THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

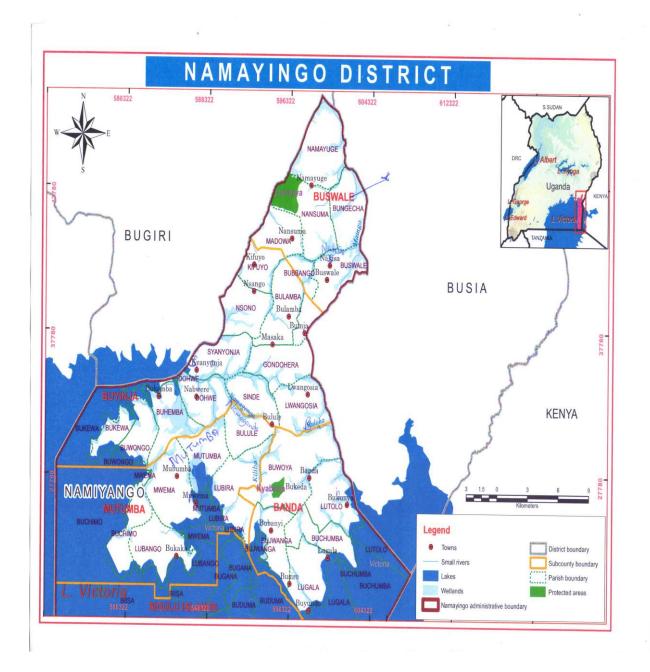# NAMAYINGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2017

MAP OF NAMAYINGO DISTRICT SHOWING LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

FOREWORD

The importance of statistics in informing planning and monitoring of government programmes cannot be over emphasised. We need to know where we are, determine where we want to reach and also know whether we have reached there. The monitoring of socio-economic progress is not possible without measuring how we progress and establishing whether human, financial and other resources are being used efficiently.

The development of a district-based Statistical Abstract shall go a long way to provide the district tailored statistics and will reflect the peculiar nature of the district by looking at specific statistics which would not be possible to obtain at a higher level. Data and statistics are required for designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes. The collection and use of statistics and performance indicators is critical for both the successful management and operation of the sectors, including Lower Local Governments.

For data to inform planning and service delivery it should be effectively disseminated to the various users and stakeholders. The initiative to compile this District Statistical Abstract is therefore an effort to support the Planning function of the Local Governments and other users interested in the Higher Local Government (HLG) statistics.

This District Statistical Abstract will go a long way in guiding District Policy makers, Planners, Researchers and other stakeholders to identify the indicators that are relevant for planning, monitoring and evaluation of Government programmes in their jurisdiction. The Abstract also act as an aggregation of statistics from all sectors and also information originating from NGOs and other organisations. This Statistical Abstract, therefore, is an annual snapshot documentation of the Namayingo District situation, providing a continuous update of the district status.

It is my sincere hope that this Abstract will provide all interested users with adequate information and I also feel that where more information is required, appropriate departments should be contacted for details.

Lastly, I wish to thank the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for the continued Technical support to Namayingo District Local Government. I wish to thank all my Technical staff especially District Statistical committee members who co-ordinated the compilation of the Statistics and Information contained in this Abstract.

Hon. Sanya Ronald
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Namayingo District Local Government gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the heads of departments and sections who contributed to the production of this Statistical Abstract. It may not be possible to enumerate all those who gave their time but I must add, thank you all a great deal.

Special thanks go to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for their effort in Capacity Building and continued Technical Support to district staff to see to it that Namayingo district gets specific data and statistics required for designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes. There are many documents that have been received in the district from UBOS, such as reports of the Population and Housing Censuses, the National Service Delivery Surveys and the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys, to mention but a few.

I wish to pass my heart felt gratitude to the District technical staff who have been deeply involved in the preparation and production of this abstract.

I am also indebted to the staff of the District Planning Department for the coordination and support provided during the process of compiling this statistical abstract and to ensure it is produced.

Esau Ekachelan
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Statistical Abstract is an annual publication as a requirement from Uganda Bureau of Statistics. It gives a statistical summary of socio-economic data for Namayingo District. The Publication is divided into nine Major chapters which are preceded by foreword and ends with the sequential arranged Appendix tables for the reader's information. All tables in the reader's appendices are serialized using a combination of numbers. The reader should refer to theses tables while reading the text.

Chapter one: presents general statistics on Namayingo district (the background)

Chapter two presents statistics on Management Services department

Chapter three presents statistics on Planning and Finance

Chapter four presents statistics on Health Service department

Chapter five presents statistics on Education

Chapter six presents statistics on Works and Technical Services

Chapter seven presents statistics on Natural Resources

Chapter eight present statistics on Community Based Services and lastly

Chapter nine present statistics on Production and Marketing

Administration

The district consists of 8 sub counties and 1 town council. There are 44 parishes with 272 villages. There are no approved town boards.

Population Statistics

Namayingo district has a total area of 3,041.9 Square Km, of which 1,062 is dry land and the rest covered by water bodies, swamps and papyrus. According to the 2014 census, Namayingo had a total population of 415,443 and this year 2017 it is projected to 243,881 people.

The annual population growth rate was 3.4 percent as compared to the national growth rate of 3.0 (2014 Census report). Population density is 367 persons per sq. km of land as compared to the National of 173 persons per sq. km as per 2014 Census.

Government Finance

District revenue envelope was UGX 16,453,168,000 (FY 2016/17) while the Expenditure was UGX 14,849,150,648 with the Education Department having the highest expenditure and Internal Audit with the least.

Health

The average Immunisation coverage was at 103% in 2016/17 as compared to the National coverage of 95% in for all types of vaccines. Malaria has remained the leading killer disease over the same period with the disease burden at 40%. Latrine coverage improved from 48% in 2014 to 55.3% in 2015/16 and 66% in 2017.HIV/AIDS is also high with a disease burden at 5.6%. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 365 people per 100,000 populations while Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, 70 for under 5 years, 30 Neonetal Mortality Rate (NMR), Teenage pregnancy rate at 35%, Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is below 20% as compared to 35% national, Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) is at 210 per 100,000 live births as compared to 135 National. The life expectancy in Namayingo is 63.3 years with 62.2 years for Males and 64.2 years for Female. The total fertility rate according to the UDHS 2016 was 7.8 births per women and the national was 6.5.

Education

Primary enrollment showed the number of boys (26,949) slightly higher than girls (26,824) in 2016.

Staff Quarters

The District had thirteen (13) staff houses for 724 teachers giving a ratio of 1:80 in 2010. Since then the District has added ten more houses for 749 teachers; this implies that if the district is to realize the Nation ration of 1:3, we need more than 220 staff houses.

Sanitation

There are 746 latrine stances for the 46,611 pupils giving a ratio of 1:58. The latrine stance gap is 430 stances to arrive at the national ratio of 1:40. This gap makes retention of girl child in schools a problem. Rain water harvesting facilities stand at 10 and have been distributed to schools under UNICEF, EDF, and ADB (through NETWAS implemented by UMURDA)

Furniture

The District has 9,747 desks against the required 15,953. The District therefore needs more 6206 desks. The lack of seating facilities has affected school attendance, the

writing and reading culture which have not been developed as expected and also the cleanliness for children.

Text Books

The text book-pupil ratio is 1:8 as compared to National ratio of 1:3. This makes learning a problem especially with homework since children do not come from the same home. Literacy Rate was 47.3 (2014 UDHS report) and now it has increased to 53%. According to the UBOS statistics report of 2016, there are more pupils in the lower classes (P1, P2 and P3) than those who reach P7 this imply that there is a high school drop out in primary education.

Water

In the district, access to boreholes stand at 58% of the population, 35% for shallow wells, 4% for protected springs, 2% for public taps with no RWH Tanks.

Agriculture

Agriculture still remains the major source of income to the population of Namayingo as over 90 percent still rely on subsistence Agriculture to earn a living.

Mineral Resources

On mineral resources, no major geological studies have been carried out in the district to determine presence of minerals. However, there is abundancy gold, clay and sand which is being mined for glass manufacturing. Geological studies need to be carried out to assess their potentials. There are a number of stone queries and clay deposits that are used for providing construction materials. Efforts are being stepped up to have revenue mobilized and collected from these sources.

General information about the District

Geographical information

Namayingo District local government is located in the south eastern part of Uganda. The Districts along its boarders are Busia in east, Namayingo in North West and Mayuge on the west. The District also extends to the Uganda/Kenya border in the south east and in the waters of Uganda / Tanzania border in the south. The district is 216 km away from the capital city Kampala through Namayingo District Headquarters.

Topography

The land is generally characterized by gentle undulating hills with few higher residual features. A narrow and generally higher accentuated relief to the south forms a watershed between Lake Victoria drainage and northern drainage. The major swamp is Dohwe. The major hills are Syabona and Bugali.

Relief and Climate

Namayingo district has a mean annual rainfall of 1200mm in the wetter south and 900 mm in the drier northwest. Within the wetter south precipitation varies. The southern parts of the district receive between 1,000mm to 1,500mm of rainfall per year. The northern part is relatively drier with an average of 650mm while the northwest is drier with a precipitation between 500mm and 450mm. In general there are two peak rainfall seasons in a year, that is, from April to June and from August to November. The two are punctuated by a dry season from December to March. Rainfall is important to the life of the people of the district as they depend on rain fed agriculture, its timing and intensity creates an impact on the agricultural productivity in district, however rainfall is no longer reliable and difficult to predict; making it difficult for farmers to plan for the agricultural seasons properly. The temperatures ranges btween 16.7 and 28.1 with the month of January being the hottest. The average wind speed is 4.4 km/hour, mainly blowing towards the north during March.

Soils

The soils covering most of the district are mainly loamy and sand loams. These soils have fine textile with rather loose structure, which are easily eroded and leached. Most soils are acidic. Soil types in the district include: (i) *Yellow - red sandy, clay loams soils* varying from dark grey to dark which are slightly acidic and mainly derived from granite, gneissic and sedimentary rocks. They occur on gently undulating - hilly topography; (ii) *Brown - yellow clay loams* with laterite horizon with a variety of dark brown to dark greyish brown, which are slightly acidic. These occur on flat ridge tops or as of undulating topography; (iii) *Light - grey- white mottled loamy soils* with laterite horizon ground, structure-less loamy sands. They are acidic - allocative and mainly found on the lower and bottom slopes.

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Vegetation

A total of 546 hectares of the district land is under central forest reserves though these have been highly encroached upon and/or cleared for firewood, charcoal, building poles, timber, farming and other non-timber products. Rapid deforestation and degradation of forest reserves are some of the adverse impacts resulting from lack of management of forests. The main pressures behind deforestation are; increased demand for forest land for cultivation, increased demand for forest products like fuel wood, timber, poles, and charcoal, Poverty, Breakdown of law or weak enforcement.The high rate of deforestation has also resulted in bare hills with no trees or grass for example on Syabona hill which if not reforested, could be a recipe for boulder rollovers, hat may destroy peoples' property.

Land use

The District has a total area of 3,041.9 Square Km, of which 1,062 is dry land and the rest covered by water bodies. The land surface is characterized by gentle undulating hills with few higher residual features. The land sector reforms were initiated in 1999, after the administration found it timely and prudent to implement the Land Act 1998 as required by law. At around the same time the District land Board was also set up to manage land matters within the district with an ultimate aim of improving the livelihoods of the population by reducing poverty levels basing on the fact that land is a basic factor of production. Most of the land in the district is under unregistered customary ownership with an increasing number of leaseholds and freeholds in the Namayingo town council and Buyinja Sub County. The main land use is agriculture, however, other use depends on ownership, tenure, and customs. Tenure arrangement is associated with several pressures including; overgrazing, bush burning and land fragmentation. These pressures continue to limit the sustainable utilization of the land resource and instead lead to over exploitation. To ensure that land ownership facilitates development, government needs to roll out a systematic land demarcation and survey the entire country as per the planned vision 2040.

Demographic and Socio-economic Indicators

Total Population (Mid-2017 Projection):   243,881 persons

Female population (Mid-2017 Projection):   123,374 females

Male population: (Mid-2017 Projection):   120,507 males

Percentage of total population that is male: 49.4%

Percentage of total population that is female: 50.6%

Percentage urban (Mid-2017 Projection):   8.2%

Percentage rural (Mid-2017 Projection):   91.8%

Percentage share of Uganda's total Population: 0.62 % (Census, 2014)

Primary school population aged 6 – 12 years (2017): 78,178

Secondary School population aged 13-19 years (2015): 37,645

Sex ratio of total population (2014 census):   97 males per 100 females

Population density (2014 census):   367 persons per sq. km

Infant mortality (2014 census):   44 deaths per 1,000 live births

Life Expectancy:

Male: 62.2 years

Female: 64.2 years

Both Sexes: 63.3 years

Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary, 2015):   63:1

Student Teacher Ratio (Secondary, 2015):   58:1

Demographic indicator	No.	rate
Land Area	3,979.9 sq km	-
Population Growth rate	-	3.4%
Male Population	117,591	49.3%
Female Population	120,729	50.7%
Rural Population	220,909	92.7%
Urban Population.	17,411	7.3%
Children below 5 years	58,023	24.3%
Population between 5-14 yrs	79,006	33.1%
Average size household	5	
Percentage of Population within 5 km of a health services unit		7.58%

Sustainable development goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states are expected to be using to frame their agendas and political policies between 2015 and 2030. The SDGs follow and expand on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2001 and expired at the end of 2015. There is broad agreement that, while the MDGs

provided a focal point for governments – a framework around which they could develop policies and overseas aid programmes designed to end poverty and improve the lives of poor people – as well as a rallying point for NGOs to hold them to account, they were too narrow.

The eight MDGs were: reduction in poverty and hunger; achieve universal education; promote gender equality; reduce child and maternal deaths; combat HIV, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; develop global partnerships which were to be achieved expired in 2015, they however, failed to consider the root causes of poverty and overlooked gender inequality as well as the holistic nature of development. The goals made no mention of human rights and did not specifically address economic development. While the MDGs, in theory, applied to all countries, in reality they were considered targets for poor countries to achieve, with finance from wealthy states. Conversely, every country will be expected to work towards achieving the SDGs.

As the MDG deadline approached, about 1 billion people still lived on less than $1.25 a day – the World Bank measure on poverty – and more than 800 million people did not have enough food to eat. Women were still fighting hard for their rights, and millions of women still died in childbirth.

On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled *Transforming our world'*, with the following goals.

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

As of August 2015, there were 169 proposed targets for these goals and 304 proposed indicators to show compliance.

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives background information, location, size, climate, and vegetation, geographical and other features about the district.

1.1 Location and size

Namayingo District is located along the Equator. It is bordered by Bugiri District to the northwest, Busia District to the northeast, the Republic of Kenya to the east and southeast, the Republic of Tanzania to the south and Mayuge District to the west and southwest. Namayingo, where the district headquarters are located, is approximately 95 kilometers (59 miles), by road, southeast of Jinja, the largest city in the Busoga sub-region. This location lies approximately 38 kilometers (24miles), by road, south of Bugiri, the nearest large town.

The coordinates of the district are: 00 17N, 33 51E.

1.2 Historical Background

Namayingo District is a district in Eastern Uganda. The district is named after its 'chief town', Namayingo, where the district headquarters are located.

The district was established by Act of Parliament and began functioning on July 1, 2010. Prior to that it was part of Bugiri District. Namayingo District is part of Busoga sub-region. Other districts in Busoga include: 1. Buyende District, 2. Iganga District 3. Jinja District 4. Kaliro District 5. Kamuli District 6. Luuka District 7. Mayuge District and 8. Namutumba District.

Prior to 2000, the two main activities in the district were (a) subsistence agriculture on the mainland and (b) commercial fishing on the lakeshores and on the islands in Lake Victoria. The discovery of gold deposits in the district has attracted many new residents to the area, performing such activities as: miners, washers, grinders, middlemen, buyers as well as salesmen of the hardware used in the artisanal gold mining industry, such as pick axes, shovels, pails, basins, ropes and ladders.

1.3 Tourism

The following tourism sites are revenue potential areas:-
  ❖ Busiro and Bumeru landing sites

- ❖ Banda sand mining sites
- ❖ Dohwe wetland for the conservation of the Eco-system.
- ❖ Facilities like beaches can be developed on shores of Lake Victoria.

The revenue team should adequately assess any potential from this source in order to broaden the revenue base for the district.

1.4. Geographical Features

1.4.1 Topography

The land is generally characterized by gentle undulating hills with few higher residual features. A narrow and generally higher accentuated relief to the south forms a watershed between Lake Victoria drainage and northern drainage. The major swamp is Dohwe. The major hills are Syabona and Bugali.

1.4.2 Climate

Namayingo district has a mean annual rainfall of 1200mm in the wetter south and 900 mm in the drier northwest. Within the wetter south precipitation varies. The southern parts of the district receive between 1,000mm to 1,500mm of rainfall per year. The northern part is relatively drier with an average of 650mm while the northwest is drier with a precipitation between 500mm and 450mm. There are two peak rainfall seasons in a year, that is, from April to June and from August to November. The two are punctuated by a dry season from December to March. Rainfall is important to the life of the people of the district as they depend on rain fed agriculture, its timing and intensity creates an impact on the agricultural productivity in district, however rainfall is no longer reliable and difficult to predict; making it difficult for farmers to plan for the agricultural seasons properly. The temperatures range of 16.7 to 28.1 with the month of January being the hottest. The average wind speed is 4.4 km/hour, mainly blowing towards the north during March.

1.4.3 Vegetation

A total of 546 hectares of the district land is under central forest reserves though these have been highly encroached upon and/or cleared for firewood, charcoal, building poles, timber, farming and other non-timber products. Rapid deforestation and degradation of forest reserves are some of the adverse impacts resulting from lack of management of forests. The main pressures behind deforestation are; increased

demand for forest land for cultivation, increased demand for forest products like fuel wood, timber, poles, and charcoal, poverty, breakdown of law or weak enforcement. The high rate of deforestation has also resulted in bare hills with no trees or grass for example on Syabona hill.

1.4.4 Soils

The soils that cover most of the district are mainly loamy and sand loams. These soils have fine textile with rather loose structure, which are easily eroded and leached. Most soils are acidic. Soil types in the district include: (i) Yellow - red sandy, clay loams soils varying from dark grey to dark which are slightly acidic and mainly derived from granite, gneissic and sedimentary rocks. They occur on gently undulating - hilly topography; (ii) Brown - yellow clay loams with laterite horizon with a variety of dark brown to dark greyish brown, which are slightly acidic. These occur on flat ridge tops or as of undulating topography and (iii) Light - grey- white mottled loamy soils with laterite horizon ground, structure-less loamy sands. They are acidic - allocative and mainly found on the lower and bottom slopes.

1.4.5 Mineral Resources

On mineral resources, no major geological studies have been carried out in the district to determine the quantity and types of minerals deposits in the district. The district currently has gold deposits in four of the six mainland sub counties being extracted by artisans and abundance of clay and sand that can be used for glass manufacturing. The major deposits are located on shores of Lake Victoria in Banda Sub County. Geological studies need to be carried out to assess the potentials. There are a number of stone queries and clay deposits that are used for providing construction materials. Efforts are being stepped up to have revenue mobilized and collected from these sources.

1.4.6 Land use

The District has a total area of 3,041.9 Square Km, of which 1,062 is dry land and the rest therefore is covered by water bodies. The land surface is characterized by gentle undulating hills with few higher residual features. The land sector was initiated in 1999, after the administration found it timely and prudent to implement the Land Act '98 as required by law. At around the same time the District land Board was also set up. The two organs were expected to manage land matters within the district with an

ultimate aim of improving the livelihoods of the population by reducing poverty levels basing on the fact that land is a basic factor of production. Most of the land in the district is under unregistered customary ownership with an increasing number of leaseholds and freeholds in the Namayingo town council and Buyinja Sub County. The main land use is agriculture, but the use depends on ownership, tenure, and customs. Tenure arrangement is associated with several pressures including; overgrazing, bush burning and land fragmentation. These pressures tend to limit the sustainable utilization of the land resource and instead lead to over exploitation. To ensure that land ownership facilitates development, government needs to roll out a systematic land demarcation and survey the entire country as per the planned vision 2040.

1.4.8 Ethnicity in Namayingo District

The district has a rich cultural heritage which also has a lot of diversity in ethnicity. The majority of the people in Namayingo District are Samya (64%) followed by Jopadhola (13%), Itesot (11%), Basoga (9%) and the rest (3%) are small tribes as seen in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure1.1 Ethnicity in Namayingo District

Chapter 2: Management Support Services

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents statistics on management and support services. It presents details on district administrative structure. Human Resources Management, the Councils, Boards and Commissions, Public Accounts Committee and land board.

2.1 Administrative Structure

Namayingo district is subdivided into two constituencies namely Bukooli Islands and Bukooli South Mainland. Bukooli Island constituency is divided into three sub counties namely Sigulu Islands, Bukana and Lolwe Islands. Bukooli South Mainland constituency has 5 sub counties and one town council namely Mutumba, Buhemba, Banda, Buswale, Buyinja and Namayingo Town Council respectively. There are 44 parishes with a total of 272 villages.

The District Council is the highest political authority, with 23 members under the headship of the District Chairperson. It has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, distributed in 11 departments. Each of the department has a head and under each department, there are a number of sections.

Table 2.1: Namayingo District Local Governments and Administrative Units.

County	Sub county	No. Parishes	No. of Villages
Bukooli South	Banda	5	56
	Mutumba	6	35
	Town Council	6	28
	Buyinja	5	25
	Buhemba	5	31
	Buswale	6	30
Total		**33**	**205**
	Sigulu	5	32
	Lolwe	3	17
Bukooli Islands	Bukana	3	18
	Total	**44**	**272**

Source: District Planning Unit (2016)

2.2 Human Resource Management

Table 2.2: Establishment and staffing status

Department/Sector	Approved	Filled	Not Filled	% Gap
Chief Administrative Officer's Office	04	04	00	00%
Administration	69	54	15	22%
Statutory Bodies	8	6	2	25%
Procurement Unit	3	3	0	0%
Internal Audit	6	3	3	50%
Planning	6	02	04	67%
Finance	35	23	12	34%
Education (District Education Officer's Office)	09	05	04	44%
Production	41	27	14	34%
Primary Schools	841	738	103	12%
Primary Health Care	313	189	124	37%
Works and Technical services	23	9	14	63%
Natural Resources	17	7	10	59%
Community Services	24	11	13	54%
Namayingo Town Council	37	26	11	28%
TOTAL	**1435**	**1104**	**331**	**23%**

Source: Human resource department (2016)

2.3 Executive Committee, Council, Committees, Boards and Commissions

This statutory bodies' department constitutes of the Executive Committee, Council, Sectoral Committees, the District Service Commission, the District Land Board, Contract Committees and Public Accounts Committee.

2.3.1 Executive Committee Members

The Executive Committee has five members, three (3) males and two (2) females.

S/N	EXECUTIVE MEMBERS	
1	Hon. Sanya Ronald	District chairperson
2	Hon. Machio Baraza Samuel	Vice Chairperson, Leader of Government Business & Secretary for Finance
3	Hon. Naigaga Rebecca	Secretary for Production and Marketing
4	Hon. Mangeni Francis Ajiibi	Secretary for Education and Health
5	Hon. Anyango Immaculate	Secretary for Gender and Social Development

2.3.2 Office of the District Speaker

Name	Title
Hon. Okumu Peter Wanda	District Speaker
Hon. Ndanyi Caroline Nafula	Deputy Speaker

2.3.3 Council Members

S/N	NAME	GENDER
1	Hon. Agunda Joram	MALE
2	Hon. Ajiambo Dorine	FEMALE
3	Hon. Akello Miriam Mayanja	FEMALE
4	Hon. Akwede Getrude	FEMALE
5	Hon. Anyango Lilian	FEMALE

6	Hon. Badaga Isima Mpindi	MALE
7	Hon. Beatrice Odunga Ajiambo	FEMALE
8	Hon. Bwire David	MALE
9	Hon. Muyonga Mubaraka Rajab	MALE
10	Hon. Namalenge Winfred	FEMALE
11	Hon. Ndanyi Caroline Nafula	FEMALE
12	Hon.Okumu Peter Wanda	MALE
13	Hon. Osinya Patrick	MALE
14	Hon. Ouma James Wandera	MALE
15	Hon. Oundo John Yekolamu	MALE
16	Hon. Sanday Hellen	FEMALE
17	Hon. Sanya Charles	MALE
18	Hon. Wandera Ogutu	MALE

2.3.4 Sectoral Committees

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE	
Name	**Title**
Hon. Oundo John Yekolamu	Committee chairperson
Hon. Ajiambo Dorine	Member
Hon. Wandera Oguttu	Member
Hon. Akello Miriam Mayanja	Member
Hon. Sanya Charles	Member
Hon. Agunda Joram	Member

WORKS, WATER AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	
Name	**Title**
Hon. Bwire David	Committee chairperson
Hon. Sandy Hellen	Member
Hon. Namalenge Winfred	Member
Hon. Anyango Lillian	Member
Hon. Muyonga Mubaraka Rajab	Member

FINANCE, PLANNING, AND ADMINISTRATION	
Name	**Title**
Hon. Badaga Isma Mpindi	Committee chairperson
Hon. Osinya Patrick	Member
Hon. Ouma Wandera James	Member
Hon. Odunga Beatrice	Member
Hon. Akwede Gertrude	Member

2.3.4 District Service Commission

District Service Commission is a five –person committee (4 males and one female). It is mandated by law to conduct interviews in respect of staff recruitment, confirmation, promotions, handling of disciplinary cases and staff retirements. It is nominated by the District Executive Committee and appointed by the District Council. Namayingo District Service Commission derives its mandate from the Uganda Constitution 1995, Article 198(1) of the constitution of the Republic of Uganda and section 54(1) of the local Government Act 1997, establishes the DSC. The provision of Article 198(2) of the

constitution and section 54(2) of the local government Act 1997 spell out membership of the DSC, thus the DSC shall consist of a chairperson and four members. The committee comprises of highly knowledgeable non political leaders and are respectable retired civil servants.

S/N	DISTRICT SERVICE COMMISSION	
1	Mr. Alex Ochieno Ogago	Chairperson
2	Mr. Nyegenye Wafula Ineaus	MEMBER
3	Mrs. Auma Teopista Bwire	MEMBER
4	Mr. Bwire Romans Okumu	MEMBER
5	Mr. Ojaimbo Ochieno Romano	MEMBER

During the FY2016/2017, the Committee:

- Ran one external advert for the district.
- Ran one internal advert for Replacement of staff.
- 98 applications were received for the two adverts.
- 61 applicants were shortlisted for the two adverts.
- 55 candidates were interviewed for the two adverts
- 19 Applicants were recruited for various posts.
- 35 staff were confirmed.
- 88 staff wereregularized.
- 4 staff had their interdictions noted.
- 1 staff's interdiction was lifted.
- 2 Staff were redesignated.
- 30 staff were granted Study Leaves.
- 2 staffs abscondment from duty was noted.
- 1 staff was terminated from service.
- Appointed 5 staff in Acting Capacity.

2.3.5 Public Accounts Committee

Namayingo District Public Accounts Committees (NDPAC)'s role is to oversee the implementation of Accounting and Financial Management regulations. NDPAC is also responsible for advising the District Council on all public resources accountability issues with the intended goal of ensuring value for money and effectiveness of interventions by the District Council. The Committee has four members, 3 males and one female.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	
Makhoha Justine	Chairperson
Awuku Samanya Karim	MEMBER
Odwori Josephat	MEMBER
Midila Erineo Ogweyo	MEMBER

Achievements registered in FY 2016/ 2017

Held committee meetings handled Internal Audit and Auditor General's reports

2.3.6 Land Board

Namayingo District Land Board (NDLB) is put in place by the District Council to accomplish responsibilities spelt out in the Land Act. The NDLB is entrusted with all land formerly administered under the Colonial government and subsequently under the Uganda Land Commission. The NDLB approves all applications over public land and subsequently grants leasehold or Freehold rights over the same upon the recommendation of Area Land Committees and the District Physical Planning Committee. This committee consists of 6 members (3 males and 2 females).

Name	Title
Were David Mukoche	Chairman
Ouma Francis Sikuku	Member
Oguttu Christine Judith	Member
Taaka Petrolina	Member
Okecho Joseph	Member

2.4: Conclusion

Namayingo district is subdivided into two constituencies namely Bukooli Islands and Bukooli South Mainland. Bukooli Island constituency is divided into three sub counties namely Sigulu Islands, Bukana and Lolwe Islands. Bukooli South Mainland constituency has 5 sub counties and one town council namely Mutumba, Buhemba, Banda, Buswale, Buyinja and Namayingo Town Council respectively. The district still has unfilled posts with all departments and the Sub-county Administration having the biggest gap in terms of staffing. In the area of capacity building, the district managed to implement about 74 percent of its training activities due to failure to realise the entire budget.

CHAPTER 3: FINANCE AND PLANNING

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents demographics and socio-economics of Namayingo district. The chapter also presents Finance and Planning department activities and plans

3.1 Population Characteristics

To formulate present and future development programmes, Namayingo district needs to know the size, quality, distribution and growth of its population. Population censuses are the main sources of demographic data in general and information on population size, distribution and growth rate in particular. Other sources include various surveys, Birth and Death Registration and Administrative Records.

3.1.1 Population size and Growth Rate

Table 3.1: Total Population and Growth rates as compared to the Eastern Region by year

Year	Projections		
	1991	**2002**	**2014**
Population	68,038	145,451	215,443
Growth rates	-	-	3.4
Regional Population Total	4,128,469	6,204,915	9,042,422
Growth rates for the Eastern Region	2.2	3.5	3.2
National Population Growth rate	2.5	3.2	3.0

Source: UBOS Census (2014)

3.1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of a population by age and sex is among the basic types of information needed for planning. Sex and age composition of a population has significant implications for the reproductive potential, human resource, school attendance, family formation, health care and other service delivery in general. The National Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2014 by UBOS and final results were released. The report provided population figures by sex by sub-county for all the districts in the country and the results for this district are indicated in *Table 3.2 below*.

Further data processing and analysis is on-going to generate a more detailed report that will provide information on other indicators up-to the lowest level. Analysis of educational requirements, labour force projections, household composition and migration for example, would not be complete without considering information on age and sex.

Table 3.2 Population by sex by Sub County

Subcounty	Male	Female	Total
Banda	21,224	22,121	43,345
Buhemba	13,717	13,899	27,616
Bukana	4,332	4,206	8,538
Buswale	13,199	13,563	26,762
Buyinja	10,740	11,682	22,422
Lolwe	6,313	5,877	12,190
Mutumba	20,789	21,551	42,340
Namayingo Town Council	7,393	8,347	15,740
Sigulu Island	8,596	7,894	16,490
Total (District)	**106,303**	**109,140**	**215,443**

Source: Planning Department (2016)

3.1.3 Population Density

Population Density is a measure of the degree of population concentration in an area and is derived as a ratio of the total population of a given area to the total land area expressed in square kilometers. Namayingo district has an area of 586.5 sq. km. Therefore the population density was 367 persons per sq. km of land as compared to the National average of 173 persons per sq. km in 2014.

3.1.4 Urbanisation rates and levels

Urbanisation is defined as the increase in the proportion of the population living in the urban area. However the definition of urban areas has been changing over time. The 2002 and 2014 censuses defined urban areas as only the gazetted one while the earlier censuses included un gazzeted urban centres with more than 1000 people as part of the urban population

Table 3.3:   Population Distribution by Rural – Urban and Sex

Area	Percentage	Male	Female
Rural	92.7%	98,910	100,793
Urban	7.3%	7,393	8,347

Source: NPHC (2014); UBOS (2014)

3.1.5 Average Household size

A Household is defined as a group of people who normally eat and live together. Household composition is a key variable for determining demographic characteristics of a population. Household size refers to the number of occupants of a household.

Table 3.4: Average household size by subcounty

Subcounty	No. HH	Population	Av. HH size
Banda	8,057	43,345	5.4
Buhemba	5,129	27,616	5.4
Bukana	1,669	8,538	5.1
Buswale	5,273	26,762	5.1
Buyinja	4,089	22,422	5.5
Lolwe	3,984	12,190	3.1
Mutumba	7,775	42,340	5.4
Namayingo Town Council	3,185	15,740	4.9
Sigulu Island	3,782	16,490	4.4
District	**42,942**	**215,443**	**5**

Source: NPHC (2014); UBOS (2014)

3.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics

The socio-economic characteristic entails the well being of the community. It includes the housing conditions, household assets, incomes and outstanding loans, household expenditure, welfare indicator and cultural participation of household members.

3.2.1   Housing conditions by type of house

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitude and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indications of the person's standard of living and his/her place in society. This section provides information on the housing conditions of the population, household sanitation, assets and amenities available to the household and general household welfare.

Table 3.5: Type of dwelling Units in by location

Status of Dwelling Unit	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	1757	10364	12121
Temporary	1428	29393	30821
District	3185	39575	42942

Source: Planning Department (2016)

3.2.2 Proportion of Population in Subsistence farming

Subsistence farming is basically growing food for household consumption. Namayingo district is largely dependent on subsistence agriculture, which employs approximately 75.5% of the total population representing 32,414 Households. The population cultivate cassava, beans, groundnuts, rice, potatoes, millet, maize and Bananas as food crops. Whereas coffee and cotton largely grown for cash.

3.2.3 Proportion of Population in Commercial activities

Commercial activities like commercial Agriculture, Petty trade, cottage industry, Fishing, Gold Mining and others employ approximately 24.5 of the population representing 10,528 Households. The main source of livelihood for the majority of the population in the district is the selling of rice, cassava maize and mining especially in the Bukooli South Mainland. While in the Island part, the main source of livelihood is fishing.

3.2.4 Household Assets

An asset is a durable item that can be used more than one year. It can appreciate or depreciate in value. The table below shows selected household ownership by sub-county.

Table 3.6: Selected Assets ownership

Sub County	Radio	Bicycle	Motorcycle
Buswale	4,001	4,085	409
Buyinja	804	553	62
Namayingo T/C	2,744	2,576	226
Buhemba	2,647	2,733	255
Mutumba	2,426	2,354	248
Banda	2,139	544	84
Sigulu	4,188	4,001	527
Bukana	1,877	1,352	305
Lolwe	2,231	800	74
TOTAL	**23,057**	**18,998**	**2,190**

Source: *Planning Department (2016)*

3.3:   Finance and Planning

3.3.1 Planning Department

Through the restructuring exercise done by the Ministry of Public Service (FY 2016/2017), the Planning Unit was elevated to a department effective June 2017. The District Planning department mandate is to develop comprehensive and integrated District Plans, monitor and evaluate their implementation, it is also in charge of coordinating the planning process, Monitoring of District Projects, Providing support to Lower Local Governments in development planning, coordinating the District and National assessment exercise and carrying out of feasibility studies among others. It therefore, closely works hand in hand with the Finance department in the planning and budgeting processes

Functions of the Department

a) To formulate, develop and coordinate District development strategies, plans and budgets;
b) To prepare and disseminate performance standards and indicators for the district to users;
c) To provide Technical support to Departments in preparation and production of District Development Plans;
d) To determining District investment priorities;
e) To coordinate, monitor and evaluate performance of District and Lower Local Government Development Plans, programmes and projects;
f) To maintain District Management Information System;
g) To develop and maintain an up-to-dated databank for planning and decision making purposes;
h) To appraise National and district policy; and
i) To produce minutes of Technical Planning Committee
j) To collect, analyse and store data into useful information for end users;
k) To prepare and coordinate work plans and budgets;
l) To develop and constantly review District plans, projects and local government policies

3.3.2 Finance Department

The Finance department is composed of 3 sectors which include: Finance, Audit and the Procurement Unit. It is one of the biggest departments in the District whose objectives are to;

- Identify and expand the revenue base:

- Build Finance and Management Capacity at district level; and

- Strengthen Data Management Systems, Revenue and to influence demographic trends & patterns in a desirable direction.

3.3.3 Budgetary Allocations to Departments

Table 3.7: Expected revenue for 2017/18 FY

Source	Amount	%age Share
Local Revenue	432,557,000	2.66
Central Government Grants	15,194,111,000	93.26
Donor Funds	665,105,000	4.08
Total	**16,291,773,000**	**100**

The above funds have been apportioned to departments as per table 3.8 below

Table 3.8: Expected department allocations for 2017/18 FY

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL ALLOCATION	SHARE (%)
Administration	1,955,320,000	12
Finance	472,571,000	2.9
Statutory Bodies	421,409,000	2.59
Production	607,028,000	3.73
Health	2,000,063,000	12.28
Education	7,979,919,000	48.98
Roads and Engineering	848,514,000	5.21

Water	573,772,000	3.52
Natural Resources	152,402,000	0.94
Community Based Services	966,596,000	5.93
Planning Unit	245,504,000	1.51
Internal Audit Unit	68,675,000	0.42
TOTAL	**16,291,773,000**	**100**

Source: Finance Department (2016)

3.3.4 Revenue sources by Amount FY 2016/17

Source	Budget	Actual	%age
Local Revenue	30,000,000	113,734,147	87.49
Central Government Grants	4,693,349,000	13,626,383,275	92.74
Donor funds	54,490,000	328,484,717	59.24
Transfers received from other Government Units	1,074,329,000	830,839,931	77.34
GRAND TOTAL	**6,452,168,000**	**14,899,442,070**	**90.56**

Source: Finance Department (2016)

3.3.5 Sectoral/Departmental expenditure

Table 3.12: Actual Expenditure for FY 2016/17

Departments	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage
Administration	928,982,500	928,724,264	99.97
Finance	664,650,500	649,684,468	97.75
Statutory Bodies	385,443,000	384,969,343	99.88
Production	977,267,000	725,211,532	74.21
Health	2,047,006,000	1,686,496,626	82.39
Education and sports	8,607,461,000	8,505,970,120	98.82
Works	1,568,927,000	1,463,816,389	93.30
Natural Resources	94,845,000	86,102,973	90.78
Community Based Services	885,719,000	200,535,039	22.64
Planning	224,993,000	160,393,846	71.29
Internal Audit	7,874,000	57,246,048	84.34
GRAND TOTAL	**16,453,168,000**	**14,849,150,648**	**90.25**

Source: Finance Department (2017)

Conclusion

There is need for lobbying for increased funding through our mouthpiece the Uganda local government association (ULGA) and other bodies like the local government finance commission to improve on the districts funding from Central Government. Namayingo district in Busoga region just like other challenged district in similar regons in the central and north is still poverty stricken hence the need to targeted programmes to enhance resource envelope. Local Revenue generation is still low, a need to identify new revenue sources, formulation of local revenue policies to ensure compliance to taxation and educating locals by different stakeholders on the need to pay taxes to the district.

3.0 Introduction

The Department of Health is headed by the District Health Officer whose mandate is guided by the District 5 Year Strategic Plan that focuses on the achievement of equity through increased access to Minimum Health Care Package (MHCP), Quality care, efficiency accountability and transparency.

The overall goal of the sector is to provide good quality services to the people of this district so as to make them attain good standards of health in order to live a healthy and reproductive life. The sector objective is to reduce morbidity and mortality from the major causes of Ill health and premature health and disparities therein". Namayingo district has 34 Health Units of different categories. Some of them are Government hospitals while others are owned by Non -Government Organizations. The distribution is fair, but some of them lack the basic equipment to offer reasonable services. Many rural units require rehabilitation and equipping. Besides diseases, poor nutrition has contributed to worrying situation. Because of cross cutting nature of health issues, there is need for an integrated approach to health.

There are various NGOs both Local and International that are involved in AIDS prevention and control in the district. Such activities include blood screening and counselling, medical treatment, home care, pastoral education, health education, AIDS research and orphan support.

4.1 Health Infrastructure

This section classifies the distribution of health facilities within the district.

Table 4.1: Health infrastructure (categories)

Category	Ownership			Total
	Government	**PNFP**	**PFP**	
Hospital	0	0	0	**0**
H/C IV	1	0	0	**1**
H/C III	4	2	2	**8**
HC II	20		5	**25**
Total	**25**	**2**	7	**34**
Number of staffing Units	31			**31**

Source: DHO office (2016)

Table 4.2: Number of Health Units

Type	Number
Private pharmacies	3
Total	**3**

Source: DHI's Office (2016)

4.2   Accessibility to health Services

This section looks at the distance to access health facilities within a community by the household

4.2.1   Distance to the nearest Health Unit

About 60% of the population have a distance between their Households to the nearest health facility below or equal to 5 km leaving less than 40% with over 5km between their Households and the nearest health facility. Despite this distance between the nearest health facility and Households, most of the clients tend to go to Facilities of their own wish irrespective of the distance hence travelling longer than they would to access health services.

4.2.2   Health Services Accessibility indicators

- Average Population served by each health unit: 6874
- Percentage of population within 5km radius of health unit is about   60%
- Number of licensed private clinics: 14
- Practicing Doctor - population ratio: 1:5401
- Nurse - population ratio: 1:986
- Clinical Officer - population ratio: 1:1023
- OPD Utilization: 1.76
- Deliveries in health facility: 49.2%
- Midwives - pregnant women (15-49) ratio: 1:245
- Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal services   765

4.3   Mobidity and cause of ill health

This section details the frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population within the district

Table 4.4: Disease burden - top diseases

Position	Disease	Percentage (%)
1	Malaria	40
2	Pnemonia	35

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

4.4   Health Manpower

This section categorises the staffing in the district within a health sector with intentions of determining the manpower gaps within the health sector. The district has got no Hospital with the highest health facility being HC IV.

Table 4.5: Staffing levels at Health Units HC IV

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Medical Officers	2	3	0
Clinical Officers	2	5	0
Nursing Officers	3	3	0
Health Inspectors	1	1	0
Enrolled Nurses	2	12	0
Enrolled Midwives	2	4	0
Laboratory Personnel	2	8	0
Dental Staff	1	2	0
Health Assistants	1	1	0
Nursing Assistants	5	0	5
Total	**21**	**39**	**5**

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

The HC IV has got a gap of nursing assistants who are totally not recruited for the facility.

Table 4.6: staffing levels at Health Centre III

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Clinical Officers	8	10	0
Nursing Officers	4	7	0
Enrolled Nurses	8	13	0
Enrolled Midwives	8	10	0
Laboratory Personnel	8	8	0
Nursing Assistants	8	2	6
Total	**44**	**50**	**6**

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

The District has only 2 Nursing Assistants in HC IIIs with a gap of 6.

Table 4.7: Staffing levels at Health Centre II

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Nursing Officers	0	0	0
Enrolled Nurses	20	39	0
Nursing Assistants	40	10	30
Midwives	20	15	5
Total	**80**	**64**	**35**

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

4.5   Safe Water Coverage

This section will cover the percentage of people within a reasonable walking distance (1.5km for rural and 0.2km for urban) to an improved water source. A reliable water source is one capable of supplying its beneficiaries, a minimum of 20 litres per capita per day.

4.6 Population Water access by sub-county, water point functionality and supply.

Here, we focus on the population served per sub-county, status of that sub-county, accessibility to water points, their functionality as well as water supply in the respective places. The below below describes details of the same.

Table 4.8: Distance of households to nearest Water Source by sub-county

Subcounty	Urban/Rural	Population	Population served	access	Functionality of water point sources	Water Supply
Mutumba	Rural	44,706	24,681	55%	86%	55%
Sigulu Islands	Rural	17,397	11,624	67%	59%	67%
Banda	Rural	45,717	21,114	46%	85%	46%
Buyinja	Rural	23,668	22,485	95%	85%	95%
Lolwe	Rural	12,845	3,900	30%	92%	30%
Buswale	Rural	28,219	22,818	81%	66%	81%
Bukana	Rural	9,103	1,200	13%	75%	13%
Buhemba	Rural	29,130	18,057	62%	83%	62%
Namayingo T/C	Urban	16,588	10,648	64%	62%	64%
Total (District)		**227,373**	**136,527**	**60%**		**62%**

Source: Uganda Water Supply Atlas, Namayingo District (2016)

The Water access rates in Namayingo District vary from 13% in Bukana Sub-County to 95 % in Buyinja Sub-County. Namayingo has 597 domestic water points which serve a

total of 136,527 people – 125,879 in rural areas. 129 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Namayingo has 1 piped scheme.

4.6 Latrine Coverage

This section will include the number of household within a community that have access to toilet facilities. It also looks at the type of latrine owned by the household.

Table 4.9: Latrine coverage for the past 3 years

Years	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet
Banda	819	6,007	1,231
Bukana	298	881	490
Buhemba	629	3,776	723
Buswale	705	3,764	804
Buyinja	671	2,985	433
Lolwe	244	569	3,171
Mutumba	1,208	5,644	923
Namayingo T/C	725	2,309	151
Sigulu	821	1,643	1,318
Total	**6,120**	**27,578**	**9,244**

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

Latrine coverage is at 66% for the district. This remains low as compared to the National 91.3%

4.7 Immunization coverage during Calender Year 2016

- Percentage coverage of BCG   96 %
- Percentage coverage of Polio   118%
- Percentage coverage of DPT   105%
- Percentage coverage of Measles   97%
- Percentage coverage of TT Pregnant   120%
- Percentage coverage of TT Non-pregnant   110%

Table 4.10: Percentage Coverage of Antigen by financial year

Antigen	2015/2016 (%)	2016/2017 (%)	Target 2017/2018 (%)
BCG	101%	96%	90%
Polio$_3$	116%	118%	90%
DPT $_3$	105%	103%	90%
Measles	100%	97%	90%

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

4.8   Drug Inspection

Drug Inspection is important during the provision of health services in order to;

- Provide safe, good quality, efficacious medicines and medical supplies to the general public in both public and private sectors.

- Promote proper and rational use of drugs, records management among health workers through support supervision, on job training and sensitisation on compliance with National Drug Policy and Authority Act and National Standard Clinical Guidelines.

Table 4.11: Number of Licenced drug shops in the district

Type	Number
Private Pharmacies	01
Dental Clinics	01

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

4.9   Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Onchocerciasis

According to the Annual Health Sector Performance Report 2016/2017 by Ministry of Health, the National level Tuberclosis treatment success rate was 80 percent compared to 54 percent for the District.

4.10   Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The section gives information relating to maternal and child health indicators for 2016/2017. The following are highlighted:

- Mothers receiving antenatal   97.8%

- Mothers receiving post natal services in the first two days after birth are 43%

- Supervised deliveries by skilled personnel are   74.7%

- The Contraceptive rate is below 20% in the district

- Infant mortality rate is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Under 5 mortality rate is at 70 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Maternal mortality rate 365 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Total Fertility rate is at 7.8 births per woman

4.11 AIDS control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment)

According to the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III), HIV/AIDS is one of the communicable disease that account for over half of the total burden of disease are leading cause of ill health and mortality in Uganda. The overall objective for the communicable diseases cluster is to reduce the prevalence and incidence of communicable diseases by atleast 50 percent as per the MDGs and NDP target.

HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate is at 4.7%

Number of HIV Counselling Centres are 34 with all health facilities offering HIV the service.

Table 4.12: Coverage of HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) services

Indicator	Coverage
No and % of Health units up to HCII that have integrated HCT	34 out of 34; 100%.
Stock out of HIV test kits	38%
Average no HCT outreaches per month	63% HMIS
% age of people who demand for HCT services and are counselled for HIV	74% coverage -HMIS
%age that received HCT results	96%

Source: DHO's Office (2016)

4.11.3 HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Sites

The distribution of HIV/AIDS counselling and testing sites is important in ascertaining the level of accessibility of this health service within the district.

4.12 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

4.12.1 HIV Counselling and Testing

- Expected number of pregnancies: 13,218
- Number of new ANC clients at PMTCT sites: 11,538
- Number of pregnant mothers pre-test counselled: 28,087
- Number of pregnant mothers tested for HIV: 9,220
- Number of pregnant women tested HIV positive: 275

- Number of partners tested for HIV: 351
- Number of partners tested HIV positive: 22

4.12.2 Anti retroviral Drug Administration
- Number of HIV positive women given combivir and NVP during pregnancy: 00
- Number of HIV positive pregnant women received NVP only: 00
- Number of positive pregnant women receiving Triple therapy (ART):   208

4.12.3 Labour and Delivery care
- Number of HIV positive mothers: 15
- Total number of deliveries: 4,352
- Number of HIV Positive deliveries: 15
- Number swallowed ARVs for prophylaxis: 15
- Number of HIV positive deliveries on HAART: 15
- Number of infants received ARV prophylaxis: 15

4.12.4 HIV testing for children aged 18 months to 5 years born to HIV positive mothers
- Number of infants born to HIV positive mothers tested for HIV: 595
- Number of children born to HIV positive mothers tested HIV positive: 36

Conclusion

The district only 3 health facilities with have access to water (Buyinja, Mutumba and Bumooli), 2 health facilities have hydro power, 6 health facilities have solar power, 40% of the health facilities have usable pit latrines. Ministry of Health on a nationwide malaria control program continues to distribute long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets to households. The district was one of the few selected and participated in Polio immunization in the first week September 2017. We thank the government for considering our district as this aims at improving the lives of our children and population. Latrine coverage is at 66% in the district and this is still below standards. Health staffing in the District is at 57.6% (2017) up from 19% (2010) but this is still below the national standard of 75%.

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Introduction

The Department of Education is charged with overseeing the implementation of the district and National education policies and plans. It also monitors and evaluates the performance of the education system and school operations to keep required standards within the district.   The areas of focus include teachers, pupils, school facilities and parents.

The Department also seeks to strengthen the institutional frame work for the management of schools and assurance of accountability of public resources in education programmes. The department is one of the best funded sectors in the district. The District Council equally joins the Government to promote education for all its citizens in partnership with parents and others members of the community. As such, the Government's Education policy is to promote quality basic education by improving access by girls and boys, equity and retention in all Primary schools and other levels of learning.

5.1   Educational Institutions

Educational institution is any institution whose sole or main purporse is the provision of education and such institution must be normally accredited or sanctioned by some public authority.

5.1.1   Distance to the nearest primary school

Table 5.1: Distance of households to nearest primary school by sub-county

Subcounty	Upto 5kms	Over 5kms
Town Council	5	NIL
Banda	10	4
Mutumba	13	NIL
Buhemba	10	NIL
Buyinja	12	NIL
Buswale	9	2
Sigulu	9	NIL
Lolwe	6	NIL
Bukana	4	NIL
Total	**78**	**6**

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.1.2 Number of school going age children

Table 5.2: School Going Age by gender

	2016			Projection for 2017		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Primary (6-12 Years)	25,692	24,540	50,232	26,500	24,700	51,200
Secondary (13-18 Years)	2,022	2,649	4,671	2,150	2,750	4,900
Post Secondary (19-24 Years)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.1.3 Number of Primary schools

Table 5.3: Number of primary schools by ownership by Sub-county

Sub-County	Govt Aided	Private
Town Council	5	14
Banda	14	47
Mutumba	13	35
Buhemba	10	27
Buyinja	12	14
Buswale	11	8
Sigulu	9	1
Lolwe	6	3
Bukana	4	2
Total	**84**	**151**

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.1.4 Secondary schools

Table 5.4: Name of Senior Secondary School by ownership by Sub-county by county

Name of school	Ownership	Sub-county	County
Kifuyo S.S	GoU	Buyinja	Bukooli South
Lwangosia S.S	GoU	Buyinja	Bukooli South
Buswale S.S	GoU	Buswale	Bukooli South
Banda S.S	GoU	Banda	Bukooli South
Sigulu S.S	GoU	Sigulu	Bukooli Islands
Dede S.S	Private	Namayingo T/C	Bukooli South
Fortune S.S	Private	Town Council	Bukooli South
Syoka S.S	Private	Mutumba	Bukooli South
Bulyali S.S	Private	Buhemba	Bukooli South
Namayingo Parents S.S	Private	Namayingo T/C	Bukooli South
Budidi S.S	Private	Namayingo T/C	Bukooli South
Bulule S.S	Private	Mutumba	Bukooli South

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.1.5 Other Educational Institutions

A part from primary schools and secondary schools, the district has other educational institutions mostly pre-primary schools with private ownership as stated in the table below;

Table 5.6 Other Education Institution (Pre-Primary) by Location (Sub-County)

Sub-County	Number
Banda	8
Buhemba	4
Buyinja	4
Buswale	2
Mutumba	9
Namayingo T/C	3
Total	**30**

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.2 Infrastructure

Table 5.7: Available infrastructure in schools

Indicator Name	Number	
	Primary	Secondary
Number of permanent classrooms	524	52
Number of desks	8820	1251
Number of staff houses	30	13
Number of temporary classrooms	54	NIL

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.3 Staffing levels

Table 5.8: Staffing Levels

Primary Education	Approved	Filled		Gap
		Male	Female	
Number of teachers	749	543	193	13
Number of trained teachers by grade	749	543	193	13
Number of support staff				
Secondary Education				
Number of teachers	115			
Number of trained teachers by grade	115			
Number of support staff	10			

Source: Education Department(2016)

5.4   Enrolment and enrolment ratios – primary and Secondary

Table 5.9: No. of Teachers and Pupils by Gender in Government Aided Primary Schools (2014)

S/county	Teachers			Pupils		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Boy**	**Girl**	**Total**
Lolwe	22	2	24	977	1721	2698
Bukana	28	3	31	970	944	1914
Sigulu Islands	44	8	52	1487	1352	2839
Mutumba	95	23	118	5076	4818	9894
Banda	106	38	144	5099	5018	10117
Buswale	70	39	109	3726	3478	7204
Buyinja	81	36	117	4005	3794	7799
Namayingo T/C	26	21	47	1836	2059	3895
Buhemba	71	23	94	3773	3640	7413
Total	**543**	**193**	**736**	**26949**	**26824**	**53773**

Source: Education Department (2016)

Table 5.10: Number of Secondary School Teachers and students by School

Name of school	Number of students	Number of Teachers	Average teacher to Student Ratio
Buswale SS	742	23	1:32
Lwangosia SS	633	14	1:45
Kifuyo SS	384	22	1:17
Banda SS	854	22	1:39
Sigulu SS	637	15	1:43

Source: Education Department (2016)

5.5   Efficiency Ratios (primary)

- Pupil: Latrine stance ratio: 58:1

- Pupil: Desk ratio: 6:1

- Pupil: Textbook ratio: 8:1

- Drop out rate: 15%

- Percentage of repeaters: 32%

5.7 Performance in National Examinations by year in percentages

Table 5.13: P.L.E Result Analysis by year and percentage

Year	DIV.1	DIV.11	DIV.111	DIV.1V	DIV.X	DIV.U	TOTAL REGISTERED.	% age pass
2010	40	742	565	242	83	302	1974	80.5
2011	58	795	575	381	111	452	2372	80.1
2012	83	1085	604	357	84	404	2617	84
2013	80	1091	734	376	90	478	2849	82.7
2014	110	1122	879	435	84	456	3086	83
2015	77	1001	984	532	82	541	3217	80.6
2016	97	1197	982	653	502	60	3,491	83.9

Source: Education Department (2016)

Table 5.14: PLE Performance by gender and division - 2016

Grade/Division	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Division I	85	2.7	25	0.8	110	3.6
Division II	712	23	410	13.2	1122	36.4
Division III	459	14.9	420	13.6	879	28.5
Division IV	226	7.3	209	6.8	432	14.1
Ungraded	229	7.4	227	7.4	456	14.8
X	50	1.6	34	1.1	83	2.7
Total	**1761**	**57.1**	**1325**	**43**	**3085**	**100**

Source: Education Department (2016)

Table 5.15: "O" Level Performance by gender and division - 2016

School	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	Div 4	Div U
Banda SS	01	07	09	37	03
Dede SS	03	21	38	97	21
Fortune SS	06	14	32	47	05
Sigulu SS	01	04	06	20	04
Lwangosia SS	02	04	16	37	11
Buswale SS	02				
Kifuyo SS	01				

Source: Education Department (2016)

Conclusion

The District started with a senior skeleton staff of two officers viz Messrs Kaawo Kawere Naay as the District Education Officer and Byayi Henry as the District Inspector of Schools. As we talk now, we have five officers in the department out of whom only one is still on Assignment of duties.

The teachers' ceiling was 724 primary school and 46 secondary school teachers who were all inherited from Bugiri, our mother District. Our District quota has been 749 teachers including head teachers. We also have 51 secondary school teachers for all the initial four secondary schools. This means staffing is still bad in secondary due to the geographical location.

We had 86 Government grant aided primary schools and 4 (four) Government grant aided secondary schools at the time of the District birth. The secondary schools included Buswale, Sigulu seed SS, St. Philips, SS, Lwangosia and Banda. We have just added on Kifuyo SS. The Private partnership policy brought on board three private secondary schools to partner with it under the USE/UPOLET program. These included Dede SS, Syoka SS and Bulyali Resurrection.

Two primary schools got closed as a result of having barely ten pupils. These schools included Wayasi and Siro in current Lolwe Sub County on the Lolwe Islands. So we remained with 84 Government grant aided primary schools. We have been receiving aid from a development partner in the names of HENRY van STRAUBENZEE MEMORIAL FUND whose target is to fight poverty in rural areas through education. These are from United Kingdom. They have bought land for Namavundu primary school. They have constructed nursery classes for Kifuyo, and Namavundu primary schools; they have built hostels, classrooms, offices, pit latrine stances and staff accommodation for teachers of Kifuyo primary school, Kifuyo secondary school, Jami primary school and Namavundu primary school; they have provided water sources for the above schools; they have also provided facilities for co-curricular activities for all the above schools.

CHAPTER 6: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Introduction

The Works Sector comprises of two Departments (Roads and Technical Services and Rural Water and Sanitation). The sector ensure proper quality in design, construction, inspection and maintenance of all Local Administration building structures. The national roads are developed and maintained by the Ministry of Works and Transport. The District Local Government maintains district roads while Community access roads are the responsibility of the Lower Local Governments. This section presents selected statistics on work services delivery.

6.1 Roads

The District has a total of approximately 80 Km of trunk roads, 247 km of feeder roads and 445 km of community roads. The district is in charge of maintaining the condition of Feeder roads whereas Sub-Counties maintain community roads.

6.1.1 Roads by grade, Length and condition

There are several categories of road networks including Trunk roads managed by the Central Government, Feeder roads managed by the District and Town councils, and community roads are maintained by community members.

Table 6.1: Roads by Type, length and condition as of 2014

Name of Road	Distance (km)	Maintaining Authority
Namayingo-Dohwe-Maruba	30	District
Nsango-Bumoli	7	District
Bukeda-Bujwanga-Simase	10	District
Namayingo-Bumoli-Kitodha	14	District
Namayingo-Nsono-Bukerekere	14	District
Lutolo-Busiro	10	District
Buraba-Sigulu-Bugoma	9	District
Nsono-Kifuyo	18	District
Dohwe-Mutumba	6	District
Lutolo-Buchunia-Mutumba	7	District
Singila-Gorofa	10	District
Nangera-Nalyoba-Lugala	10	District
Budima-Busuma-Bubangi	10	District
Bukimbi-Sinde-Dohwe	9	District
Nalyoba-Nairobo-Mawa	8	District
Bugana-Buduma	10	District

Lutolo-Bujwanga	13	District
Nalyoba-Nanjala-Tanganyika-Mawa	9	District
Tanganyika Road	15	District
Namayingo-Nsono-Syanyonja	6	District
Syanyonja-Luwerere Road	13	District
Budde-Nalubabwe-Malendere	5	District
Mulwanda-Bumeru	23	District
Butebeyi-Mulombi-Lubango-Mulwanda	12	District
Lugala-Busiro Road	15	District

Source: Works and Technical services (2016)

Indicator	Banda	Buhemba	Bukana	Buswale	Buyinja	Lolwe	Mutumba	Namayingo TC	Sigulu
Number of kms of roads rehabilitated by Sub-County	6	4	1.5	4	4	2	5	0	1.5
Number of kms of roads periodically maintained by Sub-County	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	2
Number of kms of roads routinely maintained by Sub-County	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	0	2
Number of road bottlenecks improved by Sub-County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of bridges constructed by Sub-County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of bridges rehabilitated by Sub-County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of kms of urban roads rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Number of kms of urban roads periodically maintained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Number of kms of roads routinely maintained by Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Number of kms of urban roads with Street lights installed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of kms of urban roads with Side pavements constructed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number of kms of community access roads maintained	14	30	15	4	4	2	5	0	2
Number of kms of community access roads rehabilitated	26	15	15	4	4	2	5	0	2

Source: *Works and Technical Services Department (2016)*

6.5   Water transport

The district has a lake (Lake Victoria) which connects the mainland (Bukooli South Constituency) to the Islands (Bukooli Islands Constituency). Accessing the Island sub-counties of Sigulu, Lolwe and Bukana, one uses the water body in between on which, with the absence of a Ferry, small boats are used most with support of boat engines. Water transport is also largely used by the Island dwellers to access the neighbouring Districts such as Namayingo, Mayuge stretching to as far as Jinja and Kenya.

6.6   Point water sources

The population consume water from different sources which are protected and unprotected. Protected water source includes piped water, borehole, protected well/spring, gravity flow and bottled water for drinking.

Table 6.4: Safe water sources

Water Source	Protected water source	Un protected water source
Banda	2,376	5,681
Bukana	51	1,618
Buhemba	1,626	3,502
Buswale	3,750	1,523
Buyinja	3,508	581
Lolwe	1,360	2,624
Mutumba	2,442	5,333
Namayingo T/C	2,450	735
Sigulu Islands	1,106	2676
Total	**18,669**	**24,273**

Source: NPHC (2014)

Conclusion

Namayingo district has a grand total of about 96.075 kilometres which are classified into: the Earth/murram roads whose total is about 48 kilometres while 2 kilometres are Tarmac roads in Namayingo Town Council. There are motorable roads and feeder roads in the district and the district plans to commission 1 Ferry. There are 5 vehicles and 4 graders with Namayingo distric). One of the vehicles is grounded while others are still being used.

CHAPTER 7: NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The Department of Natural Resources comprises of the Natural Resources Office, the Lands and Physical Planning Office as well as the Forestry, Environment & Wetlands Office. It is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sustainable and productive utilisation of natural resources for poverty reduction, enhanced economic growth and improved livelihoods. The major causes of the deterioration the quality and the quantity of the natural resource base is associated with human activity. There is massive deforestation particularly on privately owned land where most of the districts tree resources are. This is closely followed by wetland degradation as a result of cultivation of crops. Other threats are soil erosion whose magnitude and impact has never been quantified.

7.1 Environmental Sanitation

- Number of solid waste collection points :   06
- Number of landfills: 01
- Length of storm water drains functional: 28 metres
- Number of solid waste disposal points in LG: 02
- Number of abattoirs: 01
- Number of abattoirs that meet specifications: 01
- Number of abattoirs with disposable lagoons: 01

Waste Management

Table 7.1: Waste management (particularly for urban) as of 2016

Waste management type	Number
Bunkers	00
Garbage trucks	01
Refuse skips	02
Land fills	01
Dumping sites	01
Placenta pits	05
Incinerators	01
Rubbish pits	08

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

Tree planting

- 01 nursery bed established and maintained

- Number of trees planted (in calendar year 2016) was 21,000

- Number of commercial tree growers is at 06

Charcoal burning

- 14 licensed charcoal dealers.

- 08 licensed timber dealers.

Table 7.2: Location of Wild Game and Vermin

Sub-county	Available categories of vermin	Available categories of game
Sigulu & Lolwe	Colobus monkeys	Fresh water Nile crocodiles
Buhemba	Colobus monkeys	

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

7.2   State of Wetlands

- Number of rivers and lakes: 01 Lake (Lake Victoria)

- Percentage of wetlands used for papyrus harvesting: 5% and 40% for rice growing

- Reclamation for human settlement and activities: 36%

- Water pollution *This is in areas of open cast mining whereby pollution is done by artisanal miners in Banda, Buyinja, and Sigulu Sub counties*

7.3. Land management

Land use

- Percentage of land under agriculture: 70**%**

- Percentage of land under commercial farming: 1%

- Percentage of land occupied by forest reserves**:**   14%

7.4   Forestry

Namayingo district has a total gazetted forest estate of 220 hectares which constitutes about 2 percent of Namayingo District land area. 220 hectares of the total area under forests constitutes the central forest reserves. Types of forest are usually categorized by size.

7.4.1. Types of Forests

Table 7.3:   Type of forests by Acreage

Type of Forest	Size
Natural Forests	9 acres
Plantations	170 acres
Central Forest Reserves	220 Hectares (Syabona 120 & Lovunya 100)
District/Local Forest reserves	0 Hectares
Private forest reserves	None

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

Table 7.5: Gazetted Forest Reserves

Name of forest	Area	Date gazetted
Syabona		1949
Luvunya		1949

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

Table 7.6: Distribution of Forest Reserves by category

Category of forest reserve	Area (ha)
Central Forest Reserves	**220**
Local Forest Reserves	**0**

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

7.4.2 Central Forest Reserves 310017

Table 7.7: Central Forests by location by size

Name of forest	Name of sub-county	Size of natural forest (Acreage)	Common Tree species
Syabona Central Forest Reserve	Banda	120ha	*Cordia millenii* *Combretum sp.* *Albizia sp.*
Luvunya Central Forest Reserve	Buswale	100ha	*Pinus Carribaea* *Albizia sp.* *Combretum sp.* *Euclayptus sp.*

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

Table 7.8: Central Forest Reserves and Status of Degradation

Name of forest	Area(Ha)	Degraded		Deforested	
		HA	Percentage	HA	Percentage
Syabona	120	118	98.3	118	98.3
Luvunya	100	40	40%	40	40%
TOTAL	**220**	**158**		**158**	

Source: Natural Resources Office (2016)

7.4.3 Private Forests in the District

There are a number of private plantation forests mainly in Mutumba, Buhemba and banda Sub couty, planted with support from FIEFOC I project, and the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP II).

Conclusion

On the whole, environmental policy and strategy are both weak and require strengthening. It has been observed that a number of policy areas require attention, such as the policies around management of the wetlands, forests and other natural resources. In terms of the strategic direction of the environment related sections of the DDP II, it is proposed that citizens should be mobilized as critical custodians of natural resources.

Ensuring sustainable management of environmental resources and minimizing degradation may not be achieved due to inconclusive reviews of relevant environment related policies and laws, particularly the lack of one central point for granting land for development, delays of approval of key policies and promulgation of laws and lack of funding for gazettement and demarcation of the protected areas.

CHAPTER 8: GENDER & COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

Introduction

This chapter shows statistics on marginalized groups or communities.The mandate of the department is to promote social protection and promotion of human right as well as empowering these groups.

8.1   General Community Development Issues

The Community Based services sector is one of the major sectors in the district and is composed of;

- Probation Youth, Children and Social welfare
- Gender, Culture and Community Development
- Disability and Elderly
- Labour and Industrial Relations

The District has several community development groups. These include youth groups, women groups, civil society organisations, FAL study groups and cultural groups.

Table 8.1: Number of FAL Instructors and Learners as at February 2017

Sub-County	No. of Villages	No. of Villages with FAL clases	No. of learners in Level 1			No. of learners in Level 2			No. of learners in Level 3			No. of classes	No. Of Instructors				
													Trained		Un Trained		
			M	F	S.T	M	F	S.T	M	F	S.T		F	M	F	M	Total
Mutumba	36	19	48	82	**130**	40	32	**72**	0	0	**0**	20	13	5	2	0	**20**
Buyinja	32	4	15	39	**54**	18	37	**55**	0	0	**0**	5	4	1	0	0	**5**
Banda	39	13	62	107	**169**	44	99	**14**	25	36	**61**	13	6	6	0	1	**13**
Buhemba	36	12	62	737	**135**	47	46	**93**	0	0	**0**	12	5	3	2	2	**12**
Buswale	31	9	45	140	**185**	20	63	**83**	1	23	**24**	14	5	5	4	0	**14**
T/C	27	9	36	124	**160**	14	88	**10**	0	0	**0**	9	2	7	0	0	**9**
Bukana	18	7	43	57	**100**	18	40	**58**	4	2	**6**	9	6	3	0	0	**9**
Sigulu	30	14	43	83	**126**	66	71	**13**	16	6	**22**	16	11	2	1	2	**16**
Lolwe	17	5	3	3	**6**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	5	1	0	4	0	**5**
Total	**266**	**92**	**35**	**708**	**1065**	**267**	**476**	**74**	**46**	**67**	**11**	**46**	**67**	**113**	**103**	**53**	**32**

Source: *Community Development Services Office (2016)*

8.4 Probation and Child Protection Issues

Orphan hood status

In Uganda, an Orphan is defined as a child less than 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Parent's survival has astrong bearing on welfare of the children because children are dependant on their parent and other adult to support them.

Table 8.4: Number of Orphans by Age group and Type by subcounty

Subcounty	Total children	Orphans	Not Orpan	%age Orphan
Banda	26,016	1,900	24,116	7.30
Bukana	4,789	337	4,452	7.04
Buhemba	16,830	1027	15,803	6.10
Buswale	15,848	917	14,931	5.79
Buyinja	13,802	767	13,035	5.56
Lolwe	5,081	360	4,721	7.09
Mutumba	25,984	1,600	24,384	6.16
Namayingo Town Council	9,017	598	8,419	6.63
Sigulu Island	8,229	802	7,427	9.75
District	**125,596**	**8,308**	**117,288**	**6.61**

Source: *Community Development Services Office (2016)*

Furthermore, orphanage is disaggregated as below;

Table showing orphanage status

Both alive	Mother alive & father dead	Father alive & mother dead	Both dead	Total
117,299	5,834	1,663	811	125,606

Source: *Community Development Services Office (2016)*

> 20 percent of the orphans lost their mothers.
>
> 70.2 percent lost their fathers
>
> 9.8 percent lost both parents.

8.5 Number of elderly persons by sex

The elderly are reffered to as persons aged 60 years and above irrespective of their demographic and other socio-economic charecteristics. The constitution of Uganda calls for reasonable provision for the wefare and maitanance of the aged.

Table 8.5 Distribution of elderly by subcounty under SAGE

SUB COUNTY	65+ yrs	Number of Beneficiaries as at 30th August 2017			
		On payroll	Enrolled But not yet on the payroll	Target	Number for Top up
Buswale Sub county	1,139	74	18	100	8
Buyinja Sub county	126	73	20	100	7
Namayingo Town council	539	79	19	100	2
Buhemba Sub county	759	68	22	100	10
Mutumba Sub county	551	82	14	100	4
Banda Sub county	68	84	14	100	2
Sigulu Sub county	713	88	7	100	5
Bukana Sub county	323	77	19	100	4
Lolwe Sub county	214	63	11	100	26
TOTAL	**4,432**	**688**	**144**	**900**	**68**

Source: *Community Development Services Office (2016)*

8.6 Population Distribution by Disability Status

District	Disability		Type of disability			
Namayingo	Without A Disability	With A Disability	Seeing	hearing	remembering	walking
Total	171,483	32,183	14,955	7,776	15,351	10,682

Source: National population & Housing Census (2014)

8.7   Youth and Culture

Youth Livelihood Project

F/Y	No. of Groups supported	Total amount disbursed	Number of beneficiaries			Total amount received	Balance	Overall % recovery
			M	F	Total			
2014/15	35	350,248,350	557	382	939	74,789,000	739,954,750	9%
2015/16	26	267,508,400						
2016/17	19	196,987,000						
Total	**80**	**814,743,750**						

Conclusion

About 52 percent of households in Namayingo town own a radio but 36 percent depend on "word of mouth" as their source of information. Masaka District has 65 NGOs/CBOs, no Community Development Centre, 150 Community Development Groups, 98 Women Groups, and 72 Men Groups.

CHAPTER 9: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Introduction

The production sector is comprised of five sectors namely: Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Fisheries, Entomology as well as Trade and Industry. The department also ensures that appropriate institutional linkages are maintained with all relevant sector agencies; comprising mostly crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry and industrial research, marketing organisations, NGOs and CBOs engaged in agricultural activities

9.1   Agriculture

The term agriculture is used in a very broad sense to cover all the agricultural activities namely; crops, livestock, poultry, and fish farming.

Agriculture is the most common economic activity in the district. The majority of farmers are small holders who grow both perennial and annual crops. The perennial crops include Banana, Coffee, and Tea, while the annuals include maize, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava and groundnuts. Number of Households involved in Agriculture: 32,421

9.1 .1 Crop production

Both perennial and annual crops are grown in the district. The annual crops are mostly grown for home consumption.

Indicator	Number
Number of Households involved in Agriculture	32,421
Ratio of Agriculture Extension workers to farmers	2.54

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

Table 9.1: Estimated number of households engaged in selected crop Production, 2014

Crop	Number of households	Percentage of total households
Maize	25,350	78.2
Sorghum	1,997	6.2
F/Milet	927	2.9
S/Potatoes	20,329	62.7
I/Potatoes	0	0
Cassava	30,105	92.9
Bananas	3,942	12.2
Beans	20,354	62.8

G/nuts	9,500	29.3
Soya beans	1,004	3.1
Rice	1,953	6.1
Tomatoes	1,291	4
Cabbages	2,016	6.2
Pineapples	287	0.9
P/Fruits	97	0.3
Onions	0	0
Coffee	6,012	18.5
Tea	0	0
Tobacco	0	0
Cotton	51	0.2
Vanilla	0	0
Simsim	540	1.7
Sugarcana (chewing)	321	1

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

Table 9.2: Common Diseases and Pests for selected crops

Crop	Disease	Pest
Maize	Maize smut	Fall Army worm
Cassava	CBD	Cassava green mite, moles
Beans	Bean rust	Bean fly
Passion Fruits	Woodness virus	Thrips, moles
Coffee	Localized CWD	Leaf miner
Bananas	Localized BBW	Banana Weavil

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

Table 9.3: Technical Staff by Category by gender

Category of Staff	Male	Female	Total
Number of Agricultural Officers	7	0	7
Ass. Agricultural Officer	1	1	2
Agricultural Mechanism (SAE)	1	0	1
SAO	0	0	0
PAO	1	0	1

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

9.3.   Fisheries

Introduction

This section presents statistics on the numbers of fish catch, values of the fish catch, numbers of landing sites, numbers of fish ponds and the numbers of boat engines in the landing sites.

Table 9.9 Number of fish farmers by Sub County

Sub-County	No. of fish farmers	No. of Ponds		
		Stocked	Unstocked	Total
Banda	4	2	2	4
Buhemba	0	0	0	0
Bukana	0	0	0	0
Buswale	7	1	3	4
Bunyinja	0	0	0	0
Lolwe	1	0	0	0
Mutumba	2	3	0	3
Namayingo T/C	4	2	1	3
Sigulu Island	2	0	2	2

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

Table 9.10: Stocked fish ponds by type by Sub-county

Sub-County	Tilapia Ponds	Miller Cap Ponds	Claris Ponds	Mixed Ponds
Banda	2	0	0	0
Buhemba	0	0	0	0
Bukana	0	0	0	0
Buswale	1	0	0	0
Bunyinja	0	0	0	0
Lolwe	0	0	0	0
Mutumba	3	0	0	0
Namayingo T/C	2	0	0	0
Sigulu Island	0	0	0	0

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

Table 9.11: Number of landing sites by annual fish catch and value by sub-county for 2014

Sub-County	No. of landing sites	No. of licensed boats	No. of boat engines	Annual fish catch	value
				(kgs)	(Billion shs)
Banda	4	3	13		
Buhemba	4	30	6		
Bukana	5	0			
Buswale		0			
Bunyinja		0			
Lolwe	10	70	753	1,520,750	12.16
Mutumba	13	0	13		
Namayingo T/C		0			
Sigulu Island	15	10	493	984,047	7.87
Total	**51**	**113**	**1278**	**2504797**	**20.03**

Source: District Production and Marketing department (2016)

9.4 Operation Wealth Creation

SN	Input received	Year	Season	Quantity	Average/Unit	Household
1.	Elite Robusta Coffee Seedlings	2015	A	197,889	439.7	440
			B	266,950	593.2	450
		2016	A	307,550	683.4	514
			B	173,510	385.4	412
2.	Citrus Seedlings	2015	A	9,900	81.1	74
			B	78,800	645.9	578
		2016	A	117,669	964.5	848
			B	46,208	378.7	433
3.	Mango Seedlings	2015	A	5,635	90.8	94
			B	10,853	175	181
		2016	A	58,400	941.9	829
			B	0	0	0
4.	Tissue culture banana plantlets	2015	B	5,000	11.1	17
		2016	A and B	0	0	0
5.	Diary heifers	2015	A	41	41	41
		2016	B	18	18	18
6.	Goats	2015	B	70	-	61
7.	Fish fingerings	2016	A	70,470	0	16
8.	Motorized Spray Pumps	2016	A	07	0	In 07 Sub Counties
9.	Nase 14 Cassava Cuttings	2015	B	900 Bags	150	220
10.	Upland Rice	2015	A	5,000kg	20	500
11.	Mak 1 Soya beans	2015	A	3000Kg	100	280
12.	Thiamathoate pesticides	2015	A	116 bottles (4.64kg)	-	For all farmers in the district
	Tebuconazole (Orius)	2015	B	120 Litres	-	For all farmers in the district
13.	Red beauty Groundnuts	2015	A	1000kg	-	65
14.	K132 Beans	2015	B	10,000	50	100
			A	12,000	60	80
		2016	B	0	0	0

Conclusion

Farmers have for decades been engaged in fishing and annual crops mainly maize, beans, and cassava. The campaign for perennial crops is on and is being embraced gradually but the instant dry spell which was experienced affected field establishment of transplanted seedlings; and the survival rate stood at 70%