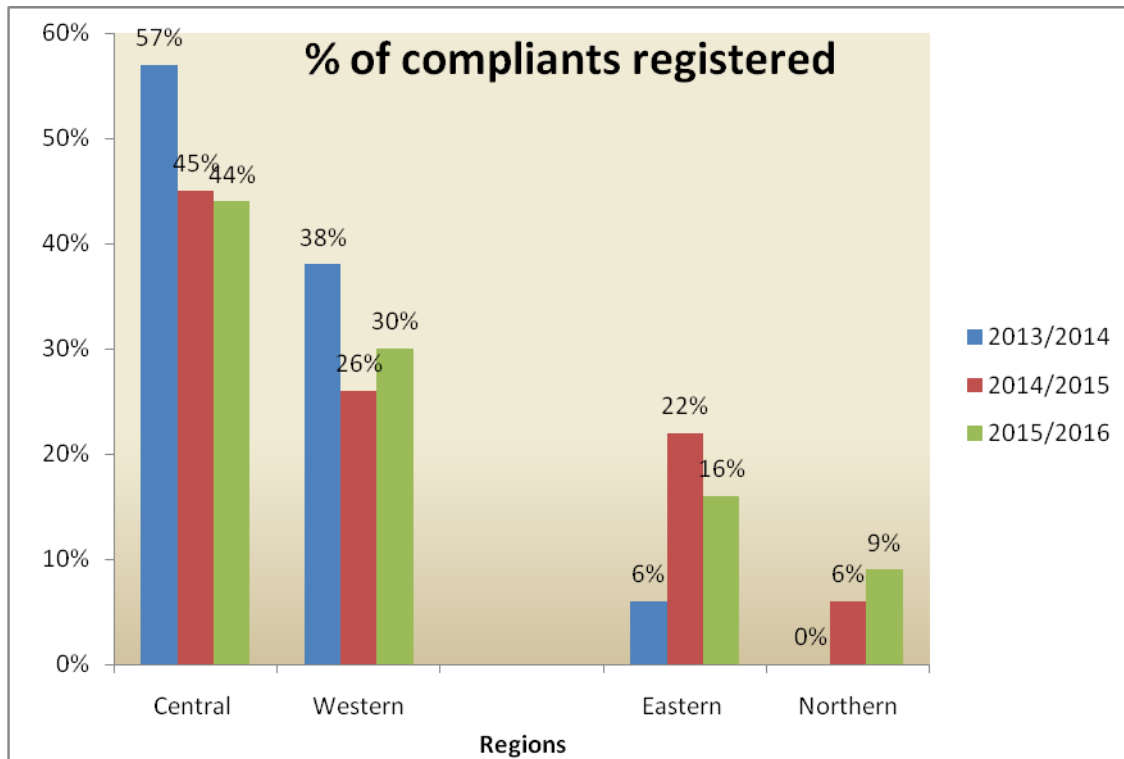
Findings reveal that majority of the Ugandans are subjected to discrimination and marginalization when it comes to land/property ownership and employment benefits. These two aspects recorded the highest number of complaints for all the years. On a positive note, the proportion of complaints relating to pension has been reducing over time. This could be attributed to the decentralization of the payment process.

### 9.1.6 Complaints Lodged by Region (2015/2016)

The Commission receives complaints that relate to discrimination and marginalization from various parts of the Country

The Commission receives complaints that relate to discrimination and marginalization from various parts of the Country. Figure 23 below shows complaints lodged in by region;

Figure 24: showing Complaints Lodged by Region (2015/2016)



Source: EOC 2016

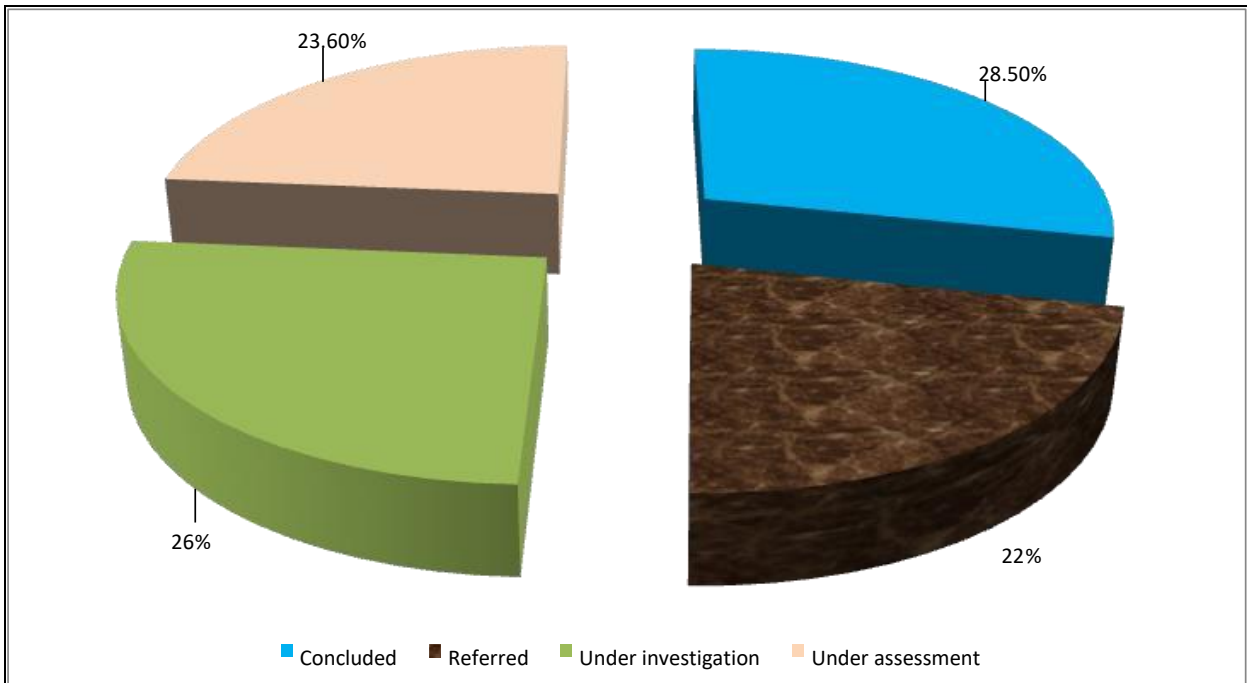
At Regional level, the Central Region lodged in more complaints for all the three successive years followed by the Western Region. The Eastern and Northern Region lodged the least percentage of complaints

Out of the 320 Complaints lodged to the Commission in the FY 2015/2016, 44 percent were from the Central Region. The Western Region ranked second with a share of 30 complaints while the Eastern Region ranked third with 16 percent share of the total complaints. The Northern Region registered the least percentage share of 9 percent. With reference made to the ongoing country wide sensitization, it is hoped that more complaints will be registered country wide.

### 9.1.7 Status of Complaints Registered by the Commission for the Period 2015/2016

There are various processes subjected to complaints lodged by persons discriminated and marginalized. The Commission through its quasi-judicial mechanisms assesses and investigates complaints prior to adjudication by both alternative dispute resolution or tribunal hearings. Figure 24, below presents the status of complaints registered by the Commission during the period 2015/2016;

Figure 25 showing: Status of Complaints Registered by the Commission for the Period 2015/2016



Source: EOC Tribunal 2015/2016

Of the complaints received, 23.6% are still under assessment, 28.5% are under investigation, 28.5% have been concluded and 22% referred to other mandated institutions such as IGG, Justice Centers, Uganda Law society, UHRC, Courts and the Uganda Police for handling and the Commission will make follow up on all the referred complaints to ensure their logical conclusion.



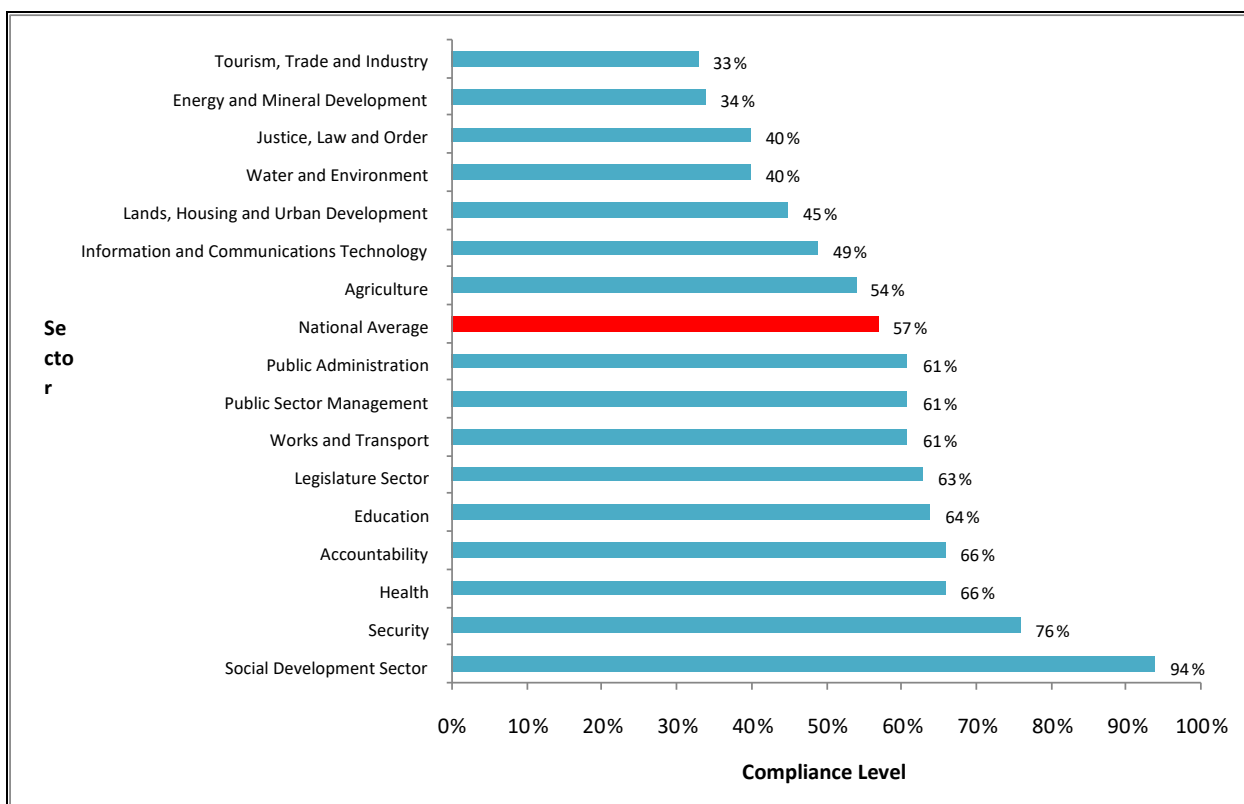
### 9.1.8 Compliance of Sectoral Budget Frame Work Papers to Gender and Equity Requirements

#### Compliance of MDAs to Gender and Equity Requirements for the FY 2016/2017

The Commission examined the extent to which the various votes have taken care of gender and equity needs for the Financial Year 2016/2017. The assessment was focused on four areas namely; past performance, medium term plans, vote allocations for ensuing year and performance issues.

Ensuring compliance of BFPs to gender and equity concerns enhances inclusive growth (NDP II). Gender and equity responsiveness inspires and intensifies concerted efforts to empower all Ugandans to participate fully in economic growth and development. Figure 3.1 below presents the sectoral compliance level to concerns of gender and equity for the Financial Year 2016/2017.

Figure 26 showing: Sectoral Compliance Level to Concerns of Gender and Equity for the Financial Year 2016/2017.



Source: EOC Assessment Findings, 2016

At national level, the overall compliance for all the 16 sectors to concerns of gender and equity was 57%. Seven out of the 16 sectors were below the national average and these include; Agriculture, Information and Communications Technology, Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Water and Environment, Justice, Law and Order, Energy and Mineral Development and Tourism, Trade and Industry. On the other hand, the social development sector emerged the best with a compliance level of 94% followed by security whose compliance was 76%

### 9.1.9 Major achievements

- (i) Enhancing access to equitable social justice on discrimination & marginalization
- (ii) Strengthening compliance to equal opportunities and affirmative action among state and non-state actors
- (iii) Promoting public awareness and conducting sensitisations on equal opportunities & affirmative action
- (iv) Strengthening the Institutional capacity of the Commission to implement its mandate

### 9.1.10 Challenges of the Commission

(i) Inadequate funding

(ii) Lack of Liaison offices. The Commission requires 217,439,996/= to establish liaison offices in all the 112 districts. This will enhance the effectiveness and visibility of the Commission.

iii. Lack of transport for new Members of the Commission

(iv) Lack of Tribunal Fund

(v) Wage Fund Gap

The approved staffing level is 42. Presently the Commission has only 32 staff. Low staffing levels affect the performance of the Commission in fulfilling its mandate. The funds needed to fill the wage gap are UGX 1,506,767,496/=.

vi Lack of adequate office space

The proposed Organ gram that is suited for the EOC to implement its mandate is yet to be approved by Ministry of Public Service.

vii) (Lack of regional offices which limit accessibility to the Commission services. Basing at its secretariat in Bugolobi, the EOC is only able to directly cover a total of 40 districts out of 112 districts.

The Commission found difficulty in addressing issues relating to discrimination and marginalization on land matters due to sensitivity and lack of cooperation from all concerned parties and stakeholders. For instance, the local police and LC leaders in Kiboga district were reluctant to work with the commission to resolve a reported discrimination and marginalization on land related complaints.

At Regional level, the Central Region lodged in more complaints for all the three successive years followed by the Western Region. The Eastern and Northern Region lodged the least percentage of complaints

Out of the 320 Complaints lodged to the Commission in the FY 2015/2016, 44 % were from the Central Region. The Western Region ranked second with a share of 30% complaints while the Eastern Region ranked third with 16 percent share of the total complaints. The Northern Region registered the least percentage share of 9%. With reference made to the ongoing country wide sensitization, it is hoped that more complaints will be registered country wide.

## Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Violation against Children by category

Categories	Client Gender			Total
	Female	Male	Unknown	
<b>Child exploitation</b>				
Child labour-commercial	4	5	4	13
Child labour-domestic	23	7	2	32
Commercial Sex Exploitation	2	0	0	2
Child labour	20	24	4	48
Sub total	49	36	10	95
<b>Child neglect</b>				
Child abandonment	71	109	7	187
Child maintenance	326	422	17	765
Child malnutrition	10	10	0	20
Denial of education	163	211	11	385
General	10	6	0	16
Sub total	580	758	35	1373
<b>Child trafficking</b>				
Lost child	17	21	0	38
Abduction	35	17	3	55
Internal trafficking	10	3	0	13
Cross border trafficking	2	1	0	3
Sub total	64	42	3	109
<b>Emotional abuse</b>				
Witness to violence	4	3	0	7
Verbal attack	8	10	0	18
Bullying	0	2	0	2
General	5	2	0	7
Sub total	17	17	0	34
<b>Murder</b>				
Abortion	1	0	1	2
Child death due to abuse	5	9	0	14
Child sacrifice	1	1	0	2
Poisoning	0	1	0	1
Mysterious death	2	6	0	8
Attempted murder	1	3	0	4

Sub total	10	20	1	31
<b>Online Child Sexual Abuse</b>				
Online extortion and blackmail	1	0	0	1
Victim of online sexual exploitation	0	1	0	1
Victim of Online child pornography	2	1	0	3
Sub total	3	2	0	5
<b>Physical abuse</b>				
Beating	173	233	5	411
Burning	15	17	2	34
Corporal punishment	20	40	4	64
Cutting	0	1	0	1
Torture	1	0	0	1
General	1	6	0	7
Sub total	210	297	11	518
<b>Sexual abuse</b>				
Defilement	392	1	0	393
Child marriage	207	2	0	209
Sodomy	0	2	0	2
Teenage pregnancy	102	1	0	103
Exposure to pornography	0	1	0	1
Attempted defilement	4	1	0	5
Sub total	705	8	0	713
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2878</b>

**Source:** NGBV Data base and UCHL

*APPENDIX 2: Calls from districts concerning violation against children*

Caller Districts	Abuse	Counseling	Information/Inquiry	Others	(blank)	Grand Total
Abim	16	11	49	44	0	120
Adjumani	3	3	28	22	0	56
Agago	10	7	43	14	0	74
Alebtong	20	7	43	41	0	111
Amolatar	10	1	24	10	0	45
Amudat	4	1	5	4	0	14
Amuria	14	1	38	16	0	69
Amuru	6	6	14	12	0	38
Apac	18	6	73	33	0	130
Arua	15	3	66	40	0	124
Budaka	12	6	39	17	0	74
Bududa	3	0	20	7	0	30
Bugiri	35	13	133	60	0	241
Buhweju	5	6	32	25	0	68
Buikwe	42	12	123	69	0	246
Bukedea	17	3	48	16	0	84
Bukomansimbi	11	5	51	25	0	92
Bukwo	5	1	8	3	0	17
Bulambuli	11	1	46	10	0	68
Buliisa	1	0	6	3	0	10
Bundibugyo	7	3	27	18	0	55
Bushenyi	23	9	59	48	0	139
Busia	13	4	56	26	0	99
Butaleja	9	1	57	16	0	83
Butambala	16	5	24	33	0	78
Buvuma	8	2	46	13	0	69
Buyende	24	7	109	61	0	201
Dokolo	7	6	25	21	0	59
Gomba	31	7	72	29	0	139
Gulu	29	15	79	84	0	207
Hoima	16	12	82	60	0	170
Ibanda	26	10	99	95	0	230
Iganga	36	21	178	120	0	355
Isingiro	45	11	136	90	0	282
Jinja	49	19	150	89	0	307
Kaabong	6	0	31	20	0	57
Kabale	55	20	149	123	0	347
Kabarole	35	9	70	37	0	151
Kaberamaido	9	5	22	11	0	47
Kalangala	11	2	33	5	0	51
Kaliro	4	1	22	27	0	54
Kalungu	15	7	41	20	0	83
Kampala	194	84	534	287	0	1099

Kamuli	116	34	328	147	0	625
Kamwenge	53	15	193	146	0	407
Kanungu	11	7	35	20	0	73
Kapchorwa	4	1	19	19	0	43
Kasese	31	9	141	85	0	266
Katakwi	6	2	24	13	0	45
Kayunga	41	7	156	87	0	291
Kibaale	68	23	199	113	0	403
Kiboga	30	8	89	64	0	191
Kibuku	10	2	20	8	0	40
Kiruhura	29	14	115	57	0	215
Kiryandongo	19	10	62	35	0	126
Kisoro	16	2	59	22	0	99
Kitgum	6	3	18	21	0	48
Koboko	1	1	21	13	0	36
Kole	13	4	29	26	0	72
Kotido	14	4	63	43	0	124
Kumi	12	4	23	13	0	52
Kween	5	0	7	2	0	14
Kyankwanzi	34	7	56	29	0	126
Kyegegwa	22	5	55	39	0	121
Kyenjojo	32	8	68	62	0	170
Lamwo	1	1	10	5	0	17
Lira	66	13	132	85	0	296
Luuka	11	10	57	38	0	116
Luwero	78	20	158	65	0	321
Lwengo	37	22	120	32	0	211
Lyantonde	21	8	50	33	0	112
Manafwa	18	7	58	36	0	119
Maracha	3	1	9	1	0	14
Masaka	37	15	146	72	0	270
Masindi	11	5	30	23	0	69
Mayuge	21	7	86	45	0	159
Mbale	42	20	123	96	0	281
Mbarara	27	17	158	97	0	299
Mitooma	6	2	26	17	0	51
Mityana	35	8	70	26	0	139
Moroto	7	1	20	15	0	43
Moyo	7	1	18	9	0	35
Mpigi	28	13	84	43	0	168
Mubende	68	25	230	136	0	459
Mukono	86	19	202	84	0	391
Nakapiripirit	5	1	25	25	0	56
Nakaseke	32	12	65	27	0	136
Nakasongola	29	14	81	50	0	174
Namayingo	12	8	84	37	0	141
Namutumba	14	8	73	35	0	130
Napak	6	1	15	8	0	30
Nebbi	2	2	34	35	0	73

Ngora	8	2	13	5	0	28
Ntoroko	2	1	7	2	0	12
Ntungamo	20	5	67	70	0	162
Nwoya	17	6	30	27	0	80
Otuke	6	4	17	11	0	38
Oyam	15	12	31	34	0	92
Pader	8	1	25	22	0	56
Pallisa	11	9	49	21	0	90
Rakai	79	12	192	98	0	381
Rubirizi	9	4	47	59	0	119
Rukungiri	15	7	52	44	0	118
Serere	11	2	26	13	0	52
Sheema	6	6	38	13	0	63
Sironko	13	4	34	20	0	71
Soroti	21	14	62	42	0	139
Ssembabule	34	9	129	35	0	207
Tororo	71	34	218	121	0	444
Unknown	62	126	6096	30536	0	36820
Wakiso	247	46	483	203	0	979
Yumbe	1	0	28	24	0	53
Zombo	8	1	38	48	0	95
(blank)	3	17	1221	183220	94	184555
Grand Total	2876	1106	15837	218711	94	238624

Source: UCHL- Child helpline- MGLSD

*APPENDIX 3: Status of cases which were reported through the child helpline concerning the violation of children*

Categories	Closed	Incomplete	Ongoing	Total
Abuse	827	3	2046	2876
Child Exploitation	35	0	60	95
Child Neglect	350	1	1020	1371
Child Trafficking	50	0	59	109
Emotional Abuse	14	0	20	34
Murder	9	0	22	31
Online Child Sexual Abuse & Violence	1	0	4	5
Physical Abuse	208	0	309	517
Sexual Abuse	160	2	552	714
Counseling	698	0	408	1106
Addiction	2	0	2	4
Addiction to Pornography	3	0	0	3
Boy/Girl Relationship	21	0	3	24
Career Guidance	22	0	2	24
Child Custody	131	0	172	303



Child in Conflict with the law	19	0	11	30
Child to Child Sex	6	0	10	16
Differently able persons	14	0	9	23
Family Issues	90	0	23	113
HIV counseling	6	0	1	7
Juvenile Delinquency	15	0	15	30
Legal Issues	21	0	10	31
Loss & Grief	1	0	0	1
Lost Child	26	0	25	51
Marital Issues	55	0	2	57
Medical Care	13	0	5	18
Orphans	28	0	19	47
Parent/Child Relationship	60	0	38	98
Parental Guidance	46	0	6	52
Peer Influence	4	0	1	5
Property Rights	46	0	25	71
Reproductive health Issues	29	0	1	30
Runaway Child	25	0	19	44
Self Esteem	3	0	0	3
Street Child	3	0	5	8
Stress/Depression	1	0	1	2
Student/Teacher Relationship	8	0	3	11
<b>Information/Inquiry</b>	<b>15686</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>15837</b>
Adult related	1300	0	2	1302
Appreciation	102	0	0	102
Case Update	3175	0	78	3253
Employment/job	192	0	0	192
Financial Aid	649	0	4	653
In need of school fees	1120	0	10	1130
Information on Helpline Services	2750	0	0	2750
Inquiry of other services	5492	0	2	5494
Medical Aid	132	0	6	138
Pre-trial briefing	2	0	0	2
Reproductive Health	12	0	1	13
Topical Issues (Child rights, Biology etc)	760	1	47	808
<b>Others</b>	<b>186,777</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>186.783</b>
Blank call	98987	0	0	98987
Greetings	984	0	0	984
Incomplete call	874	1	2	877
Line testing	806	0	0	806
Prank call	14520	0	0	14520

Request for specific Counselor	2854	0	2	2856
Silent call	65593	1	0	65594
Wrong Number	2057	0	0	2057
Blanks	102	0	0	102
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>203,898</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2608</b>	<b>238,624</b>

**Source:** UCHL

*APPENDIX 4: Employment services Performance reports (January to June 2016)*

Academic Qualifications of Potential Applicants	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	
<b>January</b>					
Post Graduate/Degree	30	25	12	14	29
Diploma	5	8	4	3	6
Certificate	2	1	-	-	3
“A “and ‘O’ Level	2	3	-	-	5
Driver	-	2	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>February</b>					
Post Graduate/Degree	33	29	22	17	19
Diploma	5	11	4	3	9
Certificate	7	1	-	-	8
“A “and ‘O’ Level	3	3	-	-	6
Driver	-	8	-	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>March</b>					

Academic Qualifications of Potential Job Applicants	Sex		No. of job seekers Placed in work		No. of Job seekers on active registration at the end of the Month
Post Graduate/Degree	23	21	13	8	23
Diploma	6	2	3	-	5
Certificate	3	2	2	-	3
“A “and ‘O’ Level	6	3	-	-	9
Driver	-	5	-	5	-
Total	38	33	18	9	44
April					
Post Graduate/Degree	33	25	22	17	19
Diploma	5	11	4	8	4
Certificate	7	1	3	-	-
‘A’ and ‘O’ Level	3	3	1	2	3
Drivers	-	8	-	3	5
Total	48	48	26	28	42
May					
Post Graduate/Degree	23	26	18	21	10
Diploma	9	8	5	7	5
Certificate	6	7	-	-	13
“A “and ‘O’ Level	2	5	-	-	7
Drivers	-	5	-	-	5
Total	40	51	13	28	40
June					
Post	25	32	18	21	

Academic Qualifications of Potential Applicants	Sex		No. of job seekers Placed in work		No. of Job seekers on active registration at the end of the Month
Graduate/Degree					
Diploma	8	6	5	3	6
Certificate	8	7	-	-	15
“A “and ‘O’ Level	4	5	-	-	9
Drivers	-	4	-	1	3
Total	45	54	23	25	33

**Source:** Employment Services MGLSD

*APPENDIX 5: Number of OVC carried forwards to 2015/2016 from 2014/2015 and OVC registered in 2015/2016, total # of OVC newly registered in 2015/2016 and Total unique individual OVC served by region*

Region	Newly OVC registered in July-September 2015 & served(a)	Newly OVC Register in October-December & served 2015(b)	Newly OVC Register in Jan-March & served 2016(c)	Newly OVC Register in April-June 2016 & served (d)	Total # of Newly OVC Registered in FY 2014/2016) & served(F) (a+b+c+d)
Central 1	4,950	357	3,363	957	9,627
Central 2	1,199	509	1,330	4,262	7,300
East Central	2,389	937	19,674	3,862	26,862
Eastern	1,104	3,919	7,262	1,389	13,674
North Central	6,031	1,217	1,505	431	9,184
North East	8,765	229	897	0	9,891
North West	448	441	1,132	0	2,021
South Western	990	10,006	119	0	11,115
Western	3,030	1,376	37,533	0	41,939
Total	28,906	18,991	72,815	10,901	131,613

*Data source: OVC MIS*

*APPENDIX 6: Total number of OVC served during FY 2015/2017 by region*

Region	Number of OVC in care carried forward to 2015/2016 from 2013/2014 and OVC registered in 2015/2016(a)	Total # of Newly OVC Registered in FY 2014/2016) & served	Total number of unique individuals OVC served by region (2015/2016) (a+b+c+e+f)
Central 1	147,410	9,627	157,037
Central 2	28,729	7,300	36,029
East Central	88,731	26,862	115,593
Eastern	63,654	13,674	77,328
North Central	96,672	9,184	105,856
North East	117,743	9,891	127,634
North West	39,013	2,021	41,034
South Western	81,443	11,115	92,558
Western	317,180	41,939	359,119
Total	980,575	131,613	1,112,188

**Source:** Number of OVC eligible for OVC services at FY 2015/2016(Census 2014) Vs Individual OVC served in FY 2015/2016 in OVC MIS

*APPENDIX 7: Number of OVC eligible for OVC services at FY 2015/2016*

Region	Total number of OVC by region at inception of FY 2015/2016 according to census, 2014	Total number of unique individuals OVC served by region (2015/2016)	Percentage of unique individuals OVC served by region (2015/2016)
Central 1	1,073,605	157,037	15%
Central 2	320,107	36,029	11%
East Central	748,648	115,593	15%
Eastern	658,970	77,328	12%
North Central	1,196,438	105,856	9%
North East	1,013,874	127,634	13%
North West	821,012	41,034	5%
South Western	624,415	92,558	15%
Western	891,562	359,119	40%
Grand	7,348,631	1,112,188	15%

*Data source: Census report 2014 & OVC MIS*

*APPENDIX 8: Total number of OVC removed from child labor*

Region	July-September 2015.	October-December 2015.	Jan-March 2016.	June-April 2016.	Total number of OVC removed from child labor
Central 1	1097	1274	561	543	3475
Central 2	270	840	167	173	1450
East Central	435	5289	1,073	1293	8090
Eastern	517	4590	762	557	6426
North Central	840	1977	507	284	3608
North East	526	30049	328	309	31212
North West	381	153	651	105	1290
South Western	238	11251	302	87	11878
Western	1332	1870	540	469	4211
Total number of OVC removed from child labor	5,636	57,293	4,891	3820	71640

Source: OVC MIS MGLSD and census report 2014

*APPENDIX 9: Total Number of OVC supported to access education*

	July-September 2015.	October-December 2015.	Jan-March 2016.	June-April 2016.	Total Number of OVC supported to access education during FY 2015/2016
Central 1	45,518	29,370	49,371	40,681	49,371
Central 2	13,936	11,756	15,393	19,926	19,926
East Central	27,745	14,315	37,142	31,750	37,142
Eastern	33,863	14,521	24,070	22,049	33,863
North Central	23,104	22,512	31,326	37,919	37,919
North East	31,128	2,833	35,503	9,132	35,503
North West	10,872	3,562	12,640	5,726	12,640
South Western	25,441	9,264	23,709	20,064	25,441
Western	47,453	15,574	20,688	26,166	47,453
Total # Of OVC supported to access education	259,060	123,707	249,842	<i>213,413</i>	299,258

APPENDIX 10: list of Public and Community libraries in Uganda

S/No	Library	Location [region]	Contact Person	Email	Telephone
1.	Access Knowledge Community Library [at Buiga Sunrise CBO]	Banda Kyandaaza, Mukono. 2km frm KISOGA Town	Cathy Bukosela (Librarian)	<a href="mailto:cathy.bukosela2@gmail.com">cathy.bukosela2@gmail.com</a>	0785931 315
		[ Mukono Cluster]	Wendy Heibert (Director)	<a href="mailto:wendyhiebert@hotmail.com">wendyhiebert@hotmail.com</a>	
2.	Adult Literacy and Entrepreneurship Association (ALEA)	Moruka Tipe Road, Tororo [ Eastern]	Charles Emojong	acefoundation2011@gmail.com	772556849
			Yokem Emojong		
3.	Blessed Foster Family Foundation	Lwanyi village, nr Kyassuma, Kitengesa Parish, Buwunga, Masaka District	Prince Mawanda (Chr)	<a href="mailto:bff.director@yahoo.ca">bff.director@yahoo.ca</a>	776579377
			Sseppuuya Cephas Masembe (Sec)		772885568
4.	Bonna Baana Association Comm. Library	Bukalabi P/S Ch of Uganda;in Mpwede Parish, Nakaseke.	Mr. Robert Kinyenya	<a href="mailto:bonnabaana@yahoo.com">bonnabaana@yahoo.com</a>	772576319
			Ms. Achen Grace	<a href="mailto:kinyenyarobert@yahoo.com">kinyenyarobert@yahoo.com</a>	772315698
			Ms. Agnes Namugga W		774709762
5.	Budadiri Community	Budadiri, Kalawa	Wasukira	<a href="mailto:dwwlrc@gmail.com">dwwlrc@gmail.com</a>	772513523



	Resource Centre	[Eastern]	Henry		0772425 12
6.	Bundibujjo Community Library	Bundibujjo	ESCO	<a href="mailto:africaheritageconsulting@gmail.com">africaheritageconsulting@gmail.com</a>	783846707
			Baluku Morris		
			James Pitkeathly	<a href="mailto:james.pitkeathly@gmail.com">james.pitkeathly@gmail.com</a>	775187883
7.	Busia Cross-Border Community Library	Busia Kenya	Maria K. Wafula	wafulakmaria@yahoo.com	2.54712E+11
			Ajambo Esther		
8.	Busolwe Public Library	Busolwe, nr. Tororo, Butaleja District [Eastern]	Gershom Hirome	<a href="mailto:hiromegershom@yahoo.com">hiromegershom@yahoo.com</a>	752503584
			Mayende Yonasani	<a href="mailto:kaiboivan@yahoo.com">kaiboivan@yahoo.com</a>	752503584
			Ivan Kaibo	<a href="mailto:alunghoose@yahoo.com">alunghoose@yahoo.com</a>	774758819
			Alungho Rose		782176167
9.	Busongora Rural Information Centre (BRIC)	Kasese town, in Ordisef building, on road to Kilembe, right-hand side Kasese[Western]	Isingoma John Patrick		0772 391521

10.	Bwera Information Centre	Old Car Park zone;- Bwera Mpondwe after Kasese. Plot 4 Bwera Hospital Road. [western]	Mapoze Sylvest	<a href="mailto:mapoze.bic@gmail.com">mapoze.bic@gmail.com</a>	0772 977740	
11.	Caezaria Public Library	Ajija-Malongwe, Buikwe County, Mukono District [Central]	Francis Kigobe	<a href="mailto:caezaria@yahoo.com">caezaria@yahoo.com</a>	0772427879	
			Kaziba Cyprian		0782159686	
			Adiru Rose			
12.	Centre for Youth Driven Development Initiatives	Ndazabazade village Manyangwa Gayaza, Wakiso District[Central]	Enoch Magala	<a href="mailto:enochmagala@gmail.com">enochmagala@gmail.com</a>	0788422365	
			Nakagolo Jennifer		<a href="mailto:cfyddi@gmail.com">cfyddi@gmail.com</a>	0712570445
			Wafire Brian			0787010851
						0774828624
13.	Christian Community Foundation	Nr. Bududa Town Council	Walimbwa John Mark,	<a href="mailto:walimbwajoma@yahoo.com">walimbwajoma@yahoo.com</a>	0782486615	
			Nandutu Evelyn			
					0791763261	

14.	DWW Children's Resource Centre (Budadiri CRC)	Budadiri, Kalawa Sironko [Eastern]	Wasukira Henry	<a href="mailto:dwwlrc@gmail.com">dwwlrc@gmail.com</a>	0772513523
			Ochero Annet	<a href="mailto:mugolimicheal@gmail.com">mugolimicheal@gmail.com</a>	0788914512
			Mugoli Micheal		0773633292
15.	Gayaza Family Learning Resource Centre( formerly Community Parents concern Bulamu)	Gayaza, Wakiso District	Augustine Napagi	<a href="mailto:napaug@yahoo.com">napaug@yahoo.com</a>	0782967820
			Immaculate Mutabaire	<a href="mailto:mutabaire.immy@gmail.com">mutabaire.immy@gmail.com</a>	0772623626
				<a href="mailto:augustine.napagi@gmail.com">augustine.napagi@gmail.com</a>	
16.	Good Shepherd Community Library	Buhimba, Hoima	Ruth Musoke	<a href="mailto:bettylizmuso@gmail.com">bettylizmuso@gmail.com</a>	0772635106
			Elizabeth Musoke	<a href="mailto:musokebren@gmail.com">musokebren@gmail.com</a>	0701841520
			Musasizi Brenda		0772631339
					0701631339
					0773199262

17.	Hands of Action Uganda (formerly Randa Rarmers Library))	Bududa-Busano road, nr. Mbale, Bududa District [Eastern]	Mukhobeh Moses Khaukha	<a href="mailto:handsofaction@gmail.com">handsofaction@gmail.com</a>	0773097171
				<a href="mailto:rufgroup95@yahoo.co.uk">rufgroup95@yahoo.co.uk</a>	
18.	Ibanda Community Library	Ibanda	Ahimbisibwe Daniel	<a href="mailto:danielahimbisibwe1@gmail.com">danielahimbisibwe1@gmail.com</a>	0701589765
		[Western]	Tusiime Julius	<a href="mailto:tusiimejulius10@gmail.com">tusiimejulius10@gmail.com</a>	0778829365
19.	Kabubbu Community Library	Kabubbu, Gayaza Road, Wakiso District [Central]	Augustine Napagi	<a href="mailto:augustine.napagi@gmail.com">augustine.napagi@gmail.com</a>	0782967820
			Annet Ssegaggala	<a href="mailto:sebagalannet7@gmail.com">sebagalannet7@gmail.com</a>	0757931506
20.	Kawempe Youth Centre	Kawempe, Kizza Zone, Kampala [Central]	Esther Kyazike (Coordr/Librarian)	<a href="mailto:kawempeyouthcentre@yahoo.com">kawempeyouthcentre@yahoo.com</a>	0773518013
			Amia Catherine	<a href="mailto:amiacatherine@gmail.com">amiacatherine@gmail.com</a>	
			Ruth		0703955925

21.	Kitengesa Community Library	Buwuunga Sub-County, Masaka District [Central]	Daniel Ahimbisibwe	<a href="mailto:danielahimbisibwe1@gmail.com">danielahimbisibwe1@gmail.com</a>	0712589765
			Ssegawa Micheal		
					0757 270459
22.	Kiwangala Community Library	Kibobi Kiwangala Masaka	Susan Liberia	<a href="mailto:ymkayinga@cotfone.org">ymkayinga@cotfone.org</a>	0756 660301
			Konrad Jordyn		0774 395885
			Katherina Zacharias		0774 395881
23.	Lukhonge Community Library	Mbale district, Lukhonge Village[Eastern]	Julius Namisano	<a href="mailto:nnamisano@gmail.com">nnamisano@gmail.com</a>	0774930602
24.	Mummy Foundation	Katwe Makindye	William	<a href="mailto:mummyfoundation@yahoo.com">mummyfoundation@yahoo.com</a>	0706861185
		[Central]			
25.	Nakaseke Community Library	Nakaseke [Central]	Peter Balaba		0782902991
26.	Nambi Sseppuuya Community Resource Centre	Igombe village, Buwenge, Kagoma, Jinja District [Eastern]	Justin Kiyimba	<a href="mailto:maganda.isa@gmail.com">maganda.isa@gmail.com</a>	0772470911 0779126755
			Isa Maganda	<a href="mailto:justin_kiyimba@hotmail.com">justin_kiyimba@hotmail.com</a>	0700778 625

27.	Namuwongo Community Library	Plot 7 Bukasa near Namuwongo Kampala	Megan Davies	<a href="mailto:namuwongocommunitylibrary@gmail.com">namuwongocommunitylibrary@gmail.com</a>	0785473634
28.	Nyaka Blue Lupin Community Library, Kanungu, Nyaka Aids Foundation	Nyaka, Kambuga, Kanungu District [Western] [Lukuli Kampala admin office]	Rosette Nakabira	<a href="mailto:rosette@nyakaschool.org">rosette@nyakaschool.org</a>	0701554390
			Sempa Baker	<a href="mailto:tusiimiremark@yahoo.com">tusiimiremark@yahoo.com</a>	0701302997
			Tusiimire Mark (Librarian)		0779404153
					777249313
29.	Nyaka Blue Lupin, Kutamba	Nyakyishenyi, Sub-County, Rukungiri District [Western]	Rosette Nakabira	<a href="mailto:rosette@nyakaschool.org">rosette@nyakaschool.org</a>	0701554390
			Katwebaze Prudence	<a href="mailto:prudencekats@gmail.com">prudencekats@gmail.com</a>	0701663653
30.	Nyarushanje Community Library Empowerment	Nyarushanje Rukungiri District [Western]	Olivia Mugabirwe	<a href="mailto:peerlinkinitiative@yahoo.com">peerlinkinitiative@yahoo.com</a>	0782728243

	Centre		Balikuddembe Mary	<a href="mailto:oliviaborgia@yahoo.com">oliviaborgia@yahoo.com</a>	0782809092
			Justus Atuyambe		0750084323
31.	Organisation for the Diffusion of Information on society, Economy, and Finance (ORDISEF)	Off Kilembe Road 1 km from Kasese Town opposite International Hotel Kasese. [Western]	Isingoma John Patrick	<a href="mailto:ordisef@gmail.com">ordisef@gmail.com</a>	0772409669
				<a href="mailto:johnordisef@gmail.com">johnordisef@gmail.com</a>	0701391521
32.	Okokoro Community Library	Maracha District, Arua Koboko Rd. [West Nile]	Mande Dicky	<a href="mailto:dickymande@gmail.com">dickymande@gmail.com</a>	0773997923
33.	Ombaderuku Community Library	Arua, Ayivu Aroi [West Nile]	Debo Ernest		0752329665
					0718644114
34.	Otravu Community Library	Otravu P/s Arua-Koboko Road [Northwestern]	Amvuku Saverio	<a href="mailto:wngaka@gmail.com">wngaka@gmail.com</a>	0773439584
					0756441411

35.	Paidha Community Library	West Nile Paidha [West Nile]	Deogratias Oyomungu	<a href="mailto:doyiomungu@yahoo.com">doyiomungu@yahoo.com</a>	0755234457
36.	Pallisa Community Based Dev. Initiative	Pallisa	Odet Francis	<a href="mailto:Stellaamulen6@gmail.com">Stellaamulen6@gmail.com</a>	0772 647690
		[E.O. Eastern]	Amulen Stella		0774 698 111
			Igoye Agnes		0712 166666
37.	Pallisa Public Library	Pallisa Town Council Offices Palisa. [Eastern]	Odeke Micheal	<a href="mailto:markodeke@yahoo.com">markodeke@yahoo.com</a>	0774 698 111
			Angida Hellen		0701 643 170
			Amulen Stella	<a href="mailto:stellaamulen6@gmail.com">stellaamulen6@gmail.com</a>	0782 969 169
					0701 827 488
38.	PEFO Community Library	Jinja, Bujagali [Eastern]	Ssewaali Nathan (Librarian)	<a href="mailto:pefo2004@gmail.com">pefo2004@gmail.com</a>	0703 674774
			Ojambo Justin (Director)		0774402784
39.	Rwenzori Information Centres Network (RICNET)	Fort Portal town, near Mountains of the Moon University [Western]	John Silco	<a href="mailto:ricnet@ricnet.info">ricnet@ricnet.info</a>	0772607149
			Charles Kaliba		<a href="mailto:charles@ricnet.co.uk">charles@ricnet.co.uk</a>
40.	Rwenzori Millenium	Bwera Kasese	Fr. Expedito	<a href="mailto:RevFrSbmk1984@gmail.com">RevFrSbmk1984@gmail.com</a>	0772614235



	p/s Libraries	[Western]	Pelusi Kabasinguzi	<a href="mailto:revfrsmbk1984@gmail.com">revfrsmbk1984@gmail.com</a>	0771046467
41.	Sarah Horowitz Memorial Library(formerly Hadassah Kintu)	Buddi A Zone in Mbale District [Eastern]	Kintu Moses Aaron	<a href="mailto:hadassahkintu@gmail.com">hadassahkintu@gmail.com</a>	0772538565
			Mulobole Miriam	<a href="mailto:miriam2008@yahoo.com">miriam2008@yahoo.com</a>	0775250277
			Kaswali Patrick	<a href="mailto:mulobole@gmail.com">mulobole@gmail.com</a>	0702497782
			Allen Nandutu		
42.	Sepi Mukombe Public Library (Mpampara Cox)	Plot 142/144 Kabale road Adjacent to Post office Kabale[ far Western]	Anita Mpambara Cox	<a href="mailto:info@mcoxfoundation.org">info@mcoxfoundation.org</a>	0782548181
			Enos Tweteise	<a href="mailto:karuhanga.didan@yahoo.com">karuhanga.didan@yahoo.com</a>	0771410762
			Karuhanga Didan		0783857800
43.	St. Joseph's College Ombachi	Manibe Subcounty Arua District	Ocokoro Winnie	<a href="mailto:wocokoru@yahoo.com">wocokoru@yahoo.com</a>	0753222673
44.	St. Jude's Information and media Centre	Pallisa	Odet Francis	<a href="mailto:stjudejuniorschool@yahoo.com">stjudejuniorschool@yahoo.com</a>	0772 647690
		[Eastern]	Amulen Stella	<a href="mailto:stellaamulen6@gmail.com">stellaamulen6@gmail.com</a>	0774698111
			Igoye Agnes		0712166666

45.	Techno- Aid Uganda Library	Bombo Road behind Teacher's House Kampala District	Mariah Sylvia Kyobe	<a href="mailto:techno-aid@yahoo.com">techno-aid@yahoo.com</a>	0704554040
			Mathias Mpuuga	<a href="mailto:mpuugmatt@yahoo.com">mpuugmatt@yahoo.com</a>	0774176820
			Nsubuga Samuel		0730730744
					0782319318
46.	The 6 Community Library Services	Red Cross Hall Tira Road, Busia [Eastern]	George Mugisha	<a href="mailto:the6communitylibraryservices@yahoo.com">the6communitylibraryservices@yahoo.com</a>	0784762531
			Musa Mugume		0775056239
			Engole John P.		
47.	Uganda Christian University Children's Library	UCU campus, Mukono town [Central]	Mrs Anne Tweheyo	<a href="mailto:aotwine@ucu.ac.ug">aotwine@ucu.ac.ug</a>	0772405817
			Mrs Karen Scully		0788350851
48.	Uganda Development Services Community Library	Plot 6. Crawford Road Next to Water Supply Kamuli town, Kamuli District [Eastern]	Suuna David	<a href="mailto:dsuuna@gmail.com">dsuuna@gmail.com</a>	0785367665
					0757830476
					0775353827

49.	Uganda Community Culture Centre	Bukoto Opposite Kadic Health Clinic on Kira Road. Kampala[Central]	Victoria Sekitoleko	<a href="mailto:vbsekitoleko@yahoo.com">vbsekitoleko@yahoo.com</a>	0706345182
	(Speaker's Forum)		Martin	<a href="mailto:jbanalya@hotmail.com">jbanalya@hotmail.com</a>	0753545182
			Steven		0756746330
50.	Uganda Fisheries Development Association	Mbiko, Njeru, Jinja [Eastern]	Ramadhan Kalanzi	<a href="mailto:ufda2002@yahoo.com">ufda2002@yahoo.com</a>	0752596522
					0771496849
					0792596522
51.	Upstairs Cafe Community Library	Bwaise Nabweru Road Kampala [Central]	Joseph Kiyini Balamazze	<a href="mailto:upstairzcafecommunitylibrary@gmail.com">upstairzcafecommunitylibrary@gmail.com</a>	0703423623
			Fahd Ibrahim	<a href="mailto:kiyinijoseph@gmail.com">kiyinijoseph@gmail.com</a>	0774371728
					0787830440
					0758065374
52.	URLCODA Community Library	Lokotoro Village, Micu Parish, Aroi Sub County, Arua District [Northwestern]	Willy Ngaka	<a href="mailto:urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk">urlcoda@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772411304
			Jasindo Afebua	<a href="mailto:wngaka@yahoo.co.uk">wngaka@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0772347583
			Rumaga Bosco	<a href="mailto:bosco.rumaga@gmail.com">bosco.rumaga@gmail.com</a>	0758490969

53.	Wakiso Community Library	Wakiso Town	Pr. Ruth Kirabo	<a href="mailto:ruth@mychilduganda.org">ruth@mychilduganda.org</a>	0705063616
					0775897094
54.	YWCA –Vocational Training Centre	Next to simbamanyo Building Behind CPS Kampala, Kampala District [Central]	Charles Ndebiika	<a href="mailto:charlesndebiika@yahoo.com">charlesndebiika@yahoo.com</a>	0772610411
55.	Zigoti Community Library	Along Kampala-Mityana road, Mityana District [Central]	Abdu Ssegane	abbeyzworld@hotmail.com	0772977527