THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

National Gender Based Violence Statistical Analysis Report On Cases of Violence against Children May 2015- November 2018

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NOVEMBER, 2018

FOREWORD

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is dedicated to the production and dissemination of gender based violence statistics on an annual basis to guide planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels of governance. The production of this report is in line with the Ministry's Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (SPSS) to ensure timely collection, retrieval, compilation, packaging, and dissemination of Gender Based Violence Disaggregated Data (GBVDD) especially on vulnerable groups like children. The data clearly brings out some of the critical gender issues on gender based violence, in particular, denial of resources and opportunities, psychological abuse and sexual assaults that are more pronounced against children. This statistical report is expected to highlight statistical gaps on violence against children, cause sensitization on gender issues at all levels and promote community dialogue to address GBV incidence types that are directly affecting children.

GBV data is essential for evidence based decision making, policy formulation and implementation. With scarcity of resources, it is important to note that evidence informs decisions in the utilization of the meagre resources. The report provides GBV statistics according to districts, and at regional levels to therefore influence interventions towards most affected districts and regions.

This GBV report, which is focuses on GBV child cases extracted from the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) of the Ministry over a period (from 2015- mid Nov 2018) is the first of its kind and we hope to continue developing with similar yearly publications.

The Ministry would like to appreciate the continued partnership of UNHCR, IRISH AID, UNICEF, UNFPA and other stakeholders for supporting the development of the database through which this report has been generated. In particular, I wish to thank UNICEF for supporting the development of statistics in the Ministry. The Ministry is committed to the effective utilization of resources in the production, development and dissemination of GBV statistics on child cases for social economic development.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDO	Community Development Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information Systems Software
GOU	Government of Uganda
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGBVD	National Gender Based Violence Database

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a production of Gender Based violence (GBV) statistical Analysis on children from the data generated by the National Gender Based Violence Database and GBV incidence forms. The report will be used as a tool by the different stakeholder for identifying gender statistics gaps, planning and decision making at various levels and support advocacy for budget allocation related to GBV children initiatives related.

During the period under review, the analysis showed a number of interesting facts in relation to GBV child incidents, which included the following : - The total number of GBV incidences registered against children in the Country was 29%(real time data), out of a total of 30,705 cases registered in all. The report found out that GBV, is widespread and the girl child most affected at 73% of all reported cases. The denial of resources, opportunities and services is the leading GBV incident type reported against children (32.6%), and least incident type is female genital mutilation (0.1%) Northern Region was leading in most of the GBV incident types for example child marriages, forced marriages, and sexual assault incidences. Most of the victims affected by GBV reported their cases to Police (2,569), followed by Probation and Social Welfare officers (1,931) and health centers (1,649).The report indicated GBV perpetrators are often current partners or former close family members or friends of the family or close neighbors. Women and girls are primary victims due to unequal power relations.

The key challenges faced primarily revolved around availability of information. There is still limited data and information on GBV as some closed societies are not adequately reporting GBV cases, and there is lack of data collection tools (incidence forms) in the Districts. Additionally, GBV cases largely go undetected due to the fact that the person who is supposed to protect the potential victim usually turns out to be the perpetrators.

The report recommends a number of initiatives, which include:-

➢ Capturing data on child Labour as well as other forms of violence against children.
➢ The GBV incident types (child marriages, defilement, rape, forced marriages and female genital mutilation) need to be given serious attention due to the increasing incidences as well as, prosecuting the perpetrators in the courts of laws may act as a deterrent.
➢ Perpetrator's age should be indicated in single years as opposed to its current format (adult, youth, senior and children).
➢ All missing variables of victims and perpetrators of GBV should be recorded in the NGBV data base and non- reporting districts such as, Arua, Agago, Napak, Luuka, Kiboga, Masindi, Bududa, and others should be compelled to report the GBV cases using case forms.
➢ The NGBVD and its data capture management processes should be spread throughout the entire country so that future GBV reports can reflect data that is country representative.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction and Background

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a term used for describing harmful acts perpetrated against a person based on socially ascribed differences between males and females or boys and girls. GBV affects various categories of people although it is more pronounced against women and children. Violence against Children (VAC) in Uganda is widespread and it occurs in a range of settings. Many children are routinely exposed to physical, sexual and emotional violence in their homes and schools, within state institutions such as care and justice systems, places of work and other alternative care settings. In many cases children are mishandled by the very individuals responsible for their protection and well-being. Notable among many include; their guardians, their teachers, one word in institutions of care, the police and law enforcement officials. The Uganda VAC survey report released in August 2017 shows that three in four children in Uganda have experienced some form of violence. Amongst the three primary forms of violence revealed in the report included sexual, physical and emotional abuse. The report further reveals that one in three children have experienced at least two of these.

According to the report, the most frequent perpetrators of sexual violence among 13 to 17 year old girls were neighbors, strangers and friends. On the other hand, boys aged 13 to 24 years reported friends, classmates, and neighbors as the most frequent perpetrators of sexual violence. Both sexes frequently experienced sexual violence during evening hours on a road, in their respective homes or at school. Meanwhile, for 13 to 17 year old children, adults in the community were the most common perpetrators of physical violence in 2017, with male teachers being by far the most frequent offenders of physical violence against both boys and girls. For emotional violence, the most common perpetrators against 13 to 17 year olds were biological and step parents.

According to Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2016 teenage pregnancies and safe motherhood assessment, and in particular young girls in the age category 15- 17 years old, 7.4 % had live births, 4.1% were pregnant with first child and 20% had begun child bearing of the 2,629 girls interviewed. Further still, 25% of adolescents aged 15-19 in Uganda had begun childbearing, 19% of women aged 15-19 had given birth, and another 5% were pregnant with their first child at the time of the survey.

Adolescent childbearing is more common in rural (27%) than in urban areas (19%). There is regional variation, with Teso sub region having the highest proportion of adolescents who have begun childbearing and Kigezi sub region having the lowest (31% and 16% respectively). The proportion of teenagers who have started childbearing decreases with increasing level of education: slightly more than one third of teenagers age 15-19 with no education (35%) have begun childbearing compared with 11% of those who have attained more than secondary education. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile tend to begin childbearing earlier than those in the highest quintile (34% versus 15%, respectively). A study by **Jain and Kurtz, (2007)** ranked Uganda 9th among the top 20 'hot spot' countries for child marriage. In 2013 Uganda was ranked 16th among 25 countries with the highest rates of early child marriages; with 46% of girls married before 18 years, and 12% before 15 years **(World Vision, 2013).** A recent Population Council and UNICEF supported study **(Amin et al., 2013)** positions Uganda in the middle of the range with over 20% of girls aged 15 -19 years categorized as ever married. **Warner et al. (2013)** noted that 10% of 20-24 year old females married before the age of 15years, and 40% of 20-24 year old females married before the age of 18 years.

In conclusion, despite all the challenges the young girls are exposed to, the number of adolescent girls in Uganda who get pregnant before attaining the age of consent has increased to 25% in the last seven years and this needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency to reduce unwanted pregnancies and high rates of child neglect cases that are equally on an increase with its associated consequences on the economy of Uganda.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Methodology

This chapter describes the methodology used while compiling the GBV child cases report over the Financial Year 2017/18.

2.1.1 Data Collection and Entry

GBV data is collected using the GBV incident reporting form by the different service providers /duty bearers including District Community Officers, Probation and Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Gender Officers, Police, Health workers, GBV shelters, the Civil Society Organizations and any other actor in the different regions.

Data is entered into the National Gender Based Violence Database by the authorized users at the Community Based Service Department and other service providers. Data quality and confidentiality is ensured by the District Community Development Officer at the district level while data is reviewed by the Planning Unit at the national level.

2.1.2 Data Extraction and Cleaning

Data was extracted from the database over the period running from 2015 to mid- 2018.The data was then subjected to thorough cleaning (coding of variables, creating new variables and cross referencing data for excel sheet with that in the system) processes before embarking on the actual analysis of the raw data.

2.1.3 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data was analyzed in dimensions that included univariate and bivariate formats. The univariate analysis involved looking at one variable at a time, regardless of causes or relationships between the variables. This involved for instance considering defilement cases registered per district, child marriage, sexual assaults and others. Summaries of the data in these incidences were obtained and patterns in the data across districts and regions were analyzed.

Bivariate analysis involved use of two variables for the purpose of determining the empirical relationship between them for instance looking at GBV incident types of occurrence verses the time of occurrence and the relationship between them.

Data analysis was done using common statistical packages such as Excel, SPSS and STATA. Analysis tables were drawn up and appropriate statistical graphs drawn accordingly in excel.

Geographical Information Systems, (GIS) was used to come up with the geographical maps to show graphical distribution of data points on the map of Uganda at the district level, to show the dispersion and magnitude of the cases as reflected on the maps to guide targeted resource allocation and points of focus.

2.1.4 Scope/Coverage

The report only covers data from the National Gender Based Violence Database for the period ranging from 1/11/2015 to 1/11/2018(Real time incident data) as opposed to prevalent data that is usually produced by UBOS through the surveys. The scope of the analysis covers the period (1/11/2015 to 1/11/2018), which covers the 99 districts of Uganda to which the National Gender Based Violence Database has so far been rolled out.

2.1.5 Variables of Interest Reported On

The following variables were analyzed and reported on : - GBV cases by region, forms of GBV, age of victims /survivor and perpetrator, sex of victims and perpetrator, nationality of the GBV perpetrators, perpetrators relationship to the victim and victim case status/follow up.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE:

This chapter presents the statistical analysis of the GBV cases against children from the NGBVD over the period of analysis. The results were presented in both tabular, textual and graphical formats as illustrated below.

3.1 Overall Number Gender Based Violence cases in five year period.

The figure below shows the trend of gender based crimes reported in the National Gender Based Violence Database over a period of five years. In 2013/14, the number of gender based crimes reported in the database was low (542). This was low mainly because the National Gender Based Violence Database had just been established. The number of cases reported in 2014/15 increased to 3690 cases. From 2015/16 to 2017/18 there was a gradual reduction in the number of the cases reported. This can be attributed to the numerous number of interventions that the Government of Uganda and other development partners have put in place to fight Gender Based violence.

Figure 1: Overall GBV Child Cases During the Period (2013/2014 – 2017/2018)
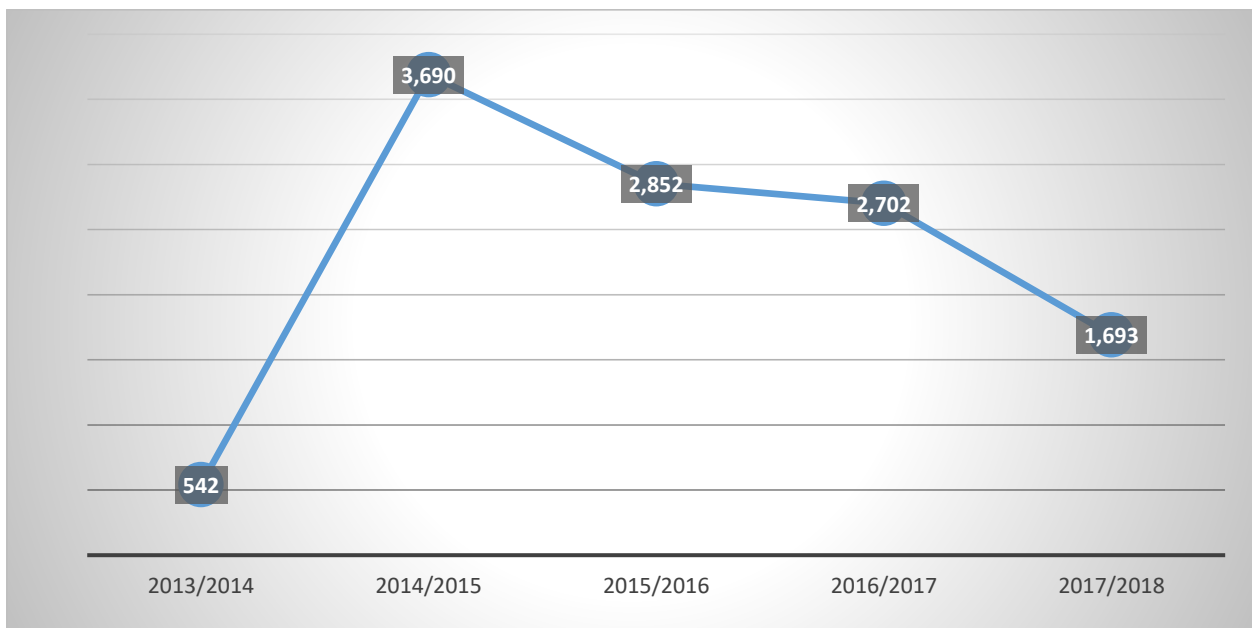
Source: NGBVD, 2018

3.1.1 Trend of Denial of Resources, Services and Opportunities, Sexual Assault and Psychological Abuse over the 5 years period (GBV child cases)

The graph below shows the trend of some of the most prominent GBV crimes like denial of resources, services and opportunities, sexual assault and psychological abuse over five years period. In the year 2013/14, the number of gender based crimes reported in the NGBVD was low and these were constituted of 6 sexual assault cases, 11 psychological abuse cases and 17 cases related to denial of resources, services and opportunities. In F/Y *2014/2015* there was a sharp increase in the variable cases: denial of resources, services and opportunities (**937**), sexual assault (**801**), and psychological abuse (**660**). The number of cases then slightly declined in FY 2015/16 to **840** cases for denial of resources, **758** cases for sexual assault and **629** cases for psychological abuse.

FY 2016/17 recorded an increase in cases related to denial of resources, services and opportunities **(1093),** a slight increase in cases related to psychological abuse **(644)** and a significant reduction in cases related to sexual abuse **(342).**

In 2017/18 there was a drastic reduction in all the GBV cases registering **685** cases related to denial of resources, services and opportunities, **449** cases registered for psychological abuse and **187** cases for sexual assault.

Generally, denial of resources, services and opportunities was the most reported GBV crime throughout the five year period.

Figure 2:   **Trend Analysis of the Prominent GBV Case types over 5 year period**
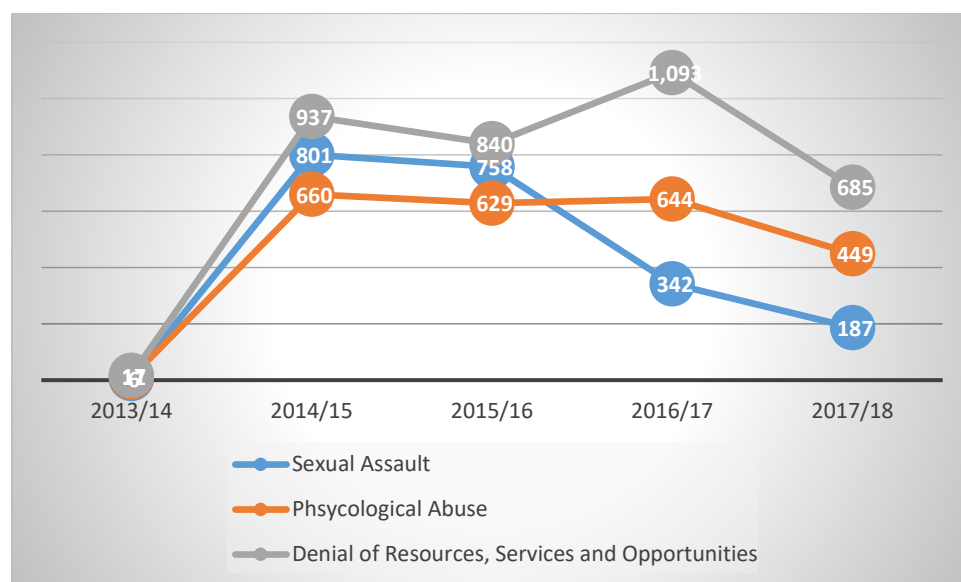
3.1.2 Child GBV Cases

During the review period **(2014 to 2018)**, cumulatively a total of 8,801cases of GBV against children were reported of which 2,865cases (32.6%) for the denial of resources, opportunities and services was the highest, while the least reported were for FGM at 8(0.1%).

Table 1: Forms of GBV Cases against Children

Incident Type	Female	Male	% Sex Composition		Total
			Female	Male	
Child Marriage	384	6	98.5	1.5	390
Defilement	279	23	92.4	7.6	302
Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	1,597	1,268	55.7	44.3	2,865
Female Genital Mutilation	8		100	0.0	8
Forced Marriage	728	10	98.6	1.4	738
Physical Assault	488	297	62.2	37.8	785
Psychological Abuse	1118	736	60.3	39.7	1,854
Rape	187	12	94	6	199
Sexual Assault	1593	67	96	4	1,660
Grand Total	**6,382**	**2,419**	**72.5**	**27.5**	**8,801**

Denial of resources, opportunities and services (2,865) were the highest registered forms of GBV child cases registered. The least case registered included female genital mutilation (8). This implies that deliberate efforts should be put on the GBV child cases which were highly registered to minimize the impact of these cases on the children.

3.1.3 Victims with Disability

Table 2 shows that majority of victims (8707) representing 98.9% were not affected by any disability type whereas 94 victims representing 1.1% had various disability types. Therefore more attention needs to be put on the 94 GBV victims with various disabilities such that they are protected against incidences re-occurring.

Table 2: Victims with Disability

Victim Disability	Total	Percentage (%)
No	8707	98.9
Yes	94	1.1
Grand Total	**8801**	**100.0**

Source: NGBVD, 2018

3.1.4 GBV Incident Types Against Time of Occurrence

The majority of the Child GBV incidences happened during the morning hours with 2,813 cases registered followed by the afternoon (2,601) and during the night hours (1,624). The least cases were registered during unspecified or unrecorded time with 602 and during the evening hours with 1,161 cases. It was evidently noticed that denial of resources, opportunities &services (2,865) were the highest cases committed followed by psychological abuse (1,854) and sexual assault (1,660). Female genital mutilation (8) registered least cases most of which were recorded during evening hours.

Table 3: Forms of GBV Cases by the Time of Occurrences

Incident Types	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Night	Unknown	Total
Child Marriage	44	60	50	219	17	390
Defilement	63	99	66	39	35	302
Denial of Resources, Opportunities & Services	1,239	1,077	269	51	229	2,865
Female Genital Mutilation	2	1	3	1	1	8
Forced Marriage	22	35	36	558	87	738
Physical Assault	320	226	131	66	42	785
Psychological Abuse	813	665	240	74	62	1,854
Rape	37	45	56	57	4	199
Sexual assault	273	393	310	559	125	1,660
Grand Total	**2,813**	**2,601**	**1,161**	**1,624**	**602**	**8,801**

Source: NGBVD, 2018

3.1.5 Status of Nationality

The majority victims of GBV child cases were the host population (8,500) followed by the asylum seekers (207) and the least were returnees with 3 cases registered. It is important to note that Ugandans were the most affected by GBV child cases (8,703) followed by South Sudan (71), the Democratic Republic of Congo (5) and Kenya (3) whereas Rwanda registered the least cases respectively.

Table 4: Nationality Status of GBV Child Victims

Victim Nationality	Asylum seeker	Host Population	IDP	Refugees	Returnee	Grand Total
Democratic Republic of Congo	5					5
Kenya			2	1		3
Other		13			2	15
Rwanda	1	2		1		4
South Sudan				71		71

Uganda	201	8,485	16		1	8,703
Grand Total	207	8,500	18	73	3	8,801

3.1.6 Child GBV Cases by Region

The greatest number of GBV child cases were registered in the Central region (31.9%) followed by Northern Uganda 31.8 %). The least number of child cases of GBV were registered in Karamoja region with 3.8%. A number of GBV child victims (2.7%) did not mention their districts of origin making it difficult for the analysis team to place them according to their region of origin, thus 'unknown' category.

Figure 3: Distribution of GBV child cases by region
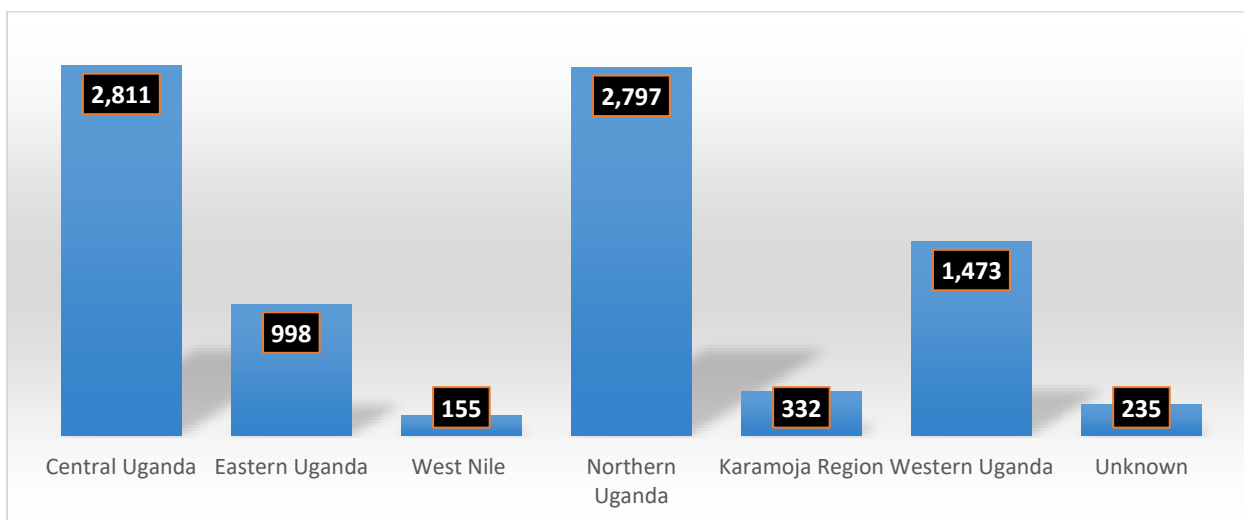
3.1.7 GBV Child Cases by District

The Central region clearly had the highest number of GBV cases in the country particularly Wakiso and Kampala districts. The Northern region districts had relatively low numbers of GBV case incidents in the country e.g Kitgum, Kaabong, Abim and Apac. The number of non-participating districts is relatively high which raises concern as to why they are not involved in GBV child case management process. (Figure 4)

Figure 4 **Map showing the GBV Child Cases per District**
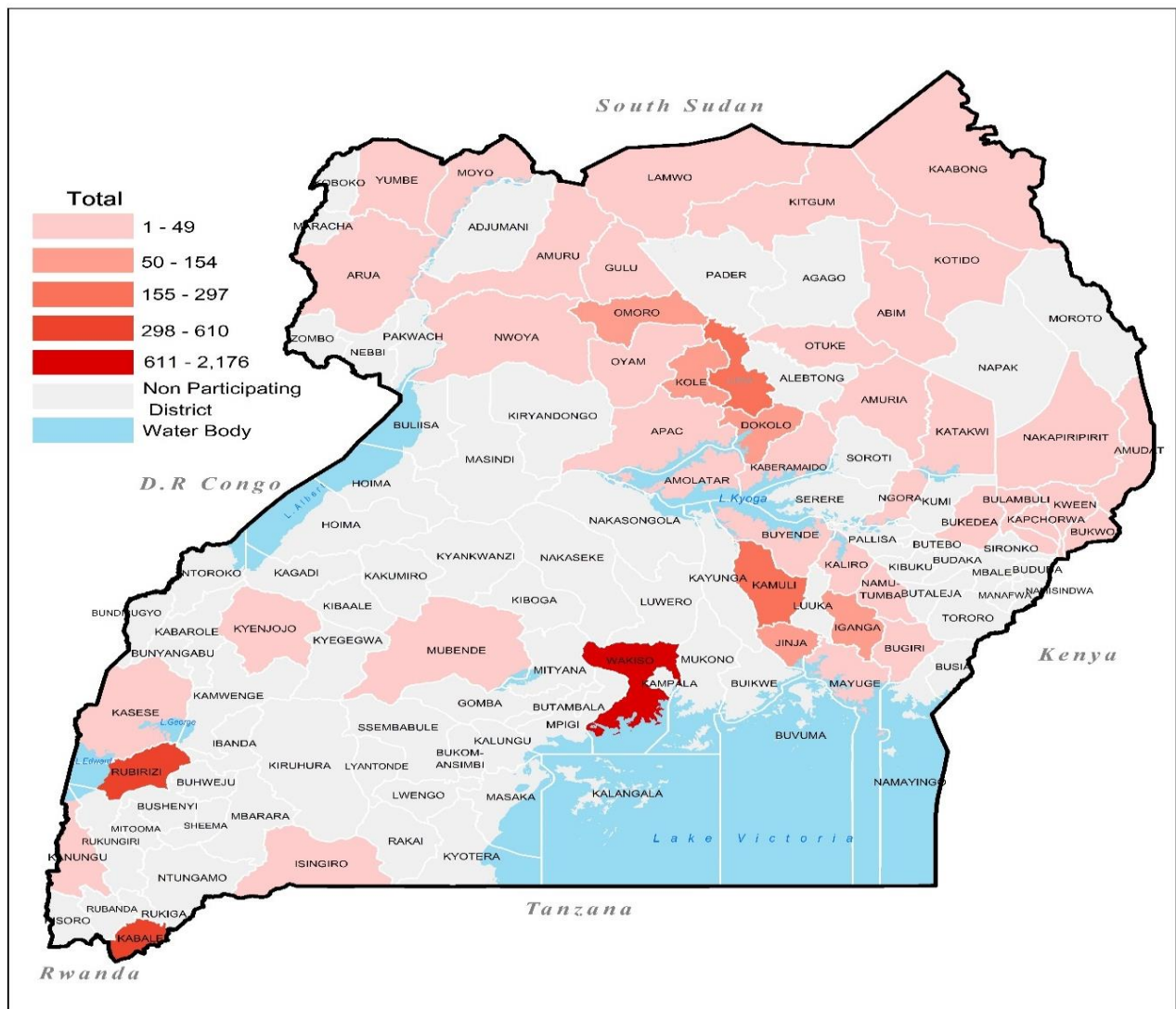
3.1.8 Forms of GBV by Age (Definite Single Years)

Table 5: Forms of GBV by Age (definite single years) (2015 – 2018)

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Grand Total
Child Marriage								3	1	1		11	21	53	120	374	539	**1,123**
Defilement	11	3	7	5	11	13	7	15	10	15	14	24	44	49	87	104	87	506
Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	247	176	172	158	173	158	144	135	108	171	106	158	134	159	198	202	266	**2,865**
Female Genital Mutilation	1								1	1			2	2		1		**8**
Physical Assault	42	23	39	31	36	35	35	34	26	59	29	48	57	53	58	77	103	785
Psychological Abuse	187	123	124	101	102	103	86	95	80	98	59	98	81	92	121	147	157	1,854
Sexual Assault	8	11	23	12	18	26	19	14	17	27	26	60	128	271	317	378	305	1,660
Total	**496**	**336**	**365**	**307**	**340**	**335**	**291**	**296**	**243**	**372**	**234**	**399**	**467**	**679**	**901**	**1283**	**1457**	**8,801**

Source: NGBVD, 2018

The seventeen (17) year old category was the most affected with 1,457 cases (16.6%), followed by sixteen (16) year old category with 1,283 cases (14.6%) and those in the eleven (11) year old category were the least affected with 234 (2.7%) cases

3.2 Case Management of Child Cases

3.2.1 Perpetrators by Sex and Age Category

In this analysis, perpetrators are people who commit crimes against children. They (perpetrators) have been categorized by age group as follows: adults were above 36 -60 years; children were categorized as people below the age group of 18 years; senior citizens were people above the age of 60 years; and youths were people within the age group of 18 to 35 years.

The analysis indicates that majority of the people who committed GBV against children were adults (5,995) representing 68.1% followed by the youth (2,536) representing 28.8% whereas the least cases were committed by perpetrators whose age group was totally unknown (6) representing 0.1%. Furthermore, it can still be noticed that in terms of the perpetrator sex, at 7,187, males still registered as the highest number people who committed GBV against children compared to 1,607 female counterparts (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Sex and Age Group of the Perpetrators
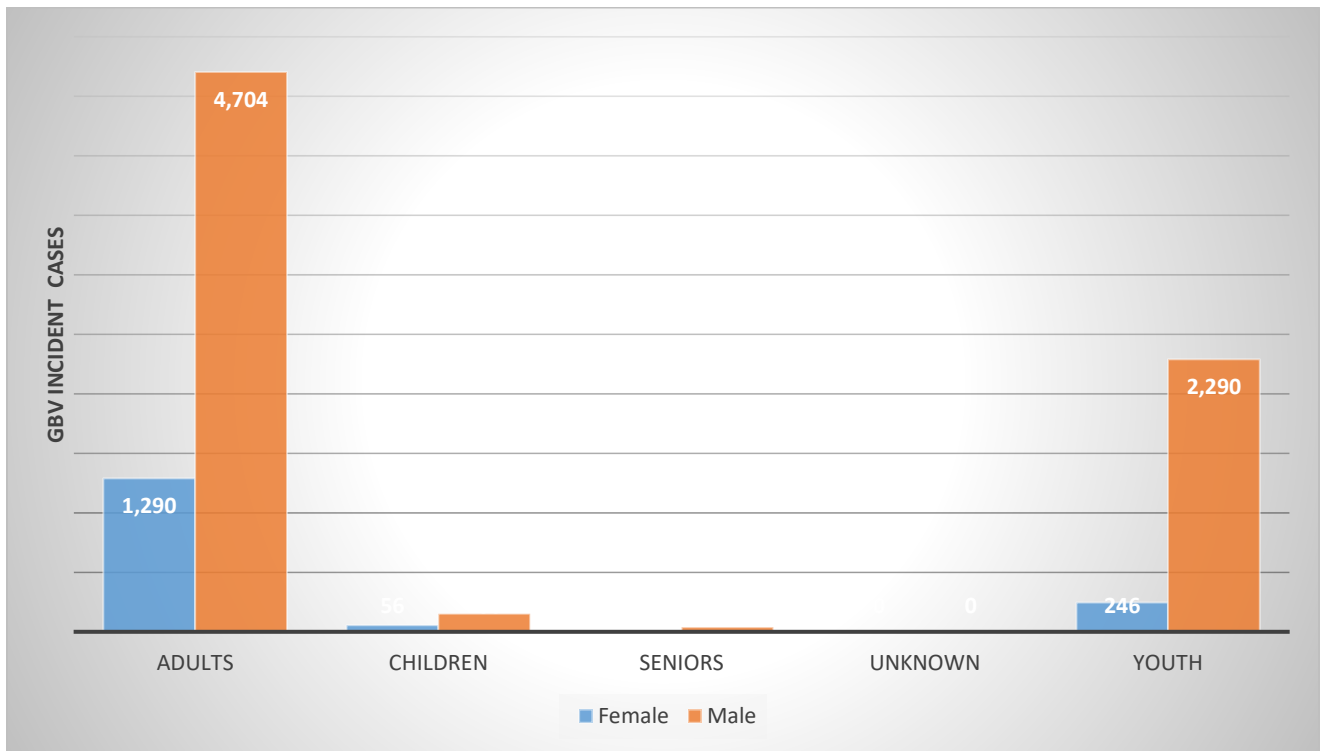
Source: NGBVD, 2018

Table 6: **Sex of Perpetrators**

SEX	TOTAL	PERCENTAGES (%)
Female	1607	18
Male	7187	82
Grand Total	**8,801**	**100**

The majority of the perpetrators registered were males at 7,194 representing 82% whereas females were only 1,607 representing 18%.

3.2.2 Perpetrator's Relationship to the Victims

From Table 7, the majority of the perpetrators of the victims were close relatives. For instance fathers constituted 34.5 % and current partners 25.7%.

Table 7: Perpetrator's Relationship to the Victims

Perpetrator Relationship	Female	Male	Total	Percentages (%)
Brother	61	17	78	0.9
Cultural Leader	4	0	4	0
Current Partner	2,097	169	2,266	25.7
Daughter	30	3	33	0.4
Employer	26	4	30	0.3
Father	1,704	1,328	3,032	34.5
Former Partner	257	38	295	3.4
Mother	538	457	995	11.3
Neighbor	439	64	503	5.7
Other Relative	331	123	454	5.2
Police	16	4	20	0.2
Religious Leaders	6	4	10	0.1
Sister	10	4	14	0.2
Soldier	3		3	0
work colleague	18	9	27	0.3
Son	4	41	45	0.5
Step Father	202	90	292	3.3
Teacher	93	17	110	1.2
None	543	47	590	5.2
Grand Total	**6,382**	**2,419**	**8,801**	**100**

3.2.3 Action Centers/Offices

The majority of GBV child cases were reported to the Police (2,569), followed by probation offices (1,931) and health centres (1,649) while Male Action Group (4), LC2 (10), cultural leaders (17) registered the least GBV cases reported to them. The unspecified authorities registered 207 cases which creates the need for more sensitization on reporting authorities.

Figure 6: *Action Centers/ Offices Where cases were reported*
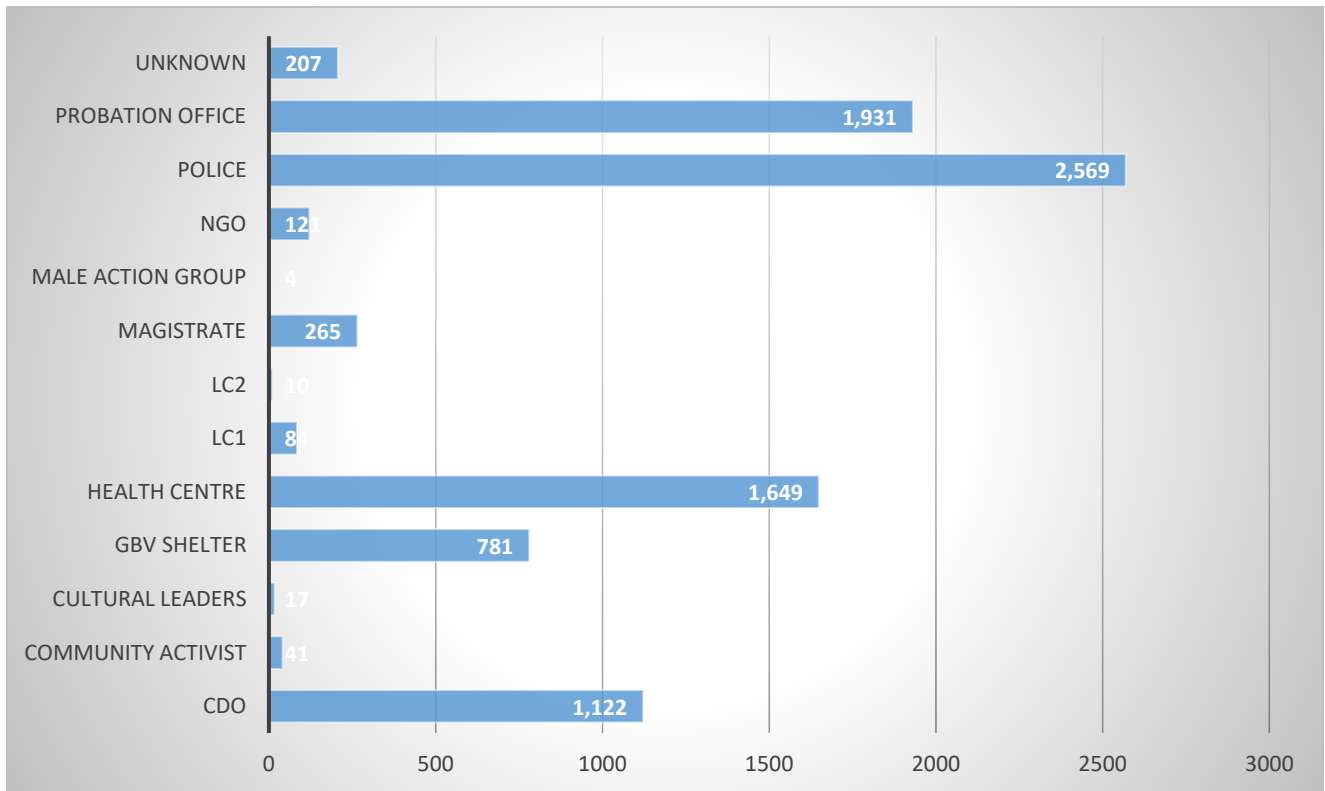
Source: NGBVD, 2018

3.2.4 Victims Case Status/ Follow up

The majority of the cases registered were ongoing followed by those that were closed and then the resettled ones. The least number of the cases registered included the incomplete, sentenced and those registered under unknown status.

Much attention and focus should therefore be given to the cases that were ongoing for the justice to be served to the victims of the circumstances.

Figure 7: Status of the Cases

Bar chart showing status of cases:
- closed: 1,368
- incomplete: 120
- ongoing: 6,209
- resettled: 5,332
- sentenced: 255
- unknown: 347

(y-axis scale from - to 7,000)
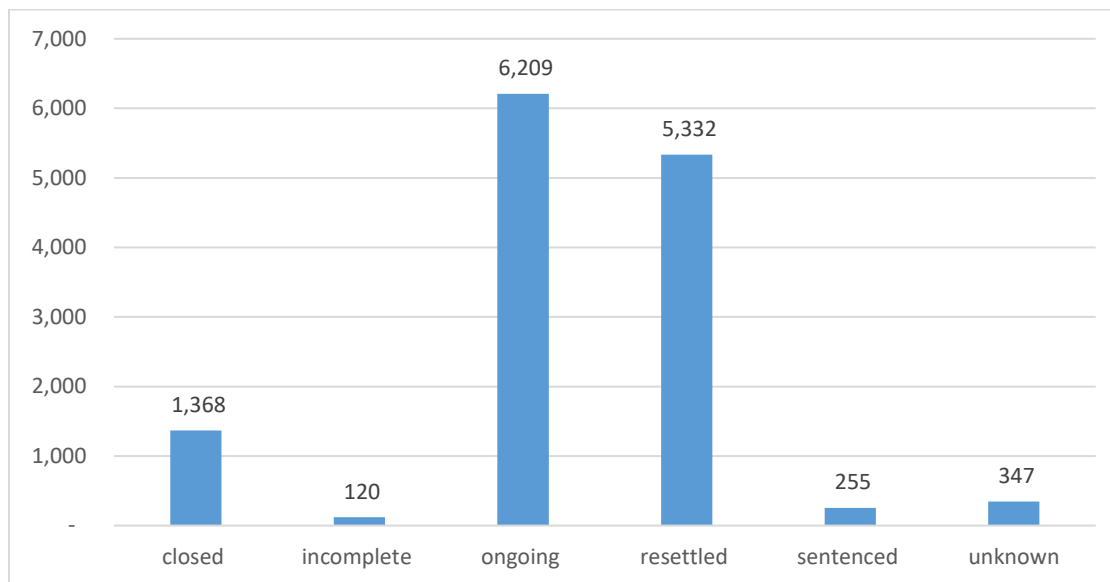
3.3 Key Findings

I. Gender based violence, is widespread and the report reflects that children are equally affected with the girl child most affected at 73% of all reported cases.

II. Denial of resources, opportunities and services is the leading GBV incident type reported against children (32.6%), followed by psychological abuse (21.1%) and least incident type is female genital mutilation (0.1%).

III. The total number of GBV incidences registered against children in the data base in the country was 8,801(real time data), out of 30,705 cases registered in total.

IV. GBV perpetrators are often current partners or former close family members or friends of the family or close neighbors. Women and girls are primary victims due to unequal power relations.

V. Central region (2811 cases representing 31.9%) was the leading region in GBV child incident cases in the country with West Nile as the lowest region (155 cases representing 1.8%)

VI. GBV cases largely go un detected due to the fact that remove the person who is supposed to protect the potential victim usually is the perpetrator

VII. The PSWOs, DCDOs and other data entrants are in possession of many GBV case forms that have not been uploaded into the system because of work over load and lack of incentives or motivation.

VIII. Most of the victims affected by GBV reported their cases to Police(2,569), followed by probation and Social Welfare officers(1,931) and health centers(1,649)

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR:

This chapter presents challenges that were encountered during the reporting period. It also highlights recommendations for the betterment of cases of gender based violence against children.

4.1 Challenges

i. There is still limited data and information on GBV as some closed societies are not adequately reporting GBV cases.

ii. The prosecution of GBV Perpetrators is often slow and is hampered by inadequate evidence presented by the survivors as evidenced by the big number of **ongoing cases** (6,209) and the **incomplete cases** (120).

iii. Lack of sufficient resources for printing the GBV reports

iv. Lack of resources for disseminating the GBV reports in a timely manner.

v. Data under some variables is are missing leading to many cases of unknowns in the database.

vi. The PSWOs, DCDOs and other data entrants are in possession of many GBV case forms that have not been uploaded into the system because of work over load and lack of incentives to do the work which leads to under reporting as major problem.

vii. GBV cases largely go undetected due to the fact that the person who is supposed to protect the potential victim usually is the perpetrator

4.2. Recommendations

i. Data on child labour need to be captured as well as other forms of violence against children

ii. Child marriages, defilement, rape, forced marriages and female genital mutilation need to be given serious attention due to a high and increasing rate of incidence.

iii. The perpetrators should be prosecuted in the courts of laws.

iv. Perpetrator - age should be indicated in single years as opposed to classification as adult, youth, senior and children, which limits the specificity of analysis.

v. All missing variables of victims and perpetrators of GBV should be recorded in the NGBVD.

vi. Non- reporting districts such as, Arua, Agago, Napak, Luuka,Kiboga, Masindi, , Bududa, and others should be encouraged /compelled to report the GBV cases using case forms to the relevant authorities for onward entry into the system.

vii. The database should be rolled out to all the remaining districts of Uganda like Kyegegwa, Koboko, Buliisa, Sironko, Namayingo, Rubanda, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Mbale and others.

viii. More refresher trainings for PSWOs and DCDOs, health workers should be carried out to build their capacity in for data entry.

ix. Districts with few cases of GBV child cases reported such as Abim, Amuria, Amuru, Apac, Arua, Bukedea, Bulambuli, Buyende and Gulu need to be encouraged to report, as well as share best practices, as applicable.

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1*: Population Projection for FY 2016/17*

Demographic Variable	Proportion	Population
Total population	100%	36,605,900
Males	48.6%	17,790,467
Females	51.4%	18,815,433
Children under 1 year	4.3%	1,574,054
Children under 5 years	17.7%	6,479,244
Children below 18 years	55.1%	20,169,851
Adolescents and youth (young people) (10 – 24 years)	34.8%	12,738,853
Expected pregnancies	5%	1,830,295
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49 years	20.2%	7,394,392

UBOS Mid-year Population Projections 2016

Appendix 2: Victim's Districts by the Incidence types

Victim District	Child Marriage	Defilement	Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	Female Genital Mutilation	Forced Marriage	Physical Assault	Psychological Abuse	Rape	Sexual assaults	Total
Abim(10)			1			2			1	4
Amolatar			9			1	2		2	14
Amudat	7		13	4	5	4			9	42
Amuria			1			1	1		1	4
Amuru		1	1			1				3
Apac			5							5
Arua	1	1	1		1	1		3		8
Bugiri			22		3	4	16		4	49
Bukedea									1	1
Bukwo	18		6		4	3	3	1	1	36
Bulambuli			1			1	1		3	6
Buyende		2	2			1				5
Dokolo			41		2	4	17		18	82
Gulu			3							3
Iganga	4	3	29		9	31	38	4	36	154
Isingiro	1		40				1			42
Jinja			92		1	8	8	1		110
Kaabong	2	2	3	1	6	11	2	3	11	41
Kabale	22	17	232		4	59	233	9	24	600

Kaberamaido			2						1	**3**
Kaliro			3				1			**4**
Kamuli	1	9	145			51	80	2	9	**297**
Kanungu			1			1	1		1	**4**
Kapchorwa			6			2	8	1	3	**20**
Kasese	1		35			1	2			**39**
Katakwi					2			1	8	**11**
Kitgum		2	2		1	2	3	4	4	**18**
Kole	1		45			7	1		22	**76**
Kotido			1			1				**2**
Kween			1						2	**3**
Kyenjojo	1				1	1				**3**
Lamwo		1								**1**
Lira	9	19	105		5	49	16	5	63	**271**
Mayuge		1	3			1				**5**
Moyo		1					1	1		**3**
Mubende			1			2	3	2	1	**9**
Nakapiripiri			8		3	2	1	1	13	**28**
Namutumba	2	17	5		1	3	1	1	4	**34**
Ngora									1	**1**
Nwoya			11			4			16	**31**
Omoro	62		6		2	5	3		18	**96**
Otuke	1	13	1				1	2		**18**
Oyam	1		13			1	4		3	**22**
Rubirizi	2		544		1	13	44	4	2	**610**
Unspecified	241	137	498	2	682	282	494	133	1336	**3805**
Wakiso	13	75	927	1	5	224	868	21	42	**2176**
Yumbe		1				1				**2**
Kagadi										
Bundibugyo										
Busia										
kakumiro										
Mbale										
Kumi										
Luuka										
Namayingo										
Kyegewa										
Palliisa										
Rubanda										
Serere										
Soroti										
Tororo										
Napak										

Moroto									
Ibanda									
Koboko									
Kibale									
Kiryandongo									
Nebbi									
Pader									
Grand Total	390	302	2865	8	738	785	1854	199	1660	**8801**

Source: NGBVD, 2018