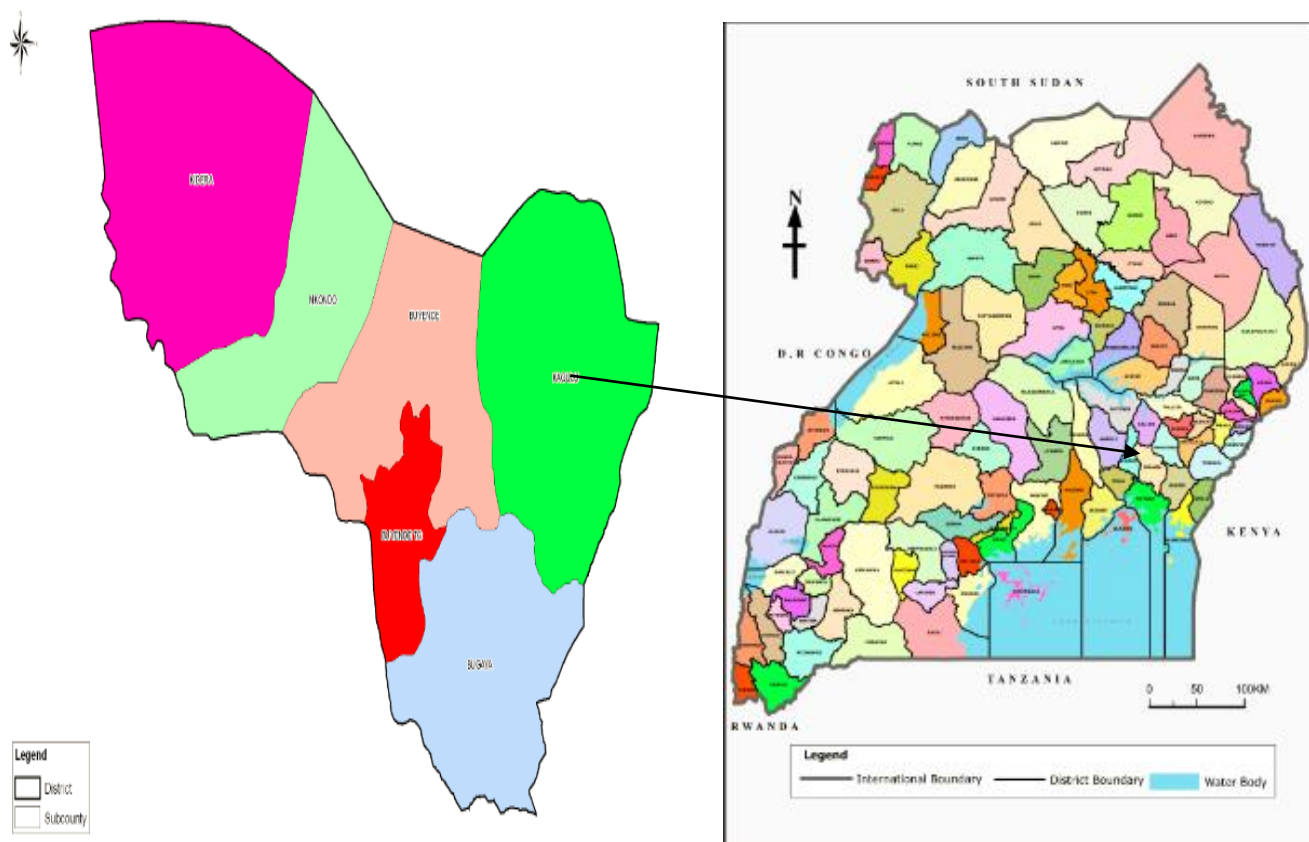




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## BUYENDE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2020



**Buyende District Local Government**  
**P.O Box 87, Kamuli**  
**June 2020**

Report prepared with support from Uganda Bureau of statistics

## **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.

However, these statistics have in many occasions been national in outlook and less district specific. The development of a district-based Statistical Abstract shall go a long way to solve this gap and provide district tailored statistics and will reflect the peculiar nature of the district by looking at specific statistics which would not be possible to provide at a higher level.

Data and statistics are required for designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes. For instance, statistics on school enrolment, completion rates and dropout rates e.t.c are vital in the monitoring of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programmes. Statistics are also needed for establishing grant aid to community schools, staff levels and other investments in the education 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 Statistical Abstract will 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 Buyende District situation, providing a continuous update of the district status.

It is my sincere hope that the document 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 Buyende District. I wish to thank all my Technical staff especially Mr. Mudhasi Samuel (Planner) who was co-ordinating the compilation of the Statistics and Information contained in this Abstract.

Ziribasanga Robert.  
LC. V CHAIRPERSON  
Buyende DISTRICT

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Buyende District gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the heads of departments and sectors who contributed to the production of this Statistical Abstract. It may not be possible to point out all those who gave in their time but a few groups and individuals deserve special mention.

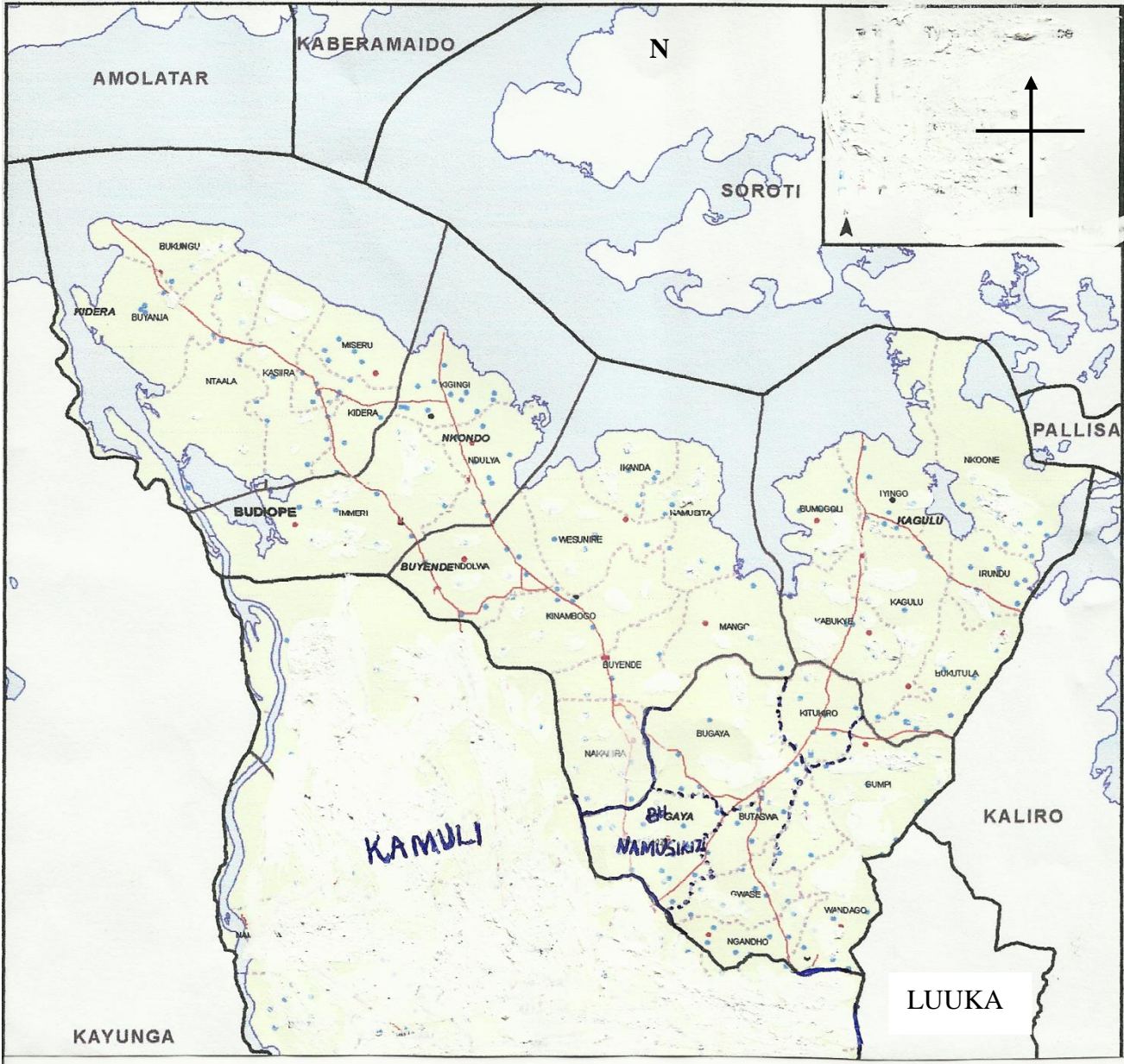
Special thanks go to Mr. Mudhasi Samuel one of the officers' incharge of Planning at the District and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for their effort in Capacity Building and continued Technical Support to district staff to see to it that Buyende district gets specific data and statistics required 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 am also indebted to all the other members of the District Planning department for the coordination and support provided during the process of compiling this statistical abstract.

**Ogwanga Godfrey Okello**  
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
BUYENDE DISTRICT

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Figure 1: MAP OF BUYENDE DISTRICT SHOWING LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**



## **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISTRICT**

### **CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **Latitude 1.1.1 Location**

Buyende District borders Kamuli District in the south, Amolatar in North Kaberamaido in North East, Lake Kyoga in the north, Kaliro in the East, and Kayunga in West Luuka in East.

Administratively the district has 2 Counties 10 sub-counties (5 operational and 5 not yet operational) and 4 town councils (1 operational and 3 not yet operational), the district comprises of 72 parishes (32 operational and 40 not yet operational) and 532 villages. The administration headquarter is located in Buyende Town, 32 kilometres North of Kamuli Town.

#### **1.1.2 Area**

Buyende has Total land area of 1,885 Sq km, water area of 725 sq. Km and arable land of 1,160 sq. Km.

#### **1.1.3 Geographical characteristics**

##### **1.1.3.1 Topography**

Geologically Buyende like most of Uganda exists of “wholly changed rocks”, a kind of “Precambrian rocks”. Only on the lakesides of Lake Kyoga one finds quaternary sedimentary rocks. The soils are predominantly dark brown clays (grumosolic soils), underlain by gneiss. It has generally shallow sandy loams of medium to low fertility.

##### **1.1.3.2 Climate**

The rainfall is a climatic factor of the greatest economic significance for the district. The district experiences a bimodal type of rainfall with peaks in March-June as well as August – November, with the March to June peak as the major one. The average annual temperatures in most areas of the district range from 190 C -250 C Celsius.

##### **1.1.3.3 Vegetation**

The predominant vegetation cover in the district is the forest/Savannah mosaic constituted of a mixture of forest remnants and savannah trees with grass and shrubs. Much of it is secondary vegetation that has succeeded the original forest cover as a result of farming, timber and fuel harvesting and other forms of land use do take place.

Buyende district experiences land degradation and it mainly results from population pressure and poor land use practices. As farm holdings become smaller and smaller, the plots are over cultivated. Given that the soils are less fertile in some places, over cultivation leads to degradation, which is currently evident in many parts of the district.

##### **Social and cultural structure**

According to its social and cultural structure, the population of Buyende district is quite heterogeneous. People from various ethnic groups as well as different religious groups live together in Buyende which enriches the cultural life and builds the basis for a peaceful atmosphere in the district.

Even if the district can be called a multi-ethnic community, nevertheless the dominating ethnic groups are still the Basoga followed by the Bakenyé and others.

#### **1.1.4 Population size**

The district population is now estimated at 410,599 people with females at 50.9% (208,995) and males at 49.1% (201,604), 67,838 households with the household size at 5.7

#### **1.1.5 Population Growth**

At the time of the 2014 census, population growth rate was 4.4% and the population by then was standing at 320468 people. If Buyende is to maintain that growth rate (0.044), by mid 2020, it will have a population of 410,599 people.

The district is mainly dominated by Anglicans forming 62.9%, followed by Catholics at 16.4%, Moslems at 12.04%, Pentecostals at 4.45% and SDAs at 2.37%

The highest number of household heads was found under age group 30-34 representing 14.8%. Bugaya took the lead at 21% of the total sub county while Nkondo had the least at 10%

It was also found out that the population increased with increasing age until after the age of 18.

Buyende has a population density of 219 persons per square kilometre. However, Buyende experiences a non-balanced spatial distribution of the population. The growth of population in the district is caused by a natural population increase.

#### **1.1.6 Wet lands**

##### **1. Forests:**

The district does not have any gazetted forest reserve.

##### **2. Lakes**

Buyende has only one lake and this is Lake Kyoga. This lake is located in the heart of Lake Kyoga wetland system and forms a mixture of satellite lakes and extensive marshes of papyrus broken into floating suds reminiscent of those in Southern Sudan. This is the only wetland where suds are found which move back and forth by force of the Nile River and back-surge of River Nile.

Lake Kyoga was designated as a Ramsar site on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2006 and therefore a wetland of International importance. It covers 91,150 ha, it is an important bird area harboring the papyrus yellow warbler, shoe bill and Fox weaver, and these are rare species and their existence almost extinct.

#### **1.1.7 Degradation of fragile ecosystems such as forest reserves, wetlands and lakeshores**

Rampant degradation of fragile ecosystems has occurred in the entire district. This has greatly affected wetland ecosystems of Lake Kyoga and Buyende Central Forest reserve. Efforts are therefore required to sensitize the local community in sustainable use and management of natural resources. Furthermore, restoration of degraded systems is urgently required. In response to this potential catastrophe, the department has started on restoration of degraded wetland specifically at the Lake shores of Bukungu Landing site.



## 1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Buyende District is made up of 2 counties namely: Budiope East and Budiope West. Budiope East is the biggest in size, with a total land area of 1,004 sq km and Budiope West is 876 sq. km. The current Constituencies formally were Budiope County until when they split up in 2011 to create the two counties. The District has a total of 14 sub counties (four Town Councils and 11 sub counties), 72 approved parishes, and 524 approved villages

**Table1: Summary of approved Administrative Units**

County	Sub- county	No. of parishes/ Wards	Number of LC1s/ Villages
Budiope East	Bugaya S/C	07	58
	Kagulu S/C	08	57
	Ngandho S/C	05	45
	Gumpi S/C	06	41
	Irundu S/C	04	30
	Irundu Town Council	04	22
	Budiope West	Buyende Town Council	05
	Nkondo	08	56
	Ndolwa S/C	04	32
	Bukungu Town Council	03	21
	Buyanja S/C	03	18
	Kidera S/C	05	38
	Buyende Sub County	05	51
	Kidera Town Council	04	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>524</b>

**SOURCE: DISTRICT PLANNING UNIT, BUYENDE JANUARY 2018**

Longitude

Average Altitude

Total Surface Area 1885 sqkms

Land Area 1160 sqkms

Area under open water: 725

Temperature

Rainfall

### 1.2.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Indicators (with reference to 2018/19)

Total Population (Mid-2020 Projection): 410,599

Female population (Mid-2020 Projection): 208995

Male population: (Mid-2020 Projection): 201,604

Percentage of total population that is male: 49.1

Percentage of population that is female: 50.9

Percentage urban (Mid-2020 Projection): 16.3

Percentage rural (Mid-2020 Projection): 83.7

Percentage share of Uganda's total Population: 0.92

Primary school population aged 6 – 12 years (2019): 97,699

*Buyende District Statistical Abstract for 2020*

Life Expectancy:

Male: 56

Female: 60

Both Sexes: 58

Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary, June 2020) 1: 68

Student Teacher Ratio (Secondary, June 2020) 1: 50



### **1.3 Sustainable Development Goals;**

These are development Goals which was discussed and agreed upon by all the united nation countries in the united general assembly in 2015 after the expiration of the millinium development goals to meet the intended target by 2030. **They are 17 in number as explained below. (Brundland 1987).**

#### **1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**

**Target: 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

**Indicator; 1.1.1** Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)

**Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

**Indicator; 1.2.1** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

#### **2. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages.**

**Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

**Indicator: 2.1.1** Prevalence of undernourishment

**Target 2.2:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

**Indicator: 2.1.2** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

#### **3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all**

**Target:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

**Indicator: 3.1.1** maternal mortality ratio

**Target 3.2;** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25

**Indicator; 3.2.1** Under-five mortality rate

**4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life long learning opportunities for all.**

**Target: 4.1.** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**Indicator: 4.1.1** Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

**Target: 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

**Indicator: 4.2.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being by sex

**Indicator 4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

**5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**Target: 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

**Indicator: 5.1.1** Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforces and monitors equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

**Indicator: 5.2.1** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age  
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

**Indicator 5.2.2** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

**6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

**Target 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

**Indicator 6.1.1** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

**Target 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

**Indicator 6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**Target 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

**Indicator 6.3.1** Proportion of wastewater safely treated By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

**Indicator 6.3.2** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality<sup>6</sup>

## **7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.**

**Target 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

**Indicator 7.1.1** Proportion of population with access to electricity By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

**Indicator 7.1.2** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

**Target 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

**Indicator 7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

## **8. Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

**Target 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growths in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

**Indicator 8.1.1** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

**Target 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

**Indicator 8.2.1** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

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

**Target 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

**Indicator 9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

**Indicator 9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

**Target 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industries (industrialisation) and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

**Indicator 9.2.1** Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

**Indicator 9.2.2** Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

**10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

**Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**Indicator 10.1.1:** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

**Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

**Indicator 10.2.1:** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities

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

**Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

**Indicator 11.1.1:** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

**Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

**Indicator 11.2.1:** Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

**12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

**Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

**Indicator 12.1.1:** Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies

**Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

**Indicator 12.2.1:** Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP

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

**Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**Indicator 13.1.1:** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

**Indicator 13.1.2:** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

**Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**Indicator 13.2.1:** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

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

**Target 14.1:** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

**Indicator 14.1.1:** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

**Target 14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**Indicator 14.2.1:** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

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

**Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

**Indicator 15.1.1:** Forest area as a proportion of total land area

**Indicator 15.1.2:** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

**Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

**Indicator 15.2.1:** Progress towards sustainable forest management

**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.**

**Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

**Indicator 16.1.1:** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age

**Indicator 16.1.2:** Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and cause

**Indicator 16.1.3:** Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

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

**Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

**Indicator 17.1.1:** Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

**Indicator 17.1.2:** Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

**Target 17.2:** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

**Indicator 17.2.1:** Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

**Target 17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

**Indicator 17.3.1:** Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

**Indicator 17.3.2:** Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.



## CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

### 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

The District is divided into 2 counties with 10 rural Sub-counties, 4 Town Councils. The District constitutes of 72 parishes/wards and 524 village councils distributed as in Table 2.1 below. Budiope West county covers most of the district area as it comprises of 5 sub-counties and 3 town councils, followed by Budiope East County, which comprises of 5 sub-counties and 1 Town Council. The District has 03 Town Boards namely: Igwaya, Gwase and Iringa.

The District Council is the highest political authority, with 16 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 and many other staff as indicated in Table 2.2 below.

**TABLE 2.1: NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	NO. OF SUB-COUNTIES/TOWN COUNCILS	NO. OF PARISHES	NO. OF VILLAGES/ZONES
BUDIOPE EAST	6	35	252
BUDIOPE WEST	8	37	272
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>524</b>

*Source: PLANNING UNIT JUNE 2020*

## 2.2 Human Resource Management

**Table 2.2: Establishment of Buyende District Local Government**

Department/Sector	Approved	Filled	Not Filled	% Gap
<b>Chief Administrative Officer's Office</b>	3	03	0	0.0%
<b>Administration</b>	39	27	12	30.8%
<b>Human Resource</b>	3	3	0	0.0%
<b>Statutory Bodies</b>	5	3	2	40%
<b>Internal Audit</b>	2	1	1	50%
<b>Planning</b>	3	2	1	33.3%
<b>Finance</b>	12	7	5	41.7%
<b>Works</b>	15	6	9	60%
<b>Procurement &amp; Disposal unit</b>	2	2	0	0.0%
<b>Education (District Education Officer's Office)</b>	8	5	3	37.5%
<b>Production</b>	16	7	9	56.3%
<b>Primary Schools</b>	1077	1035	42	4.0%
<b>Secondary Schools</b>	139	63	76	54%
<b>Natural Resources</b>	10	7	3	30%
<b>Community Based Services</b>	5	3	2	40%
<b>Technical Services &amp; Works</b>	16	7	9	57%
<b>District Health Services</b>	198	137	63	31.8%
<b>Trade, industry and local economic dev't</b>	7	1	6	85.7%
<b>Health</b>	8	5	3	37.5%
<b>Sub-counties</b>	124	57	62	50%
<b>Town Council</b>	62	20	42	67.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1401</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>19.95%</b>

*Source: Human resource department, Buyende District*

## 2.3 Council, Committees, Boards, and Commissions

Ziribasanga Robert District Chairperson, Ndikikoberani Esther Kawuzi District Vice Chairperson, Bagalana Stephen Secretary for Finance, Kumwidhirawo Benadet Secretary for Education and Health, Tibakuno Juliet Secretary for Production and Marketing, Senkamba Hope Female representative for Kidera, Balidawa Moses Male representative for Kidera, Ndikola Jamada Male representative for Nkondo, Birungi Annet Hope Female representative for Buyende, Kigozi Richard Chairperson for Social Services Committee, Nanzala Viola Chairperson for Finance and Administration Committee, Babalanda Pascal Male representative for Elderly, Nseko Anthony Male representative for Youth, Lwigo Charles Male representative for PWD, Bikumbi Enock Male representative for Buyende Sub County, Kamulubi Resty Female representative for Workers, Kalulu Simon Male representative for Workers and Kampi Scovia Female representative for PWD.

## 2.4 District Executive Committee Members

Ziribasanga Robert District Chairperson, Ndikikoberaani Esther Kawuzi District Vice Chairperson, Bagalana Stephen Secretary for Finance, Kumwidhirawo Bernadete Secretary for Education and Health, Tibakuno Juliet Secretary for Production and Marketing.

**2.5 District Service Commission**

Mr. Butereba Vincent Musobya (Chairperson), Achien Lucy, Balyegussa Julius and Mudenya Joshua (Members).

**2.6 District Land Board**

Non-existent

**2.7 Public Accounts Committee**

Sembera Wandira and Mrs Batumbya Frances Nangobi

## CHAPTER 3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### Introduction

This chapter presents information from the departments of finance, planning and Audit. It focuses on the population and social-economic characteristics of the district, the planning & budgeting process, the available revenue sources, and the expenditures in the previous financial year.

The Objectives of these departments are;

- Identify and expand the revenue base;
- Build Finance and Management Capacity at district level; and
- Strengthen Data Management systems, Revenue VRS and to influence demographic trends & patterns in a desirable direction.

### 3.1 Population Characteristics

To formulate present and future development programmes, the 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 may 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 Region by years when Census was carried out**

<i>Year</i>	Population			
	<b>1991</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Projection 2020</b>
<i>Population for Buyende</i>	<b>98469</b>	<b>1912266</b>	<b>323,069</b>	<b>410,599</b>
<i>Growth rate for Buyende</i>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<i>Eastern population</i>	<b>456136</b>	<b>6561000</b>	<b>8341080</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Growth rate for Eastern population</i>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-</b>

*Source: UBOS census reports 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 were conducted in 2014 by UBOS and the results were released. The report provided population figures by sex by sub-county for all the districts in the country. The results for this district are indicated in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Population by sex by subcounty, 2014**

Subcounty	2014		
	Male	Female	Total
Bugaya	40174	42961	83139
Kagulu	36571	40061	76632
Kidera	31729	33019	64748
Buende	20723	21721	42453
Buynde Town council	11679	11679	23039
Nkondo	14683	15774	30457

*Source: UBOS, report NPHC, 2014*

### 3.1.3 Population Density

Population density refers to the number of people per square kilometre. Buyende district has an area of 1885 sq.km. Therefore, the population density was 102 persons per sq.km of land in 2002 census results. The population density increased from 102 persons per sq.km in the year 2002 to 170 persons per sq.km in the year 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 gazetted 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	92.8	148933	155363
Urban	7.2	11360	11679

*Source: NPHC 2014, UBOS*

### 3.1.5 Average Household size

A Household is defined as a group of people who normally eat and leave 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
Bugaya	16218	83139	5.1
Kagulu	13941	76632	5.5
Nkondo	5570	30457	5.5
Kidera	12728	64748	5.1
Buyende s/c	7928	42453	5.3
Buyende T/C	4433	23039	5.2

Source: NPHC 2014, UBOS

### 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 sex of household head and location**

Status of Dwelling Unit	Male Head			Female Head			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	283	2188	2471	65	411	476	348	2232	2580
Semi Permanent	45	6734	6779	16	1045	1061	61	7779	7840
Temporary	69	12186	12255	19	1940	1959	88	14126	14214

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census report

### 3.2.2 Poverty distribution

Poverty has many different dimensions, ranging from material well-being (basic needs of like nutrition, good health, shelter, education etc) to lack of human rights, citizenship or social networks. Economic factors such as low income, lack of assets, access to markets or public services can lead into poverty.

**Table 3.6: Poverty distribution by Sub-county**

Subcounty	% of individuals Below Poverty Line	Estimated No. of poor individuals (2005)
Bugaya	37.02	30778
Kagulu	46.9	35940
Kidera	42.43	27472
Buyende	36.7	15580
Nkondo	41.1	12517
Buyende T/C	41.3	9515
District		

Source: (UBOS Poverty Maps 2005)

### 3.2.3 Employment and Occupation by type

The indicator of status of employment distinguishes between three categories of the total employed, i.e (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); (b) self-employed workers; and (c) contributing family workers (also known as unpaid family workers).

**Table 3.7: Activity status**

Activity Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	1093	400	1593
Self employed	28750	9703	38450
Unpaid family worker	2675	549	3224
Looking for work	102	29	1331
Not working & not looking for work	8607	23458	32065
Household work		25875	25875
Full time student	38546	35350	98759
Retired/pensioner	37	11	48
Too old/too young	60404	86084	146208
Others			-

Source: Planning unit office



### 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.

Should be obtained from the most recent source, like Census of agriculture, NSDS, etc

**Table 3.9: Source of Energy for Cooking Fuel**

Type of Household Utility	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Electricity	223	12	235	10	6	16	233	18	251
Paraffin	524	17	541	29	7	36	553	24	577
Charcoal	2388	789	3177	674	147	821	3062	936	3998
Fire wood	3541	148	3556	4537	43	4580	3995	191	4014
Others	4		2				1		2
	87	39	126	11	08	19	98	47	145

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census or most recent source

**Table 3.10: Source of Energy for lighting fuel**

Type of Household Utility	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Electricity	45	23	68	81	59	140	126	82	208
Paraffin (lantern)	914	55	969	104	18	122	1018	73	1091
Paraffin (Tadooba)	3971	141	3985	518	69	587	4022	210	4043
Candle wax	0		1				8		8
Fire wood	102	21	223	34	6	40	136	27	163
Other	645	2	647	214	2	216	859	4	863
	36	21	38	14	9	15	30	50	80

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census or most recent source

### 3.3: Planning and Budgeting Process

This section merges Planning department activities and the Finance department who handles all the finances and investment priorities in the district and whose objectives are to;

- Identify and expand the revenue base:
- Build Finance and Management Capacity at district level; and
- Strengthen Data Management systems, Revenue VRS and to influence demographic trends & patterns in a desirable direction.

#### 3.3.1 Budgetary Allocations to Departments

**Table 3.11: Budgetary allocations by departments for FY 2018/19**

DEPARTMENT	FY2018/19		FY2019/20		FY 2020/21	
	TOTAL AMOUNT	(%) share	TOTAL AMOUNT	(%) share	TOTAL AMOUNT	(%) share
<b>Administration</b>	1,901,824,000		1,869,670,000	<b>8.92</b>	3,818,261,000	<b>14.64</b>
<b>Finance</b>	273,767,000		309,392,000	<b>1.48</b>	315,941,000	<b>1.21</b>
<b>Statutory Bodies</b>	618,111,000		708,635,000	<b>3.38</b>	724,278,000	<b>2.78</b>
<b>Production</b>	801,368,000		949,728,000	<b>4.53</b>	963,473,000	<b>3.69</b>
<b>Health</b>	2,207,732,000		3,112,388,000	<b>14.86</b>	3,763,784,000	<b>14.43</b>
<b>Education</b>	11,022,132,000		10,754,304,000	<b>51.34</b>	12,473,396,000	<b>47.84</b>
<b>Works</b>	1,243,513,000		1,097,400,000	<b>5.24</b>	2,183,106,000	<b>8.37</b>
<b>Natural Resources</b>	139,894,000		205,343,000	<b>0.98</b>	205,757,000	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Community Based Services</b>	924,552,000		940,566,000	<b>4.49</b>	1,129,063,000	<b>4.33</b>
<b>Planning</b>	339,961,000		277,958,000	<b>1.33</b>	378,430,000	<b>1.45</b>
<b>Internal Audit</b>	70,917,000		72,563,000	<b>0.35</b>	67,262,000	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Trade and industry</b>	0	0	59,853,000	<b>0.29</b>	52,371,000	<b>0.20</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20,135,930,000</b>		<b>20,948,696,000</b>		<b>26,075,123,000</b>	

*Source: Planning Departmentt Budget reports 2019*

## 3.3.2: Revenue sources by Amount

Source	FY2018/19	Budget for FY2019/20	Budget for FY2020/21
	Amount (UGX)	Amount (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
Local Revenue	197,000,000	336,811,000	384,306,000
Discretionary Gov't transfer	2,996,734,000	3,025,545,000	3,078,318,000
Conditional Gov't transfers	15,127,499,000	15,977,052,000	19,621,746,000
Other Gov't transfers	1,654,698,000	599,288,000	1,640,753,000
External Financing	160,000,000	1,010,000,000	1,350,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,135,930,000</b>	<b>20,948,696,000</b>	<b>26,075,123,000</b>

Source: District planning department Budget report 2019

Table 3.12: Atual budget release and Actual Expenditure as of march for FY 2019/20

Sector	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditures as of march	Percentage budget
Administration	1,537,563,000	759,998,000	7.34
Finance	221,651,000	146,430,000	1.06
DLC/Boards and Commission	603,061,000	336,718,000	2.88
Production	901,153,000	573,313,000	4.30
Health	3,329,772,000	1,763,903,000	15.9
Education and sports	11,625,065,000	8,002,513,000	55.49
Roads	479,266,000	282,810,000	2.29
Water	524,558,000	150,757,000	2.50
Natural Resources	177,171,000	121,305,000	0.85
Community Based Services	405,911,000	134,047,000	1.94
Planning	280,745,000	206,980,000	1.34
Internal Audit	62,493,000	28,292,000	0.3

Source: District final Accounts

### Conclusion

There is under staffing in these departments

## CHAPTER 4: HEALTH SERVICES

### 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”. This district has 21 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	
Hospital	0	0	0
H/C IV	1	0	1
H/C III	4	2	6
HC II	7	7	14
<b>Total</b>	12	9	22
<b>Number of staff houses</b>	27	11	38

*Source: DHO's Office*

**Table 4.2: Number of Health Units**

Type	Number
Private pharmacies	0
Drug shops	30
Clinics	9
Allied clinics	9
Domiciaries	0
Traditional healers	0
Unlicensed clinics and drug shops	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

*Source: DHO's Office*

## 4.2 Accessibility to health Services

(The households recorded are estimated by the district health department)

4.2.1 Health Services Accessibility indicators	2019/20
• Average Population served by each health unit:	17,711
• Percentage of population within 5km radius of health unit:	54%
• Number of licensed private clinics:	9
• Practicing Doctor: population ratio:	1:190352
• Nurse: Population ratio:	1:8103
• Clinical Officer: Population ratio:	1:22791
• OPD Utilization:	40.5%
• Deliveries in health facility:	38.5%
• Midwives: pregnant women (15-49) ratio:	1:570
• Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal services	6605

## 4.2 Morbidity and cause of ill health

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

**Table 4.3: Disease burden (2019) top ten diseases**

Position	Disease	Percentage (%)
1	MALARIA	45.69
2	INTESTINAL WORMS	5.33
3	DIARRHOEA	4.25
4	URTI	2.8
5	SKIN INFECTIONS	2.51
6	UTI	2.1
7	STI	1.66
8	EYE INFECTIONS	1.86
9	PID	2.24
10	TRAUMA/INJURIES	0.85

*Source: DHO's Office*

## 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.

**Table 4.4: Staffing in District Health Office**

Cadre	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
District Health Officer	1	1	0
Assistant District Health Officer (Environment)	1	0	1
Assistant District Health Officer (Maternal Child Health/Nursing)	1	0	1
Principal Health Inspector	1	0	1
Senior Health Educator	1	1	0
Bio-statistician/Health Information Scientist	1	1	0
Cold Chain Technician	1	1	0
Stenographer Secretary	1	1	0
Stores Assistant	1	1	0
Office Attendant	1	1	0
	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

*Source: DHO's Office*

#### 4.5 Latrine Coverage

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

**Table 4.5: Latrine coverage for 3 years**

Years	2016	2017	2018
Percentage	78%	79.2%	86%

*Source: USHA report*



**Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of toilet facilities by type; 2019**

Type of toilet facilities	%age
Covered pit latrine	15.3
VIP Private	20
Uncovered pit latrine	63.4
Flush toilet	0

*Source: USHA Report 2018*

#### 4.7 Immunization coverage during 2019

- Percentage coverage of BCG: 113%
- Percentage coverage of Polio 3: 99%
- Percentage coverage of DPT 3: 104.1%
- Percentage coverage of Measles: 88.1%
- Percentage coverage of TT: 56.7%

#### 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.

#### 4.9 Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Onchocerciasis

##### Introduction

According to the Annual Health Sector Performance Report 2012/2013 by Ministry of Health, the National level Tuberculosis treatment success rate was 79 percent compared to 65 percent for the District.

During this period (FY2018/19), the following number of patients was registered in the district;

- Patients suffering from TB: 197
- Patients suffering from Leprosy: 0
- Patients suffering from Onchocerciasis: 0

#### 4.10 Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The section gives information relating to maternal and child health indicators for 2018/2019. The following are highlighted:

- Number of mothers receiving antenatal up to 4<sup>th</sup> time: 6605
- Number of mothers receiving post natal services: 24255
- Number of supervised deliveries by skilled personnel: 7109
- Number of mothers practicing family planning: 30625
- Infant mortality rate: 54/1000 live births
- Under 5 mortality rates: 76/1000 live births
- Maternal mortality rate: 435
- Total Fertility rate: 8.3 per woman

#### 4.11 AIDS control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment)

##### Introduction|

On the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III), HIV/AIDS is one of the communicable diseases 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.

##### 4.11.1 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates 5.8%

##### 4.11.2 Number of HIV Counselling Centres 10

**Table 4.7: Coverage of HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) services**

Indicator	Coverage
• No and % of Health units up to HCII that have integrated HCT	• 11 (55%).
• Stock out of HIV test kits	• 55881 per HMISO days
• Average no HCT outreaches per month	• 12 –HMIS • 9.9% -HMIS
• % age of people who demand for HCT services and are counselled for HIV	• 100% • 35969
• %age that received HCT results	• 966
• No. Of individuals who received HIV test	
• No of positively tested	

*Source: HMIS DATA BASE*

#### 4.11.3 Anti-Retroviral Therapy including treatment for children ART (Antiretroviral Therapy)

In this section, the agencies providing ART, their location, numbers of people (adults and children) accessing the ART are covered as in the table .....below.

**Table 4.8: ART Services as of December 2019 (as per available information)**

Agency	Subconty	Total Adults	Total Children	Total Overall	Ownership
Kidera	Kidera	281	16	297	
Nkondo	Nkondo	72	5	77	
Bugaya	Bugaya	112	5	117	
Buyende	Buyende TC	134	8	142	
Wesunire	Buyende	96	12	108	
St. Matia	Kagullu	214	16	230	

*Source: HMIS DDHS Office*

#### 4.12 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

##### 4.12.1 HIV Counselling and Testing as per 2018

- Expected number of pregnancies: 18233
- Number of new ANC clients at PMTCT sites: 13724

- Number of pregnant (HIV+) initiated on ART: 145 (97.3%)
- Number of pregnant mothers tested for HIV: 15430
- Number of pregnant women tested HIV positive on the first time: 145
- Number of partners tested for HIV: 5168
- Male partners who received HIV test results in emtct 5168
- Male partner who received HIV test result in emtct (positive): 47

#### **4.12.2 Anti retroviral Drug Administration**

- Number of HIV positive women given combivir and NVP during pregnancy: 69
- Number of HIV positive pregnant women received NVP only: 22
- Number of positive pregnant women receiving Triple therapy (ART): 145

#### **4.12.3 Labour and Delivery care 2019**

- Number of HIV positive mothers: 7
- Total number of deliveries: 7109
- Number of HIV Positive deliveries and Mothers: 126
- Number swallowed ARVs for prophylaxis: 7
- Number of HIV positive deliveries on HAART: 7
- Number of infants received ARV prophylaxis: 127

#### **4.12.4 HIV testing for children aged 18 months to 5 years born to HIV positive mothers**

- Number of HIV exposed infants who had a serological test at 18-month order: 53
- Number of children born to HIV positive mothers tested HIV positive: 3

**Conclusion despite the above achievements, the sector is facing major challenges that include;**

- a) Lack of transport
- b) Lack of District Hospital
- c) Lack of staff accommodation and many others

## 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.

Most of the data in this section is basically for the 6 mother administrative units and the next time it will be generated as per the new administrative units.

### 5.1 Educational Institutions

Educational institution is any institution whose sole or main purpose 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 as per the 6 mother sub counties (administrative units)

**Table 5.1: Distance of households to nearest primary school by sub-county as per the original 6 sub counties**

Subcounty	Upto 5kms	Over 5kms
Bugaya	3km	
Buyende	3km	
Buyende Town Council	2km	
Kagulu	3k	
Kidera	3km	
Nkondo	3km	

*Source: (education department report 2018)*

## 5.1.2 Number of schools going age children

Table 5.2: School Going Age by gender

	Projection 2019		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary (6-12 Years)	53,710	43,989	97,699

Source: Education Department report to State House 2019

## 5.1.3 Number of Primary schools

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

Sub-County	Govt Aided	Private
Bugaya	25	32
Buyende	09	11
Buyende Town Council	06	08
Kagulu	22	20
Kidera	21	14
Nkondo	08	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Education Department School Register secondary 2019

## 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
St. Peters S.s Namulikya	Gov't/ USE	Bugaya	Budiope East
Gwase Premier	Private/ USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
Lunar international College	Private/ USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
Bagiire Memorial College	Privtae/ USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
St. Elizabeth SSS	Private/ none USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
St. Mark SS Wandango	Private/ none USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
Divine S.S Gumpi	Private/ none USE	Bugaya	Budiepe East
Budiope S.S	Gov't/ USE	Buyende T/C	Budiope West
Holly Trinity College	Private/ USE	Buyende T/C	Budiope West

*Buyende District Statistical Abstract for 2020*

<b>Sacred Heart SS Wesunire</b>	Private/ none USE	Buyende T/C	Budiope West
<b>Buyende High School</b>	Private/ none USE	Buyende T/C	Budiope West
<b>Namusita seed SS</b>	Gov't/ USE	Buyende S/C	Budiope West
<b>St. Marys SS Namusita</b>	Private/ none USE	Buyende S/C	Budiope West
<b>Butemawa SS</b>	Private/ none USE	Buyende S/C	Budiope West
<b>St. James S.S Kagulu</b>	Gov't/ USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Kagulu S.S</b>	Private/ none USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Good Shephard SS Irundu</b>	Private/ none USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Irundu Modern S.S</b>	Private/ USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Irundu Central College</b>	Private/ USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Kagulu Hills College</b>	Private/ none USE	Kagulu	Budiope East
<b>Kidera S.S</b>	Gov't/ USE	Kidera	Budiepe East
<b>Brain Trust High School</b>	Private/ USE	Kidera	Budiepe East
<b>Exodus High School</b>	Private/ none USE	Kidera	Budiepe East
<b>Hinterland College</b>	Private/ none USE	Kidera	Budiope East
<b>Bukungu Modern SS</b>	Private/ none USE	Kidera	Budiope East
<b>Barigeya Memorial SS</b>	Gov't/ USE	Nkondo	Budiope East
<b>Dynamic Comprehensive SS</b>	Private/ none USE	Nkondo	Budiope East

*Source: Education Department School Register secondary 2019*

### **5.1.5 Other Educational Institutions**

A part from primary schools and secondary schools, the district has other educational institutions (forexample pre-primary, Teachers training colleges, Technical colleges and Vocational schools) Table 5.4 below shows the different Education institutions in the district by ownership and level



**Table 5.5: Other Educational Institutions by ownership**

Institution	Ownership	
	Government	Private
Pre Primary	0	14
Teacher Training Colleges	0	0
Technical College	0	0
Vocational	0	0
Technical Schools	0	0
Universities	0	0

*Source: Education Department report 2018/19*

## 5.2 Infrastructure

**Table 5.6: Available infrastructure in schools**

Indicator Name	Number
Number of permanent classrooms	528
Number of desks	12770
Number of staff houses	27
Number of temporary classrooms	89

*Source: Education Department*

## 5.3 Staffing levels

**Table 5.7: Staffing Levels**

A	Primary Education	Approved	Filled		Gap
			Male	Female	
1.	Number of teachers	1,343	689	355	299
3.	Number of support staff	07	02	03	02
B	Secondary Education	130	39	15	76

**Source: Education Department**

#### 5.4 Efficiency Ratios (primary)

- Number of UPE schools 91
- Enrolment after UPE 67,679
- Pupil: Latrine stance ratio: 1:126
- Pupil: Desk ratio: 1:9
- Number of classrooms 528
- Pupils: Classroom ratio 1:130
- Pupil: Textbook ratio: 1:3
- Teachers on payroll 1,044
- Primary completion rate 67%
- Drop out rate: 33%
- Percentage of girls in P.7 51%
- Percentage of boys in P.7 49%

Source: Education sector report to State House 2019

#### 5.5 Performance in National Examinations by year in percentages

Table 5.8: P.L.E Result Analysis by year and percentage

Year	Division one		Division two		Division three		Division four		Un graded		Absent (X)		Total
	Number	% age	Number	% age	Number	% age	Number	% age	Number	% age	Number	% age	
2010	35	1.0	918	26.1	882	25.1	561	16.4	838	23.8	286	8.1	3,520
2011	52	1.3	863	21.8	857	21.6	905	22.8	1,046	26.4	241	6.1	3,964
2012	67	1.7	998	25.0	1124	28.2	913	22.9	701	17.6	186	4.7	3,989
2013	64	1.4	1113	24.6	1079	23.9	1050	23.2	1075	23.8	1429	3.1	4,523
2014	100	2.2	1200	26.1	1135	24.7	910	19.8	1045	22.7	213	4.6	4,603
2015	83	1.8	1119	23.8	1211	25.8	768	16.4	1129	24.0	210	4.5	4,696
2016	57	1.2	1007	21.7	1001	21.6	931	20.0	1463	31.5	180	3.9	4,639
2017	87	2.4	1514	41.9	942	26.1	639	17.6	337	9.3	94	2.6	3,613
2018	205	4.8	1912	44.5	1134	26.4	654	15.2	390	9.1	79	1.8	4,374
2019	134	3.0	1426	31.5	1014	22.4	940	20.7	925	20.4	95	2.1	4,534
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>6288</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>29,829</b>

Source: Education department report on 2019 PLE results.

**Table 5.9: PLE Performance by gender and division – 2019**

Grade/Division	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%AGE PASS
Division 1	87	46	133	1.9
Division 11	800	623	1423	31.5
Division 111	462	542	1004	22.2
Division 1V	483	459	942	20.9
Division U	358	560	918	20.3
Division X	37	58	95	2.1
GRAND TOTAL	2,227	1,746	4,515	

Source: Education department report on 2019 PLE results

**Table 5.10: PLE Performance by Sub county and division – 2018**

Sub county	Grade						%age Pass
	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division U	Division X	
Buyende T/C	6	90	53	57	30	02	86.6
Nkondo	9	136	87	83	51	02	85.6
Bugaya	42	516	330	312	263	27	80.5
Kidera	45	436	207	185	183	23	63.3
Buyende	12	149	138	82	72	13	81.8
Kagulu	19	196	199	223	319	28	64.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1912</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89.3</b>

Source: Education department report on 2019 PLE results

## 5.8 Inspectorate

### ACHIEVEMENTS 2019

- ❖ No candidate's results were withheld as opposed to previous years.
- ❖ The district was not ranked among the worst performing ones in the country.
- ❖ Numbers of schools with first grades are fairly distributed in the district.
- ❖ Communities appreciated the results.
- ❖ No examination malpractices were registered in the district.
- ❖ There is an increase in the number of girls passing in division 1.

### CHALLENGES.

- High failure rate registered – 925 (20%) candidates failed.
- High number of absentees was registered – 95 (2%).
- Inter-departmental conflicts.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN THE DISTRICT

- Stakeholders should continuously mobilize communities on the learning of their children.
- Education staff should harmonize their working relationships

- The SIS and his team should regularly give support supervision to the head teachers and their teachers.
- Head teachers should initiate the system of making the parents and the candidates sign commitment letters **Never** to drop out of schools after registration to reduce on the would-be drop outs /absenteeism.
- The ministry of education should open staff ceilings to enable the recruitment of more teachers to cater for the increasing numbers of pupils in schools
- Parents should ensure regular school attendance of their children.

**Conclusion:**

Education stakeholders in Buyende District and our partners in the Education sector should harmonize their efforts to ensure great academic improvement and reduction on the failure rate and absenteeism of learners in schools. The blame throwing game among the stake holders should stop and embark on support for one another.

## CHAPTER 6: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

### Introduction

The Works Sector comprises of two Departments (Roads and Technical Services and that of Rural Water and Sanitation). The sector further has to 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 **122** Km of trunk roads, **350** km of feeder roads and **950** 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: Trunk Roads by Type, length and condition as of June 2019**

Type	Road code	Road	Distance (km)	Class	condition
Gravel Roads		Kamuli-Bukungu	29	Two	Fair
Gravel Roads		Kamuli-Iyingo	38	Two	Good
Gravel Roads		Nabirumba-Kidera	47	Two	Good
Gravel Roads		Kaliro - Igwaya Junction	8	Two	Bad

*Source: works and technical service department report*

## 6.1.2 Planned roads by name and status

Table 6.2: Roads maintained by the district in different financial years

FINANCIAL YEAR	SUB COUNTY	ROAD NAME	ROAD LENGTH IN KM
2015-2016	Buyende, Kagulu	Buyende Market - Kabukye	18
	Bugaya, Kagulu	Kitukiro – Lukotaime	8.6
	Nkondo, Kidera	Ndulya – Immeri – Kidera Market	14
	Bugaya	Iraapa – Gwase	7
	Bugaya, Buyende	Kitukiro – Kinaitakali – Buyende Market	11
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58.6</b>
2016-2017	Bugaya, Kagulu	Ndalike – Irundu	39
	Buyende	Kinambogo – Ikanda	12
	Kidera	Kidera – Nakibengo - Itamia	10
	Buyende, Bugaya	Buyende Market - Kitukiro	11
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>
2017-2018	Kagulu	Mpunde – Ngole Landing Site	19
	Nkondo	Kigingi – Kasongoire Landing Site	6
	Nkondo	Kamenya - Iringa - Kiwaaba	21
	Kidera	Kidera – Kisaikye	8.5
	Bugaya, Buyende	Ndalike – Bugaya - Igoola	28
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82.5</b>
2018-2019	Buyende	Mango – Wesunire - Bulondo	21
	Kagulu	Irundu – Muwulu Landing Site	10
	Buyende, Bugaya, Kagulu	Kyabazinga road	23
	Kidera	Kyankoole - Kiwongoire	10
	Bugaya	Iraapa – Gwase - Wagawaga	15
	Nkondo, Kidera	Ndulya – Immeri – Kidera Market	14
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>
2019-2020	Buyende, Kagulu	Buyende Market - Kabukye	18
	Kidera	Nagulu – Kyankoole	10
	Buyende	Ndolwa – Makanga - Iremerya	18
	Bugaya	Kigweri – Iraapa	11
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>

Source: Works and Technical services report June 2020

## 6.2 Housing

The housing in this category basically includes buildings/rooms being used for Office accommodation for the various departments within the district.

**Table 6.2: Capacity and Condition of District Office Blocks**

<b>Dept/Sector</b>	<b>No. Of offices</b>	<b>Ownership (district/rented)</b>	<b>Location (district Hqrts/off)</b>	<b>Adequacy (yes/no)</b>	<b>Condition (good/fair/bad)</b>
<b>Finance</b>	3	district	Hqrts	Yes	Good
<b>Council</b>	3	District	Hqrts	No	Good
<b>Medical</b>	4	District	Hqrts	No	Good
<b>Production</b>	4	District	Hqrts	No	Good
<b>Police</b>	5	District	Off	Yes	Good
<b>Education</b>	3	District	Hqrts	No	Bad
<b>Works</b>	1	District	Hqrts	No	Bad
<b>Prisons</b>	10	District	Off	No	Bad
<b>Audit/DSC/Fisheries</b>	3	District	Hqrts	No	Bad
<b>Water</b>	1	District	Hqrts	No	Bad
<b>Administration</b>	5	District	Hqrts	No	Good
<b>Land office</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Environment</b>	1	District	Hqrts	No	bad

Source: Source: Works and Technical services 2019

### 6.3. Mechanical (Vehicles and plants)

This is the section under works and technical services which is responsible for the maintenance and custody of the district vehicles and motorcycles.

Vehicle Type	Registration number	User Department	status	remarks
<b>Changlign Grader</b>	LG 0001 027	Works and Technical Services	Grounded	Requires major repair
<b>Faw Tipper Truck</b>	LG 0002	Works and Technical Services	Grounded	To be repaired.
<b>Ford Everest</b>	LG 0176 16	District Council	Good	
<b>Isuzu Dmax</b>	LG 0182 16	Works	Good	
<b>Toyota Hillux</b>	LG 0112 16	Finance	Grounded	Very old
<b>JMC</b>	LG 0003 027	Works and Technical Services	Grounded	Very weak
<b>Jincheng motorcycle</b>	LG 0004 027	Works and Technical Services	Grounded	Very difficult to maintain.
<b>Jincheng motorcycle</b>	LG 0005 027	Works and Technical Services	Running	Very difficult to maintain
<b>Nissan</b>		Kidera Health Centre IV	Functional	Very old
<b>Land Rover</b>		Production	Functional	Very old
<b>Nissan</b>		Production	Grounded	Very old
<b>Isuzu</b>	LG 0011- 027	Education	Good	
<b>Yamaha</b>		Education	Functional	
<b>Isuzu</b>	LG 0012 027	Planning	Good	
<b>Toyota Hilux</b>	LG 0010 027	Management	Grounded	old
<b>Yamaha</b>		Community	Functional	
<b>Rapid motor cycle</b>		Community	Not functional	
<b>Grader</b>	UG 1927 W	Works	Good	
<b>Wheel Loader</b>	UG 2029 W	Works	Good	
<b>Motor roller</b>	UG 2683 W	Works	Good	



<b>Water Bouzer</b>	UG 2474 W	Works	Good	
<b>Tipper</b>	UG 2342W	Works	Good	
<b>Tipper</b>	UG 2606 W	Works	Good	

### 6.5 Point water sources

**Table 6.3: Point water sources by sub county**

Sub-County	Hholds	Protected Springs			Deep Bore Holes			Shallow Wells			Rain Water Tanks		
		Functional	Non-Functional	Total	Functional	Non-Functional	Total	Functional	Non-Functional	Total	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Kagulu		0	0	0	105	8	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bugaya		0	0	0	109	13	122	4	0	4	0	2	2
Buyende		0	0	0	77	6	83	0	0	0	8	0	8
Nkondo		0	0	0	38	13	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidera		0	0	0	75	9	84	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Source: Water Department*

*Buyende District Statistical Abstract for 2020*

<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BOREHOLES DRILLED</b>	<b>BOREHOLES REHABILITATED</b>	
<b>2015-2016</b>	Kagulu	Igwaya T/C	Kinamagira	
		Bunangwe		
	Bugaya	Bugogo/Bukunga	Gumpi	
			Bugaga/ Busaano	
	Buyende	Kiribairya Central	Kalambo	
		Buduli	Buwoira/Buwaluka	
		Busuleta	Kasozi	
	Kidera	Butayunjwa B	Buyanja A	
		Nabweyo	Kabugudho	
		Nvumagani	Budoba	
	Nkondo	Nsekaseka	Njwejwe	
	<b>2016-2017</b>	Kagulu	Kibeza-Kyeza	Igwaya P/S
Bugaga			Bulondo	
Buwanga				
Mpunde T/C			Kitukiro T/C	
Bugaya		Bususwa-Bulika	Bulondo	
		Bugaga-Busaano	Bukwaya	
		Buwaza		
Nkondo		Tiimi	Maani B	
		Kasuku A	Nanvunano	
Buyende		Butabazi	Kalambo	
		Idhala		
		Kikaya	Bukambi	
		Mailo	Bugaga	
		Lwooko	Buyende T/C	
Kidera		Nakituba		
		Kitayundwa	Kyankoole	
		Nabweyo	Kidera ss	
		Bulango	Kiwongoire	
Buyende T/C		Bubalya	Kisege	
<b>2017-2018</b>		Kidera	Mbiiko	Nakawa A
			Nakawa B	Butayunjwa A
	Nabigwo		Kinawankembo	
	Buyanja B		Ndudu	
	Nakibengo			
	Nkondo	Busige	Kanampalala	
		Kyabazala / Nabulagala	Nakasedere	
			Kigeizere	
	Buyende	Nakabembe	Namable	
		Ikaliro		
		Kiganza		
		Buganza		
			Bukonoka	
	Bugaya	Buseranda	Kyabazala	
		Buwanga	Busobya	
Busaabi/Bukitimbo		Bukosiya		

*Buyende District Statistical Abstract for 2020*

			Bubanda
	Kagulu	Buyumba	Kagwa
		Nadiope Naika	Nakawuna
		Bulungana	Luwero
<b>2018-2019</b>	Kidera	Kamago	Kabalongo
		Kalungi	Kiwongoire
		Nakawa B	Masembe
	Nkondo	Busige	Maani A
		Immeri	Navunano
			Iringa Township p/s
	Kagulu	Budoliyo	Igalaza p/S
		Budipa 1	Busuyi p/s
		Nakatwe	
	Bugaya	Bubalio	Ngandho
		Busaabi-Bukitimbo	Nabisiki
		Bukwanga –Busaano	Naloose
	Buyende	Buluba	Igomero
		Kakooge Landing	Nambale
		Kisuyi	Kisege.
Butalu		Idhala	
<b>2019-2020</b>	Kidera	Nakibengo	Kinawankembo
		Nawansega	Kisaikye
		Kamasira	
	Nkondo	Njwejwe	Nsekaseka
		Kigeizere	Kabugu
	Kagulu	Nakabembe	
		Buwaluka	
		Busuyi	
	Bugaya	Bukose Bugonzi	Buyamba
			Budoola
			Bukofu
		Bulegeya	Kimbaya
	Buyende	Nsonko	Ikaliro
		Buganza	Nsonko
		Bumyuka East	Buwande
Bubengo		Butongole	

**Safe Water sources**

**Table 6.4: Safe water sources**

Type of safe water source	Number
Protected springs	0
Shallow wells	4
Deep boreholes	453
Yard Taps for public use	
Kiosks	
Public stand posts	
Rain water harvest tanks	
Valley tanks	0
<b>Total</b>	

*Source: Water Department*

**Conclusion**

The District needs more funding in order to increase safe water cover

## 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 in quality and the quantity of the natural resource base is associated with human activity. There is massive deforestation particularly on privately owned land where over 99% 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: 02
- Number of landfills: Nill
- Length of storm water drains functional: 108 metres
- Number of solid waste disposal points in LG: 04
- Number of abattoirs: 08
- Number of abattoirs that meet specifications: 04
- Number of abattoirs with disposable lagoons: 00

#### Waste Management

- Number of Garbage banks: 04
- Number of garbage tracks: Nill
- Number of refuse skips: Nill
- Availability of a land fill: Nill
- Dumping sites: Nill
- Incinerators: 01
- Rubish Pits: 01

#### Tree planting

- Number of nursery beds established and maintained: 01
- Number of trees planted (in calendar year 2019) 1,300
- Number of commercial tree growers: 20

### Charcoal burning

- Number of licensed charcoal dealers: Nil
- Number of licensed timber dealers: Nil

**Table 7.1: Area under Wild Game and Vermin**

Sub-county	Available categories of vermin	Available categories of game
Bugaya	Velvet Monkeeyes	
Nkondo		Crocodiles
Buyende	Vervet Monkoey	Crocodiles, Hippos
Kagulu	Monkeys Barboons	
Kidera	Monkey Barboons	

*Source: Natural Resources Office*

### 7.1.2 State of Wetlands

- Number of rivers and lakes Silted: 1 (L. Kyoga) and 1 river (Nile)
- Percentage of wetlands used for papyrus harvesting: **(grass) 5%**
- Reclamation for human settlement and activities: **(agriculture + livestock) 10%**
- Water pollution e.t.c Negligeable

### 7.1.3. Location of Rivers, Swamps and Lakes

Tables 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 show the existing rivers, swamps and lakes respectively.

**Table 7.2: Rivers**

Location	Characteristics	Total
<b>R. Nile bordering Kayunga, Buyende and Kamuli District</b>	<b>permanent</b>	<b>01</b>

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**Table 7.3: Swamps**

Location	Characteristics	Total
Namulanda swamp	seasonal	1
Nabigaga Swamp	Seasonal	1
Wakukuta swamp	Seasonal	1

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**Table 7.4: Lakes**

Location	Characteristics		Total
Sub-county/County	Permanent	Seasonal	
Kidera	L. Kyoga	L. Nakawa,	<b>02</b>
Nkondo		Nawampasa	<b>01</b>
Buyende		Nabigaga	<b>01</b>

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

#### 7.1.4 Environmental issues (Flora and Fauna)

**Table 7.5: Wetlands**

Status	Flora	Fauna
<b>Endangered SPPs</b>	Papyrus	<b>Engange and ebiryankodo (local names in lusoga)</b>
<b>Predominant SPPs</b>	Grass	<b>Endegeya (local name) –weaver bird</b>
<b>Invasive SPPs</b>	Water Hyacinth Giant sylvania (Nankabirwa weed as term locally)	
<b>Extinct SPPs</b>		

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**Table 7.6: Terrestrial**

Status	Flora	Fauna
<b>Endangered SPPs</b>	Muvule	<b>Guinear fowl</b>
<b>Predominant SPPs</b>	Lantana camara	<b>Weaver bird</b>
<b>Invasive Spps</b>	Lantana camara	<b>Crested Crane</b>
<b>Extinct Spps</b>		

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**7.2. Land management**

**7.2.1 Land use**

- Percentage of land under agriculture: 63%
- Percentage of land under commercial farming: 27%
- Percentage of land occupied by forest reserves: Nil%

**7.2.2 Land Degradation problems by type**

**Table 7.7: Soil Erosion**

Location	Type of erosion			(% effect)
	Rill erosion	Sheet erosion	Gulley erosion	

Not Available.

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**7.2.3 Pollution**

**Table 7.8: Pollution industries by category**

Type of Industry	No. of approved EIAs	Environment component affected
Food processing		Air, Water, Human
Filling stations		Soil, water
Grinding mills	} Nil	Air
Telecom Masts		Land, vegetation, soil } Nil
Tanneries		Air, water, fauna & Flora
Abattoirs		Air, soil, water, human
Wet coffee processing		Water, soil and human

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*



**Table 7.9: Waste management (particularly for urban) as of 2011**

Waste management type	Number
Bunkers	0
Garbage trucks	01
Refuse skips	01
Land fills	0
Dumping sites	4
Placenta pits	4
Incinerators	01
Rubbish pits	03

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

## 7.4 Forestry

### 7.4.1. Types of Forests

**Table 7.10: Types of forests**

Type of Forest	Size
Natural Forests	Nil
Plantations	800 acres private
Central Forest Reserves	03 Ha
District/Local Forest reserves	Nil Hectares
Private forest reserves	350 Ha

*Source: District Natural Resources Office*

**Table 7.11: Local Forest Reserves**

Name of Forest	Location	Area (Ha)	Condition	Date when gazetted
			Eucalyptus plantation	Nil
			Eucalyptus plantation	
			Eucalyptus plantation	
			Savannah	

woodland  
Savannah  
woodland

Nil

*Source: Forest Department*

**Table 7.12: Gazetted Forest Reserves**

Name of forest	Area	Date gazetted
NOT Available		N/A

*Source: District State of Environment Report*

**Table 7.13: Land cover/distribution of Forest Reserves by type**

Land cover	Area (ha)
ECentral Forest Reserves	Nil
Local Forest Reserves	Nil

#### 7.4.3 Central Forest Reserves

**Table 7.14: Central Forests**

Name of Sub-county	Name of forest	Size of natural forest (Acreage)	Common species	Tree
				N/A

**Table 7.15: Central Forest Reserves and Status of Degradation**

CFR	AREA(HA)	DEGRADED		DEFORESTED	
		HA	Percentage	HA	Percentage
		N/A			
<b>TOTAL</b>					

**7.4.4 Private Forests in the District**

**Table 7.16: Land Cover Distribution and Biomass Standing Stock**

Land Cover Type	District (Ha)	Biomass in District(tons)	Biomass in CFR (Tons)
Hardwood Plantations			
Softwood Plantations			
Tropical High Forest (THF) – Normal			
Tropical High Forest (THF) – Depleted		N/A	
Woodlands			
Bush lands			
Grasslands			
Wetlands Subsistence Farmlands		N/A	
Subsistence Farmlands			
Commercial Farmlands			
Built up Areas			
Water			
Impediments			
<b>Total</b>			

*Source: District State of Environment Report*

**Table 7.17: Tree Nursery bed sites according to ownership**

Seedlings data	OWNERSHIP		
	Gov't/ Public	Institutional/Schools/NGO, Groups/CBO	Individual
No of nursery beds			06
No. of commercial growers			06
No. of seedlings raised			
No. of seedlings sold			
No. of seedlings planted			

*Source: District State of Environment Report*

**7.4.5 Conclusion:**

Given the high degradation of house roofers in the district, their needs to be a deliberate attempt to secure resources to cater for environmental issues so that we contribute on mitigating the effects of climate change which will reducing their impact to the population.

## 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 groups.

### 8.1 General Community Development Issues

The Community Based services department is one of the departments 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 developments groups. These include youth groups, women groups, civil society organisations, FAL study groups and cultural groups.

• Number of Community Development Groups:		629
• Number of women Groups:		117
• Men Groups:		21
• Mixed (Men, women, PWDs) groups:	314	
• Community Development Centers:	0	
• Number of NGOs:		12
• No of NGOs support programs for disadvantaged groups.		03
• Number of CBOs		08
• Ratio of CDAs/CDOs to the community:	1: 10136 HHs	
• Youth Groups:		283
• PWD groups:		49
• Cultural groups		02

**Table 8.1: Number of FAL Classes and Learners as at February 2020**

Sub-County	No. Of Classes	No. Of learners		Total
		F	M	
kidera	08	68	48	<b>116</b>
Buyende tc	05	32	20	<b>52</b>
Nkondo	04	50	34	<b>84</b>
Buyende s/c	05	38	26	<b>64</b>
Bugaya	09	89	23	<b>112</b>
Kagulu	07	62	52	<b>114</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>339</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>542</b>

Source: *Community Development and Gender Department*

## 8.2 Community Projects

**Table 8.2: Projects implemented by Sub-county, 2020**

Name of project	Sub county	Services provided	Implementer	Year of completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child sponsorship program</li> <li>• Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>• Child Protection</li> </ul>	Bugaya	✓ Enrolling children into sponsorship program.	Plan International	
		✓ Community Led Total Sanitation.		
		✓ Construction of sanitary facilities at schools.		
		✓ Drilling of Water sources in communities.		
		✓ Drilling of water sources in schools		
		✓ Training school health clubs in hygiene & sanitation promotion.		
✓ Training of child protection committees.				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA)</li>   <li>• Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transport facilitation to child protection committees.</li> <li>✓ Provision of Air time on the Modem for child action center functionality.</li> <li>✓ Facilitation of the Day of African Child.</li> <li>✓ Facilitation of the District Orphans &amp; other vulnerable children coordination Committee.</li> <li>✓ Support to youth Day.</li> <li>✓ Support to Women’s Day.</li>   <li>✓ Empower young women to start businesses.</li> <li>✓ Research on young women in economic environment.</li> <li>✓ Link young women in economic market to the labour office.</li>   <li>✓ Empower school drop outs to get back to school.</li> <li>✓ Empower men to support women in all areas of life.</li> </ul>	<p>Restless Development</p> <p>Trailblazers Mentoring Foundation (TMF)</p>		
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Buyende District Statistical Abstract for 2020

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Empower young mothers to go for further education.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGYW (Adolescent Girls &amp; Young Women)</li> </ul>	Buyende	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Skills Development through training.</li> <li>✓ HIV testing &amp; counselling.</li> <li>✓ Linking HIV positive clients to care.</li> </ul>	Uganda Development & Health Associates (UDHA)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH)</li> </ul>	Buyende T.C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Construction of sanitary facilities at schools.</li> <li>✓ Drilling of Water sources in communities.</li> <li>✓ Drilling of water sources in schools</li> </ul>	International Development Institute Uganda (IDI/U)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGYW (Adolescent Girls &amp; Young Women)</li> <li>• Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA)</li> </ul>	Kagulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Skills Development through training.</li> <li>✓ HIV testing &amp; counselling.</li> <li>✓ Linking HIV positive clients to care.</li> <li>✓ Empower young women to start businesses.</li> <li>✓ Research on young women in economic environment.</li> <li>✓ Link young women in economic market to the labour office.</li> </ul>	Uganda Development & Health Associates (UDHA)  Restless Development		



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Empower school drop outs to get back to school.</li> <li>✓ Empower men to support women in all areas of life.</li> <li>✓ Empower young mothers to go for further education.</li> </ul>	Trailblazers Mentoring Foundation (TMF)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AGYW (Adolescent Girls &amp; Young Women)</li> <li>Empowering Women with Disability</li> <li>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH)</li> </ul>	Kidera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Skills Development through training.</li> <li>✓ HIV testing &amp; counselling.</li> <li>✓ Linking HIV positive clients to care.</li> <li>✓ Skills Development.</li> <li>✓ Provision of seeds for farming.</li> <li>✓ Construction of sanitary facilities at schools.</li> <li>✓ Drilling of Water sources in communities.</li> <li>✓ Drilling of water sources in schools</li> </ul>	Uganda Development & Health Associates (UDHA)  SENDACOW  International Development Institute Ugnada (IDI/U)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH)</li> </ul>	Nkondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Community Led Total Sanitation.</li> <li>✓ Construction of sanitary facilities at schools.</li> </ul>	Plan International		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Protection</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Drilling of Water sources in communities.</li> <li>✓ Training school health clubs in hygiene &amp; sanitation promotion.</li>   <li>✓ Training of child protection committees.</li> <li>✓ Transport facilitation to child protection committees.</li> <li>✓ Provision of Air time on the Modem for child action center functionality.</li> <li>✓ Facilitation of the Day of African Child.</li> <li>✓ Facilitation of the District Orphans &amp; other vulnerable children coordination Committee.</li> <li>✓ Support to youth Day.</li> <li>✓ Support to Women's Day.</li> </ul>			
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Source: *Community Development and Gender Department*

### 8.3. Gender and Culture

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary education: 94:100
- Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education: 73:100
- Ratio of men to women in policy decision making issues: 7:2

- Share of women to men in wage employment in non-agriculture sector: 3:7
- Proportion of seats held by women to men in lower local government councils and higher local government councils: 7 out 20
- Proportion of women having rights to own property (Land, household property): 12%
- Number of contracts awarded to women: 0 out of 49
- Number of bye-laws in favour of widows: 02
- Number of sensitization workshops organised on the rights of widows: 02
- Number of domestic violence cases handled by probation/gender office 93

#### 8.4 Probation, OVCs 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 a strong bearing on health and welfare of the children because children are dependant on their parent and other adult to support them.

0.032% of the orphans lost their mothers.

0.03% lost their fathers

0.062% lost both parents.

#### 8.5 Number of elderly persons by sex

The elderly is referred to as persons aged 60 years and above irrespective of their demographic and other socio-economic characteristics. The constitution of Uganda calls for reasonable provision for the welfare and maintenance of the aged.

**Table 8.5 Distribution of elderly by subcounty benefiting from the SAGE project**

Sub county	Male	Female	Total
Kagulu	NYE	NYE	360
Bugaya	NYE	NYE	360
Buyende S/C	NYE	NYE	271
Buyende T.C	NYE	NYE	109
Kidera	NYE	NYE	299
Nkondo	NYE	NYE	180
<b>Total</b>	NYE	NYE	<b>1,579</b>

Source: Pay point field payment report: Centenary Bank January 2020.

NB. NYE means **Not Yet Established**

#### 8.6 Situation of OVC

- Total number of children 198,477 (61%)
- School enrollment is at 79,521 (40%)

**Total number of OVCs: (58, 5705 (19%) of children in the district)**

- Orphans constitute of 2.07% of OVCs
- Other categories of OVCs include:
  - Child mothers aged 12-17 years: 3,491
  - Child labourers: 245
  - Children with disability: 4691
  - Children heading households: 201
  - Children out of school: 23003
- Number of orphanage homes by location: 00
- Number of child resettlement centres: 00
- Number of Youth and Culture centres: 00

### **8.8 Crime (Consult DPC)**

## **CHAPTER 9 : PRODUCTION AND MARKETING**

### **Introduction**

The production sector is comprised of five sectors namely: Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Fisheries, Entomology and Vermin Control. 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. Table 9.1 in the annex shows the major crops grown in the District as of 2019

- Number of Households involved in Agriculture: 78,600 (99%) of the total population.
- Ratio of Agriculture Extension workers to farmers: 1:2800

#### **9.1.1 Crop production**

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

**Table 9.1: Estimated number of households engaged in selected crop Production, 2019**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Percentage of total households</b>
<b>Maize</b>	54,000	96
<b>Sorghum</b>	100	0.14
<b>F/Millet</b>	500	0.71
<b>S/Potatoes</b>	50,000	71
<b>I/Potatoes</b>	25	0.04
<b>Cassava</b>	50,000	71
<b>Bananas</b>	300	0.42
<b>Beans</b>	45,000	64.2
<b>G/nuts</b>	35,000	50
<b>Soybeans</b>	40	0.057
<b>Rice</b>	200	0.28
<b>Tomatoes</b>	30	0.04
<b>Cabbages</b>	50	0.07
<b>Pineapples</b>	20	0.02
<b>P/Fruits</b>	30	0.04
<b>Onions</b>	18	0.02
<b>Coffee</b>	2,500	3.57
<b>Tea</b>	0	0
<b>Tobacco</b>	L 1	
<b>Cotton</b>	50	0.07
<b>Vanilla</b>	0	0
<b>Simsim</b>	20	0.02
<b>Sugarcane</b>	35	0.05

*Source: District Agriculture Office*

**Table 9.2: Common Diseases and Pests for selected crops**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>Pest</b>
		<b>Parastic weed</b>
<b>Maize</b>	Miaze streak virus disease, leaf rust	Maize stock borer, Fall Army Worm, Striga, termites, cat worms,
<b>Cassava</b>	Cassava mozaike disease Cassava brown streak virues disease	Cassava white fly, Mealybugs, mites, aphids Stray domestic animals
<b>Beans</b>	Anthracoses, dumping, bean rust	Aphids, bean fly, bean weevil,
<b>Passion Fruits</b>		Aphids
<b>Coffee</b>		Coffee twig borer and leaf miner
<b>Bananas</b>	Banana Bacteria wilt	Banana weevil and nematodes

*Source: District Agriculture Office*

**Table 9.3: Technical Staff by Category by gender**

<b>Category of Staff</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of Agriculture Officers</b>	07	01	<b>08</b>
<b>Ass. Agriculture Officers</b>	-	-	-
<b>Agricultural Mechanics</b>	01	-	<b>01</b>

*Source: District Agriculture Office*

### 9.1.2 Livestock and Veterinary Services

**Table 9.4 Staffing in veterinary sector by sex**

<b>Established Posts</b>	<b>Number of staff</b>	<b>Number Female</b>	<b>Number Male</b>
<b>Principal Veterinary Officer (DVO)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Senior Veterinary Officer</b>	01	-	01
<b>Veterinary Officer</b>	02	-	02
<b>Animal Husbandry Officer</b>	01	-	01
<b>Animal Production Officer</b>	01	-	01
<b>Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer</b>	02	-	02
<b>Hides Improvement Officer</b>	-	-	-
<b>Veterinary Assistant</b>	-	-	-

*Source: District Veterinary Office*

### 9.1.3 Major livestock

Livestock is defined as all animals and birds kept or reared specifically for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits and donkeys. Table 9.1 shows the major livestock in the district that include; cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken, ducks and turkeys.

**Table: 9.5 Livestock in the district**

SN	Type of Livestock	Estimated Numbers
1	Cattle (Exotic and sHigh-Grade crosses)	970
2	Cattle (Local Breeds low Grade Crosses)	73399
3	Goats (All Breeds)	131600
4	Sheep	3000
5	Rabbits	-
6	Pigs	38000
7	Donkeys	18
8	Dogs	3950
9	Chicken, Ducks & turkeys	155000

*Source: District Veterinary Office*

Number of functional livestock water facilities management committees by Sub County

**Table: 9.6 Livestock**

Sub county	Parish	Type of water facility	Number
Nkondo	Immeri	Valley tank	1
Kidera	Kasira	Valley tank	1

*Source: District Veterinary office*

Number of Livestock water facilities constructed by Sub County (02)

**Table: 9.7 Livestock water facilities constructed**

Sub county	Parish	Type of water facility	Number
Nkondo	Immeri	Valley tank	1
Kidera	Kasira	Valley tank	1
Buyende	-	-	-
Buyende Town Council	-	-	-
Bugaya	-	-	-
Kagulu	-	-	-
	-	-	-

*Source: District Veterinary office*



Number of Water user Committees trained by Sub County (02)

**Table: 9.6 Water user committees trained per sub county on maintenance of livestock water facility**

Sub county	Number of Water User Committees Trained
Nkondo	1
Kidera	1
Buyende	
Buyende Town Council	
Bugaya	
Kagulu	

*Source: District Veterinary office*

## 9.1.4 ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Table 9.7: Number of Major Livestock by type and location

Sub-county		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chicken & Ducks	Tuckeys
<b>KAGULU</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Cross</b>	200	1300	600	6000		
	<b>Local</b>	18042	15000	-	-	30000	800
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>18242</b>	<b>16300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>BUGAYA</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Cross</b>	200	2600	500	4000	-	-
	<b>Local</b>	16400	16000	-	-	30,000	500
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>16700</b>	<b>18600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>BUYENDE T/C</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Cross</b>	50	4000	400	500	-	-
	<b>Local</b>	6360	18000	-	-	10,000	600
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>7410</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>NKONDO</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Cross</b>	120	7000	700	8,000	-	-
	<b>Local</b>	8011	19000	-	-	15,000	800
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>8131</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>BUYENDE S/C</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Cross</b>	150	2100	500	7,000	-	-
	<b>Local</b>	14600	16000	-	-	30000	900
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>14750</b>	<b>1810</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>KIDERA</b>	<b>Exotic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Cross</b>	150	5600	300	8000	-	-
	<b>Local</b>	90360	25000	-	-	40000	1400
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>9186</b>	<b>30600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>1400</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>74369</b>	<b>13160</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>38000</b>	<b>155000</b>	<b>5000</b>

Source: ANNUAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS December 2018

**9.1.5 Major Livestock Diseases****Table: 9.8 Livestock Diseases**

SN	Diseases	Prevalence (%)
1	Tick Borne Infections	70%
2	CBPP	0%
3	FMD	0%
4	Anthrax	0%
5	Intestinal worms	80%
6	Eye Infections	15%
7	Brucellosis	10%
8	Lumpy Skin Disease	05%
9	Foot Rot	05%
10	Gynecological Infections	20%
11	New Castle Disease	44%

*Source: District Veterinary Office*

**9.2 Agricultural Projects and Programmes: PMA, NAADS**

Number of farmer groups by subcounty

Sub county	No. of technology development sites (Crop, Livestock & Fisheries development technologies)
Bugaya	9
Kagulu	7
Kidera	8
Nkondo	4
Buyende Town Council	5
Buyende	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

*Source: District agriculture Office*

Number of farmer groups on 4-acre model

Sub county	No. of farmer groups (4-Acre Model Farmer groups)
Bugaya	9
Kagulu	7
Kidera	8
Nkondo	4
Buyende Town Council	5
Buyende	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

*Source: District agriculture Office*

No of Trained personel in pests and disease control by Sub County: 02 for the whole district.

### 9.2.2 Slaughter Houses and Slabs

**Table 9.9 Slaughter slabs/houses by location nil**

Town council/urban centre/Sub county	Site	Category
-		Slaughter house
-		Slaughter house
<b>Bukungu</b>		Slaughter slab
<b>Kidera</b>		Slaughter slab
<b>Irundu</b>		Slaughter slab
-		Slaughter slab

*Source: Production and Marketing department*

### 9.2.3 Milk Processing Plants

02 milk coolers (Buyende and Kagulu)

### 9.3 Productive Entomology

**Table 9.10 Number of bee farmers in the district by type, number of beehives and production**

S/County	No of Bee keepers	No of Groups	Type and no. of hives				Production (Kg) p.a.		
			Langstroth	KTB	Local	Box	Honey	Wax	Propolis
<b>Kagulu</b>	31	08	120	20	07	04	987	30	-
<b>Bugaya</b>	22	05	60	15	07	02	530	-	-
<b>Buyende</b>	36	04	21	25	55	05	650	-	-
<b>Buyende TC</b>	19	05	34	13	11	00	293	-	-
<b>Nkondo</b>	30	04	50	33	29	18	675	15	-
<b>Kidera</b>	20	02	10	10	08	02	125	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3260</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>

*Source: Entomology Sector*

## 9.4 Fisheries

### Introduction

Fish farming is an activity in which farmers construct fishponds usually on their holding and introduce fish fries (young fish). Fish fries are commonly obtained from fish breeders like the Fisheries Research Institute (FRI) of the National Research Organization (NARO).

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 9.11 NUMBER OF FISH FARMER BY SUB-COUNTY**

SUB-COUNTY	NO OF FISH FARMERS	NO. OF FISH PONDS		TOTAL
		STOCKED	UN STOCKED	
Kagulu	03	03	00	03
Bugaya	05	09	01	10
Buyende T/C	03	01	02	03
Buyende s/c	03	03	01	04
Nkondo	02	02	00	02
Kidera	06	06	04	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>32</b>

*Source: Fisheries sector*

**TABLE: 9.12 STOCKED FISH PONDS BY TYPE BY SUB-COUNTY**

SUB-COUNTY	Tilapia ponds	Miller carp ponds	Clarias ponds	Mixed ponds
Kagulu				03
Bugaya	-	-	-	09
Buyende T/C	-	-	-	01
Buyende s/c	-	-	-	03
Nkondo				02
Kidera				06
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>24</b>

*Source: Fisheries sector*

**TABLE 9.13 NUMBER OF LANDING SITES BY ANNUAL FISH CATCH AND VALUE BY SUB-COUNTY FOR 2019.**

S/N	SUB-COUNTY	NO. OF LANDING SITES	NO. OF LICENCE D BOATS	NO. OF BOAT ENGINES	ANNUAL FISH CATCH (KG)	VALUE (SHS) '000'
1	Kidera	21	Nil	19	Nile Tilapia – 1316,000 Nile perch – 455,676 Mukene - 982,000	4000 5,000 4,000
2	Nkondo	09	Nil	01	Nile Tilapia – 269,290 Nile perch – 101,030 Mukene - 34,562	
3	Buyende	10	Nil	03	Nile Tilapia – 526,003 Nile perch – 265,100 Mukene - 59,672	
4	Kagulu	12	Nil	03	Nile Tilapia – 780,101 Nile perch – 202,440 Mukene - 55,800	
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Nile Tilapia – 2,891,484</b> <b>Nile perch – 1,024,246</b> <b>Mukene - 1,132,032</b>	

### 9.5 Extension Services

**TABLE 9.14 NUMBER OF EXTENSION WORKERS**

Extension workers by category and numbers	No. of households	Ratio of extension workers to farming households	Average extension visits to a farmer
Crop (2)	51,260	1: 6400	1
Livestock (3)	18,556	1: 2320	2
Fisheries (5)	26	1:3	36
Entomology (1)	158	1:158	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>70,000</b>		

*Source: Production and marketing department 2019 report to state house*

**9.6 DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS UNDER OPERATION WEALTH CREATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/2019 (Season B 2018 and Season A 2019)**

**TABLE 9.15 NUMBER OF INPUT, QUANTITY BY SUB-COUNTY**

SUB COUNTY	TYPE OF INPUT AND QUANTITY PER SUB COUNTY								NO. OF BENEFICIARY FARMERS
	Mangoes (Seedlings)	Oranges (Seedlings)	Maize (7H) (Kgs)	Beans (Kgs)	Cassava Cuttings NARO CASS 1) (Bags)	Coffee Seedlings	Dairy Cattle	Piggery	
Kidera	2,947	6,631	4,346	2,339	206	225,000 (500)	3	11	861
Nkondo	1,684	3,789	2,484	1,335	118	180,000 (400)	2	7	295
Buyende T.C.	2,105	4,736	3,105	1,670	147	105,000 (233)	2	8	386
Buyende	2,105	4,736	3,105	1,670	147	80,000 (178)	2	8	212
Bugaya Kagulu	3,789	8,526	5,992	3,007	265	2,200,000	5	14	2,513
	3,368	7,578	4,968	2,674	235	25,000 (55.6)	4	12	506
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>12,695</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>3,000,000 (6,666.7)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4,449</b>

Source: Production and marketing department 2019 report to state house

**Trade and Industry**

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION**

BUDIOPE EAST	Bugaya	Buyamba	Buyamba United SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Bugaya	Bugaya	Kisoboka SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Bugaya	Bugaya	Buna SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Bugaya	Nabitula	Nabitula SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Bugaya	Busaabi	Bugaya Busabi Rural Producer cooperative
BUDIOPE EAST	Kagulu	Kagulu	Muno Mukabi SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Kagulu	Irundu	Nsituliraku Irundu SACCO
BUDIOPE EAST	Kagulu	Irundu	Irundu Dairy Farmers' Cooperative Society
BUDIOPE EAST	Kagulu	Kagulu	Kagulu Rural SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Kidera	Bukungu	Kapiokolo Fishing Farming and marketing.
BUDIOPE WEST	Kidera	Bukungu	Kidera SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Kidera	Kidera Townboard	Kidera Community SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Kidera	Kidera	Buyende Citrus Farmers' Cooperative Society
BUDIOPE WEST	Nkondo	Kigingi	Nkondo Multipurpose and Produce Cooperative
BUDIOPE WEST	Nkondo	Iringa	Nkondo Rural SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende		Twena Tusobola
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Namukunyu	Bigeme Namukunyu SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende		Bakusekamajja Bumyu
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Kinambogo	Kinambogo
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Buyende	Twekembe Nakabira
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Kakooge	Kakooge SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Buyende	Buyende Dairy Farmers' Cooperative Society
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Namusita	Budiope Basoka Kwavula SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Namusita	Buyende Rural SACCO
BUDIOPE WEST	Buyende	Buyende	Buyende Teachers' SACCO



**AGRO – PROCESSING PLANTS**

<b>S/NO</b>	<b>SUB COUNTY</b>	<b>SACCO</b>
1.	Bugaya sub county	Bugaya area co-operative enterprises
2.	Others are maize and rice grinding mills in various places	
3.	Entire District	