

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development



THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2015

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FOREWORD

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is dedicated to the production and dissemination of Social Development Sector statistical information that meets the international standard quality requirements.

This Statistical Abstract is the Ministries principal annual publication through which key statistical information resulting from the latest and administrative records of the Ministry Departments and other sources are disseminated. The abstract present's information derived from administrative records at the national and LGs. It covers information on sector interventions in areas of social protection for the vulnerable groups, Community mobilization and empowerment, Functional Adult Literacy (FAL), National Libraries of Uganda, issues on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and employment services, Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC), information on Gender Based Violence (GBV), labour productivity, women empowerment and, information on children's institutions, and SAGE. It also includes other Social and Economic Statistics.

The formulation and printing of the Statistical abstract (2013/14) is a follow up of the same series that was started in 2009/10 as part of the Ministries effort to support data user needs. The Ministry endeavors to provide reliable and timely statistical data for evidence-based planning among the stake holders on annual basis.

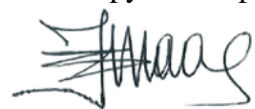
To facilitate easy understanding of the abstract, the information is presented in form of tables, graphs and charts with explanatory texts there-in. Detailed tables are in the appendices at the back of the book.

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

The Ministry appreciates all comments that are aimed at upholding the quality of this publication and continued improvement in subsequent versions.

I wish to thank the 2014 Statistical Abstract committee that compiled this publication.

Soft Copy of this publication is available at the Ministries Web site <http://www.mglsd.go.ug>



Pius Bigirimana
PERMANENT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

This publication is the third in the series and will hopefully be produced annually under the auspices of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD).

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

Chapter One

Social Development Sector

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

Chapter Two

Community Development Activities

- This Chapter presents information and activities on the Community Development Function such as Functional Adult Literacy, Community groupings and PDCs in Uganda
- This chapter also gives some information on Public and community libraries in Uganda

Chapter Three

Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational safety and Health activities

Occupational Safety and health

- Presents information on OSH and how the Ministry ensures safe and healthy working conditions for workers in the country by enforcing standards and providing workplace safety training.
- This chapter also gives information on number of youths, their level of education and the economic activities they involved in 2013/14

- This chapter gives an over view on Employment Services and gives the number of registered job seekers in the age brackets 21 to 30, and also from 31 to 40. It also tries to give a reflection on the trend of emigration from 2002 to 2014
- It also gives some information on internal employment opportunities that are coordinated by MGLSD

It also gives information on:

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

Chapter Four presents' statistics on:

- Social protection
- SAGE beneficiaries by district
- Actual SAGE Beneficiaries by December 2014
- Households benefitting from SAGE funds
- Orphans and Disabled persons benefiting from SAGE
- Senior citizens scheme

Chapter Five

- This presents information on the Youth livelihood program

Chapter Six

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

Chapter Seven

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

Chapter Eight

- Presents some information on Women Empowerment, Employment of the women, authority of Women on resources, and women in decision making positions

Chapter Nine

- Gives some brief information about staffing Analysis under the department of Finance, planning and Administration and other Ministry institution's and also some information on financial resources.

Chapter ten

- Presents information on Equal Opportunities Commission

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ACRONOMYS

FAL - Functional Adult literacy

OSH – Occupational safety and health Department

OVC – Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

GBV – Gender based violence

NGBVD - National Gender based Violence data base

SAGE – Social Action grant for Empowerment

PDCSs – Parish Development Committees

PWDs – People with Disabilities

YLP – Youth Livelihood programme

ICT – Information Communication and Technology

VFG- Vulnerable Family Grant Support

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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 (SDIP2) that was developed in 2011 and the current Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20

Vision A better standard of living, equity and social cohesion	
Mission Promotion of gender equality, social protection and transformation of communities	
Goal To promote employment, positive cultural values, rights of vulnerable groups and gender-responsive development	
Impact Indicators	
% 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
Sector Strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity; Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process; Enhance the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons for inclusive growth; Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness; Promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process. Strengthen the performance of the SDS institutions Reduce imbalances and improve access to opportunities for all 	SDS Mandate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize and empower communities to harness their potential, while protecting the rights of vulnerable population groups 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. 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).

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LITERACY

2.1 Community Groups

Are social units gathered together for social development in a given locality and share common norms, values, religion and identity

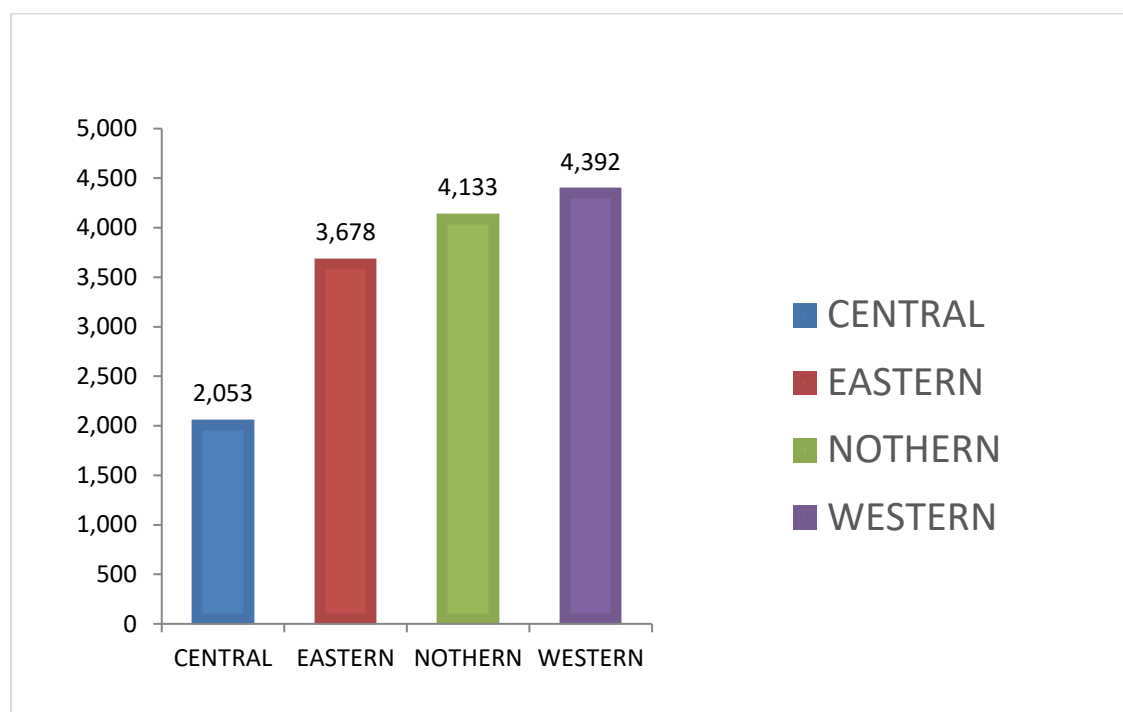
Overall, there were about 14,256 community groups countrywide.

Table 1 showing the distribution of community groups by region

REGION	NUMBER OF GROUPS	PERCENTAGE
CENTRAL	2,053	14.4
EASTERN	3,678	25.8
NOTHERN	4,133	28.99
WESTERN	4,392	30.81
TOTAL	14,256	100

Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

Figure 1 showing Distribution of Community groups by region



Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

The western region had the highest number of community group's percentage (31%), followed by the northern region (30%). The central region had the least number of community groups which constituted of 14%. Eastern region had 26% number of community groups.

Table 2 showing the functional and non-functional groups

REGION	NOT FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL GROUPS	TOTAL
CENTRAL	16	1,986	2,002
EASTERN	106	3,499	3,605
NOTHERN	281	3,705	3,986
WESTERN	39	4,318	4,357
Total	442	13,508	13,950

Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

Majority of the groups were functional (97%) while a few were no longer functional. Nakapiripirit district of the Northern region registered the highest number of groups that were no longer functional (45.7%)

Table 3 showing number of community groups by type and region.

		Region				
	Type of the group.	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
	Business	9	12	13	10	44
	CBO	588	1,104	651	2,347	4,690
	Drama	7	21	43	31	102
	Elderly	6	9	7	8	30
	FAL class	6	0	3	7	16
	Farmers'	59	71	200	12	342
	Men	5	6	0	8	19
	Men and women	81	44	33	52	210
	Mixed group	57	122	121	125	425
	NGO	7	20	7	0	34
	NONE	321	680	676	216	1,893
	PLWHIV	28	3	16	1	48
	PWD	51	46	75	61	233
	Religious	5	4	4	2	15
	Social support	2	10	5	5	22
	VSLA	271	649	1,273	338	2,531
	Women	349	435	426	698	1,908
	Youth	201	442	580	471	1,694
	Total	2,053	3,678	4,133	4,392	14,256

Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

Community groups were divided into 18 types depending on the main group activities or areas of focus as well as their composition. All the groups that were mainly involved in income generating activity were classified as Business groups while those that offered help like organizing burial and other ceremonies to their members were termed as social support groups.

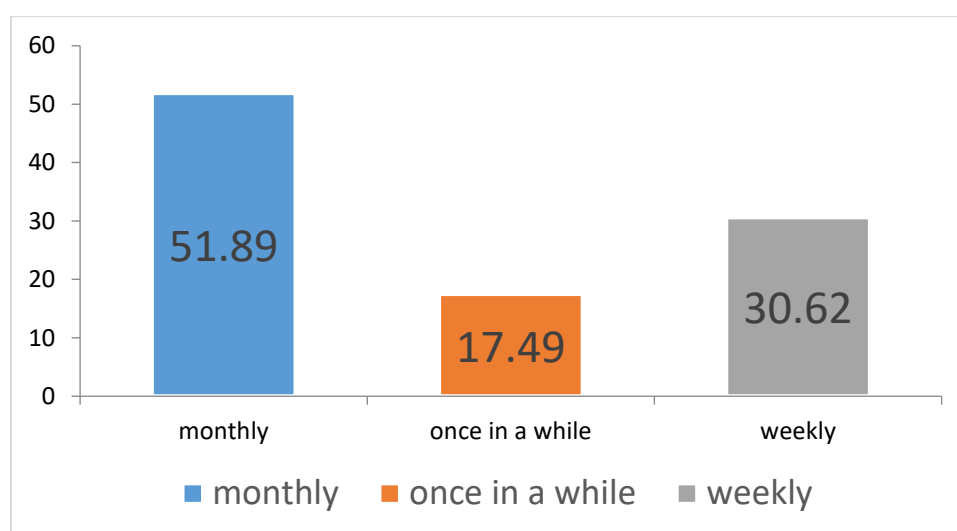
The highest number of community groupings were the community-based organizations (CBOs) (33%) followed by village savings and loan associations (18%) while the least number was the religious groups (0.1%).

Table 4 Community groups by frequency of group meetings

Frequency	Number of groups	Percentage
Monthly	6,656	51.89
Once in a while	2,244	17.49
Weekly	3,928	30.62
Total	12,828	100

Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

Figure 2: The graph showing the Frequency of group meetings



Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

From the graph above, the number of group meetings that are held every month take up the largest percentage (51.89%), these are followed by the meetings that are held weekly (30.62). Meetings held once in while are the least (17.49%).

Main group activities or areas of focus

Community groups were involved in a number of activities however a few that that had a significant number of groups that undertook them have been isolated as shown below

Table 5: Number of community groups by activity

s/ n	ACTIVITY	GROUPS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITY
1.	Education	2,489
2.	Environmental Conservation	90
3.	Food Security	5,322
4.	Gender	1,138
5.	Income Generating Activities	8,549
6.	Nutrition	907
7.	Savings And Credit Schemes	7,853
8.	WASH	309

Source: Community group's data base MGLSD

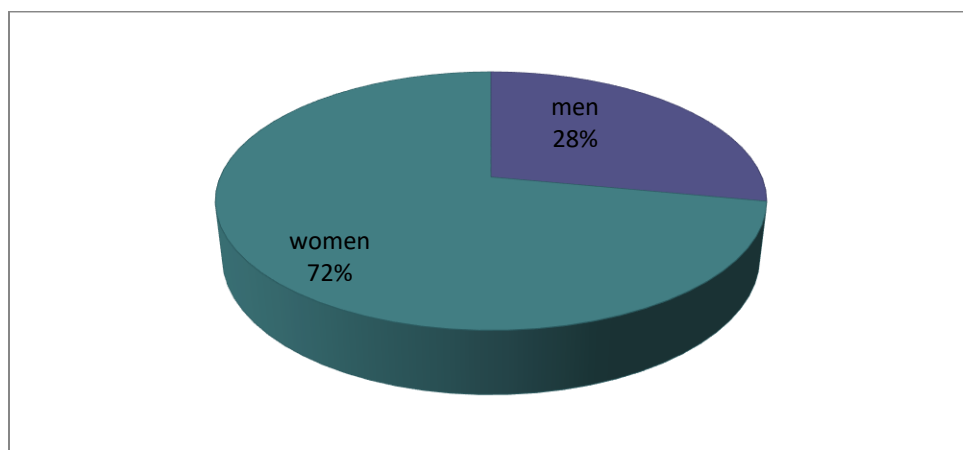
Income generating activities, savings and credit schemes and food security were the activities in which most of the groups engaged with 8549,7853, and 5322 groups respectively. Other activities that had a significant number of groups engaging in them included education, nutrition, gender, water,sanitation and hygiene among others

2.2 Functional Adult Literacy

Functional Adult Literacy is an approach that provides skills in reading, writing and counting together with practical knowledge and skills. It is a participatory approach that urges the learners to continue seeking for knowledge and skills that will eventually help them to improve on whatever they are engaged in for the betterment of their lives and the communities where they live.

The programme provides a link to other development programmes through motivating individual competencies geared towards income generation, attainment of rights and gender equity.

Figure 3: Learner Enrolment



Source: FAL class database

Table 6: Number of registered learners by region and sex

REGION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Central	4535	9454	13,929
East Central	4403	9783	14,170
Eastern	6723	15538	22,371
North Central	4209	12093	16,399
North Eastern	1559	2000	3,559
North Western	6354	19580	25,934
South Western	6365	21819	28,115
Western	3951	8721	12,631
Grand Total	38,103	99,009	137,133

Source: FAL Classes data base MGLSD

The graph shows that south western region had the highest number of registered learners of women, followed by north western region and eastern region and north eastern region shows the least number of registered learners of women. The eastern region shows the highest number of registered learners of men, followed by south western region and the north eastern region has the least number of registered learners among men.

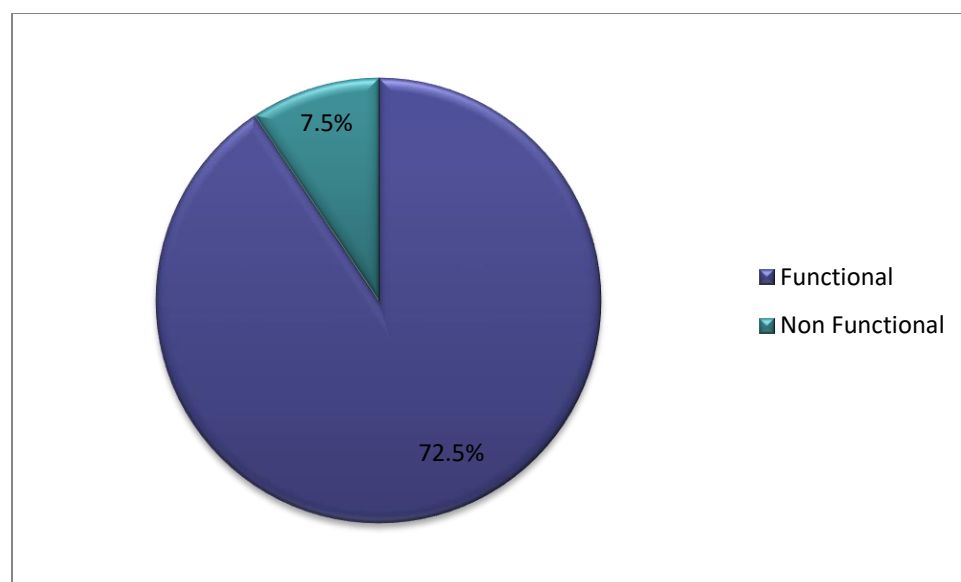
Table 7: Functionality of FAL Classes

Region	Functional		Non functional		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Central	645	95.6	30	4.4	675
East Central	382	95.0	20	5.0	402
Eastern	850	90.7	87	9.3	937
North Central	380	91.3	36	8.7	416
North Eastern	86	74.1	30	25.9	116
North Western	543	89.8	62	10.2	605
South Western	1248	96.1	50	3.9	1298
Western	521	89.2	63	10.8	584
Total	4655	92.5	378	7.5	5033

Source: FAL Classes data base MGLSD

The majority of the FAL classes are functional (92.5%). Those that are non functional are very few (7.5%). South western part of Uganda has got the highest number of functional FAL classes followed by the Eastern part of Uganda (850), (3.9%). North Eastern Uganda has the least number of functional FAL classes due to inadequate funding.

Figure 4: Composition of functionality of FAL classes



Source: FAL Classes data base MGLSD

The majority of the classes are functional 72.5% compared to those that are no longer functional (7.5%)

Table 8: Number of FAL classes by region

Region	Freq.	Percent
Central	801	13.57
East Central	641	10.86
Eastern	1,130	19.14
North Central	530	8.98
North Eastern	119	2.02
North Western	613	10.38
South Western	1,432	24.26
Western	637	10.79
Total	5,903	100

Source: FAL Classes data base MGLSD

South western region registered the highest number of FAL classes by (24.3%), followed by Eastern region at (19.1%). And north eastern region has the least percentage of FAL classes at (2.0%).

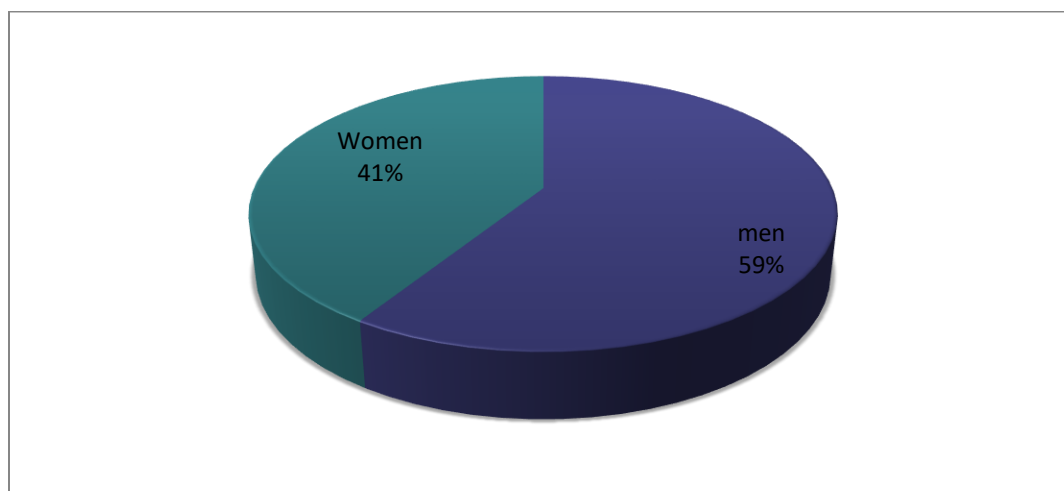
2.3 Parish Development Committees

There were about 2,622 PDC's countrywide.

Distribution of PDC's

Parish Development committees were reported to exist in 78 districts of the country with the highest number coming from Sironko district of the Eastern region (4.5%) followed by Manafwa district (4.4%). The least numbers were registered in Rubirizi (0.03%), Kyenjojo (0.03%), Buhweju (0.03%) and Bukwo (0.1%) respectively.

Figure 5 Composition of PWCs by Gender



Source: Community Groupings data base MGLSD

The highest numbers of members of PDCs are men (59%). Women take up a percentage of 41%.

Table 9: PDC's by Main activity

MAIN ACTIVITIES	PDC's INVOLVED
Birth And Death Registration	33
Agriculture	46
Community Mobilization and Sensitization	1027
Conduct Parish Meetings	105
Data Collection and Dissemination	108
Development Planning for The Parish	1743
Education	164
Health	270
Saving And Credit Schemes	40
Security	52
Implement Government and Ngo Programs	24
Identify Projects	73
Monitor Government Programmes	116
Food Security	23
Hygiene And Sanitation	24
Identify Community Priority Needs	68
Monitor Government Programmes	258
Implementation Of Parish Project Activities	27
Total	4201

Most of the PDCs were involved in development planning for the Parishes followed by Community mobilization and Sensitization. Very few PDCs were involved in food Security and hygiene related activities.

2.4 Library and information

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

2.4.1 Collaboration and support to libraries

The National Library of Uganda helps the public and community libraries by stocking them. The books are donations from charity; others are purchased using donor funds under different projects. In 2015, the National Library of Uganda introduced e-readers (small computers called kindles) in 5 public libraries for the children's sections in Hoima, Soroti, Kabarole and Nakaseke. The libraries received 20 kindles, 1 mobile phone, 1 safe for storage of the e-readers, 1 bag for outreach, and an ESB -flash with a manual for usage of the kindles. Currently, the total number of public libraries is 40 in Uganda and there are 130 Community Libraries

Table 10: Support Given to Libraries in different districts

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	-
TOTAL	19	69	9440

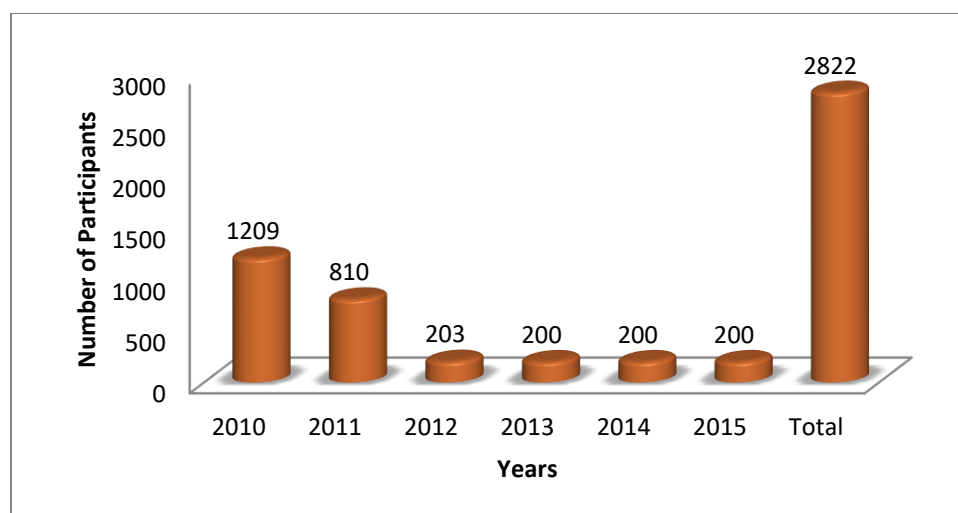
Source: National Libraries of Uganda-MGLSD

The above table shows the libraries and the districts where the facilities of the National Libraries of Uganda (NLU) exist. By 2014, there were 14 libraries in sixty-four schools. In 2015, the number of school libraries increased by 5 and they are currently sixty-nine. These increased in four districts. There were no books that were received by the school libraries in 2015.

2.4.2 Community Reading Tents

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

Figure 6: Annual Participation of Reading Tents



Source: National Libraries of Uganda

The above graph shows that, there were 2822 participants in the reading tents from 2010 to 2015. The number of participants has kept on reducing from 2010 (1209) to 2015 (200) and this is highly as a result of lack of funds to organize Reading Tents. There were no teachers trained in 2015.

Table 11 : The number of Teachers trained by the NLU

Years	Teachers trained
2010	69
2011	20
2012	-
2013	-
2014	45
2015	0
Total	134

Source: National Libraries of Uganda

Over the years, the number of teachers trained has kept on reducing. The rate at which teachers are trained is very inconsistent.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2.1 Inspected work places

During the period of 2010 to 2015, a total of 278 work places were inspected. Of these, 39 work places complied with the OSH safety and working conditions and 238 work places did not comply. One work place partially complied since it fulfilled some but not all OSH regulations.

Table 12: Level of Compliance by work places

	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Partially compliant
2010/11	-	6	-
2013/14	9	29	-
2014/15	30	203	1
Total	39	238	1

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

In 2014/2015, the number of work places that were inspected was 234. Of these, 30 work places complied with the OSH guidelines of safety and health working conditions, whereas 203 work places did not comply. One work place was partially compliant.

Compared to other Years, the number of work places that were inspected was more in FY 2014/15

Although the number of work places inspected keeps on rising, work places that do not comply with the OSH regulations are still more.

Table 13 Distribution of work places inspected by Sector and level of compliance

Sector	Compliant	Non-Compliant
Abattoir		2
Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting		2
Commerce		4
Communication Services		1
Construction Services		1
Education Services		2
Food processing	1	2
General Engineering		2
Government Ministry		1
Health Services		6
Hotel and Restaurant	4	7
Leisure and Recreation		1
Manufacturing/ Processing	20	73
Media Services		2
Office work		1
Oil and gas	4	73
Transportation		1

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

Most of the work places in the different sectors have not complied yet to the OSH regulations

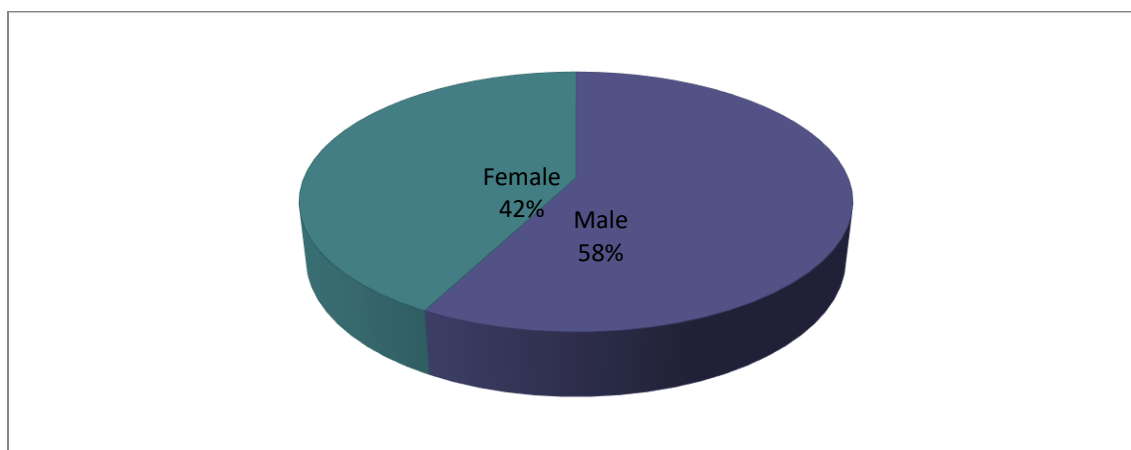
Table 14 Number of workers observed during the inspections

Workers	Number	Percentage
Males	1104	57.7%
Females	808	42.3%
Total	1912	100%

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

The total number of workers that were observed in the work places inspected was 1912. Of these, there were more men (1104) than women (808) employed in the different work places.

Figure 7: Distribution of workers by Gender



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

Table 15: OSH inspection Checklist and level of compliance

Check list	compliant	Non-Compliant	Partially compliant
Medical Examination for workers	13	209	14
First Aid Services	1	90	100
Adequate Sanitary Convenience	51	145	38
Adequate Washing facilities	81	139	14
Availability of eating places	41	192	2
Adequate PP for workers	77	114	43
Fire Safety(well serviced)	85	101	48
Electrical Safety	10	188	36
Chemical Safety	31	166	2
Food safety	32	170	3
Incident and Accident documentation	7	221	6
Emergency response plan	18	210	6
Safety and health training	18	212	4
Whole some drinking water	34	195	1
Risk assessment	3	229	2
Proper House keeping	29	1	15
Machine guarding and closed trenches and holes	13	199	5

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

Most of the work places that were inspected did not comply with the OSH checklist that helps to uphold safety regulations in a work place

3.3 Occupational Accidents

Table 16: Occupational Accidents

No	Industry	Nature of accidents		
		Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1	Mining	2	0	1
2	Manufacturing	1	1	2
3	Storage	1	0	1
4	Processing	0	1	1
	Total	4	2	5

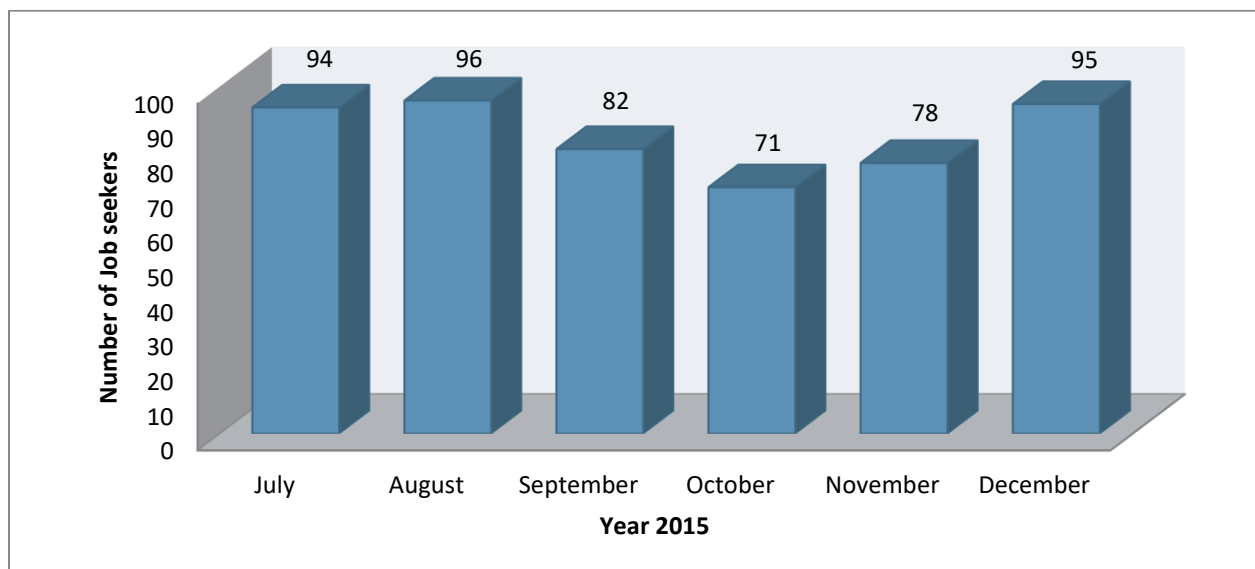
Source: Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Department MGLSD

A total of 6 work related accidents were reported to various labour offices in the country. Of the reported, 4 were fatal accidents and 2 were non-fatal.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

3.4.1 Internal employment

Figure 8: Number of Job Seekers from July 2015 to December 2015



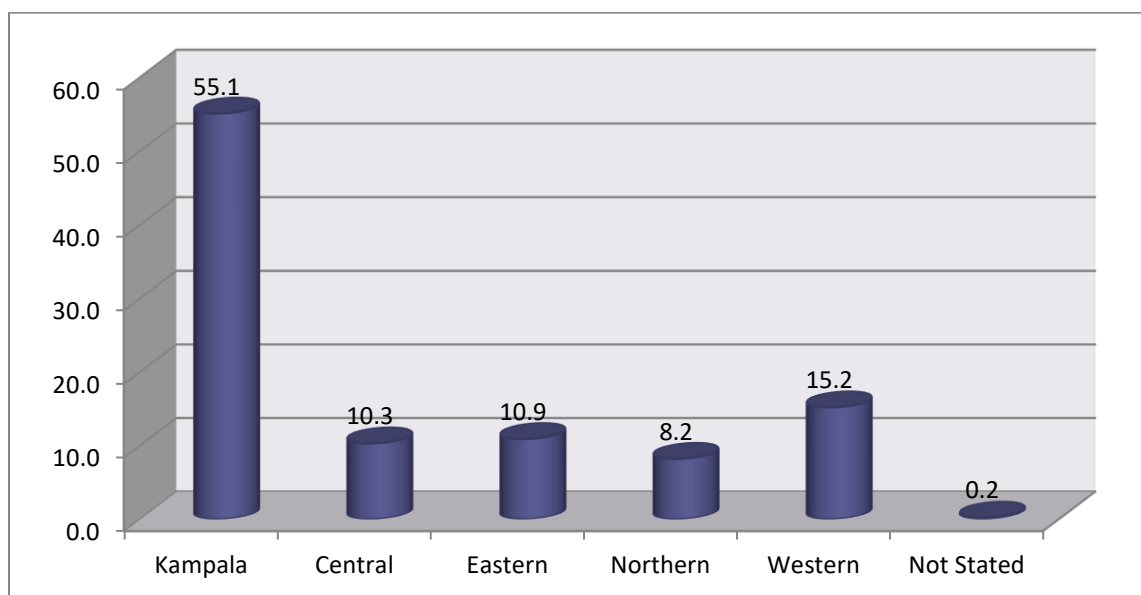
In the table above we note that within the six months period, a total of 516 applicants applied for various Jobs through the Employment services (MGLSD).

Table 17: Internal placement of Job seekers by Gender

Month	Female	Male
July	26	28
August	19	22
September	21	23
October	26	22
November	22	18
December	26	28
Total	140	141

Out of the 516 applicants, 281 job seekers were internally placed through the employment services

Figure 9: Disaggregated Jobs Advertised by Region



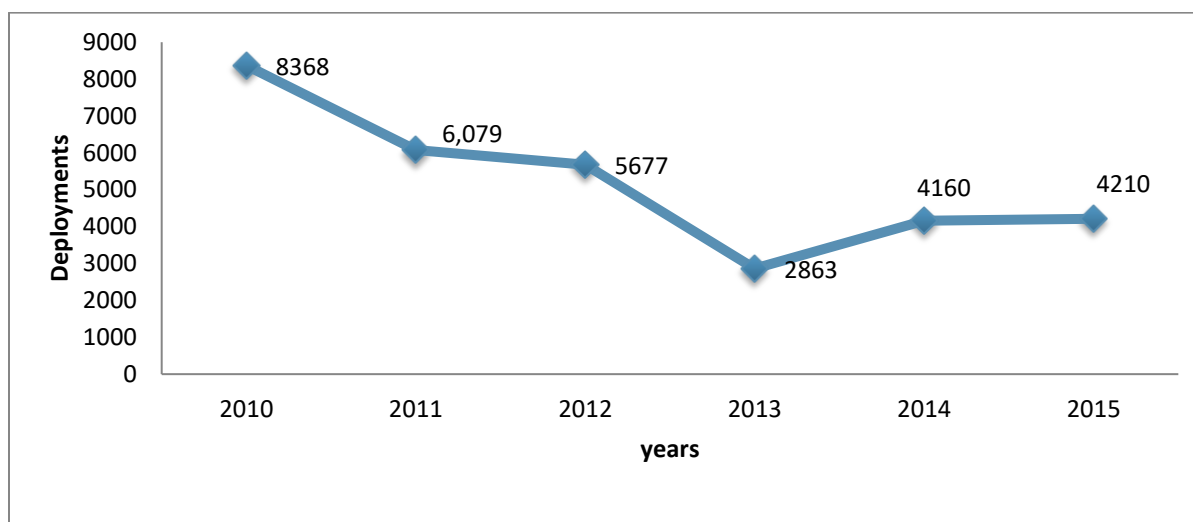
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Slightly more than half of the jobs (55.1%) were advertised in Kampala. Other regions had fewer jobs advertised.

3.4.2 Externalization of labour

3.4.2.1 Deployments

Figure 10(a): Trend of deployment of migrant workers



The trend of external deployments steadily declined from 2010 up to 2013, and thereafter increased slightly up to 2015.

Table 18(a): Number of migrants over the years by gender (Cumulative)

Years	Male	Female	Total
2010	9,454	513	9,454
2011	4,424	419	4843
2013	5,248	515	5,763
2014	7,808	1,188	8,905
2015	10965	2,536	13479

Source: Employment Services- MGLSD

Table 19: Indicating Country of destination and years with frequency and cumulative frequency)

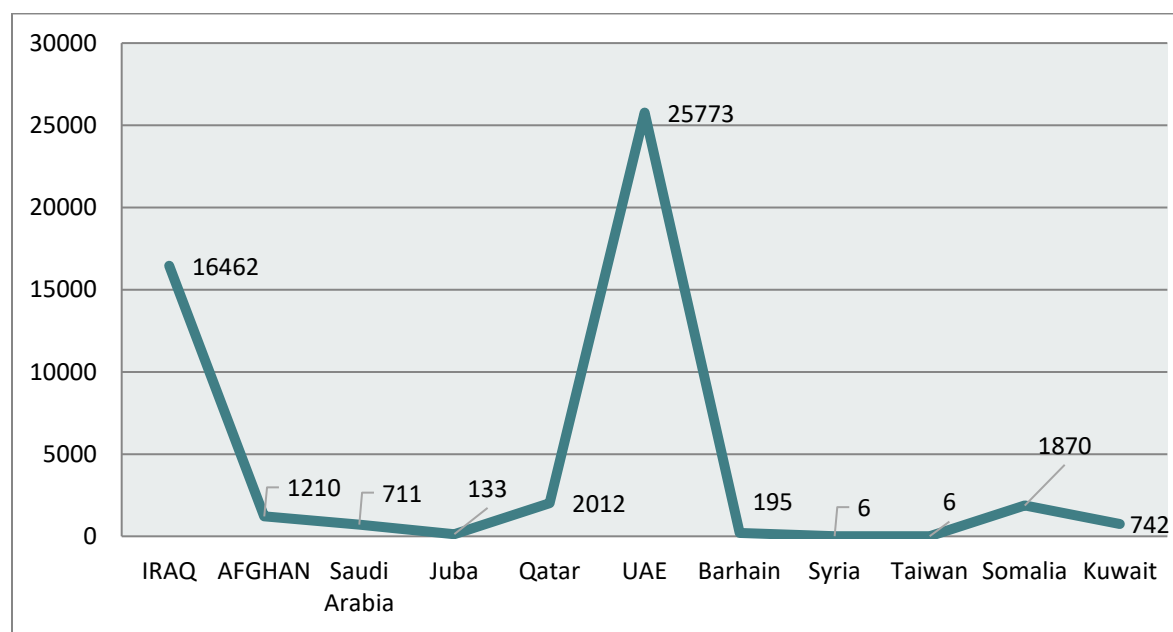
Note the total number of migrant workers over the five years (2010 – 2015) were **49,120**.

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
Total	9,967		4,843		5,763		6,163		8,905		13,479	

Source: Employment Services- MGLSD

Cumulatively, 2015 registered the highest number of migrant workers followed by 2014 and 2013 respectively. The least number was registered in 2011

Figure 11: Trend of migrant workers per country over the years



Source: Employment Services- MGLSD

Table 20: Remittances by Emigrants (\$Millions)

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: Employment Services- MGLSD

The remittances by emigrants from abroad has generally been on a decline from 2010 up to 2013 and thereafter increased just slightly

Table 21: Emigrants 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: Employment Services- MGLSD

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION

4.1 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 around 1.8 million children in Uganda.

To address the plight of older persons, the Government introduced SAGE which provides two types of grants: Senior Citizens Grants (SCG) to older persons aged 65 and above (60 and above) and Vulnerable Family Grants to households with limited labour capacity.

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

Table 22 Showing SAGE Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries in the Old/Pilot Districts (Includes New Beneficiaries in Yumbe new sub-counties & New beneficiaries in former VFG sub-counties)

#	District Name	Sub County Number	Beneficiary Number
1	AMUDAT	4	4,398
2	APAC	11	11,881
3	KABERAMAIDO	12	7,624
4	KATAKWI	10	9,353
5	KIBOGA	8	5,424
6	KOLE	6	9,838
7	KYANKWANZI	11	6,039
8	KYELEGWA	8	6,788
9	KYENJOJO	16	13,043
10	MOROTO	6	4,708
11	NAKAPIRIPIT	8	6,015
12	NAPAK	8	7,880
13	NEBBI	15	14,466
14	YUMBE	13	8,784
15	ZOMBO	10	11,296
	Total		127,537

Beneficiaries in the New Districts

#	District Name	Sub County Number	Beneficiary Number
1	Abim	6	600
2	Agago	16	1,600
3	Amolatar	11	1,100
4	Amuria	16	1,600
5	Bundibugyo	15	1,500
6	Gulu	16	1,600
7	Kaabong	14	1,400
8	Kamuli	13	1,300
9	Kayunga	9	900
10	Kibaale	35	3,500
11	Kisoro	14	1,400
12	Koboko	7	700
13	Kotido	6	600
14	Kween	12	1,200
15	Lamwo	11	1,100
16	Mayuge	13	1,300
17	Nakasongola	11	1,100
18	Namayingo	9	900
19	Pader	12	1,200
20	Pallisa	19	1,900
	Total		26,500
	Grand Total		154,037

Source: Social Protection- MGLSD

The total numbers of districts currently benefiting from the SAGE scheme (both old and new ones) were 35 districts as per the tables above (20 new and 15 old).

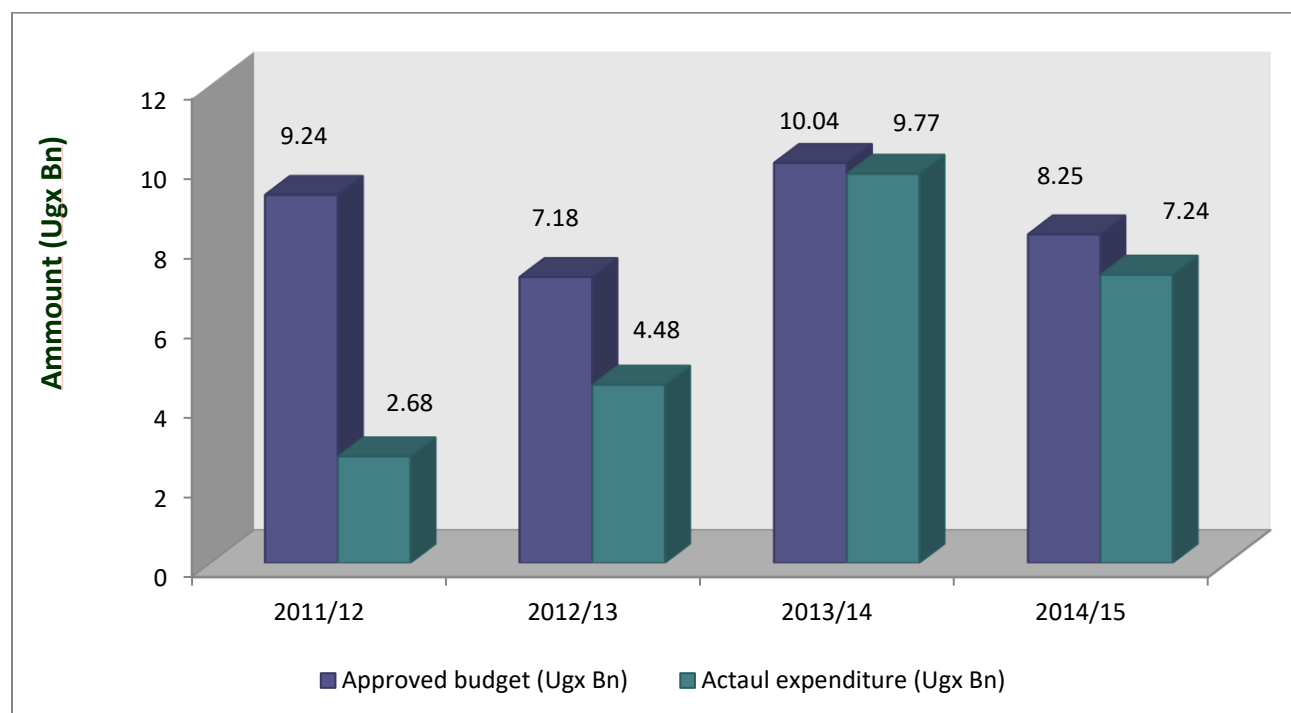
The total number beneficiaries were 154,037.

Table 23: (Old/Pilot Districts) Amounts paid from July 2015 to July 2016

District Name	Sub County Number	Entitlement Amount PAID
AMUDAT	4	646,276,000
APAC	11	1,738,347,000
KABERAMAIDO	12	1,552,557,000
KATAKWI	10	1,373,806,000
KIBOGA	8	945,654,000
KOLE	6	2,066,225,000
KYANKWANZI	11	1,307,223,000
KYEGEWA	8	1,507,391,000
KYENJOJO	16	2,080,987,000
MOROTO	6	1,060,206,000
NAKAPIRIPIT	8	1,327,616,000
NAPAK	8	1,143,575,000
NEBBI	15	2,328,461,000
YUMBE	13	1,441,500,000
ZOMBO	10	2,414,000,000
Total		22,933,824,000

Source: Social Protection- MGLSD

Figure 12: Expenditure of Social Protection by the Government of Uganda



From the graph above, 2013/14 had the highest approved budget and actual expenditure followed by 2014/15

Further support

- A total of 3025 PWDs and children in institutions provided with food and non-food items while
- 100 Children in conflict with the law were rehabilitated and five (5) Children Institutions maintained.
- Training services were provided to 170 PWDs in the five (5) Institutions and equipped with employable skills, 611 youths in vocational skills and 240 youth in Entrepreneurial and Business Skills and 450 young people in Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Issues. Further training services were conducted on social protection and Sensitization for national and sub national government officers involved in implementing SAGE in all the 15 LGs.
- 33 children in Ministry Institutions were supported with formal Education.
- A total of 150 Youth Groups in LGs were provided with seed/start-up capital, 171 youth were provided with toolkits while 13,239 enrolled Senior Citizens Households in Yumbe district paid through MTN Mobile Money System.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

5.1 Introduction

The Youth Livelihoods Programme (YLP) is a rolling Government of Uganda (GoU) programme targeting the poor and unemployed youth in all the districts of Uganda. The programme is implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and funded by the Government of Uganda with a possibility of development partners' support in the future.

Table 24: Number of Beneficiaries by Gender

BENEFICIARIES		
Male	Female	Total
995	858	1,853
1,590	1,225	2,815
874	770	1,644
1,092	998	2,090
1,621	1,382	3,003
3,512	3,101	6,613
3,401	2,902	6,303
2,780	2,452	5,232
1,834	1,525	3,359
91	59	150
392	354	746
18,182	15,626	33,808
57,935	47,739	105,674
55%	45%	100%

Source: MGLSD- Youth Livelihood Programme

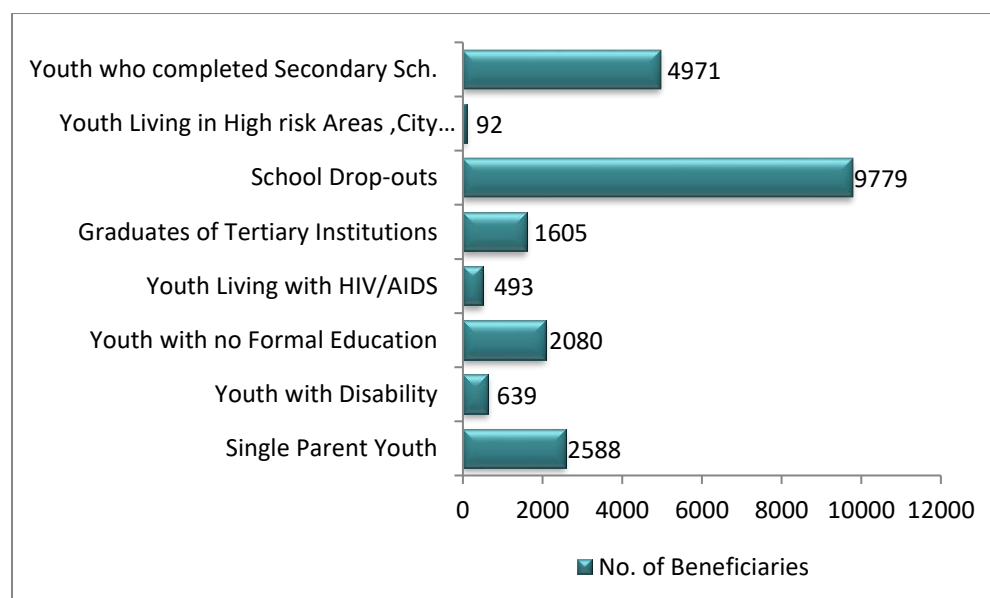
A total of 105,674 youths benefited from the Youth Livelihood programme. The number of males (55%) was more than the number females (45%).

Table 25: Amount Disbursed to the districts and Projects

Disbursement cycle	Number of Districts	Number of projects	Amount (Ushs)
5 th Disbursement (Oct 24, 2014)	19	72	523,479,802
6 th Disbursement (Dec 24, 2014)	5	133	897,747,600
7 th Disbursement (Jan 22, 2015)	15	401	2,641,070,379
8 th Disbursement (Feb 5, 2015)	15	320	2,121,429,559
9 th Disbursement (Feb 19 ,2015)	16	299	2,003,331,528
10 th Disbursement (Mar 13 ,2015)	30	593	4,111,234,688
11 th Disbursement (Apr 14, 2015)	23	416	2,459,615,261
12 th Disbursement (May 4, 2015)	40	729	5,540,902,357
13 th Disbursement (May 29,2015)	45	507	3,756,249,207
14 th Disbursement (June 10,2015)	35	371	2,658,515,002
15 th Disbursement (June 25,2015)	28	103	690,664,423

Source: MGLSD- Youth Livelihood Programme

In FY2014/15, phase II of the Youth Livelihood Programme was rolled out covering 85 districts, compared to 27 districts in 2013/14. A total of Ugx 27,404,239,806 was disbursed under this phase.

Table 26: Category of beneficiaries

Source: MGLSD- Youth Livelihood Programme

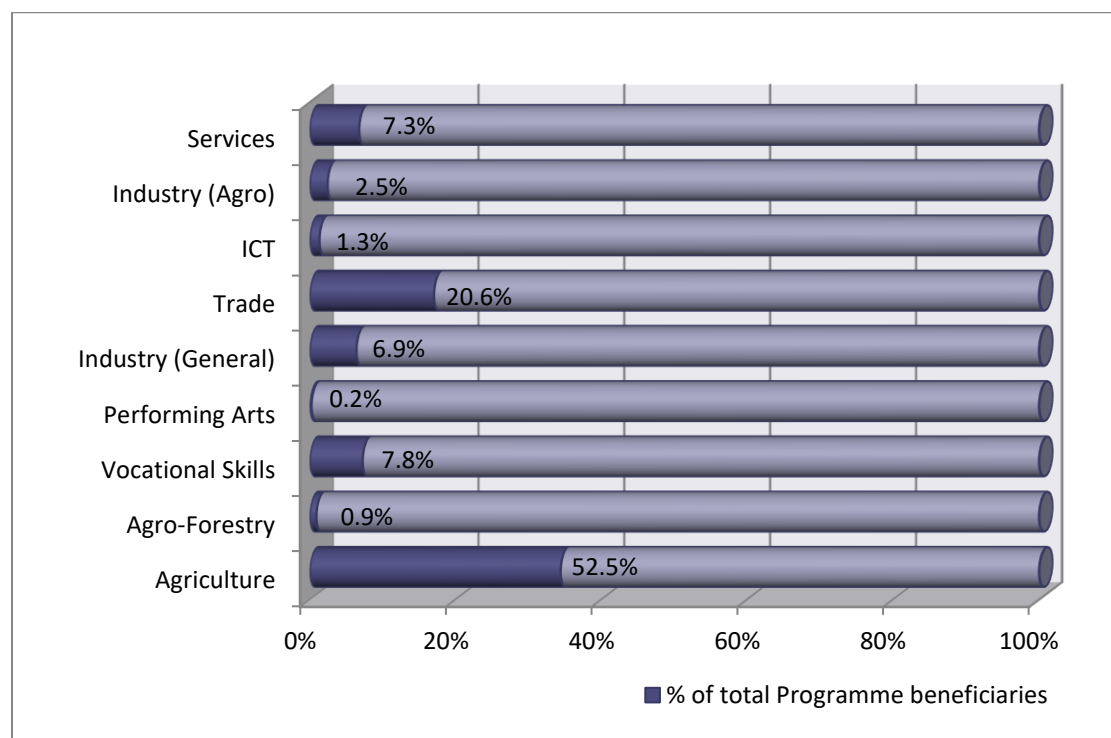
Sector reports indicate that the largest proportion of programme beneficiaries was school drop-outs (9,779), followed by youth who have completed Secondary School (4,971). The least number of beneficiaries were youth living with HIV/AIDS (493) and also those living in high-risk areas e.g., on city streets (92)

Table 27: Percentage distribution of beneficiaries

SN	CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	School Drop-outs	46.3%
2.	Youth who completed Secondary Sch.	23.5%
3.	Single Parent Youth	12.2%
4.	Youth with no Formal Education	9.8%
5.	Graduates of Tertiary Institutions	7.6%
6.	Youth with Disability	3.0%
7.	Youth Living with HIV/AIDS	2.3%
8.	Youth Living in High-risk Areas, City Streets	0.4%

MGLSD- Youth Livelihood Programme

Figure 13: YLP beneficiaries by Sector



MGLSD- Youth Livelihood Programme

Majority of the projects supported under the YLP in 2014/15 were in the agriculture sector (52.5%) while Trade projects followed with 20.6% share. Performing arts and Agro-forestry projects had the least share of beneficiaries at 0.2% & 0.9% respective.

There's need to promote involvement of youth in innovative industries like ICT since it was the least supported sector by the Youth Livelihood Programme

Table 28: Programme financing by Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

		Recurrent	Development	Total
2014-15	1 st Quarter	499,412,500	8,085,576,522	8,584,989,022
	2 nd Quarter	471,442,473	8,022,448,376	8,493,890,849
	3 rd Quarter	337,310,299	6,491,724,504	6,829,034,803
	4 th Quarter	649,476,274	10,650,250,598	11,299,726,872
		1,957,641,546	33,250,000,000	35,207,641,546

Table 29: Summary of Disbursement by Component

SN	COMPONENT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		%	BENEFICIARIES		
		# PROJECTS	AMOUNT (USHS)		M	F	TOTAL
1	LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT	7,750	54,808,218,721	93.8	55,054	44,900	99,954
2	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	463	3,624,705,179	6.2	2,881	2,839	5,720
GRAND TOTAL		8,213	58,432,923,900	100.0	57,935	47,739	105,674

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

6.1 Introduction

Gender Based Violence (GBV) in all its manifestations (physical, sexual, FGM/C, emotional and psychological) remains a critical human right, public health and economic concern. It involves a wide range of human violations which includes sexual abuse, rape, child abuse, discrimination against girls, child labour, political violence, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Table 30: Gender Related Crimes

Source: NGBVD Database MGLSD

Gender Based Crimes	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Child Marriage	220	0	220
Defilement	9	0	9
Denial of resources opportunities and services	3634	909	4543
Female Denial Mutilation	6	0	6
Forced Marriage	685	21	706
Physical Assault	2838	696	3534
Psychological Abuse	1755	755	2510
Rape	201	5	206
Sexual Assaults	1220	75	1295
Total	10568	2461	13029

Table 31: Gender Based Violence Crimes Committed by Region

Crime	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Grand Total
Child Marriage	1	5	214	-	220
Defilement	4	1	1	3	9
Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	422	2581	1346	193	4542
Female Genital Mutilation	-	3	3	-	6
Forced Marriage	3	42	655	6	706
Physical Assault	135	1207	2022	170	3534
Psychological Abuse	136	1654	548	172	2510
Rape	7	24	151	24	206
Sexual assaults	45	183	1045	22	1295
Grand Total	753	5700	5985	590	13028

Source: NGBVD Database MGLSD

Most of the Gender based crimes were committed in the Northern and Eastern parts of Uganda. These least number of Gender based crimes were in the western part of the country followed by the central part.

Table 32: Gender related Crimes Reported to some Government Agencies

Crime	CDO	Communit y activist	Gender Based Shelter	Health center	Local council	NGO	Police	Probation Office
Child Marriage	1	1	-	200	-	-	16	1
Defilement			1					1
Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	356	309	1971	8	500	65	827	357
Female Genital Mutilation	-	-	1	-	2		2	1
Forced Marriage	4	5	14	576	5	1	89	6
Physical Assault	221	237	467	48	235	56	2023	194
Psychological Abuse	220	361	664	9	240	41	627	234
Rape	5	7	17	4	6	12	135	8
Sexual assaults	39	19	162	29	48	16	952	17
Total	846	939	3297	874	964	191	4671	819

Source: NGBVD Database MGLSD

Table 33 Gender related crimes by age group

Crime	Age Group				Grand Total
	Adults	Children	Seniors	Youth	
Child Marriage	38			182	220
Defilement	5	1		3	9
Denial of Resources, opportunities & services	3881	22	104	527	4534
Female Genital Mutilation	6				6
Forced Marriage	169	5	2	530	706
Physical Assault	2882	14	29	598	3523
Psychological Abuse	2033	30	34	412	2509
Rape	126	5		75	206
Sexual assaults	610	19	1	665	1295
Grand Total	9750	96	170	2992	13008

Source: NGBVD data base MGLSD

Looking at the Gender related crimes committed by age group, the greatest crimes were committed by adults, and of these, denial of resources, opportunities and services takes the lead (40%) followed by physical assault (30%). The youth age group follows as the second with the greatest crimes as sexual assault (22%) followed by physical assault (20%). The least crimes are committed by children and of this psychological abuse (31%) took lead.

CHAPTER SEVEN

YOUTH AND CHILDRENS AFFAIRS

7.0 CHILDRENS INSTITUTIONS

7.1 Juvenile delinquent Children

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

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

Institutional Admissions in 2014/15 by Sex

S/No	Institution	Male	Female	Total
1	Arua Remand Home	93	11	104
2	Fort Portal Remand Home	161	13	174
3	Naguru Remand Home	369	36	405
4	Mbale Remand Home	178	19	197
5	Ihungu Remand Home	61	9	70
6	Gulu Remand Home	146	16	162
7	Naguru Reception Centre	183	72	255
	TOTAL	1191	176	1367

Source: Remand Homes- MGLSD

The number of children that was admitted in all the ministry institutions in 2014/15 was one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven (1367). Out of these children, there were one hundred seventy-four (176) girls constituting 13% of the Institutional population. More than half of the total numbers of children in all the institutions in Uganda were admitted in Naguru remand home

and Naguru Reception center. There were Six hundred and sixty (660) children that were admitted in the two institutions at the closure of 2014/15. This implies that in 48% of all the children in the institutions were in Naguru remand and reception center. However, in Naguru Remand Home there were four hundred five (405) children while in the reception center there were two hundred fifty-five (255) children. The least number of children was in Ihungu Remand Home in Masindi District, where there were only sixty-one (61) boys and (9) girls that were admitted. In all the institutions, there were very few girls except in the reception center where the number of girls was seventy-two (72).

Table 34: Table showing admissions in Remand Homes by age

Age	Female	Male	Total	Total Percentage
12	4	15	19	1.8%
13	10	32	42	4.0%
14	45	86	131	12.6%
15	15	198	213	20.6%
16	31	271	302	29.2%
17	28	301	329	31.8%
Grand Total	133	903	1,036	100%

Source: Remand Homes- MGLSD

The highest numbers of the children taken care of in the Remand homes were from the age of 15 to 17 years. The least age group in the Remand Homes were (19) year olds, the largest number were the 17-year-old children, closely followed by the 16-year-olds and then the 15-year-olds. They are represented by 31.8%, 29.2% and 20.6% respectively.

Table 35: Offences Committed by juveniles in 2014/15

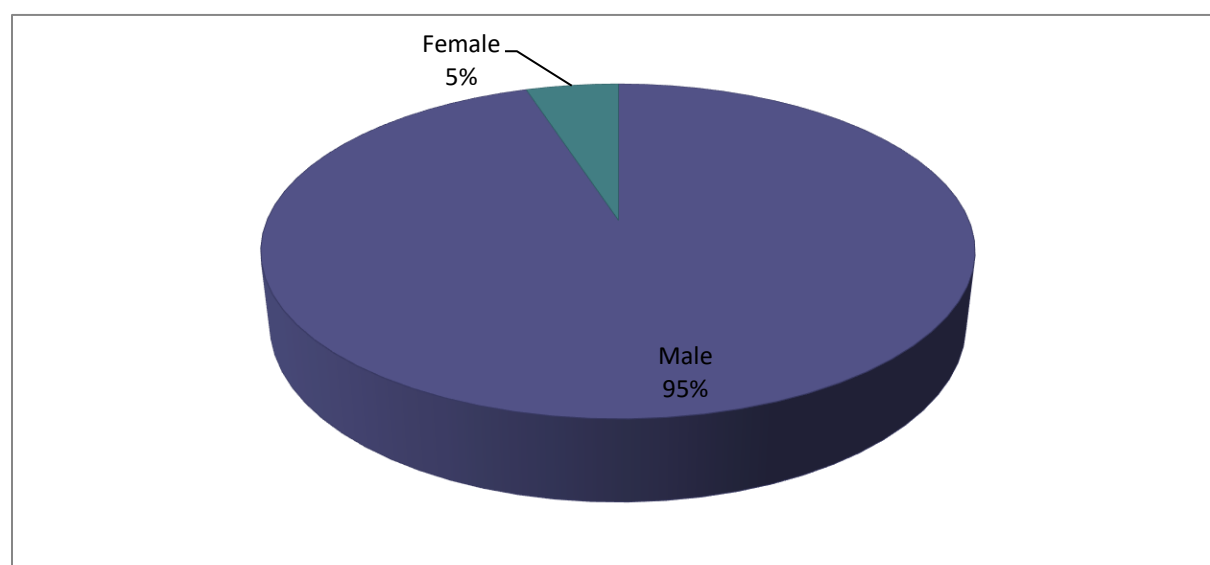
Offence	Male	Female	Total
Abduction/ Kidnapping	5		5
Assault and Damage	30	8	38
Defilement	225	11	236
Burglary/theft /Robbery	366	35	401
Murder	39	3	42
Possession of drugs /narcotics	42		42
Rogue and Vagabond	39	10	39
Grand Total	746	67	

Source: Remand Homes- MGLSD

The table above shows the common offences juvenile delinquent were accused of in the FY 2014/15 in the six remand homes in the country. The most common offence committed by children in the different remand centers was burglary, theft and robbery (401). This was followed by defilement cases (236). The least committed crime was assault and damage. In all the remand centers, there were more of boys than girls who had committed the crimes.

7.2 Kapingisa National Rehabilitation Center

Figure 14: Sex Composition of Children in KNRC



Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs -MGLSD

There were 16 girls sent to KNRC representing 5% of the total persons who have been there in 2014/15. There were also 306 males (95%) of the total, who have benefited from the services at the center.

7.2.1 Education of the children in rehabilitation centers

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.

Table 36: Levels of Education in the Rehabilitation center

Education level	Female	Male	Total
P1	-	5	5
P2	-	8	8
P3	-	27	27
P4	3	33	36
P5	7	70	77
P6	3	49	52
P7	1	42	43
Total	14	234	248
S1	2	11	13
S2	-	12	12
S3	-	7	7
S4	-	6	6
Total	2	36	38
Grand Total	16	270	286

Source: Department of Youth and Children Affairs -MGLSD

A total of two hundred eighty-six (286) children enrolled at the various educational institutions in Kampiringisa. A cumulative number of two hundred and forty-eight (248) children in primary school were registered. And of these three hundred seventy-five 234 were boys, and sixty-two 14 were girls. None of the children enrolled in Vocational studies.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

8.1 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.

8.2 Women Employment

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 45.2%. Under Services and overall employment, the number of women constituted of 47.8% and 45.4% respectively.

Table 37: Employment status of Women in Uganda

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: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

8.3 Women's participation in public life and decision making

8.3.1 Women in Parliament

Out of the 388 members in parliament in 2015, 135 of them were women, taking up a 35% portion of all the representatives. Of the 135 women parliamentarians, 12 were elected on direct constituency seats. 112 represented districts on affirmative action seats and the rest of them represented special interest groups. These included; the Army (2), Youth (2), people with disabilities (2), workers (1) and ex officials (7). An increase of women representatives from 2012 (34%) to 2015(35%) was noted.

Table 38: Position of Women representatives in Parliament

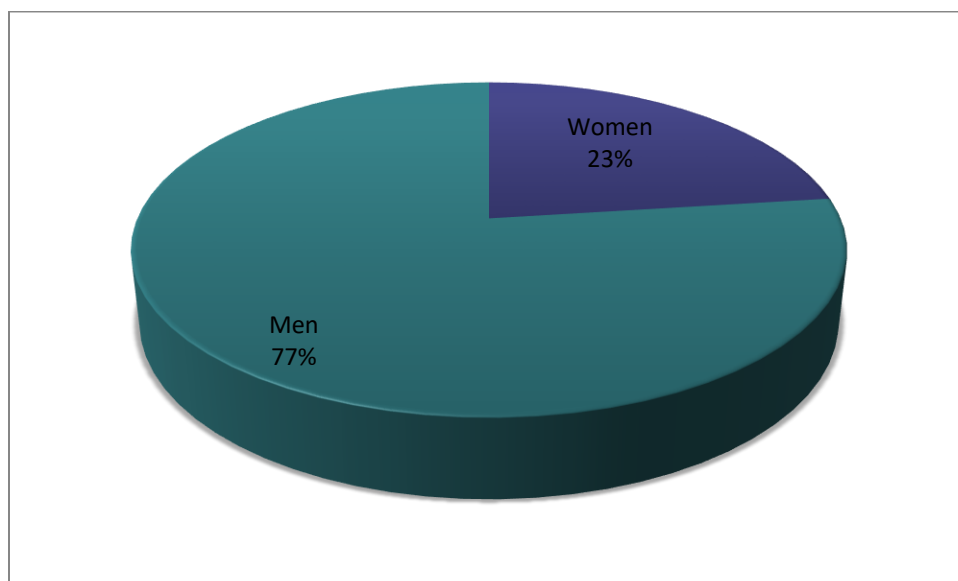
Positions in Parliament (Representations)	Number
Direct constituency seats	11
Affirmative action seats	112
Uganda People's Defense Forces	2
Youth Representatives	2
People with disabilities Representatives	2
Workers Representatives	1
Ex officials	7

Source: CSO Monitoring Report 2015

Table 39 : Distribution of Members of Parliament by Position

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

Figure 15: Percentage of cabinet Members 2015



Source: NAP monitoring report 2015

In 2015, out of the 31 Cabinet members, women were 7 (23%) and the men were 24 (77%). As for the state ministers, there were 13 women out of 49 ministers. There were 36 state ministers who were men.

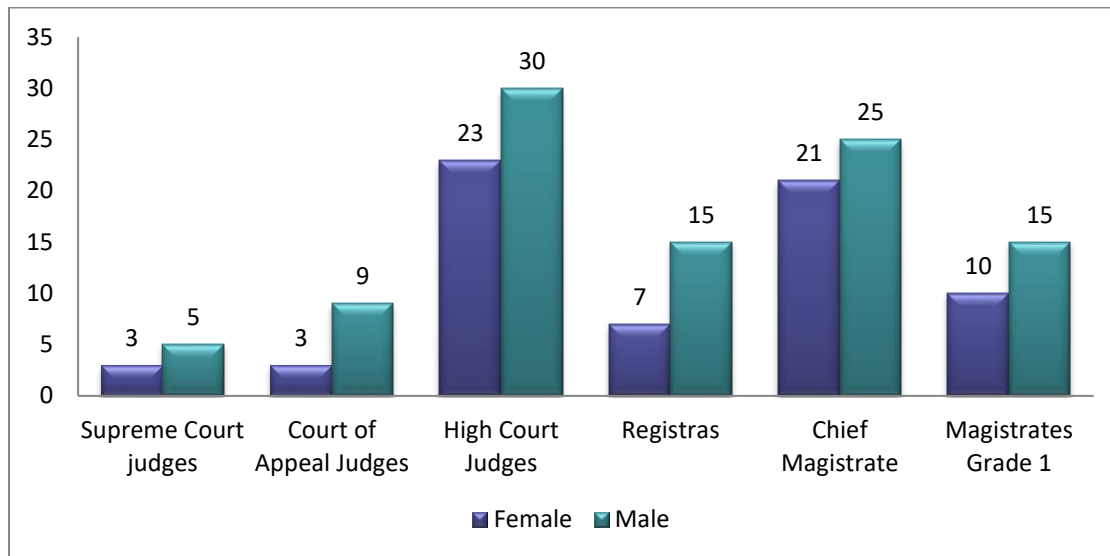
Table 40: Number of Women ministers over the years

Years	State ministers	Ministers
2011/13	14	9
2013/14	13	9
2014/15	13	7

Source: Cabinet Secretariat

From 2011/13 the number of women ministers has kept on reducing. There is no clear reason as to why the number has kept on reducing.

Figure 16: Gender Participation in Judiciary



Source: Courts of Judicature

The graph above shows fairly good representation of both sexes in judiciary, with differences in numbers not being more than eight.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

9.1 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. A close look at the three years reveals that the sector was the least funded compared to the key sectors such as Security, Agriculture, Education, Health, and water Environment and Sanitation. In the FY2011/12, the sector received 36.7bn reflecting 0.41% of the total budget, and this reduced by 0.2bn in the subsequent FY 2012/13 to 36.5bn showing 0.4% of the total budget. In the FY 2013/14, there was an increment by 2.51bn reflecting 0.41% of the total budget allocations.

Table 41: Comparison of the Social Development Sector Budget Share to other Key Sectors

Sector	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Security	1171.6	1171.7	1316.28
Agriculture	348.4	348.3	372.02
Education	1248.0	1248.2	1346.34
Health	684.3	684.2	762.56
W&ES	204.8	204.9	214.92
SDS	36.7	36.5	39.01
Total	9023.8	9.23.89238	9434.8
SDS as % of Total Budget	0.41%	0.40%	0.41%

Source: MFPED

9.2 Sector performance over the period 2011-2015

- The sector improved its outcome performance, achieving 75% of its targets for FY2014/15, and continuing the good trend over the last 3 FYs.
- Output performance improved from 67% in 2013/14 to 73% in 2014/15.
- The sector budget improved by 39%, from Ugx 45.848Bn in FY2013/14 to Ugx 63.989Bn in FY2014/15
- The sector had a good release of Ugx65.926Bn (103%) including a supplementary of Ugx3.00Bn for JAMBOREE activities**; and it spent 101% of the release.
- Good performance was in Withdrawal of street children from the streets, Investigation and settlement of labour disputes, Job placements by the recruitment agencies and the training of vulnerable persons in vocational, entrepreneurial and life skills.

- Low performance was registered in Inspection of workplaces, Maintenance of children in institutions and Support to vulnerable/marginalized groups in accessing seed/start-up capital

Table 42 Social Development Sector performance over the period 2011-2015

Financial Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Outcome indicators achieved	35%	53%	56%	75%
Outcome indicators moderately satisfactory	N/A	47%	39%	25%
Output indicators achieved	37%	48%	67%	73%
Output indicators moderately satisfactory	N/A	22%	11%	12%
% of budget released	61%	121%	98%	103%
% of release spent	58%	61%	100%	101%

Source: GAPR 2011/12-2013/14, Sector report 2015, ABPR 2014/15

Table 43 Trend of Sector Performance

	% of 2013/14 Budget released	% of 2014/15 Budget released	% of Output indicators achieved		Trend
			2013/14	2014/15	
Sector Overall	74%	103%	74%	72%	Decline
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	67%	103%	74%	80%	Improve ment
Equal Opportun ities Commission (EOC)	N/A	102%	N/A	43%	Indeter minate

Source: GAPR 2011/12-2013/14, Sector report 2015, ABPR 2014/15

9.3 Human Resource Development

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 283 positions 179 have been filled leaving a vacancy rate of 36.74%.

Staff Establishments at National Level

Table 44 Summary of MGLSD Staff Establishment as of April, 2015

Prog/Code	Programme/Institution	Approved Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	% filled	% Un-filled
01	Finance and Administration	87	66	21	75.86	24.14
03	Disability and Elderly	14	10	4	71.	29.00
05	Youth and Children Affairs	17	15	2	88.24	11.76
06	Labour and Industrial Relations	17	9	8	25.93	74.07
07	Occupational Safety and Health	27	7	20	25.92	74.07
08	Industrial Court	27	7	20	25.92	74.08
09	Offices of the Directors	3	2	1	66.66	33.34
11	Gender and Women Affairs	16	11	5	68.75	31.25
12	Equity and Rights	16	14	2	87.50	12.5
13	Community Development and Literacy	17	12	5	70.59	29.41
14	Culture and Family Affairs	17	9	8	52.94	47.06
15	Employment Services	13	8	5	61.53	38.47
16	Internal Audit	3	2	1	66.7	33.3
-	Planning Unit	9	7	2	77.77	22.23
	Total for Headquarters	283	179	104	63.25	36.74

Source: Social Development Sector Policy Statement for FY 2015/16 and MLGSD Planning Unit

The gap of 104 vacant posts (36.74%) 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. The % of approved and filled posts in the FY 2015/16 was 63.25%. The vacancy reduction as of 2015 was 0.1% implying that over the five years the Ministry has not been able to bring more staffs on board possibly due to the wage bill and other reasons. This poses a problem of slow implementation of the programs as a result of lack of recruitment because of persistent low wage bills.

9.3.2 Ministry Institutions

Table 45: 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	5	14	20,747,976	26.32	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	74	248	-	22.98	77.02

Compared to the national Levels, MGLSD institutions at sub-national levels have much lower levels of filled positions at 22.98%. The gap of 248 vacant posts (77.02%) 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 something needs to be done if services offered under these institutions are to be improved. There only 74 filled positions out of the recommended 322 post. This has a negative impact of 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.

9.4 Equal Opportunities Commission

Table 46 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	40	13	75.47	24.53

Source: Ministerial Policy Statement- 2014/15 MGLSD

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 P1 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 TEN:

10.0 Equal Opportunities Commission

10.1 General Introduction

10.1 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”.

10.1.1 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).

10.1.2 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 marginalized on the basis sex, age, race, color, 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.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Number of community groups by district

District	Freq.	Percent
Abim	17	0.12
Adjumani	125	0.87
Agago	251	1.75
Alebtong	492	3.43
Amolatar	62	0.43
Amudat	38	0.27
Amuria	21	0.15
Apac	237	1.65
Arua	23	0.16
Budaka	33	0.23
Bududa	207	1.44
Bugiri	87	0.61
Buhweju	66	0.46
Bukedea	55	0.38
Bukomansimbi	30	0.21
Bukwo	43	0.3
Bulambuli	110	0.77
Bundibugyo	59	0.41
Bushenyi	148	1.03
Busia	205	1.43
Butaleja	266	1.86
Butambala	63	0.44
Buyende	30	0.21
Gomba	132	0.92
Hoima	99	0.69
Ibanda	108	0.75
Iganga	197	1.37
Isingiro	107	0.75
Jinja	61	0.43
Kabale	202	1.41
Kabarole	98	0.68
Kaberamaido	31	0.22
Kaliro	24	0.17
Kamuli	454	3.17
Kamwenge	551	3.84
Kanungu	456	3.18
Kapchorwa	23	0.16

District	Freq.	Percent
Kasese	166	1.16
Kayunga	38	0.27
Kibaale	39	0.27
Kiboga	1	0.01
Kibuku	23	0.16
Kiruhura	171	1.19
Kiryandongo	148	1.03
Kisoro	110	0.77
Kitgum	358	2.5
Koboko	125	0.87
Kole	205	1.43
Kumi	69	0.48
Kween	58	0.4
Kyegegwa	51	0.36
Kyenjojo	442	3.08
Lamwo	18	0.13
Lira	70	0.49
Luuka	36	0.25
Luwero	54	0.38
Lwengo	164	1.14
Lyantonde	248	1.73
Maracha	266	1.86
Masaka	23	0.16
Mayuge	186	1.3
Mbale	266	1.86
Mbarara	94	0.66
Mitooma	336	2.34
Mityana	306	2.13
Moyo	18	0.13
Mubende	73	0.51
Nakapiripirit	526	3.67
Nakasongola	52	0.36
Namutumba	105	0.73
Napak	103	0.72
Nebbi	207	1.44
Ngora	38	0.27
Ntoroko	123	0.86
Ntungamo	134	0.93
Nwoya	438	3.06
Otuke	133	0.93
Oyam	212	1.48

District	Freq.	Percent
Pader	28	0.2
Pallisa	201	1.4
Rakai	95	0.66
Rubirizi	55	0.38
Rukungiri	130	0.91
Sembabule	200	1.39
Serere	97	0.68
Sheema	499	3.48
Sironko	112	0.78
Soroti	108	0.75
Tororo	575	4.01
Wakiso	612	4.27
Yumbe	134	0.93
Zombo	47	0.33
Total	14,337	100

Source: Community groups data base MGLSD

APPENDIX 2: Number of Community Groups by Type

Type	Freq.	Percent
Business	44	0.31
CBO	4,730	32.96
Drama	102	0.71
Elderly	31	0.22
Fal Class	16	0.11
Farmers'	343	2.39
Men	19	0.13
Men And Women	210	1.46
Mixed Group	427	2.98
NGO	34	0.24
NONE	1,901	13.25
PLWHIV	48	0.33
PWD	238	1.66
Religious	15	0.1
Social Support	22	0.15
VSLA	2,531	17.64
Women	1,922	13.39
Youth	1,716	11.96
Total	14,349	100

Source: Community groups data base MGLSD

APPENDIX 3: Number of Functional Community Groups by District

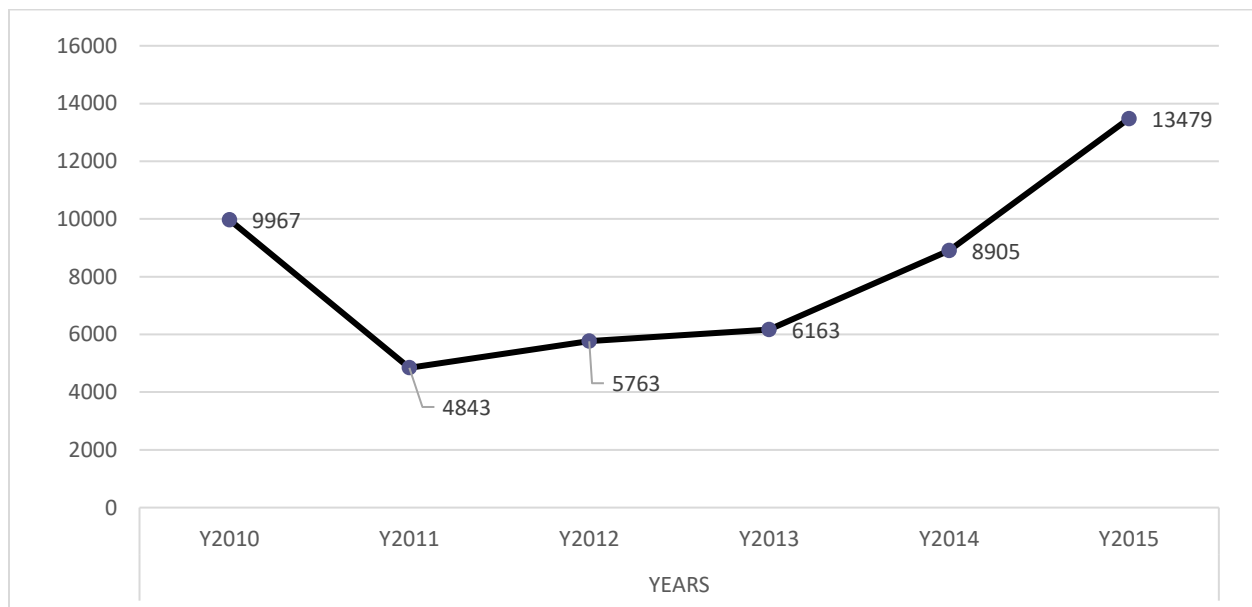
District	NO	YES	Total
Abim	0	17	17
Adjumani	0	124	124
Agago	0	249	249
Alebtong	1	489	490
Amolatar	0	61	61
Amudat	0	38	38
Amuria	0	20	20
Apac	1	235	236
Arua	0	19	19
Budaka	8	24	32
Bududa	0	196	196
Bugiri	0	87	87
Buhweju	0	64	64
Bukedea	1	50	51
Bukomansimbi	0	30	30
Bukwo	0	43	43
Bulambuli	1	108	109
Bundibugyo	4	54	58
Bushenyi	0	148	148
Busia	0	188	188
Butaleja	57	192	249
Butambala	1	60	61
Buyende	0	30	30
Gomba	0	130	130
Hoima	1	96	97
Ibanda	1	107	108
Iganga	0	196	196
Isingiro	0	107	107
Jinja	0	61	61
Kabale	3	198	201
Kabarole	1	96	97
Kaberamaido	0	30	30
Kaliro	1	23	24
Kamuli	6	446	452
Kamwenge	7	542	549
Kanungu	2	454	456
Kapchorwa	0	22	22
Kasese	1	165	166
Kayunga	2	35	37

District	NO	YES	Total
Kibaale	0	39	39
Kiboga	0	1	1
Kibuku	0	23	23
Kiruhura	1	170	171
Kiryandongo	0	146	146
Kisoro	0	107	107
Kitgum	52	296	348
Koboko	0	125	125
Kole	2	201	203
Kumi	0	68	68
Kween	0	58	58
Kyegegwa	2	49	51
Kyenjojo	5	430	435
Lamwo	0	17	17
Lira	1	65	66
Luuka	0	36	36
Luwero	0	54	54
Lwengo	0	164	164
Lyantonde	2	242	244
Maracha	5	261	266
Masaka	0	23	23
Mayuge	0	183	183
Mbale	5	253	258
Mbarara	0	93	93
Mitooma	2	331	333
Mityana	4	285	289
Moyo	0	18	18
Mubende	1	69	70
Nakapiripirit	202	225	427
Nakasongola	0	45	45
Namutumba	2	103	105
Napak	4	91	95
Nebbi	5	201	206
Ngora	0	38	38
Ntoroko	9	114	123
Ntungamo	0	132	132
Nwoya	4	425	429
Otuke	0	133	133
Oyam	1	211	212
Pader	1	27	28
Pallisa	0	199	199

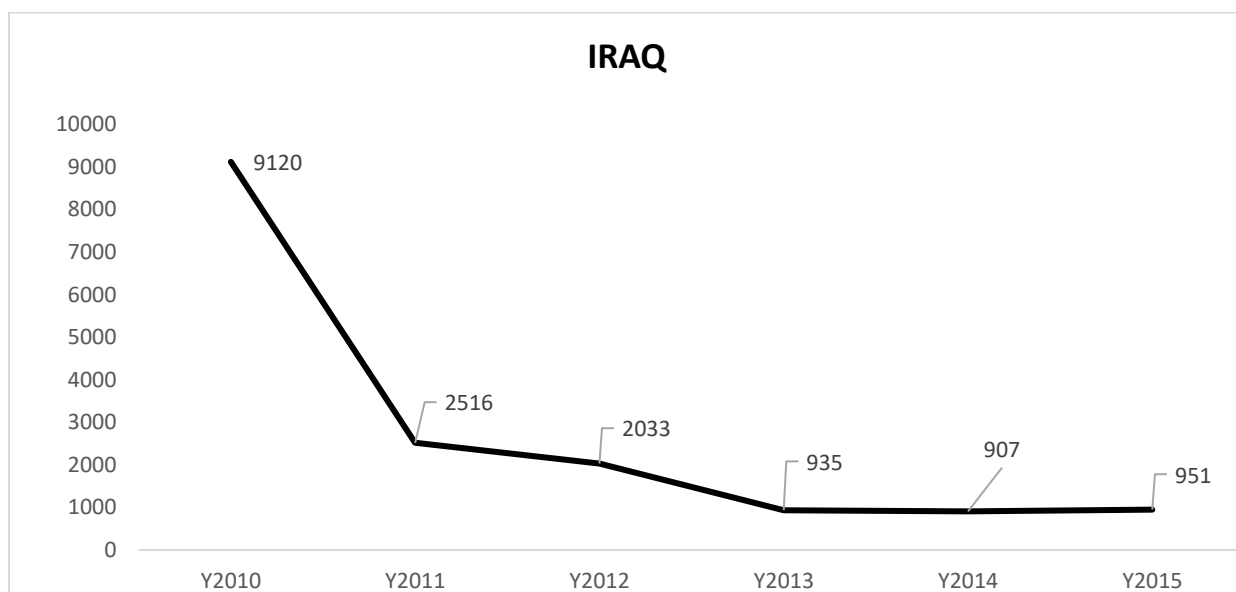
District	NO	YES	Total
Rakai	0	94	94
Rubirizi	0	55	55
Rukungiri	0	130	130
Sembabule	8	188	196
Serere	0	94	97
Sheema	0	491	491
Sironko	0	112	112
Soroti	5	103	108
Tororo	20	553	573
Wakiso	0	601	601
Yumbe	2	130	132
Zombo	0	47	47
Total	444	13,583	14,033

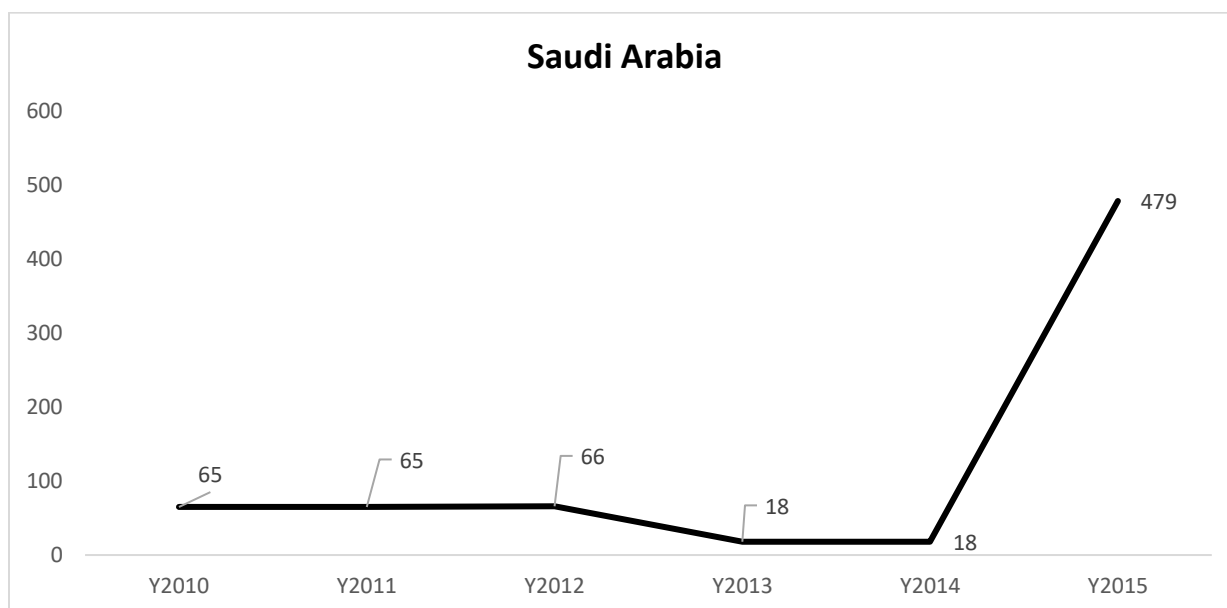
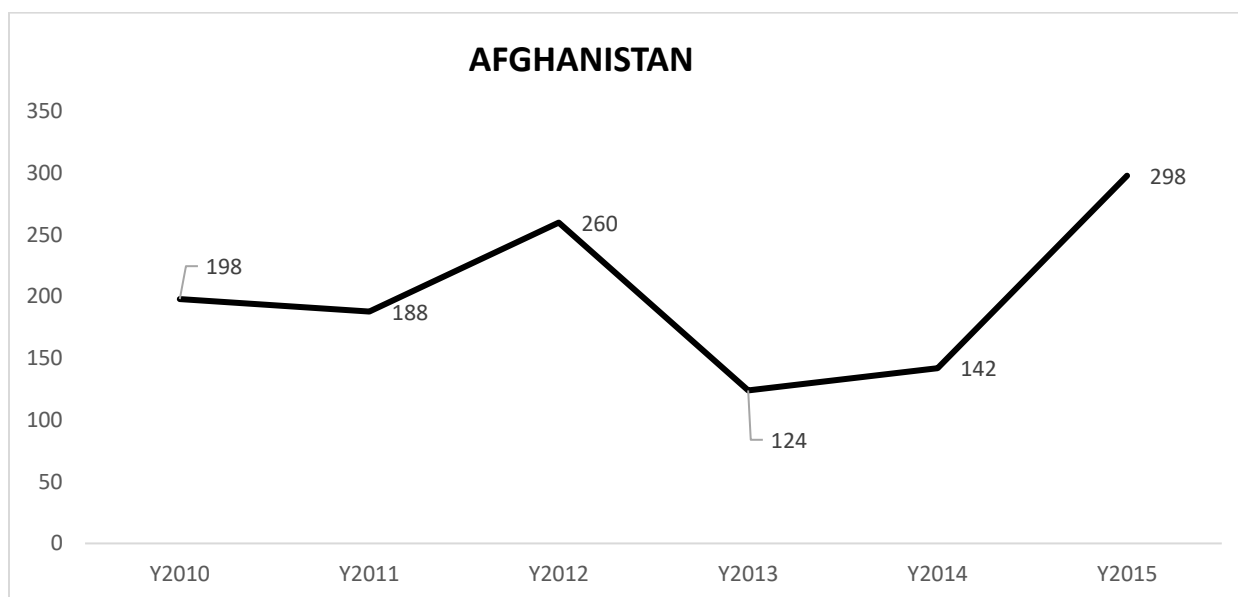
Source: Community groups data base MGLSD

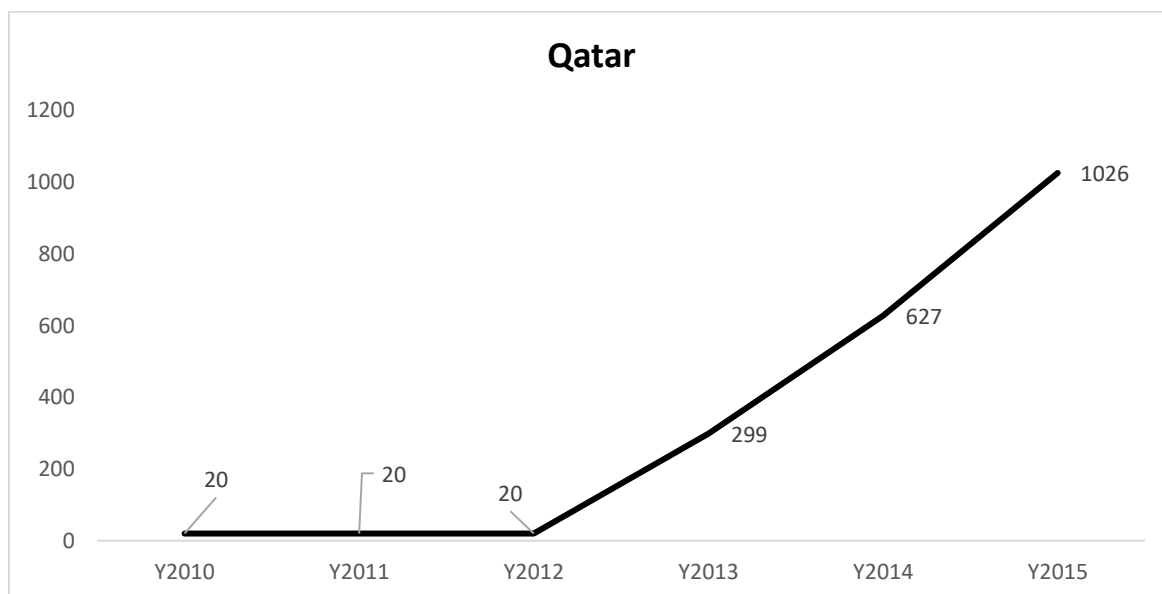
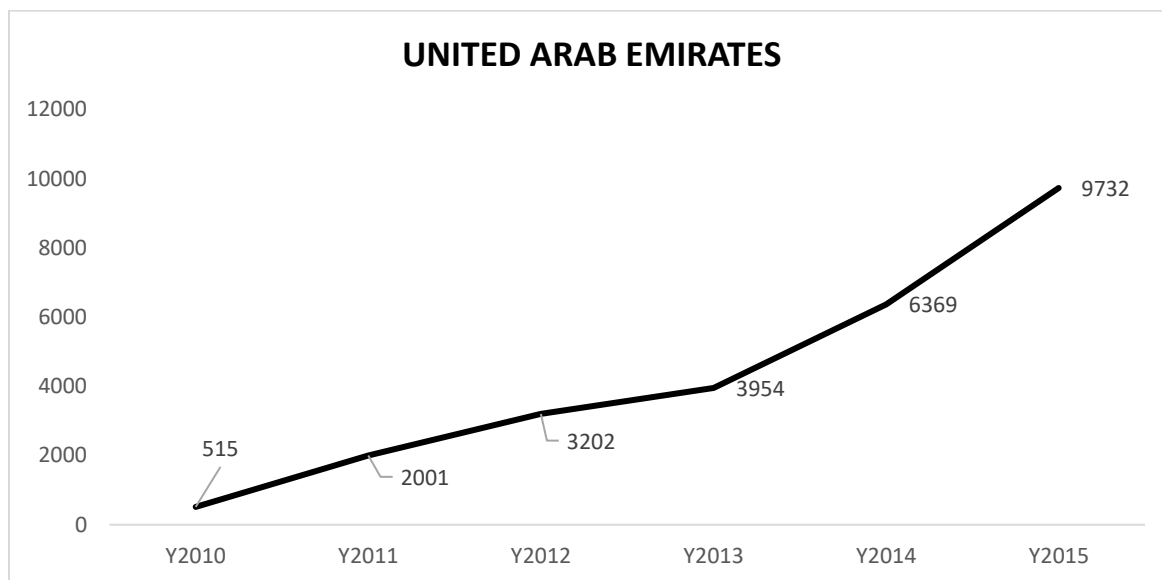
APPENDIX 4: Trend of migrant workers

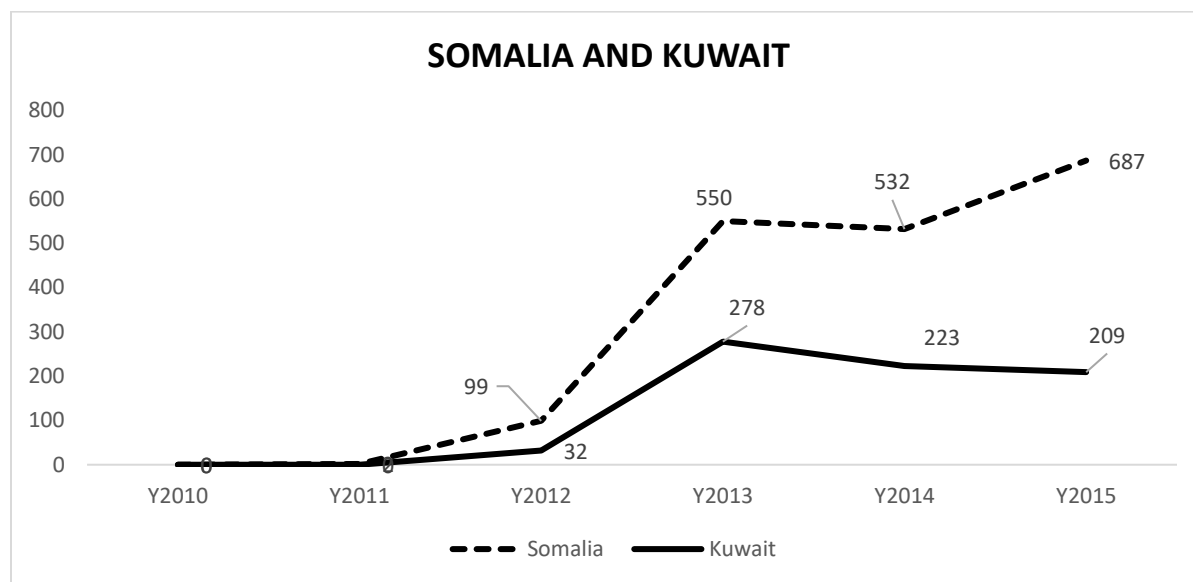


APPENDIX 5: GRAPHS BELOW INDICATES THE TRENDS OF MIGRANT WORKERS OVER THE 5 YEARS (2010 – 2015) FOR EACH COUNTRY OF DESTINATION









APPENDIX 6: Remittances from foreign countries (In Billions)

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Australia	163.92	189.27	120.12	201.13	203.09	81.8	81.9
2	Kenya	94.21	55.49	86.12	172.55	99.37	44.5	109.6
3	Netherlands	16.76	16.24	121.52	164.41	611.19	493.5	491.4
4	UK	249.72	227.78	126.74	115.81	116.81	78.9	250.3
5	UAE	89.03	102.8	65.24	109.24	64.37	1.8	16.3
6	Mauritius	30.91	54.01	90.56	104.54	6.27	71.3	67.1
7	Switzerland	35.67	41.18	26.14	43.76	-12.92	2.6	28.9
8	Bermuda	50.36	87.41	11.62	38	-13.36	0.5	10.3
9	Denmark	17.15	19.8	12.57	21.04	-2.19	-3.5	-4.2
10	India	27.41	18.77	38.13	19.15	39.32	18.7	18.1
11	Nigeria	15.49	17.88	11.35	19	5.24	-3.7	9.2
12	South Africa	51.14	89.53	16.85	14.4	24.95	11.4	-71.4
13	Singapore	1.01	0.1	-1.72	9.49	9.63	2.1	-17.2
14	IO	6.95	8.02	5.09	8.52	5.78	8.7	0.1
15	Egypt	5.78	6.68	4.24	7.1	-2.6	9.4	1.8
16	Norway	4.35	5.02	3.18	5.33	2.88	5.6	-4.1
17	Togo	2.91	3.36	2.13	3.57	1.09	17.9	13
18	USA	69.27	18.83	10.31	3.44	20.36	8.5	8.4
19	Canada	2.74	3.16	2.01	3.36	-6.73	6.3	-0.2
20	Others	-198.99	-115.74	-213	-169.56	32.83	241	49.4
	Total	728.86	841.57	534.11	894.29	1,205.39	1,097.10	1,058.60

Source: Employment Services- MGLSD

2014	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	203.46	43.55	190.43	62.51	156.12	656.06
Inkind	9.74	1.27	9.15	2.68	5.12	27.95
Total	213.20	44.81	199.58	65.18	161.24	684.02

2013	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	247.3	50.3	194.5	43.2	254.2	789.6
Inkind	31.0	7.0	45.4	11.7	46.8	142.0
Total	278.4	57.3	239.9	55.0	301.1	931.6

2012	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	327.3	21.2	216.4	10.6	167.0	742.5
Inkind	15.8	5.0	129.0	4.6	13.4	167.9
Total	343.1	26.2	345.4	15.2	180.4	910.3

2011	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	198.8	79.5	172.6	36.4	254.1	741.4
Inkind	29.0	7.2	14.8	2.2	18.5	71.5
Total	227.7	86.7	187.3	38.6	272.5	812.9

2010	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	242.2	14.7	200.8	49.0	173.1	679.8
Inkind	15.8	7.9	24.7	18.1	22.1	88.6
Total	258.0	22.5	225.5	67.1	195.2	768.4

2009	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	177.8	23.7	247.5	34.7	211.4	695.1
Inkind	15.4	10.9	37.3	6.3	13.4	83.3
Total	193.0	34.5	284.8	40.9	224.8	778.1

2008	Africa	Australasia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total
Cash	176.26	26.75	262.77	33.88	166.68	666.33
Inkind	9.38	4.49	32.15	0.36	19.68	66.06
Total	185.64	31.24	294.92	34.23	186.35	732.38

APPENDIX 7: Project Results matrix

Project Development Objective (PDO) & PDO Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicators	Use of Project Outcome Information
Improved satisfaction of youth with quality of project processes and implementation		Assess the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries on quality of project processes and implementation
Intermediate Outcomes by Project Component	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Use of Intermediate Outcome Monitoring
<u>Component 1: Skills Development (SD)</u> Strengthened livelihoods skills that create opportunities for self-employment and increased income	1.1 Number of SD projects funded 1.2 Number of youths trained in life skills 1.3 Number of youths trained in various livelihood skills who are utilizing these skills as verified by the tracer study 1.4 Number of projects funded that have operational business plans 1.5 Number of Projects completed	Assess progress towards achievements of project objectives and set targets under SD
<u>Component 2 : Livelihood Support (LS)</u> Increased stock of youth productive assets through Livelihood Support	2.1 Number of projects funded 2.2 Number of youths benefiting from the youth livelihoods programme 2.3 Number of projects funded that have operational business plans 2.4 Number of completed IGA projects	Assess progress towards achievements of project objectives and set targets under LS
<u>Component 3: Institutional Development</u> Improved technical, administrative and managerial capacity of key implementers of the programme Increased transparency and accountability for the use of resources at all levels	3.1 Number of projects whose Youth Management committee members have been trained in Project Implementation 3.2 Number of trained Youth Management Committees members in Project implementation 3.3 Percentage of districts with operational community-level reporting system	Assure sustainability, functionality and governance systems of the projects through bottom-up feedback

Youth Livelihood Programme- MGLSD

APPENDIX 8: Ministry Outcomes and Indicators applicable to YLP

Outcome	Indicators
1. Empowered communities for increased involvement in the development process	% of LGs (Districts) with sustainable development initiatives
	% of women participating in decision making
	% of persons in self-employment
2. Vulnerable persons protected from deprivation and livelihoods risks	% of vulnerable persons trained in vocational skills
	% of vulnerable persons trained in entrepreneurial skills)
	% of vulnerable and marginalised persons trained in life skills
3. Improved environment for increasing employment and productivity	% of labour force in employment

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APPENDIX 9: Project Financing by District/Municipality

SN	DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		BENEFICIARIES		
		NO. PROJECTS	AMOUNT (USHS)	M	F	TOTAL
1.	ABIM	58	558,430,320	447	391	838
2.	ADJUMANI	78	556,854,058	592	480	1,072
3.	AGAGO	64	543,982,500	499	385	884
4.	ALEBTONG	58	472,967,500	472	335	807
5.	AMOLATAR	52	351,728,200	383	300	683
6.	AMUDAT	65	555,619,670	438	372	810
7.	AMURIA	124	586,804,304	929	799	1,728
8.	AMURU	73	555,341,300	610	434	1,044
9.	APAC	72	622,993,900	502	408	910
10.	ARUA	103	764,166,650	832	557	1,389
11.	BUDAKA	45	331,556,459	295	279	574
12.	BUDUDA	30	332,214,897	218	154	372
13.	BUGIRI	77	600,708,000	520	445	965
14.	BUHWEJU	65	286,903,400	450	350	800
15.	BUIKWE	29	170,343,000	187	173	360
16.	BUKEDEA	42	351,040,965	303	273	576
17.	BUKOMANSIMBI	51	303,616,000	330	264	594
18.	BUKWO	74	321,771,821	471	411	882
19.	BULAMBULI	45	266,667,856	317	274	591
20.	BULIISA	37	339,046,000	234	228	462
21.	BUNDIBUGYO	81	435,479,000	531	534	1,065
22.	BUSHENYI	105	476,342,990	650	589	1,239
23.	BUSIA	71	597,224,347	513	432	945
24.	BUTALEJA	57	333,940,957	403	335	738
25.	BUTAMBALA	37	289,126,978	261	213	474
26.	BUVUMA	57	440,551,980	404	272	676
27.	BUYENDE	96	486,248,000	668	474	1,142
28.	DOKOLO	55	448,761,000	390	301	691
29.	GOMBA	38	363,009,022	261	230	491
30.	GULU	93	684,332,300	754	551	1,305
31.	HOIMA	67	562,227,625	463	344	807
32.	IBANDA	44	342,740,415	304	252	556
33.	IGANGA	84	637,245,000	576	450	1,026
34.	ISINGIRO	44	396,564,519	329	227	556
35.	JINJA	65	473,055,707	443	375	818
36.	KAABONG	78	614,357,681	545	599	1,144
37.	KABALE	92	469,507,890	568	602	1,170
38.	KABAROLE	140	631,472,456	1,050	749	1,799

SN	DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		BENEFICIARIES		
		NO. PROJECTS	AMOUNT (USHS)	M	F	TOTAL
39.	KABERAMAIDO	82	419,539,159	572	470	1,042
40.	<u>KALANGALA</u>	75	548,108,000	560	435	995
41.	KALIRO	65	443,014,600	442	328	770
42.	<u>KALUNGU</u>	41	323,150,800	267	242	509
43.	<u>KAMPALA/KCCA</u>	152	1,541,209,910	916	791	1,707
44.	<u>KAMULI</u>	141	874,211,983	962	808	1,770
45.	KAMWENGE	63	535,242,000	438	315	753
46.	<u>KANUNGU</u>	69	458,212,400	460	461	921
47.	KAPCHORWA	51	297,191,751	368	301	669
48.	KASESE	113	865,905,750	684	754	1,438
49.	KATAKWI	70	603,584,517	434	420	854
50.	<u>KAYUNGA</u>	86	622,415,388	587	451	1,038
51.	KIBAALE	104	761,335,239	740	546	1,286
52.	KIBOGA	32	206,304,000	241	174	415
53.	KIBUKU	62	376,460,454	438	370	808
54.	<u>KIRUHURA</u>	53	528,574,500	391	284	675
55.	KIRYANDONGO	68	508,672,726	514	363	877
56.	<u>KISORO</u>	87	480,617,000	615	558	1,173
57.	KITGUM	118	658,875,300	964	684	1,648
58.	KOBOKO	60	538,679,858	462	329	791
59.	KOLE	47	316,880,700	357	248	605
60.	KOTIDO	129	680,265,032	815	1,040	1,855
61.	KUMI	56	437,131,654	333	360	693
62.	KWEEN	57	265,649,407	412	346	758
63.	<u>KYANKWANZI</u>	50	400,583,000	368	283	651
64.	KYEGEGWA	42	349,445,300	290	247	537
65.	KYENJOJO	99	487,860,500	737	527	1,264
66.	LAMWO	65	459,603,000	516	395	911
67.	LIRA	65	520,897,500	504	359	863
68.	LUUKA	54	407,556,500	426	323	749
69.	<u>LUWERO</u>	102	659,980,291	708	545	1,253
70.	<u>LWENGO</u>	66	381,869,450	451	373	824
71.	LYANTONDE	56	283,645,998	381	279	660
72.	MANAFWA	40	362,125,114	272	212	484
73.	MARACHA	61	404,796,700	442	339	781
74.	MASAKA	48	385,205,995	297	294	591
75.	MASINDI	84	601,819,000	590	472	1,062
76.	<u>MAYUGE</u>	111	812,597,545	766	664	1,430
77.	MBALE	51	522,249,712	392	305	697
78.	MBARARA	56	557,209,040	376	304	680
79.	MITOOMA	55	341,295,500	341	300	641
80.	<u>MITYANA</u>	68	436,817,207	471	381	852

SN	DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		BENEFICIARIES		
		NO. PROJECTS	AMOUNT (USHS)	M	F	TOTAL
81.	MOROTO	56	560,340,243	420	381	801
82.	MOYO	66	627,750,800	473	378	851
83.	MPIGI	43	354,351,000	297	273	570
84.	MUBENDE	108	763,122,303	741	580	1,321
85.	<u>MUKONO</u>	72	623,550,500	472	420	892
86.	NAKAPIRIPIT	71	601,083,399	536	449	985
87.	NAKASEKE	52	391,118,080	377	319	696
88.	<u>NAKASONGOLA</u>	41	397,752,500	308	209	517
89.	NAMAYINGO	61	617,756,750	434	297	731
90.	NAMUTUMBA	79	384,600,000	616	433	1,049
91.	NAPAK	100	631,753,326	734	663	1,397
92.	NEBBI	141	734,003,429	1,234	764	1,998
93.	NGORA	46	347,983,532	334	250	584
94.	NTOROKO	39	309,773,500	251	233	484
95.	NTUNGAMO	59	496,328,350	387	316	703
96.	NWOYA	69	460,925,400	515	440	955
97.	OTUKE	53	400,242,900	384	371	755
98.	OYAM	71	542,362,000	523	409	932
99.	PADER	65	444,880,900	495	445	940
100.	PALLISA	71	538,101,570	434	420	854
101.	RAKAI	98	665,020,250	668	539	1,207
102.	RUBIRIZI	51	297,353,565	357	292	649
103.	RUKUNGIRI	60	449,083,900	379	343	722
104.	SERERE	102	623,768,064	662	577	1,239
105.	SHEEMA	46	332,714,000	303	254	557
106.	SIRONKO	42	382,289,000	298	230	528
107.	SOROTI	57	436,563,018	428	336	764
108.	SSEMBABULE	53	335,174,400	364	273	637
109.	<u>TORORO</u>	106	863,541,323	807	657	1,464
110.	<u>WAKISO</u>	153	1,220,100,150	1,015	820	1,835
111.	YUMBE	90	631,471,900	678	537	1,215
112.	ZOMBO	61	384,797,000	460	328	788
113.	ARUA MC	17	160,282,000	127	113	240
114.	BUSHENYI	5	30,549,000	34	23	57
115.	BUSIA MC	7	49,210,305	37	44	81
116.	ENTEBBE	7	38,180,724	37	44	81
117.	FORTPORTAL	5	28,709,800	40	27	67
118.	GULU MC	35	260,211,000	258	222	480
119.	HOIMA MC	22	145,350,000	133	127	260
120.	IGANGA MC	19	141,070,000	136	108	244
121.	JINJA MC	14	107,884,000	90	76	166
122.	KABALE MC	13	95,745,500	68	84	152

SN	DISTRICT	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		BENEFICIARIES		
		NO. PROJECTS	AMOUNT (USHS)	M	F	TOTAL
123.	KASESE MC	26	154,844,680	164	187	351
124.	LIRA MC	23	189,836,000	155	137	292
125.	MASAKA MC	23	123,228,681	135	144	279
126.	MASINDI MC	20	145,517,318	131	99	230
127.	MBALE MC	12	95,744,681	66	72	138
128.	MBARARA MC	16	116,926,600	91	89	180
129.	MOROTO MC	17	132,631,681	112	105	217
130.	MUKONO MC	7	34,550,000	36	39	75
131.	NTUNGAMO MC	3	29,500,000	19	13	32
132.	RUKUNGIRI MC	20	118,610,700	124	125	249
133.	SOROTI MC	17	134,450,031	97	88	185
134.	TORORO MC	3	28,500,000	19	16	35
TOTAL		8,213	58,432,923,900	57,935	47,739	105,674
				55%	45%	100%

APPENDIX 10 : Revolving Funds Recovery

SN	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	REPAYMENTS	
		# PROJECTS	AMOUNT [USH]
1.	ABIM	14	25,923,000
2.	<u>BUIKWE</u>	21	26,040,000
3.	BUSHENYI	74	140,847,900
4.	BUSIA	22	15,500,000
5.	ISINGIRO	21	24,100,000
6.	<u>KABAROLE</u>	58	65,872,000
7.	<u>KALANGALA</u>	30	23,719,000
8.	<u>KALUNGU</u>	17	29,939,000
9.	<u>KAMPALA/KCCA</u>	87	146,401,450
10.	<u>KAMULI</u>	40	32,113,400
11.	<u>KANUNGU</u>	36	32,862,000
12.	KATAKWI	26	18,550,000
13.	<u>KAYUNGA</u>	41	100,372,000
14.	<u>KIRUHURA</u>	38	181,819,400
15.	<u>KISORO</u>	32	57,985,500
16.	KOBOKO	28	15,113,000
17.	<u>KYANKWANZI</u>	24	67,050,000
18.	<u>LUWERO</u>	51	53,063,996
19.	<u>LWENGO</u>	43	56,149,000
20.	<u>MAYUGE</u>	33	22,808,000
21.	<u>MITYANA</u>	32	32,540,000
22.	<u>MUKONO</u>	26	25,184,000
23.	<u>NAKASONGOLA</u>	31	65,184,000
24.	NEBBI	59	33,429,550
25.	NTUNGAMO	29	64,638,100
26.	<u>TORORO</u>	58	40,882,000
27.	<u>WAKISO</u>	29	54,074,887
TOTAL-PHASE I		1,000	1,452,161,183
1.	ADJUMANI	4	3,700,000
2.	<u>AGAGO</u>	11	19,313,130
3.	ALEBTONG	10	6,762,362
4.	AMOLATAR	19	23,642,100
5.	AMUDAT	26	20,762,000
6.	<u>AMURIA</u>	33	25,646,399
7.	<u>AMURU</u>	8	4,561,600
8.	<u>APAC</u>	10	9,670,000
9.	<u>ARUA</u>	24	43,286,785

SN	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	REPAYMENTS	
		# PROJECTS	AMOUNT [US\$]
10.	<u>BUDAKA</u>	14	5,278,500
11.	<u>BUDUDA</u>	8	7,052,000
12.	BUGIRI	25	27,941,100
13.	<u>BUHWEJU</u>	35	12,479,800
14.	<u>BUKEDEA</u>	8	27,460,000
15.	<u>BUKOMANSIMBI</u>	12	21,442,000
16.	BUKWO	13	7,586,900
17.	<u>BULAMBULI</u>	6	4,100,000
18.	<u>BULISA</u>	20	18,808,000
19.	<u>BUNDIBUGYO</u>	8	6,543,000
20.	<u>BUTALEJA</u>	16	9,930,000
21.	<u>BUTAMBALA</u>	5	2,360,000
22.	<u>BUVUMA</u>	5	10,050,000
23.	<u>BUYENDE</u>	51	28,640,000
24.	DOKOLO	8	13,119,000
25.	GOMBA	10	29,273,000
26.	<u>GULU</u>	17	33,622,800
27.	<u>HOIMA</u>	16	14,191,800
28.	IBANDA	36	76,581,500
29.	IGANGA	24	22,930,000
30.	JINJA	12	4,650,000
31.	KAABONG	34	9,294,000
32.	KABALE	30	38,160,100
33.	KABERAMAIDO	12	15,597,000
34.	KALIRO	25	8,822,000
35.	KAMWENGE	12	17,100,000
36.	KAPCHORWA	5	2,040,000
37.	KASESE	31	67,472,500
38.	KIBAALE	59	60,226,200
39.	KIBOGA	7	13,429,800
40.	KIBUKU	11	8,005,000
41.	KIRYANDONGO	14	21,358,150
42.	KITGUM	16	11,370,000
43.	KOLE	24	16,094,965
44.	KOTIDO	84	77,961,000
45.	KUMI	11	3,500,000
46.	KWEEN	8	3,850,000
47.	KYELEGWA	14	39,021,100
48.	KYENJOJO	62	40,101,500
49.	LAMWO	4	4,600,000
50.	LIRA	13	7,146,993
51.	LUUKA	22	12,103,000
52.	LYANTONDE	32	48,038,950

SN	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	REPAYMENTS	
		# PROJECTS	AMOUNT [US\$]
53.	MANAFWA	11	8,770,000
54.	MARACHA	14	26,770,000
55.	MASAKA	17	34,886,000
56.	MASINDI	21	23,900,000
57.	MBALE	16	13,672,822
58.	MBARARA	18	15,937,500
59.	MITOOMA	19	26,191,300
60.	MOROTO	34	70,661,700
61.	MOYO	12	31,475,050
62.	MPIGI	10	10,274,000
63.	MUBENDE	38	62,686,000
64.	NAKAPIRIPIT	28	32,500,000
65.	NAKASEKE	2	620,000
66.	NAMAYINGO	39	37,370,821
67.	NAMUTUMBA	32	10,200,000
68.	NAPAK	22	19,450,000
69.	NGORA	13	6,110,000
70.	NTOROKO	9	8,600,000
71.	NWOYA	32	43,322,000
72.	OTUKE	14	32,098,810
73.	OYAM	12	17,580,920
74.	PADER	5	6,100,000
75.	PALLISA	13	9,497,900
76.	RAKAI	23	25,880,000
77.	RUBIRIZI	26	17,314,500
78.	RUKUNGIRI	24	32,400,000
79.	SERERE	23	19,767,800
80.	SHEEMA	29	97,140,100
81.	SIRONKO	18	41,373,150
82.	SOROTI	8	17,181,500
83.	SSEMBABULE	6	1,950,000
84.	YUMBE	37	28,780,000
85.	ZOMBO	35	79,042,000
86.	ARUA MC	11	7,989,544
87.	GULU MC	10	7,610,000
88.	HOIMA MC	6	9,216,000
89.	IGANGA MC	11	2,358,000
90.	JINJA MC	8	3,919,000
91.	KABALE MC	7	6,812,000
92.	KASESE MC	15	17,137,100
93.	LIRA MC	10	19,492,000
94.	MASAKA MC	8	8,950,000
95.	MASINDI MC	12	17,549,600

SN	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	REPAYMENTS	
		# PROJECTS	AMOUNT [US\$]
96.	MBALE MC	3	1,707,000
97.	MBARARA MC	4	5,350,000
98.	MOROTO MC	11	15,245,000
99.	RUKUNGIRI MC	8	6,743,000
100.	SOROTI MC	8	16,118,000
TOTAL-PHASE II		1,816	2,122,376,151
GRAND-TOTAL		2,816	3,574,537,334

Youth Livelihood Programme- MGLSD

APPENDIX 11: Age group of Children in Remand Homes by Sex

Age group	Arua RH		F/p		Naguru RH		Mbale RH		Ihungu Remand Home		Gulu Remand Home	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	m	M	F	M	F
12	1		1	1	9	1		1	3	2		
13	4	1	5		12	2		6	2		3	1
14	15	2	3	21	45	8	2	11	6	2	6	1
15	19	3	33	2	90	5	1	29	12	3	15	1
16	31	3	51	5	54	12	7	62	12		51	4
17	22	1	40	1	107	9	8	62	12		70	9
total	92	10	133	30	317	36	18	171	47	7	135	16

APPENDIX 12: Offences Committed by Juveniles

Offence	Arua Remand Home		Fort Portal Remand Home		Naguru Remand Home		Mbale Remand Home		Ihingu Remand Home		Gulu Remand Home	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Abduction/ Kidnapping					4		1					
Assault and Damage	3	1	1		14	6	5		2		5	1
Defilement	18	1	40	1	74	1	29	5	10	2	54	1
Burglary/theft /Robbery	20	8	36	1	198	16	44	4	21	4	47	2
Murder			5		25	2	2		1		6	1
Possession of drugs and narcotics	2		7		25		2		2		4	
Rogue and Vagabond	3				22	1	1				13	9

APPENDIX 13: The Most and Least Populated Districts in Uganda by Population Size, 2014

Most Populated Districts		Least Populated Districts	
District	Population	District	Population
Wakiso	1,997,418	kalangala	54,293
Kampala	1,507,080	Ntoroko	67,005
Kibaale	785,088	Bukwo	89,356
Arua	782,077	Buvuma	89,890
Kasese	694,992	kween	93,667
Mubende	684,337	Lyantonde	93,753
Mukono	596,804	Butambala	100,840
Hoima	572,986	Moroto	103,432
Kabale	528,231	Otuke	104,254
Tororo	517,082	Kapchorwa	105,186

Source: NHPC 2014

Population Size

The total population of Uganda was 34.6 million persons in 2014 as shown in Table. This represents an increase of 10.4 million persons from the 2002 census.

APPENDIX 14: Population size, Inter-censal Population increases and average annual growth rates, 1911-2014

Census year	Male	Female	Total	Inter-Censal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1911	1,116,903	1,349,422	2,466,325			
1921	1,320,286	1,534,322	2,854,608	1911-1921	39	1.5
1931	1,707,437	1,834,844	3,542,281	1921-1931	68	2.2
1948	2,481,394	2,477,126	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.7
1991	8,185,747	8,485,558	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	2002 - 2014	882	3.0

Source: NHPC 2014

Administrative units of Uganda

The country is divided into 112 districts and one City. The districts are further subdivided into Counties, Sub counties and Parishes. The role of these local governments is to implement and monitor government programmes at the respective levels. Overtime, the administrative units have been sub-divided with the aim of easing administration and improving the delivery of services. The numbers of administrative units on the various census nights since 1969 are given in Table below:

APPENDIX 15: Number of Administrative Units by Census, 1969 – 2014

Level of Administrative Unit	Census Year				
	1969	1980	1991	2002	2014
District	21	33	38	56	112
County	111	140	163	163	181
Sub-county	594	668	884	958	1,382
Parish	3,141	3,478	4,636	5,238	7,241

Age-Sex Composition of the Population

Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in a society. They are the basic characteristics or biological elements, of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic features but also its socio-economic and political structure. These influence fertility and mortality, migration, marital status, and economic activity status.

Sex Composition

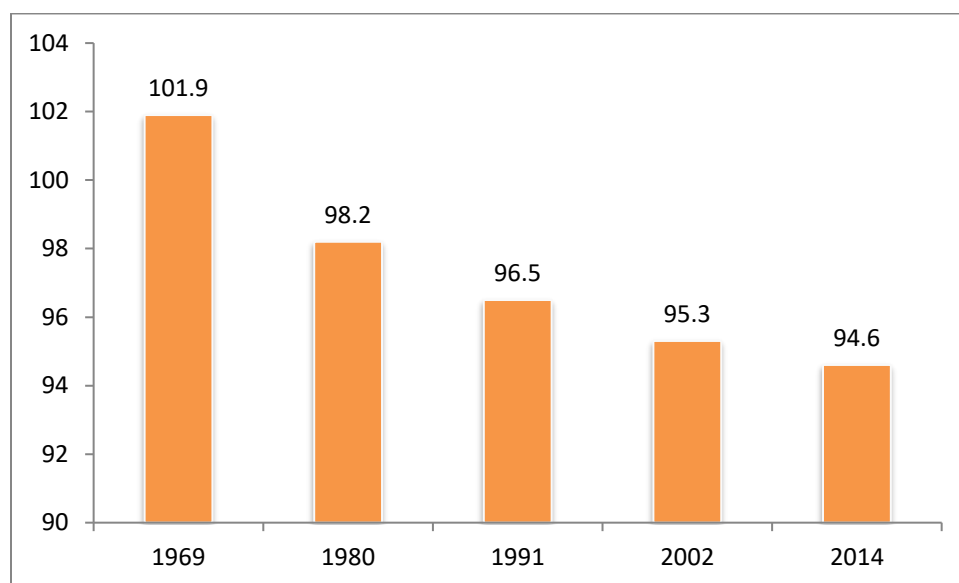
Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population and is an indicator used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between males and females. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there more males than females. In normal populations, the overall sex ratio of a population is expected not to vary greatly from 100. the figure below shows the overall sex ratio in 2014 as 94.6 for the household population.

APPENDIX 16: Age Specific Sex Ratio, 1991 – 2014

Age Group	1991	2002	2014
0-4	98.7	100.0	107.8
5-9	98.9	99.8	104.9
10-14	103.7	100.3	103.0
15-19	92.5	95.7	99.2
20-24	87.1	82.3	86.1
25-29	90.7	87.7	87.0
30-34	97.0	99.5	88.4
35-39	96.1	93.1	91.1
40-44	93.1	93.6	94.9
45-49	96.4	90.4	97.6
50-54	94.2	85.0	85.3
55-59	106.8	85.1	89.1
60-64	89.1	91.0	79.2
65-69	102.5	103.7	83.2
70-74	94.5	90.0	71.0
75+	111.4	93.4	71.6

Source: NHPC 2014

APPENDIX 17: Sex Ratio of the Population in 1991, 2002 and 2014



Source: NHPC 2014