

FOREWORD

The District Planning Unit is mandated to publish an annual Statistical Abstract to guide informed decision making. The Unit undertakes regular collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information.

In addition to the 2002 Housing and Population census, demographic and other surveys carried out at the national level and by other development Partners, the Planning Unit collected data from all the departments and the Lower Local Governments of the district using the available management information systems.

This Statistical Abstract is designed to serve as a statistical reference and guide to other statistical publications. Information contained in this Statistical Abstract covers almost all socio-economic and demographic indicators of the district.

The district appreciates the good cooperation exhibited by the Technical Planning Committee members in availing the necessary information required to compile the abstract. Special thanks go to the District Planning Unit for its active participation in the production of the Statistical Abstract. I am also very grateful to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for its technical and financial support towards this publication.

Finally, I would like to appeal to the people of Bundibugyo to make the best use of this publication as a basis for policy issues and informed decision making. We appreciate comments that are aimed at improving the quality of this document.

Jolly Tibemanya

LC V Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

I wish to pass my heart felt gratitude to the District technical staffs who have been deeply involved in the production of this Statistical Abstract.

I am also indebted to all the other members of the District Planning Unit for the coordination and support provided during the process of compiling this statistical abstract.

Richard Okolli
Ag. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	2
LIST OF FIGURES.....	7
LIST OF ACRYNOMS.....	8
CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION	12
1.1 Location	12
1.2 Size	12
1.3 Historical Background.....	12
1.4 Cultural Units.....	12
1.5 Geographical Features	12
CHAPTER TWO: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	13
2.1 Administrative Services	13
2.2 Human Resource Management	13
2.2.1 Staffing Level.....	13
2.3 District Council	15
2.4 District Service Commission.....	15
2.5 Public Accounts Committee.....	16
2.6 Audit	16
CHAPTER THREE: FINANCE AND PLANNING	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Population (Characteristics, Size, Distribution and Growth).....	17
3.3 Population Distribution by Age Group.....	17
3.4 Population and Land Area Distribution	17
3.5 Population Density	18
3.6 Urbanization	19
3.7 Household Composition.....	19
3.8 Orphan Hood.....	19
3.9 Population Projections	19
3.10 Socio-Economic Characteristics.....	20
3.11 Planning and Budgeting Process	22
3.12 Leading Actors in Development.....	22
3.13 Budgetary Allocations to Departments.....	22
3.13.1 Sources of Revenue and Budget Performance	22
3.13.2 Sector Expenditure	24
CHAPTER FOUR: HEALTH	25
4.1 Introduction	25
4.2 Health Infrastructure.....	25
4.3 Accessibility of Health Services.....	26
4.4 Morbidity and Cause of Ill Health.....	27

4.5	Health Manpower	28
4.6	Public Health/Environmental Health	30
4.7	Safe Water Coverage	30
4.8	Latrine Coverage	32
4.9	Health Education	32
4.10	Immunisation.....	32
4.11	Maternal and Child Health	35
4.12	AIDS Control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment)	35
4.13	Prevention of mother to child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT).....	36
5.1	Education in General	37
5.2	Education Institutions	37
5.3	Infrastructure	37
5.4	Staffing.....	38
5.5	School Enrollment in Primary School Trend Since 2002.....	39
5.6	Sports	40
CHAPTER SIX: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.....		41
6.1	Introduction	41
6.2	Water Transport.....	41
6.3	Housing	41
6.4	Mechanical Sub-sector.....	41
6.5	Status of wetlands in the District.....	42
APPENDICES		43

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Administrative Units.....	13
Table 2.2	Staff level by sector by gender.....	14
Table 2.3	Proportional of LG total budget spent on the wage bill.....	14
Table 2.4	Number of members on the district council.....	15
Table 2.5	Members of the DSC.....	15
Table 2.6	Staff recruited, confirmed, promoted and retired.....	16
Table 2.7	Members of the Land Board 2008/2009.....	16
Table 2.8	Audited areas from 2007/2008 to 2009/2010.....	16
Table 3.1	Functional age groups in percentages.....	18
Table 3.2	Rural Growth Centres.....	19
Table 3.3	Population Projection by Sex.....	20
Table 3.4	Planning meetings held during the budgeting Process.....	22
Table 3.5	Revenue Source.....	23
Table 3.6	Budget Performance over the last Seven years.....	23
Table 3.7	Illustration of sector expenditure from 2008/2009.....	24
Table 4.1	Health Infrastructure by Location and Ownership in Bundibugyo District.....	25
Table 4.2	The ten most common illnesses by percentage.....	28
Table 4.3	District Health Office Manpower.....	28
Table 4.4	District Hospital Manpower.....	28
Table 4.5	Health Center IV Manpower.....	29
Table 4.6	Health Center III Manpower.....	29
Table 4.7	Health Center II Manpower.....	30
Table 4.8	Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Water Source.....	31
Table 4.9	Safe Water Coverage by Sub County.....	31
Table 4.10	Percentage Distribution of Vaccination Cards Available by Sub-County.....	34
Table 5.1	Categorized Education Institutions in the District.....	37
Table 5.2	Infrastructure.....	38
Table 5.3	Ceiling in schools.....	38
Table 5.4	Enrolment.....	38
Table 5.5	District Schools Enrolment for Government Primary Schools since 2002.....	39
Table 5.6	Efficiency Ratios.....	39
Table 6.1	Status of District Resources.....	41
Table 6.2	Status of the wetlands in each sub county.....	42
Appendix 1	Departmental Setup.....	43
Appendix 2	Staffing level.....	45

Appendix 4	District Health Office Staff Establishment	49
Appendix 5	Population Distribution by gender as projected from the 2002 Popn census	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1	Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to the Nearest Health Facility.....	26
Figure 4.2	Percentage of District population reported ill by type of illness in the last 12 mths.....	27
Figure 4.3	Immunization Trend for the last eight years	33
Figure 5.1	Performances in National Examination.....	40

LIST OF ACRYNOMS

LOGICS	Local Government Information and Communication System
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
PPO	Principal Personnel Officer
SPO	Senior Personnel Officer
SCC	Sub county Chief
SP	Superintendent of Police
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
IP	Inspector of Police
AIP	Assistant Inspector of Police
PC	Police Constables
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
SA	Senior Accountant
SAA	Senior Accounts Assistant
AA	Accounts Assistant
OA	Office Attendant
ASO	Assistant Statistical Officer
DIA	District Internal Auditor
IA	Internal Auditor
AAO	Assistant Agricultural Officer
VO	Veterinary Officer
AAHO	Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer
PCO	Principal Cooperative Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
SCDO	Senior Community Development Officer
ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
SLMO	Senior Lands Management Officer
DDHS	District Director of Health Services
AHE	Assistant Health Educator
NO	Nursing Officer
PHN	Public Health Nurse
E/N	Enrolled Nurse

SDA	Seventh Day Adventists
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Syndrome
AIDS	Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome
OPD	Outpatient department
BCG	Immunization coverage for TB
DTP3	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis
OPV3	Oral Polio Virus
FP	Family Planning
IPT2	Inter presumptive treatment
CXT	Prophylaxis (septrin)
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
DEC	District Executive Committee
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
DSC	District Service Commission
GFS	Gravity flow scheme
LLG	Lower Local government
CPA	Core Program area
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
UPE	Universal Primary Education
RAMPS	Road Annual Maintenance System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Statistical Abstract will be an annual publication of Bundibugyo District Local Government. It gives a statistical summary of socio-economic and demographic data of the district.

The report is divided into Nine chapters and preceded by some general information about Bundibugyo district and then the background information. It contains the Millennium Development Goals and Millennium indicators and ends with a set of sequentially arranged annex tables for the readers' discretion.

Chapter 1 Provides statistics on the background and Information of the district. That is information pertaining to the location, size, historical background, cultural units and the geographical features of the district.

Chapter 2 Provides information on management support services covering personnel in the district, Council, Committees, Boards and Commissions with the following highlights:

Human Resource Management in the District

- ❖ Total employees of Bundibugyo district local government are 527 persons and 1191 teachers.
- ❖ Total number of vacancies approved is 1,945 and 1,718 are filled.

Council, Committees, Boards, and Commissions, Records and Audit

- ❖ The District Council is the highest political authority in the district, with members under the headship of the District Chairperson.
- ❖ It has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, distributed in 9 directorates and departments.
- ❖ Each of the departments has a head and under every directorate, there are a number of Sections.

Chapter 3 Provides statistics on Socio-Demographic Characteristics in the district whose highlights are the following:

- ❖ The district population stood at 209,978 persons as per the 2002 census and projected to 345,800 persons for the period 2012. The sex ratio was 93 males per 100 females. Children (below 18 years) constitute 56% of the population.

Planning and Budgeting Process

- ❖ For the FY 2008/09 the total Budget for Bundibugyo district was 15,643,040,864 but only 8,431,936,651 (47%) was realized.
- ❖ Education department consumes the biggest share of district actual expenditure of 36%.

Chapter 4 discusses public health, and this looks specifically at health services in general, Environmental health, Health promotion and education, nursing, drug inspection, TB/Leprosy control, and HIV and AIDS. The major highlights are:

Health services and indicators in general

- ❖ Bundibugyo District has a total of 32 health units/centers.
- ❖ 76.8% of the population in Bundibugyo District are within 5km radius to the nearest health facilities.
- ❖ The highest disease burden in the district are malaria (52%) followed by pneumonia(31%)
- ❖ HIV prevalence rate is at 16.5% as per 2005 survey.

Environmental Sanitation/ Safe water coverage

- ❖ Latrine coverage stands at 57%.
- ❖ Safe water coverage is at 36.7% (2005 district survey).

Chapter 5 Provides information on Education in general, Inspectorate, Special needs education and sports. Highlights on the following:

- ❖ The district has 131 government aided primary schools and 8 private primary schools. Nine(9) government secondary schools and four(4) private one.
- ❖ The primary school enrolment in 2009 was 60017.
- ❖ Pupil classroom ratio and pupil teacher ratio as of 2008 were 91:1 and 94:1 respectively.
- ❖ In secondary school, pupil to class room ratio and students to teacher ratios were 51:1 and 60:1 respectively.

Chapter 6 discusses Works and technical services, which constitutes of roads, water, housing and mechanical engineering. However, the information provided for Bundibugyo District has not been very accurate.

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Location

Bundibugyo District is located in the western region of Uganda. The District is bordered by the District of Kibale in the Northeast, Kabarole in the East and Southeast and by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west. To the north, it shares its boundary with Lake Albert.

1.2 Size

The District covers a total area of 2,338 km². Of this area, open waters, swamps and Rivers, cover 570 km² while 1,243 km² is covered by Mountains, forests National parks (Semuliki and Mt. Rwenzori) and forest reserves. 145 km² is covered by game reserves and 380 km² is used for Agriculture.

1.3 Historical Background

Bundibugyo became a District in 1974 within the aftermath of Rwenzururu movement uprising that led the government then, to allow the break off of Bwamba county and Busongera county as Semuliki and Rweonzori Districts which are the current Bundibugyo and Kasese respectively. It was carved out of former Toro/Kabarole

1.4 Cultural Units

Bundibugyo District comprises of five tribes Bamba, Babwisi, Bakonjo, Batuku, Babutoku, Batwa and Batooro. These tribes are found in three counties of Bwamba, Bughendera and Ntoroko County respectively. The ethnic groups in Bundibugyo are stipulated as follows majority being Bamba and Babwisi (mainly Bwamba County), Bakonzo (mainly in Bughendera county), and Batuku (mainly in Ntoroko county). The other groups are Batwa, Babutoku and Batooro. These various ethnic groups have clan leaders and elders who manage the affairs of the tribes at different forums.

1.5 Geographical Features

It is evident from the above data that mountains, forests and game parks, followed by waters, swamps and rivers cover a very large part of the district, leaving a very small portion for Agriculture. The District experiences bimodal rainfall pattern. The first rains are short and occur during March - May, and the longer rains from August - November. Annual rainfall ranges from less than 800mm to 1600mm and is greatly influenced by altitude.

Rainfall distributions of the district enable agriculture (crop growing) to take place all through the year. For most at the foot and slopes of the Rwenzori Mountains the rainfall amounts are comparatively reliable, the majority of the crops can be grown in both seasons.

CHAPTER TWO: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

2.1 Administrative Services

Bundibugyo is divided into three counties, Bwamba, Ntoroko and Bughendera. There are (18) Sub-Counties, (2) Town Council and (1) Town Board. At the lower levels, there are 114 Parishes with 702 villages. The rest are managed by civil servants in the same hierarchy. The summary of the land size, and administrative units in every sub county is shown in table 2.1

Table 2.1 Administrative Units

COUNTY	SUB COUNTY	No. OF PARISHES	Nr. OF VILLAGES
Bundibugyo Total		114	702
Bwamba Total		46	313
	BWAMBA		
	Bubandi	6	67
	Nyahuka T.C	8	42
	Busaru	5	37
	Bundibugyo T.C	6	32
	Bubukwanga	6	47
	Mirambi	5	28
	Kisuba	5	27
	Kirumya	5	33
Bughendera Total		37	246
	BUGHENDERA		
	Nduguto	4	25
	Sindila	5	35
	Ntotoro	6	38
	Bukonzo	5	39
	Harugale	5	31
	Ngamba	4	27
	Kasitu	8	51
Ntoroko Total		31	143
	NTOROKO		
	Bweramule	5	21
	Butungama	6	26
	Rwebisengo	6	24
	Karugutu	10	56
	Kanara	4	16

Source: Planning Unit 2008/2009

2.2 Human Resource Management

2.2.1 Staffing Level

According to the Local government structure, there is District, County Sub County and Facility based staff. The staff structure is in line with the recommended and adapted module. Much as this module provides for more positions in all sectors, the district cannot fully finance its wage bill thus the District has filled key positions in these sectors. In **Table 2.2** the key positions filled per department are shown and in table 2.3 the budget expenditure. The staffing level of all the 9 departments and 56 sectors is shown in annex table 1.

Table 2.2 Staff Level by Sector by Gender

Departments	Male	Female	Total
MGT & SUPPORT	49	8	57
EDUCATION (excluding teachers)	6	0	6
WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	11	0	11
HEALTH (including extension workers)	245	140	385
PRODUCTION (including extension workers)	21	0	21
NATURAL RESOURCES	4	3	7
C B S (including extension workers)	10	9	19
COUNCIL, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS	2	3	5
FINANCE AND PLANNING	10	6	16
Total	358	169	527

Source: Personnel office 2007/2008

According to the District staff structure, the entire district should have 946 approved posts filled through the District Service Commission , the results in table 2.2 show that the district has only achieved 56.6% to staff filled capacity, where by males make up 37.8% and females 17.8 % filled.

Table 2.3 Proportion of LG Total Budget Spent On the Wage Bill

Department/sector	Posts filled	Posts vacant	Approved	Monthly Wage Bill	Annual %age
Mgt & Support	10	18	28	12,938,122	5.99
County Mgt	44	73	117	20,856,337	9.65
Statutory Boards	6	4	10	4,997,032	2.31
Finance	15	4	19	6,393,703	2.96
Internal Audit	5	1	6	2,532,180	1.17
Planning Unit	5	3	8	4,150,222	1.92
Works	14	6	20	5,853,872	2.71
Education	8	4	12	5,241,074	2.43
Veterinary	4	12	16	7,456,992	3.45
Cooperatives	2	-	2	925,227	0.43
Fisheries	4	3	7	3,007,318	1.39
Agriculture	13	9	21	8,034,753	3.72
CBS	1	8	9	4,944,498	2.29
Natural Res. Mgt.	7	11	18	7,948,680	3.68
Medical	435	218	653	120,770,202	55.90
Total	573	249	946	216,050,212	100.00

Source: Personnel & Finance office 2007/2008

The results show that the highest proportion of the budget goes to medical (55.9 %) followed by county management (5.99%).

2.3 District Council

Elected district council which is the highest policy making organ governs the activities in the district. The council works through standing committees, statutory Boards and Commissions. The district civil services headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) implements policies of the Council.

The standing Committees of the council are Finance Planning and Administration, Information & Security, Social services –Gender, Youth and Disability, Works and Technical Services, Production and Marketing and Natural resources.

Statutory Council include; District Service Commission, Public Accounts Committee, and District Land Board. The district has Commissions/Boards whose terms of office expire according to set guidelines. These committees are proposed by council and approved by service commission. The table below summarizes their setup and functions.

Table 2.4 Number of Members on the District Council

Departments (Numbers.)	Male	Female	Total
District Councilors by Gender	12	9	21
Vacant positions in council	1	0	1
Executives	3	2	5
Sector committees	10	8	18

Source: clerk to council 2008/2009

The total composition of district councilors is 22 members and holds council meetings every month. The sector committee comprises of 18 members, by time data was collected, the district council had 6 council meetings, and 6 sector committee meetings respectively.

2.4 District Service Commission

Membership is of non political and civil service. Its role is to discipline, motivate and recruit staff. It comprises of 5 members, currently the district service commission is under staff as showed in the table below

Table 2.5 Members of the DSC

Members	Male	Female	PWD	Total
Filled	3	1	0	4
Vacant	0	0	1	1
Total	3	1	1	5

Source: DSC 2008/2009

The table above clearly states that the set up of the DSC is rationalized as 1 person representing people with disabilities, 1 female representative and 3 men representatives.

Table 2.6 Staff Recruited, Confirmed, Promoted and Retired

Number of Staff:		Numbers
a.	Appointed on probation	71
b.	Confirmation	22
c.	Regularized	3
d.	Promoted	17
e.	Retired	11

Source: Secretary DSC 2008/2009

2.5 Public Accounts Committee

Membership is of non political and civil service. Its role is to review internal audit, Auditor General's report in the interest of value for money. It is made up of 5 members, of which 4 are male and 1 female. In FY 2008/09 members have held 24 meetings and generating only 4 reports.

Table 2.7 Members of the Land Board 2008/2009

No.	Departments	Total
1.	Land board members by Gender	6
2.	Land Board meetings	12
3.	Land disputes handled	8
4.	Land titles processed	30

Source: Physical Planner 2008/2009

The land board is made up of 6 members 3 male and 3 female

2.6 Audit

The audit department is charged with verifying and cross checking all books of accounts in relation to income and expenditure. It audits the district, schools, health units and sub-counties, it further more generates audit reports and submits to PAC for scrutinizing as shown in table 2.8

Table 2.8 Audited Areas from 2007/2008 to 2009/2010

Auditable areas	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/10	
	Audited	Target	Audited	Target	Audited	Target
LLG	10	11	0	11	-	20
Departments	5	9	0	9	-	9
Health Units	5	32	0	32	-	32
Schools	5	9	0	9	-	9

Source: Internal Audit 2008/2009

CHAPTER THREE: FINANCE AND PLANNING

3.1 Introduction

The chapter looks at the planning and budgeting processes; it gives performance of various sources of revenues/incomes of the District as explained in section three, four and five.

The chapter further explains the population trends in the district and relates with the national and regional figures. It also gives socio-economic characteristics of urbanization and migration patterns.

3.2 Population (Characteristics, Size, Distribution and Growth)

According to the 2002 population and housing census, the population of Bundibugyo district was 209,978 out of which 191,320 (48.3%) were males and 108,652 (51.7%) was females. Population projections for mid 2008 put Bundibugyo population at 283,130 of which 134,071 are males and 148,059 females.

Table 3.1.1 Appendix: 3 give the detailed population projections

The population growth rate is 5% per year than the National which is at 3.3 %. While the population density was 106 persons per square kilometer and only 7% of the population was living in urban areas. The sex ratio was 93 males per 100 females. Children below 18 years constitute 56% of the population, while those below 15 years account for 50% of the population. According to 2004 National Service Delivery Survey, 14.6% of the children heard lost at least one parent. The literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above is 58% and 4% of the population had a disability. The average household size was 4.6 persons. While 45% of the households had access to safe water only 8% had no access to a toilet facility and 0.2% of the households had access to electricity leaving 98% depending on firewood and charcoal for cooking. 74% of the households depend mainly on subsistence farming. 2% of the dwellings were constructed with permanent building materials. 35% of the households owned a radio and 16% had a bicycle.

3.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

According to 2002 Population and Housing Census Report, 40% and 37% of the total population were living in Bwamba and Bughendera counties respectively and Ntoroko had 23% of the total population in Bundibugyo. Disregarding the area the population in the district is evenly distributed across the sub-counties. The smallest population is in Nyahuka Town Council with 2.3 % and the highest in Kasitu with 7.4% of the total population. Population projection is at 39% Bwamba, 37% Bughendera and 24% Ntoroko Countries respectively.

3.4 Population and Land Area Distribution

Information on population and land area distribution was compiled and details are in the annex table 4 of this report.

3.5 Population Density

The District has a population Density of 120.7 persons per square kilometer which varies with sub-counties. Busaru sub-county has the highest density of 9 while Nyahuka Town Council has only 3 persons. Nyahuka Town Council has the lowest density sub-county of 3 persons per square kilometer.

Population densities vary with each S/county. The map below shows that Busaru, Bubukwanga, Kasitu, Karugutu and Ndugutu are densely populated with a figure above the National average. This is attributed to the economic activities of the areas like cocoa growing, people from the uplands are using their uplands for cultivation and congesting the lower lands while for Bundibugyo Town council, Nyahuka Town Council, and Busaru the population influx has been mainly in settlement.

The age structure is pyramidal with a wide base and a narrow structure meaning that the population is young and has a high dependency ratio, with only one person in the economically productive ages of 15 – 64 years for each dependent child as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Functional Age Groups in Percentages

Functional age group	Male	Female	Total	% total Popn
< 1	5,279	5,494	10,773	4
< 5	24,875	25,890	50,765	18
6 - 12	31,323	32,601	63,924	23
0 - 14	68,548	71,345	139,893	50
0 - 17	77,164	80,313	157,477	56
OVC <18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PWDs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10 - 14	19,798	20,607	40,405	14
15 - 24	26,926	28,025	54,950	19
18 +	64,372	66,999	131,371	47
18 -30	32,313	33,632	65,945	23
60 +	5,339	5,556	10,895	4

Source: Planning Unit

Note that the percentage total population of the functional age groups is obtained by comparing the total district population projected 2008. 50%, of the functional age groups is under 14 years population that must be catered for in all aspects of life. The economically active group is (18 – 30) is 23%. Those 60 years and above consists of 4%, and this is a group of old people who rarely contribute to production.

More than 50% (Those below 14 and those above 60 years) of the population consists of dependants and this has an impact on the district revenues and incomes of the people leading to low levels of development.

3.6 Urbanization

According to the National population report, urban areas refer to all gazetted cities, municipalities and town councils; Bundibugyo district has only two gazetted Town councils and one Town Board with a population of 32,815 people accounting for 11.6% of the district population. There however other rural growth centers as in the tale below

Table 3.2 Rural Growth Centres

Rural Growth Centre	Sub-County
Bundimasoli	Kasitu
Pikfare	Busaru
Busunga	Bubandi
Ntoroko	Kanara

3.7 Household Composition

Bundibugyo District has 56, 426 households of which 4.7% are headed by female and 14.6% are child headed households which figure is less than the National value of 23.1% being headed female.

The average number of Household size is 5 which is equivalent to National value. The call it 5 is a big number given the general housing nature of in the District where by most housing structures have less than three bed rooms and construction materials are mostly local (mud and wattle) and being used with no technical advises. This means people live in dump environment and being squeezed imply that they are highly susceptible to communicable diseases.

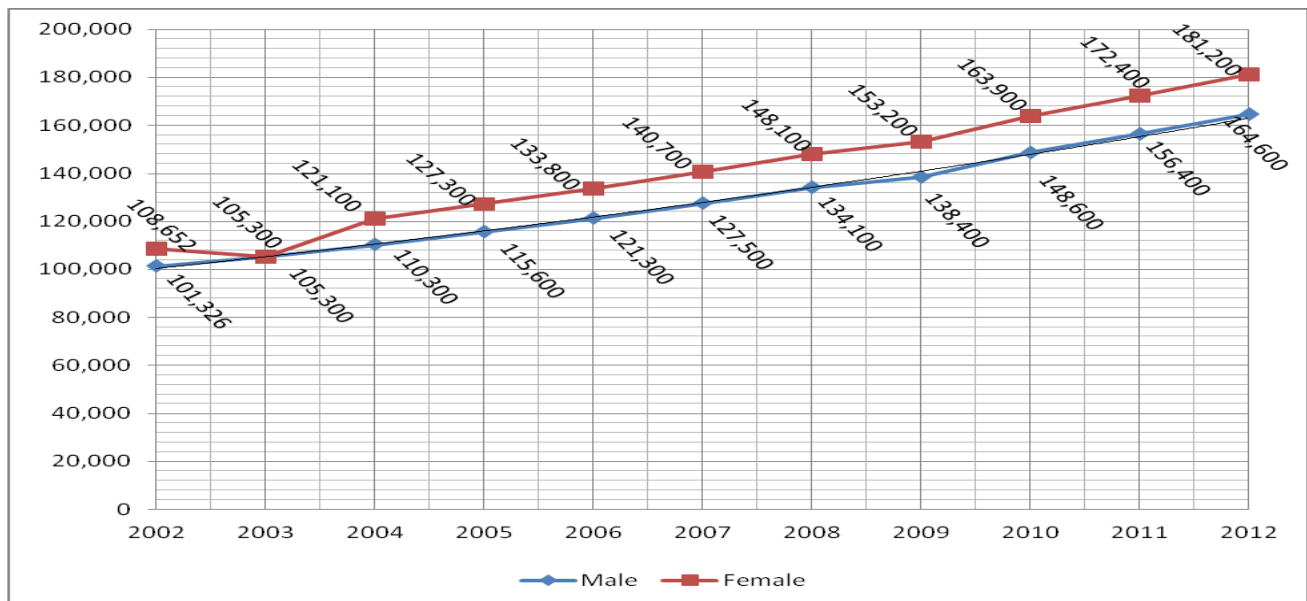
3.8 Orphan Hood

According to 2005 Baseline Survey Report by UBOS/BIDP, Orphans accounted for 14.6% of the total child population in the district. The incidence of maternal orphan hood was more common 7.5% than paternal orphan hood 4.7%. This figure was generally big and calls for government intervention to ensure that this vulnerable population is protected. The number of primary school going children is 32,227 males and 27,790 females in Bundibugyo

3.9 Population Projections

By 2012, the district population will be 345,800 of which 164,600 will be males and 181,200 will be females. Figure 3.3 gives the population projections per year

Figure 3.3 Population Projection by Sex



3.10 Socio-Economic Characteristics

Agriculture is the main income earner and households obtain their livelihoods from it in Bundibugyo District. Bundibugyo is divided into 4 food economy zones. These include the highland zone, the lowland agricultural zone, the mixed cattle – cultivation zone, and the cattle and fishing zone. A food economy zone being a geographical area where the majorities of households obtain food and cash income through similar combination of means. Bananas, beans, cocoa, coffee, palm oil and vanilla are equally grown in all the food economy zones except the dry cattle and fishing zone. Cassava is predominately grown in the highland and lowland zone whereas sweet potatoes and groundnuts are common in the lowland zone. Many households rely on crop and livestock, sales as their main source of income. Maize, cassava and beans are actively traded in the cattle keeping and fishing zone, and cocoa as well as oil palm in the highland and lowland zones.

Zoning phenomena emerged with an aim of Creation and maintaining economic viability of the agriculture industry in the district, Preserve and increase agricultural production based on agro-ecological environment sustainability and available infrastructure, Creation of domestic markets in the district and improve external market access, effectively give access to technologies, advisory and other support services to farmers and use of natural resources sustainably

A recent district survey supported by BIDP (2005)¹ found that men owned 51.8 percent of land; women 12.3 percent and both jointly owned 35.9 percent. Joint ownership was most prevalent in Bughendera County. 2.2 percent of households had access to improved seeds or chemicals. Only 18 percent of households had received agricultural extension services in the previous 12 months including Government and Non Government services

Regarding food security, 59.2 percent of people eat less than 3 meals per day. Approximately 50 percent of respondents attributed food insecurity to crop failure. The survey found that women are mostly responsible for selling agricultural produce; but, however, men control most of the proceeds from the sales of these products.

The survey found that in Ntoroko County, which is largely dependent on cattle for livelihood support, only 13.3 percent of people have access to veterinary inputs. This reduces to 1.5 percent and 0.9 percent in Bwamba and Bughendera counties respectively. The survey found that only 22.7 percent of communities had fish sources available within their community. Bundibugyo has very high potential for fish farming and lake fish production.

A low level of labour productivity with market access difficulties and scarce savings characterizes the poor farmers that induce them to implement strategies that tend to maximize their vulnerability to risks. Side activities, such as casual wage work or petty trade, are likely to make a significant contribution to the cash income and more generally to the livelihood of the poor rural households.

At the village level, the distribution of land between households is relatively even. But, although women are by far the main contributors (>70%) to the cultivation of fields, they are generally denied land ownership (ASPS Inception Report, 2001). It is not uncommon that widows and their children are left without the capacity to make a living because the family of the deceased takes land away from them.

About 59% of the district land area is gazetted. This creates pressure on land available for agriculture. The terrain is largely hilly especially in Bwamba and Bughendera counties where cultivation activities take place and soil erosion is immense. The Northern low lying flat areas are prone to flooding and over grazing. Therefore sector activities will focus on optimum use of natural resources.

The baseline survey (2005) further indicated that with regard to knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, 86 percent of people interviewed knew that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through unprotected sex. However, only 15.5 percent of people knew that it could be transmitted from Mother to Child during pregnancy/giving birth and breastfeeding. 26.5 percent of respondents were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through exposure to blood or injections. Sector activities will endeavor to create more awareness to staff and farmers since the disease heavily impacts on production activities.

3.11 Planning and Budgeting Process

The District carries out bottom planning approach. Planning meetings are held at various levels. In 2008/09, the following meetings were held at all levels. You will note that the number of meetings at village level were small due to lack of facilitation.

Table 3.4 Planning meetings held during the budgeting Process

Planning Level	Number of planning meetings held	Source of Data
Village	278	LoGICS
Parish	54	LoGICS
S/county (Including Town Council)	17	LoGICS
District (TPC)	12	Planning Unit

Planning Unit LoGICS 2007/08

The Budget desk is mandated by law to review budgets and plans and to ensure equitable resource allocation. In the F/Y 2008/09, 12 meetings were held.

3.12 Leading Actors in Development

The District works in partnership with various factors such as

- The Central Government and its line Ministries
- Bilateral Agencies (BIDP/BTC, DLSP/IFAD)
- United Nations Agencies (NICEF, CRS Uganda, GOAL)
- International Agencies (World Vision, Save the Children in Uganda, World Harvest Mission)
- Local NGOs/CBOs (BAWILHA, Self Care, Uganda Red Cross, BAMLHA, CCIO, APLHA, RWEPTA)
- Religious Organizations (Catholic Church, Anglican Church, Islam and SDA)

3.13 Budgetary Allocations to Departments

3.13.1 Sources of Revenue and Budget Performance

The major sources of source of revenue are Central government releases, Donations, and Local Revenue. It is worth noting that local revenue budget has been declining due to; the abolition of graduated tax, political interventions, lack of infrastructure connecting to developing potential revenue units, and Reduced financing of contract related programmes by the government and donors.

Table 3.5 shows the budget performance in terms of releases. It reveals that the overall releases from central government (Conditional and unconditional) were above 70% compared to 41% and 29% from local and donors in 2007/2008 and in 2008/09 Government Grants were above 50% compared to 45% and 47% from Local Revenue and Donors respectively.

Table3.5 Revenue Source

Description	Budget 2007/08	Actual 2007/08	%age performance	Budget 2008/09	Actual 2008/09	%age performance
Conditional grant	7,381,831,100	5,470,134,015	74	8,200,912,664	4,622,348,905	56
Unconditional grant	1,403,820,000	1,174,281,034	84	1,825,485,851	1,185,555,822	65
Local revenue	200,519,000	83,069,000	41	248,620,749	111,781,335	45
Donor funds	4,117,277,713	1,202,986,754	29	5,372,303,340	2,537,802,758	47

Source: Finance Office & Planning Unit 2008/2009

Since the major sources of source of revenue are Central government releases, Donations, and Local Revenue. Budget performance depends on generation of the expected revenues. The table below shows summary of budget performance for the last Seven years.

Table 3.6 Budget Performance over the Last Seven Years

Financial year	Budget	Actual	Performance in %ages
2002/03	9,224,641,207	7,711,521,103	84
2003/04	8,148,515,681	8,497,286,376	104
2004/05	9,982,924,956	8,044,615,036	81
2005/06	11,148,131,756	10,382,166,124	93
2006/07	10,685,920,987	8,611,047,216	81
2007/08	13,151,549,562	10,359,183,138	79
2008/09	15,643,040,864	8,431,936,651	54

Source: Finance Office. 2008/2009

3.13.2 Sector Expenditure

Table 3.7 Illustration of Sector Expenditure from 2008/2009

DETAILS	ESTIMATES 2008/2009	ACTUAL 2008/2009	OVER EXP	UNDER EXP
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,293,239,059	1,601,882,220	308,643,161	
FINACE	104,669,200	37,416,400		67,252,800
PLANNING	224,656,300	74,318,123		150,338,177
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	970,617,720	784,666,800		185,950,920
MEDICAL/PUBLIC HEALTH	4,856,903,655	494,178,319		4,362,725,336
EDUCATION & SPORTS	5,596,589,869	3,053,635,099		2,542,954,770
WORKS/TECHINICAL SERVICES	1,811,897,200	467,131,205		1,344,765,995
NATURAL RESOURCES	62,257,900	98,786,475	36,528,575	
COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES	591,509,100	24,969,500		566,539,600
SALARIES	1,071,333,396	554,330,890		517,002,506
TOTAL	13,151,549,562	8,431,936,651	345,171,736	9,737,530,104

Source: Planning unit 2008/2009

CHAPTER FOUR: HEALTH

4.1 Introduction

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Health developed a 5-year Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) (2000-2005) which stipulated a number of strategies to address the priority concerns in the Health Sector. Within the Strategic Plan, a Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package had been defined to address issues of quality, access and resource allocation for health services (BIDP Baseline Survey, 2005). It is upon this framework that the health department guides planning in Bundibugyo District.

The health infrastructure is overstretched in terms of human and financial resources. This is worsened by the fact that the district has its border with Democratic Republic of Congo whose people come to Bundibugyo for health services further constraining the little resources the district is able to mobilize. This chapter gives a highlight on the key indicators that the district deems important for purposes of planning in the health sector.

4.2 Health Infrastructure

This gives an overview of health infrastructure and how it's distributed in the district. This gives an indication of how far services are located from the users.

4.2.1 Health facilities by type and location

Health facilities mentioned include both government and privately owned structures. Please, find below (Table 4.1) the details of health facilities in the district;

Table 4.1 Health Infrastructure by Location and Ownership in Bundibugyo District

#	Category	Number	Location	Ownership	Number of beds in all units
	Hospital	1	District HQTRs	Government	100
	Health Sub-District	3	County HQTRs	Government	120
	Health Centre III	9	Sub County	8 Gov't, 1Prvte	100
	Health Centre II	19	Parish level	Gov't	20
	Staff Houses	67	District & Sub counties	Gov't	-
	Clinics	8	-	prvte	-
	Drug Shops	42	-	prvte	-

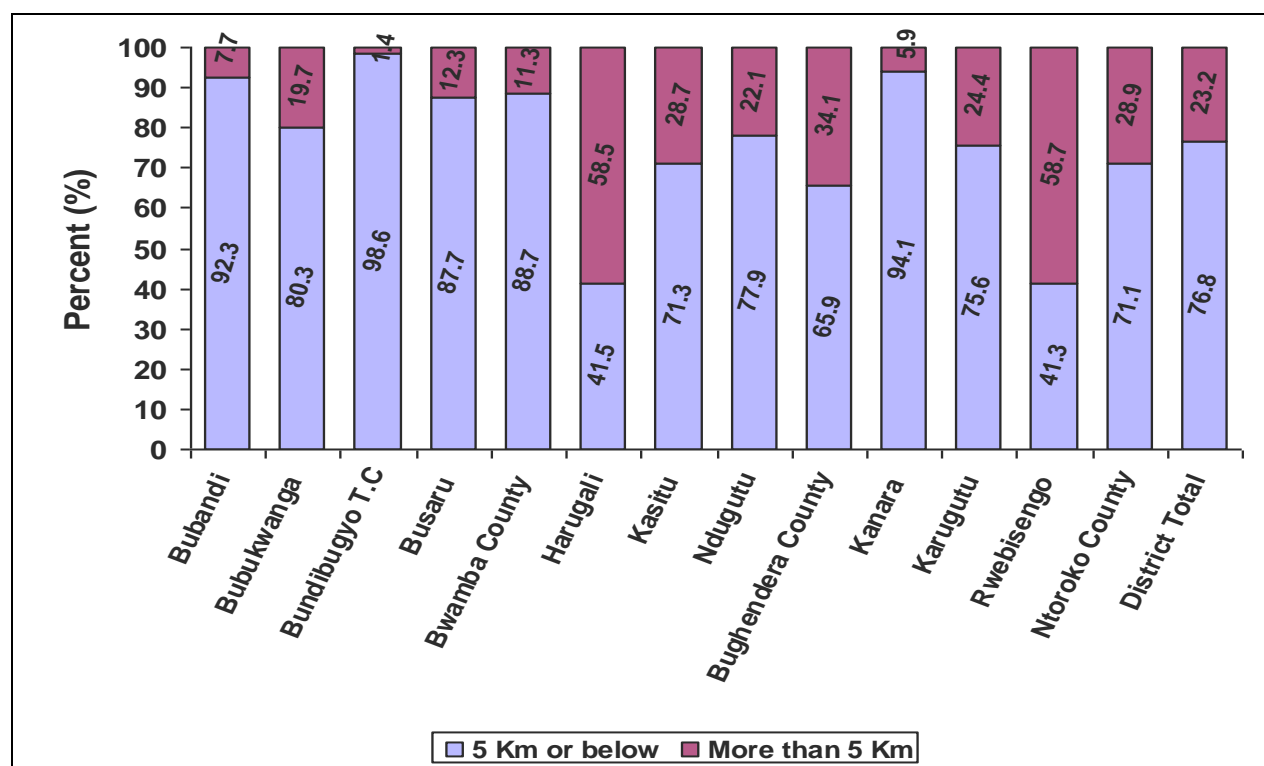
Source: DHO

The district has a total number of 32 health units that have to serve a population of 282130 There appears to be a challenge for those people that come from the mountain terrain as well as the vast nature of the cattle keeping and fishing communities in the Northern Part of the District in reaching the few health units in time

4.3 Accessibility of Health Services

The Baseline Survey carried out in 2005 assessed the accessibility to government health facilities. One of the hindrances to good health is lack of access to health care. Thus, the Ministry of Health recommends that government health facilities should be within a radius of 5 kilometres of the households. Overall 73.3 percent of the households in Bundibugyo district were living within a 5-kilometre distance from the Government Health units compared to NSDS figure for the Western region of 78.1 percent. At county level, Bwamba presented the highest percentage of households living within a 5-kilometre radius of a health facility, while Bughendera (65.9 percent) presented the least as shown in Figure 4.1. The percentage of households living within a 5-kilometre radius ranged from 41.3 percent in Rwebisengo to 98.6 percent in Bundibugyo Town Council. Generally, sub-counties in Bwamba County had better access to government health facilities than their counterparts in the other two counties.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to the Nearest Health Facility



Source: BIDP Baseline Survey, 2005 the New Sub Counties Covered In the Above Mentioned

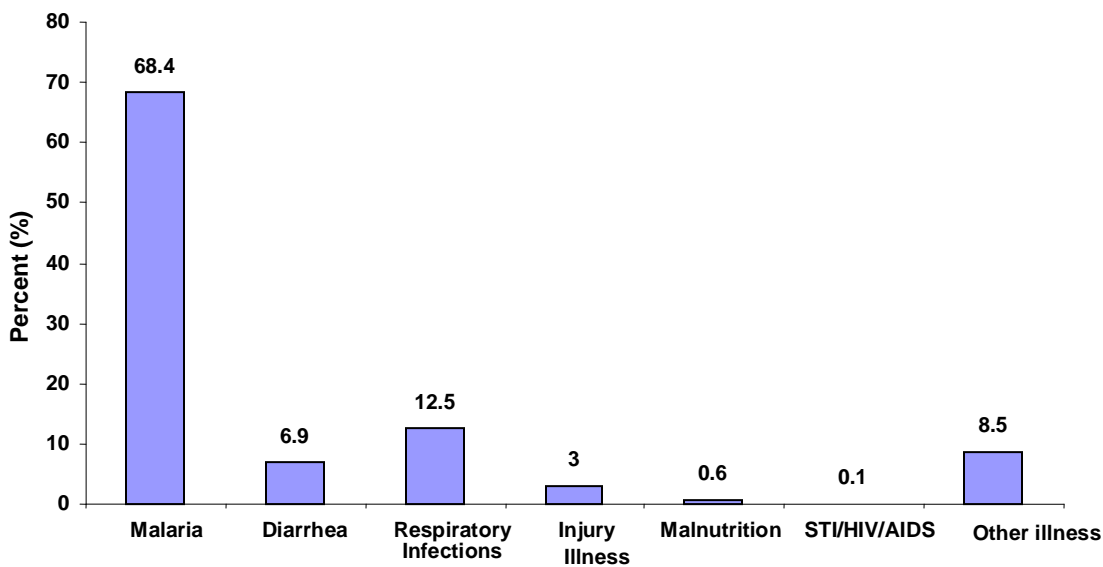
Still on accessibility to health services, the district through the health department offers mainly curative, preventive and outreach services. There are also six private clinics that augment efforts of the district in this regard. The doctor to population ratio stands at 1:70,534 whereas the nurse to population ratio is 1:3,2381 The Clinical Officer to population ratio is noted to be 1:16,595 the other important indicator is the Out Patients Department utilization stands at < 5 years is 2 and >5 years 0.8, It has been observed that only 35% of the mothers deliver from health facilities meaning that a whole lot more use other means to

deliver (perhaps by assistance of traditional birth attendants). The ratio of mid-wives to pregnant women in age bracket of 15-49 is 1:2247

4.4 Morbidity and Cause of Ill Health

The BIDP survey (2005) further revealed that malaria was still the main cause of ill health in Bundibugyo. Figure 3.2 shows that malaria accounted for 68.4 percent of all the illness/injuries reported compared to 50 percent of the national figure as revealed by the 2002/3 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS). The official prevalence of malaria in the district was reported as 47.5 percent in 2005². Respiratory infections (12.5 percent) were the second most common cause of illness followed by diarrhoea (6.9 percent). The prevalence of STI and HIV/AIDS related illness shown in the table is not reliable due to cultural factors.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of District Population Reported Ill by Type of illness in the Last 12 Mths



²Source: Malaria Coordinator, Bundibugyo District Local Government- Office of the DDHS

Table 4.2 The Ten Most Common Illnesses by Percentage

Diagnosis	0-4 Years	5 years & older	Total cases	Percentage Contribution	Rank
Malaria	56855	88307	145162	52	1
Skin disease	4586	4585	9171	3	2
ARI not Pneumonia	34394	52202	86596	31	3
Intestinal worms	6520	11557	18077	6	4
Diarrhoea Acute not bloody	4072	3715	7787	3	5
Eye infections	2448	3769	6217	2	6
Diarrhoea	1005	631	1636	1	7
Anemia	1253	1020	2273	1	8
Malnutrition	623	61	684	0	9
STI/HIV/AIDS	69	744	813	0	10
Total	111825	166591	278416	100	

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo - 2008

The table clearly indicates that malaria is the most prevalent illness. However, as earlier noted the prevalence of STI and HIV/AIDS related illness shown below is not reliable due to cultural factors. Overall, infant mortality is 102 while maternal mortality is 505.

4.5 Health Manpower

The district falls short of the required manpower to offer effective and quality health services. Manpower structure of the district office, Bundibugyo main hospital and health centers (II, III, and IV) has been looked at. Please, find in detail the manpower available and or gaps in each category mentioned (Tables 4.3, 4.4, 5.5 and 4.6).

4.5.1 District Health Office

Table 4.3 District Health Office Manpower

#	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	District Health Officer	1	1	0
2	Assistant District Health Officer (Environment)	1	0	1
3	Assistant District Health Officer (Maternal Health/Nursing)	1	0	1
4	Principal Health Inspector	1	0	1
5	Bio-statistician/ Health Information Scientist	1	0	1
6	Cold Chain Technician	1	0	1
7	Stenographer	1	1	1
8	Stores Assistant	1	1	0
9	Office Attendant	1	1	0
10	Driver	1	1	0

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo - 2008

Table 4.4 District Hospital Manpower

#	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Medical Officers	4	2	2
2	Hospital Administrator	1	1	2
3	Clinical Officers	6	5	1
4	Nursing Officers	28	23	5
5	Health Inspectors	1	1	0
6	Enrolled Nurses	46	18	28
7	Enrolled Mid-wives	25	12	13
8	Laboratory Personnel	5	5	0
9	Dental Assistant	2	2	0
10	Health Assistants	2	1	1
11	Nursing Assistants	15	49	Excess
12	Medical Social Worker	1	1	0
13	Personnel Officer	1	1	0
14	Officer Typist	1	1	0
15	Theatre Assistants	2	2	0
16	Anesthetic Officers	3	0	3
17	Orthopedic Officers	2	1	1

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo – 2008

Table 4.5 Health Center IV Manpower

#	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Medical Officers	6	3	3
2	Clinical Officers	6	5	1
3	Nursing Officers	12	7	5
4	Health Inspectors	3	0	3
5	Enrolled Nurses	9	6	3
6	Enrolled Mid-wives	9	5	4
7	Laboratory Personnel	3	2	1
8	Dental Assistant	3	0	3
9	Health Assistants	3	3	0
10	Nursing Assistants	15	15	0

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo – 2008

Table 4.6 Health Center III Manpower

#	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Clinical Officers	18	7	11
2	Nursing Officers	9	5	4
3	Health Inspectors	9	0	9
4	Enrolled Nurses	18	9	9
5	Enrolled Mid-wives	18	9	9
6	Laboratory Personnel	9	4	5
7	Dental Assistant	9	0	9
8	Health Assistants	9	7	2
9	Nursing Assistants	27	27	0

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo - 2008

Table 4.7 Health Center II Manpower

#	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Nursing Officers	-	-	-
2	Health Inspectors	-	-	-
3	Enrolled Nurses	30	30	0
4	Enrolled Mid-wives	-	-	-
5	Laboratory Personnel	-	-	-
6	Dental Assistant	-	-	-
7	Health Assistants	30	18	12
8	Nursing Assistants	30	30	0

Source: Planning Unit, Bundibugyo - 2008

4.6 Public Health/Environmental Health

The district has only seven health inspectors. During this Financial Year, 20 sensitization meetings have been carried out to date. The number of building plans approved the information was not readily available

In this Financial Year, 15 inspections targeting food vendors have been carried out. Also 20 school health programmes have been conducted and 2,318 village health teams trained. However, no solid waste collection teams have been properly maintained. It is also sad to note that no households are being served by any garbage collection point. To that effect, the amount of tonnage of solid waste generated is not verified. However, some 20 sensitization meetings have been carried out in that regard.

4.7 Safe Water Coverage

The BIDP Baseline survey (2005) noted as shown in Table 3.8 that the main water source in the district was rivers (39.4 percent). The other more prominent water sources in the district included piped water supplies, unprotected sources, and protected springs. Variations in the main source of water were noted between different counties with Bughendera County reporting the main source as rivers (61.4 percent) and Bwamba County predominantly utilizing piped water. 23.5% of the households in Ntoroko County were using unprotected wells as their main source of water. The overall use of piped water in Bundibugyo was 19.3 percent compared to the national of figure of 19.9 percent based on the 2004 National Service Delivery Survey.

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Households served by Main Water Source

Water Source	Bughendera	Bwamba	Ntoroko	District
Piped	11.1	33.9	5.8	19.3
Boreholes	0.9	0.9	19.8	6.1
Protected Springs	7.0	9.7	6.2	7.9
Unprotected Springs	14.5	7.7	8.9	10.1
Protected Wells	0.1	0.1	12.2	3.4
Unprotected Wells	2.7	3.8	23.5	8.9
Rain water	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
River	61.4	41.8	11.5	39.4
Lake	0.0	0.0	10.1	2.8
Other	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0
All	100	100	100	100

Source: BDP Baseline Survey, 2005

The analysis at sub-county level revealed that a higher number of households (74 percent) had access to safe drinking water from a piped source in Bundibugyo town council. It should be noted that the majority of households in the district were accessing water for drinking from unsafe sources especially in Harugale, Ndugutu, Rwebisengo and Bubukwanga, Kanara sub-counties.

Otherwise, the current safe water coverage in the district stands at 58%. The number of safe water sources is summarised in (Table 4.9)

Table 4.9 Safe Water Coverage by Sub County

Sub County	Pop'n	Springs	BH	HDW	GFS		RWHT	Pop'n Served	Coverage (%)
	Mid 08				SC	Tap			
Bubandi	24,881	29	3	0	2	66	12	14,561	59
Bubukwanga	24,640	10	1	0	2	43	8	13,345	54
Busaru	41,042	51	3	0	4	140	27	29,195	71
Harugale	30,701	54	1	0	2	38	19	15,662	51
Kanara	15,043	0	7	25	0	0	6	5,372	36
Karugutu	20,406	50	4	2	3	46	9	13,994	69
Kasitu	35,773	52	2	0	3	36	17	14,789	41
Ndugutu	37,974	40	0	0	3	42	9	24,862	65
Rwebisengo	33,146	0	11	83	1	53	27	19,354	58
BTC	18,523	2	3	0	2	96	7	13,736	74
Total	282,129	288	35	110	22	560	141	164,870	58

Source: Planning Unit All the 10 New Sub Counties Are Covered Within the Old Ones

The distribution of water sources does not favour the Northern low lying areas of the district that cover the cattle keeping and fishing food economy zones. Ntoroko County (Rwebisengo, Karugutu and Kanara sub counties) has 20%, Bughendera county (Kasitu, Ndugutu, and Harugale sub counties) has 30% and

Bwamba county (Bubandi, Busaru, BTC, Bubukwanga sub counties) 50%. The average distance for a household to a water source is

4.8 Latrine Coverage

The latrine coverage in the district is 57% but only 7% of the households use hand washing facilities. Number of latrines by type could not be verified ...this also applies to the number of homesteads that are connected to the sewerage line (especially urban dwellers). 5% of homesteads are using water borne toilets. The percentage of households with kitchen and bathroom could not also be traced.

4.9 Health Education

Reproductive Health is one of the key programmes of the Ministry of Health (MoH). The high infant, child and maternal mortality rates are manifestations of the serious problems facing the health care service. The survey (BIDP, 2005) collected information on women's health during pregnancy and references were made to the last pregnancy for all women in the household aged 15 to 49 years. It was observed that 42.3 percent of the women had a pregnancy in the last 2 years. The percentage was highest in Ndugutu sub-county with 51.5 percent of its female population aged 15-49 years having had a pregnancy in the last 2 years.

Of those women aged 15-49 years who had had a pregnancy in the last 2 years prior to the survey, 91.6 percent mentioned that they had received antenatal care. The percent was highest in Ndugutu sub-county (96.4 percent) and lowest in Kanara sub-county (84.9 percent).

Survey results also indicated that very few women sought ANC from the health facilities. For those who sought ANC services from the health facilities in the district, the majority (34.4 percent) visited the hospital. Women in Bwamba and Bughendera County mainly accessed antenatal services from the hospital (47.5 and 31.6 percent respectively) followed by HC IV (20.6 and 31.3 percent respectively). Those in Ntoroko County mainly accessed ANC from health centres III and IV (29.4 and 28.7 percent respectively) followed by the hospital (20.1 percent). Private clinics were mostly accessed in Ntoroko County compared to the other counties. This could be attributed to the fact that the County has a limited number of government health facilities compared to the other counties (only 18.5 percent i.e. 5 of the 27 health facilities in the district are located in Ntoroko County). In addition, the use of private clinics in Ntoroko could be attributed to findings from the survey's qualitative study carried out in Rwangara parish in Kanara sub-county (Ntoroko County) which highlighted issues raised by the community that affect the quality of health service delivery.

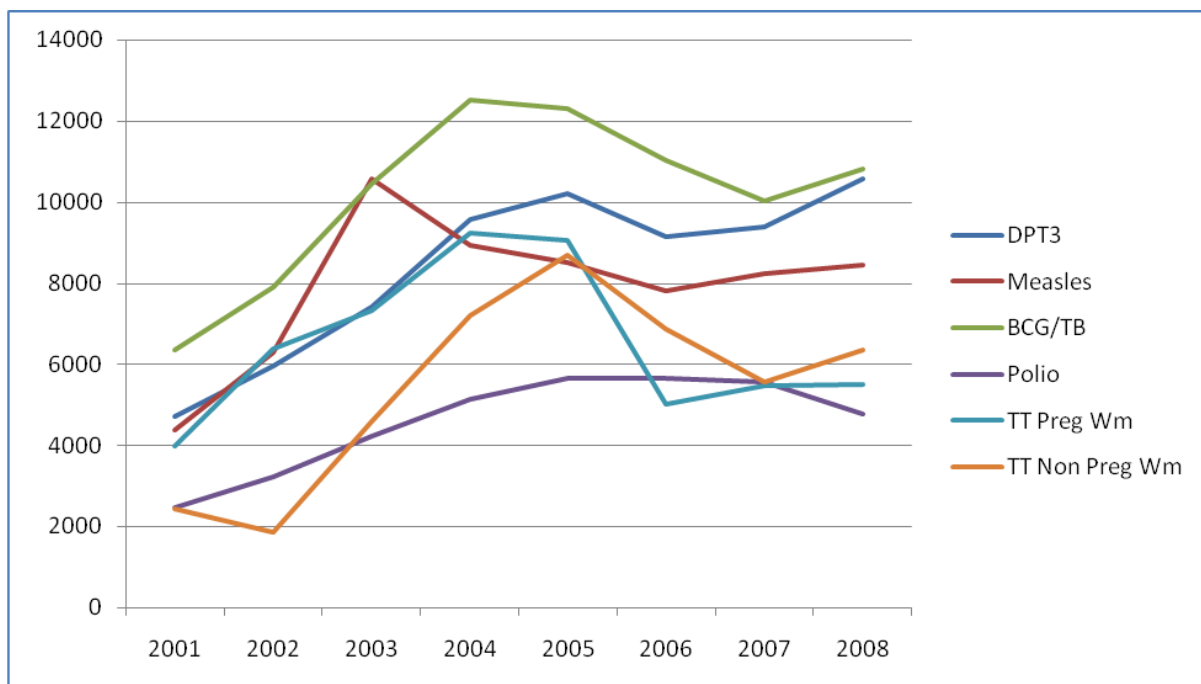
4.10 Immunisation

Immunisation coverage is one of the components of minimum health care package in Uganda. Immunization cards for all children under the age of 5 years were sought as a way of confirming whether a child had been immunized. However, there were some children under five who were vaccinated but their cards were not seen. Information was then gathered on routine immunization of children against

Polio, BCG, DPT, and Measles and whether children had received Vitamin A capsules, and de-worming tablets (Mebendazole). Information was also sought on whether the children slept under mosquito nets

Results of the data analysis as shown in Table 3.10 revealed that 76.1 percent of the children had immunization cards. For Bwamba County, 80.3 percent had cards available while the other two counties each had 73 percent available. Kanara sub-county by far had the lowest immunisation coverage rate in the district of 53.7 percent if we consider immunisation status of children whose cards were seen (BIDP Baseline Survey, 2005).

Figure 4.3 Immunization Trend for the Last Eight Years



Source: DHO Office HMIS 2008

Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Vaccination Cards Available by Sub-County

Sub County	Percentage with cards
Bubandi	82.1
Bubukwanga	73.9
Bundibugyo T/C	84.7
Busaru	82.0
Bwamba County	80.3
Kanara	53.7
Karugutu	89.0
Rwebisengo	67.6
Ntoroko County	73.0
Harugale	74.0
Kasitu	68.7
Ndugutu	78.5
Bughendera	73.0
District Total	76.1

Source: BIDP Baseline Survey, 2005

Of those who had vaccination cards available (76.1 percent), Table 4.9 shows that there was no significant difference in the immunisation status of children less than five years distributed by sub-county. Measles³ was the disease with the least (90.3 percent) immunised children whereas Polio had the highest percentage at 99.3 percent. If we consider immunization status of children whose card were seen, then the sub-counties of Bubandi, Busaru, Kanara and Kasitu had all their children aged less than five years immunised against polio with BCG.

Three complete vaccines dose have to be administered to children under five in order to be fully immunised against DPT. The PEAP target for immunization coverage is 60 percent for DPT3. District reports show that the DPT₁₋₃/OPV₃ coverage is 89 percent and the dropout rate is 37 percent⁴. The baseline survey revealed that 94.9 percent of those with vaccinations cards had completed their DPT/OPV3 dose. Bughendera County had the highest number of children under five who had received DPT/OPV3 at 96.1 percent, while Ntoroko County had 95.4 percent and Bwamba County had 93.9 percent. Thus, based on the district report and baseline survey results, the district met the PEAP target for DPT3.

Vitamin A supplementations were administered to 63.3 percent of the children in the district. Bubukwanga sub-county had the largest number of children given Vitamin A supplements at 79.8 percent, while Ndugutu had the least at 41.5 percent.

³ Measles coverage in Bundibugyo District is 63%. Source: Bundibugyo District Local Government –District Health Sector Strategic Plan II (DHSSP II) 2005/06-2010/11

⁴ Source: Same as above (DHSSP II, 2005/06-2010/11)

De-worming using mebendazol was given to 44 percent of the children under the age of five years in the district, with Bughendera County having the lowest coverage (36.7 percent). By sub-county, the percentages ranged from 36 percent in Ndugutu to 55 percent in Bundibugyo town council. Half of the sub-counties were below the district average. These include Bubandi, Harugale, Kanara, Kasitu, and Ndugutu.

4.11 Maternal and Child Health

As already indicated in section 3.4, baseline data indicated that the official district birth is 6.9 per women. However, in the baseline survey, the birth rate was found to be 4.6 per women – it is possible that the difference could be due to the fact that respondents were not open about how many children they have had. The number of children who died before walking (approximate to infant mortality) was 0.9 per woman (20.2 percent) and those who die before school age (approximate to child mortality) was 0.6 per woman (12.9 percent). There was little variation between sub-counties on the number of pregnancies ever had by women.

The survey findings also revealed that the infant mortality rate was highest in Bwamba County at 27.3 percent especially in the sub-counties of Bubandi and Busaru (28.1 percent for both). Ntoroko and Bughendera Counties had lower rates of 15.8 percent and 10.2 percent respectively compared to Bwamba County.

4.12 AIDS Control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment)

The target for PEAP was to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence to 5 percent by 2005. In Bundibugyo district, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS stands at 16.5 percent based on VCT data but 2.5 percent based on PMTCT data⁵.

Since there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, the main strategy for combating the disease has been prevention through practicing abstinence, being faithful to one sexual partner and using condoms. Other strategies for prevention include PMTCT, using sterilized equipment, and screened HIV-negative blood for transfusion. However, the prevention strategies also depend heavily on the level of knowledge of the population and their perception of the HIV/AIDS problem.

In the BIDP baseline survey (2005) respondents were asked to spontaneously mention ways in which one can contract HIV/AIDS. Table 4.20 shows the people's knowledge on HIV/AIDS modes of transmission. Only 1.5 percent did not know how HIV/AIDS was transmitted. The majority (86.8 percent) were aware that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through unprotected sex, with Ndugutu sub-county having the highest proportion of its population aware about this mode of HIV/AIDS transmission at 94.1 percent.

⁵ 2005 HMIS data records – Bundibugyo Local Government, Office of the DDHS

Knowledge on the other modes of HIV/AIDS transmission was very low. Only 15.5 percent mentioned that an infected mother could infect her child during pregnancy/delivery, and through breast-feeding; 26.5 percent mentioned exposure to infected blood or injections and 41.8 percent mentioned sharing sharp objects. Generally respondents from Bundibugyo Town Council were more aware of the HIV/AIDS modes of transmission compared to other sub-counties.

4.13 Prevention of mother to child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

Mother to child transmission is the 2nd major mode of HIV transmission in Uganda and the primary mode of infection in children. The district started implementing PMTCT activities in the late 2002 in Bundibugyo Hospital and HC IVs, it later scaled up services to all HC IIIs. The District has one Hospital, three HC IVs and nine HC IIIs all these provide the above services

CHAPTER FIVE: EDUCATION

5.1 Education in General

The Department exists to promote Education supporting programmes in the District. Education sector is composed of administration, inspectorate and sports Sections. In Bundibugyo the major education institutions are primary and secondary schools, and tertiary institutions. The performance education section has been poor basing on the PLE, UCE and UACE results for a number of years. There has been slight improvement in 2006/07 results. Factors leading to poor performance are of poor attitude to wards education, poor motivation of teachers and inadequate infrastructure (Teachers buildings, laboratories and poor accessibility to schools)

5.2 Education Institutions

In Bundibugyo there 139 primary schools of which 8 are privately owned and the rest are government primary schools. The table 5.1 shows the number, type and ownership and location of education institutions. It reveals that almost the institutions are 6.1% privately owned.

Table 5.1 Categorized Education Institutions in the District

COUNTY	PRIMARY		SECONDARY		TERTIARY	
	GOV Aided	Private/NGO/Community	GOV Aided	Private/NGO/Community	GOV Aided	Private/NGO/Community
Bwamba	49	3	4	3	2	1
Ntoroko	35	3	2	0	0	0
Bughendera	47	2	3	1	0	0
Total	131	8	9	4	2	1

Source: Education Road map 2008/2009

The table above reveals poor coverage as regards education institutions particularly the tertiary ones. It shows that there are only two Governments aided tertiary and one community institutions meaning that students who fail to advance with main course education have few options. Given the poor performances at almost all levels, this requires more institutions of the kind to absorb such big numbers. Appendix gives details about institution distribution

5.3 Infrastructure

In spite the fact that central government and development partners' interventions, for construction of infrastructure, capacity building and provision of furniture, the gap is still big. The education department in Bundibugyo local government has 131 governments aided primary schools and 14 community schools. The central government and development partners [SCIUG, UNICEF, BTC-BIDP and ACTION AID] have constructed a number of classrooms, Staff houses and latrine stances and contributed to provision of water sources in schools. However, some children in primary schools are still standing under tree shades

due to lack of enough classrooms. The table 4.2.1 below gives the details though it doesn't show some data on tertiary and secondary institutions because it was not readily in the department

Table 5.2 Infrastructure

Institution	Permanent	Semi permanent	Under construction	Staff houses	Latrine stances	Desks
Primary	216	44	101	70	878	11570
Secondary	30	07	03	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tertiary	6	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	252	51	104	70	878	11,570

Source: Education Map 2008/09

From the above table, most schools have no housing facilities for teachers and therefore teachers reside far away from these schools. In the case of mountainous places they walk long distances, taking 3 to 4 hours to reach the school. In the whole District, there are only 70 teacher's houses in the low land with none at all in the Mountainous School. Therefore to improve on the quality of teaching in Bundibugyo, there is need to construct 1113 teachers' houses.

5.4 Staffing

The education sector mandate is to provide quality and equitable education and sports in Bundibugyo district. To deliver on this mandate, the sector is structured with the following sub sectors: Administration, Inspectorate, Sports, and Special needs education with 12 approved post of which 11 are filled and 1 vacant, realizing 91.7% staffing level. The district has 139 primary schools out of which 8 are private primary schools; secondary schools are 13 out of these 4 are private, and tertiary institutions are 3 of which 1 is private.

Table 5.3 Ceiling in Schools

INSTITUTION	CEILING	STAFFING LEVEL	GAP
PRIMARY	1,233	1,158	75
SECONDARY	217	90	127
TERTIARY	65	33	32

Source: Education Road map 2008/2009

Implied from the above table is that for primary education, all the teacher positions are filled 93.9 %.

Table 5.4 Enrolment

Gender	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
MALE	31,511	1,698	257
FEMALE	28,506	1,126	104
TOTAL	60,017	2,824	361
Ratios (M:F)	1:2	1:1	1:2

Source: Education Road map 2008/09

In Primary education girls enrollment constitutes 47.5% of the total pupil enrolment. Among the above mentioned enrolment, there are 319 male and 292 female pupils with disabilities.

5.5 School Enrollment in Primary School Trend Since 2002

Since the inception of UPE in 1997, Primary School enrolment has been constant in Grant Aided primary schools as shown in the table below. The table shows that there was a steady increase in the enrollment up to 2003 then a drastic fall in 2005. The reasons to this are possibly parent's negative attitude towards education, poor performances at PLE by Government Aided compared to private ones, poor teaching environment among others.

Table 5.5 District Enrolment for Government Primary Schools since 2002

Year of school	Number enrolled in the district
2002	60,198
2003	64,155
2004	62,214
2005	59,066
2006	59,936
2007	59,685
2008	60,605
2009	60,017

Source: Education Department 2009

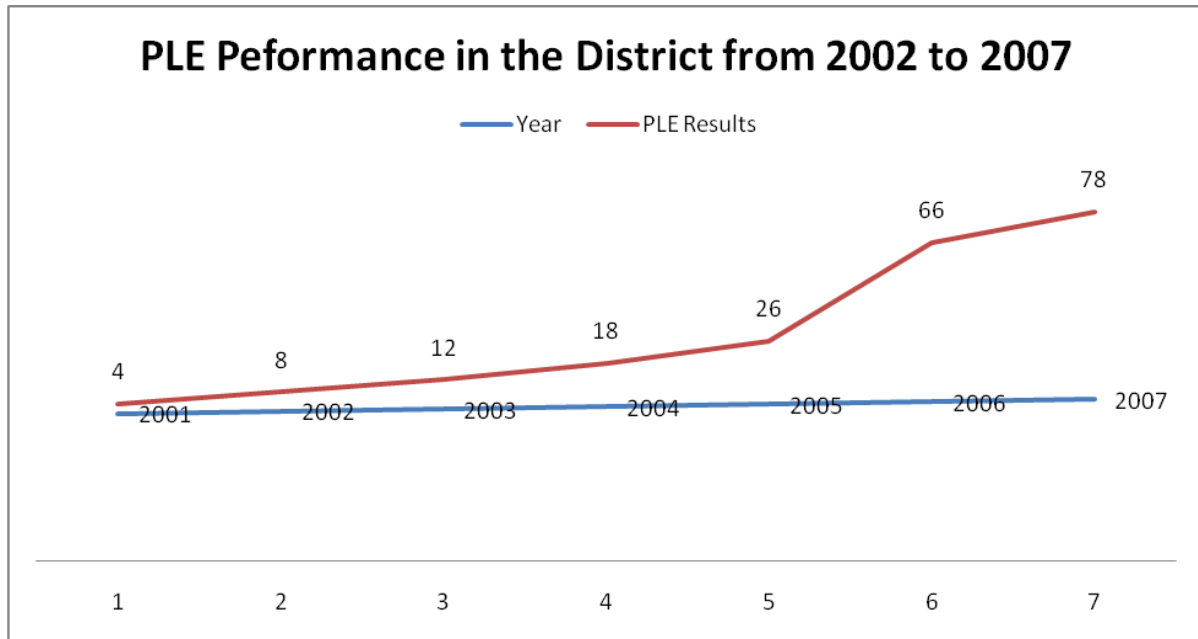
Table 5.6 Efficiency Ratios

A Primary Education		2006	2007	2008
Pupil: Class room ratio		74:1	62:1	91:1
Pupil: Teacher ratio		47:1	48:1	94:1
Pupil: Desk ratio		n/a	n/a	5:1
Pupil: Textbook ratio		n/a	n/a	8:1
Completion rate	Male	n/a	15.4	15.9
	Female	n/a	13.6	14
Gross Intake ratio		98	108	86
Net Intake Ratio		49	50	n/a
Gross Enrolment rate		96	86	n/a
Net Enrolment rate		67	71	67
B Secondary education				
Student: Teacher ratio		20:1	53:1	51:1
Student: Classroom ratio		69:1	30:1	60:1

Source: UBOS Statistical 2009 and Education roadmap 2008/2009

The Pupil: Teacher ratio was 94: 1 compared the standard 50:1. The district is performing badly on these indicators comparing to the required national values.

Figure 5.1 Performances in National Examination



Source: UBOS statistical abstract 2009

From the graph above, it shows a steadily increase in the number of pupils passing in grade one. However the performance is not pleasing as compared to other districts at the national level. The factors contributing to this are;

- Poor learning environment (this covers all aspects attributed to school qualities)
- Higher dropout rate
- Early marriages

5.6 Sports

This unit is headed by an appointed sports officer inspector in charge of sports because primary sports and co curricular is a function of inspectorate. Most primary Schools have participated in sports at school, s/county, district and national level.

CHAPTER SIX: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

6.1 Introduction

The chapter high lights the nature of the major infrastructure in the district, and the machinery, man power used, and their maintenance in a proper condition.

Like any other district in Uganda, Bundibugyo district is the remotest in the western region. It lacks basic infrastructure for development. The roads are poor particularly in rainy seasons more especially in. Of recently the district was connected to electricity grid, It is only 5/13 sub counties and 2 town councils who have got access to the National Electricity grid.

6.2 Water Transport

Bundibugyo is well endowed with a network of open water bodies compared to other Districts in the region; it has rivers, streams, swamps and a lake in the north. None of the rivers is dedicated for transport except, transport accessible on Lake Albert located in the northern. Ground water sources make up the largest source, supplying several trading centres and other rural areas for sanitation.

The type of water sources in the district include boreholes, shallow wells, valley dams, protected springs, community tanks and Safe water coverage

6.3 Housing

The District head quarters together with 10 old sub counties have building structures in which they operate, however all new sub counties do not have setup building structures

Table 6.1 Status of District Resources

Resource	Status
Capacity of government offices	Overcrowded
Condition of offices	fair
Ownership of buildings	Local Gov't

Source: LoGICS 2007/2008

6.4 Mechanical Sub-sector

The district has a mechanical sub-sector which is charged with maintenance, repairs and the service of all district equipment.

Major constraints

- Insufficient transport facilities. Sound vehicle and motor vehicles are lacking.
- Lack of adequate funds to carry out service and repairs in time
- Lack of mechanical tools to handle major repairs within the district workshop

6.5 Status of wetlands in the District

Data on other water resources including wetlands within the district was compiled and the results are given in table 6.2

Table 6.2 Status of the Wetlands in Each Sub County

Sub County	Rivers		Swamps		Lakes	
	Permanent	Seasonal	Permanent	Seasonal	Permanent	Seasonal
Busaru	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rwebisengo	5	2	-	-	-	-
Kanara	-	-	2	-	1	-
Kasitu	-	-	2	1	-	-
Total	8	2	4	1	1	-

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Departmental Setup

S/N	DEPARTMENT
A	Management and Support Services (MSS)
1	Coordination Office CAO's Office
2	Human Resource
3	County Administration
4	Information & Public Relations
5	Office Support Services
6	Local Administration Police
7	Prisons
8	Records Management
B	Finance & Planning
9	Coordination Office
10	Revenue
11	Budget
12	Expenditure
13	Accounting
14	Planning- Coordination & Economist
15	Statistics
16	Demography (population)
17	Audit
C	Statutory Bodies
18	Clerk to Council (Coordination Office)
19	DSC
20	DPAC
21	DLB
22	Contracts Committee
23	ACAO-DEC
D	Production
24	Coordination Office
25	NAADS
26	Crop
27	Veterinary

	28	Fisheries
	29	Entomology
	30	Commercial Services and Trade
E		Health
	31	Coordination Office
	32	Primary Health Care
F		Education
	33	Coordination Office
	34	Inspectorate
	35	Sports
	36	Special Needs
G		Works
	37	Coordination Office
	38	Civil (Feeder Roads)
	39	Water
	40	Mechanical
	41	Housing –Building
H		Natural Resource
	42	Coordination Office
	43	Forestry
	44	Physical Planning
	45	Survey
	46	Environment
	47	Land Registration
	48	Land Administration
I		Community Based Services
	49	Coordination Office
	50	Probation & Social Welfare
	51	Community Development
	52	Gender
	53	Children & Youth
	54	Disability & Elderly
	55	Culture
	56	Labour

Appendix 2 Staffing Level

Department	Section	approved posts	staff in posts
administration	CAO'S OFFICE		
	chief administration officer	1	1
	deputy chief administration	1	1
	personal secretary	1	0
	assistant chief administration officer	4	4
	human resource management		
	Principle personnel officer	1	0
	senior personnel officer	1	0
	personnel officer	1	1
	Secretary	1	0
	senior office supervisor	1	1
	Tel operator	1	0
	Stores assistant	1	0
	Office typist	1	1
	Office attendant	2	2
	driver	3	2
	county administration		
	Sub county chiefs	15	7
	parish chiefs	71	54
	information and public relation		
	information officer	1	0
	Records management		
	record officer	1	1
	asst. records officer	2	0
	Senior records officer	1	0
	sub total	170	123
	Finance	administration office	
chief finance officer		1	1
senir finance officer		2	2
revenue			
Revenue officer		1	1
Expenditure			
finance officer		1	1
Accounting			
senior accounts asst		17	13
Accouts asst		19	12
sub total	41	30	
Statutory bodies	clerk to council		
	senior asst secretary clerk to	1	1
	clerk asst	1	1
	constraints committee		
	secretary district contracts	1	1
district service commission			

	personnal officer	1	1
	dictrist land board		
	secretaty land board (senoir)	1	0
	sub total	5	4
Production	agricultural production office		
	senior agriculture officer	1	1
	senior agriculture engineer	1	0
	Crops		
	agriculture officers	13	5
	asst. agr4iculture officer	1	1
	veterinary		
	senoir veterinay officer	1	1
	veterinary officer	13	6
	Fisheries		
	asst fisheries officer	1	1
	asst. fisheries officer	1	1
	Entomology		
	senoir entomologist	1	1
	commercial service and trade		
	senoir commercial officer	1	1
	asst commerical officer	1	1
	sub total	35	19
Health	district health office		
	district health officer(DHO)	1	1
	stenographer/secretary	1	1
	stores asst	1	1
	officer attendant	1	1
	Driver	1	1
	health center iv(3 HC IVs)		
	medical officer	3	3
	senior nursingofficer	3	1
	nursig officer(nursing)	3	3
	nursig officer(mid wifery)	3	4
	health inspector	6	3
	public health dental officer	3	3
	clinical officer	6	13
	laboratory technicain	3	3
	assistant entomolgical	3	1
	assistant health educator	3	1
	anaesthetic officer	3	2
	Dispenser	3	
	enrolled psychinaty nurse	3	1
	enrolled nurse	9	9
	enrolled mid wives	9	9
	anaesthetic assistants	3	2
	theater assistants	6	2
	cold chian assistant	3	1

	health information assistants	3	3
	nursing assistants	15	4
	Driver	3	4
	Askari	9	1
	health center IIIs(15 HC IIIs)		
	clinical officers	15	16
	laboratory assistants	15	4
	health assistants	15	15
	enrolled mid wives	13	17
	enrolled nurses	45	29
	health informatin assistants	15	9
	nursing assistants	45	14
	Askari	30	2
	health center IIs(11 HC IIs)		
	enrolled nurses	11	11
	enrolled mid wives	11	8
	nursing assistants	22	10
	Askari	22	2
	sub total	369	215
Education	district education office		
	district education officer	1	1
	senior education officer	1	1
	Driver	1	1
	Secretary	1	1
	data entry clerk	1	1
	officer assistant	1	0
	inspection		
	senior inspection of schools	1	1
	inspector of schools	3	3
	Sports		
	sports officer	1	1
	uganda primary education		
	sub total	11	10
Works	works office		
	district engineer	1	1
	Civil		
	superintendent of works	1	1
	assistant engineering officer	2	2
	Water		
	district water officer	1	1
	assistant engineering officer	2	2
	maintenance technician		
	mechanical engineering		
	superintendent of works	1	
	Mechanic	1	1
	motor vehicle assistants	2	2
	machine operator	1	

	plant operator	2	2
	sub total	14	12
natural resources	administrative office		
	district natural resources officer	1	1
	assistant records officer	1	1
	Forests		
	forests officer	1	1
	forests guard	1	
	Environment		
	senior environment officer	1	1
	environment officer	1	1
	land management		
	senior land management officer	1	
	staff surveyor	1	1
	physical planner	1	1
	land valuer	1	
	registrar of titles	1	
	Cartographer	1	1
	sub total	12	8
community based services	administrative office		
	district community development	1	
	probation and social welfare		
	senior probation and welfare officer	1	1
	senior community development	2	1
	community development officer	13	10
	assistant community development officer	13	4
	social rehabilitation		
	Labour		
	senior labour officer	1	
	sub total	31	16
Planning unit	Planning office		
	District planner	1	1
	Statistics		
	Senior Statistician	1	1
	Population officer	1	0
	Assistant statistical officer	1	1
	Pool stenographer	1	1
	Sub total	5	4
internal audit	internal audit office		
	District internal auditor	1	0
	Internal auditor	1	0
	Examiner of accounts	3	2
	sub total	5	2

Appendix 4 District Health Office Staff Establishment

	JOB TITLE	SALARY SCALE	APPROVED	FILLED POSTS	VACANT POSTS
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES					
1.	District Health Officer	U1E	1	1	0
2.	Assistant District Health Officer	U2	2	0	2
3.	Principal Health Inspector	U3	1	0	1
4.	Senior Health Educator	U3	1	0	1
5.	Bio-Statistician	U4	1	0	1
6.	Stenographer/Secretary	U5	1	1	0
7.	Cold Chine Technician	U6	1	1	0
8.	Stores Assistant	U7	1	1	0
9.	Office Attendant	U8	1	1	0
10.	Driver	U8	3	3	0
	Subtotal		13	8	5
HEALTH CENTRE IV					
1.	Senior Medical Officer	U3	3	0	3
2.	Medical Officer	U4	3	4	-1
3.	Senior Nursing Officer	U4	3	1	2
4.	Public Health Nurse	U5	3	0	3
5.	Clinical Officer	U5	6	13	-7
6.	Ophthalmic Clinical Officer	U5	3	0	3
7.	Health Inspector	U5	6	3	3
8.	Dispenser	U5	3	0	3
9.	Public Health Dental Officer	U5	3	3	0
10.	Laboratory Technician	U5	3	3	0
11.	Assistant Entomological Officer (Medical)	U5	3	1	2
12.	Nursing Officer (Nursing)	U5	3	3	0
13.	Nursing Officer (Midwifery)	U5	3	3	0
14.	Nursing Officer (Psychiatry)	U5	3	0	3
15.	Assistant Health Educator	U5	3	1	2
16.	Anesthetic Officer	U5	3	2	1
17.	Enrolled Nurse	U7	9	9	0
18.	Enrolled Midwife	U7	9	9	0
19.	Cold Chain Assistant	U7	3	0	3
20.	Office Typist	U7	3	0	3
21.	Laboratory Assistant	U7	3	0	3
22.	Accounts Assistant	U7	3	0	3
23.	Stores Assistant	U7	3	0	3
24.	Theatre Assistant	U6	6	2	4
25.	Health Assistant	U7	3	0	3
26.	Health Information Assistant	U7	3	3	0
27.	Office Attendant	U7	3	0	0
28.	Nursing Assistant	U8	15	4	11
29.	Driver	U8	3	3	0
30.	Askari	U8	9	4	5

31.	Porter	U8	9	0	9
	Subtotal		138	62	76

HEALTH CENTRE 111

1.	Senior Clinical Officer	U4	15	0	15
2.	Clinical Officer	U5	15	15	0
3.	Nursing Officer (Nursing)	U5	15	0	15
4.	Laboratory Technician	U7	15	0	15
5.	Enrolled Nurse	U7	45	16	29
6.	Enrolled Midwife	U7	30	17	13
7.	Laboratory Assistant	U7	15	4	11
8.	Health Assistant	U7	15	15	0
9.	Health Information Assistant	U7	15	9	6
10.	Nursing Assistant	U8	45	14	31
11.	Askari	U8	30	2	28
12.	Porter	U8	30	0	30
	Subtotal		285	92	193

HEALTH CENTRE 11

1.	Enrolled Nurse	U7	11	11	0
2.	Enrolled Midwife	U7	11	8	3
3.	Nursing Assistant	U7	22	10	12
4.	Health Assistant	U7	11	0	11
5.	Askari	U7	22	2	20
6.	Porter	U8	22	0	22
	Subtotal		99	31	68
	Total for Medical		532	193	339

Appendix 5 Population Distribution By Gender As Projected From The 2002 Popn Census

DISTRICT						
COUNTY						
SUB COUNTY	2002 pop census			Projection of Mid 2008		
PARISH	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Bundibugyo	101,171	108,806	209,977	134,071	148,059	282,130
BWAMBA	38,470	42,701	81,171	50,980	58,106	109,086
Bubandi	5,354	6,094	11,448	7,095	8,292	15,388
Bundingoma	1,107	1,248	2,355	1,467	1,698	
Busunga	2,036	2,408	4,444	2,698	3,277	
Lamia	732	778	1,510	970	1,059	
Njule	1,479	1,660	3,139	1,960	2,259	
Nyahuka Town Council	3,294	3,769	7,063	4,365	5,129	9,494
Bundikahungu	680	792	1,472	901	1,078	
Bundikuyali	658	732	1,390	872	996	
Nyahuka Central	535	615	1,150	709	837	
Bhamba	612	710	1,322	811	966	
Bundimulinga	809	920	1,729	1,072	1,252	
Bubukwanga	8,639	9,694	18,333	11,448	13,191	24,640
Bubukwanga	1,968	2,255	4,223	2,608	3,069	
Bundikeki	1,487	1,671	3,158	1,971	2,274	
Bundimulangya	1,155	1,263	2,418	1,531	1,719	
Bundinyama	1,076	1,217	2,293	1,426	1,656	
Humya	1,351	1,500	2,851	1,790	2,041	
Mataisa	1,602	1,788	3,390	2,123	2,433	
Bundibugyo T.c.	6,486	7,296	13,782	8,595	9,928	18,523
Bimara	734	820	1,554	973	1,116	
Bumaddu	1,086	1,153	2,239	1,439	1,569	
Bumate	726	770	1,496	962	1,048	
Bundibugyo Central	1,723	2,036	3,759	2,283	2,771	
Hamutiti	1,118	1,337	2,455	1,482	1,819	
Kanyansimbi	1,099	1,180	2,279	1,456	1,606	
Busaru	9,804	10,775	20,579	12,992	14,662	27,654
Bugombwa	1,480	1,622	3,102	1,961	2,207	
Busaru	1,134	1,132	2,266	1,503	1,540	
Mirambi	3,478	3,782	7,260	4,609	5,146	
Buganikere	1,087	1,178	2,265	1,440	1,603	
Kirindi	1,272	1,431	2,703	1,686	1,947	
Kuka	1,353	1,630	2,983	1,793	2,218	
Kisuba	4,893	5,073	9,966	6,484	6,903	13,387
Hakitara	890	934	1,824	1,179	1,271	
Kaghema	562	570	1,132	745	776	
Busoru	2,001	2,051	4,052	2,652	2,791	
Kisuba	890	934	1,824	1,179	1,271	

Bubomboli	550	584	1,134	729	795	
BUGHENDERA	37,487	40,250	77,737	49,677	54,771	104,448
Harugali	5,923	6,493	12,416	7,849	8,835	16,685
Bupomboli	1,203	1,249	2,452	1,594	1,700	
Kasulenge	1,192	1,360	2,552	1,580	1,851	
Ngite	1,152	1,286	2,438	1,527	1,750	
Bumate	1,203	1,300	2,503	1,594	1,769	
Kaleyaleya	1,173	1,298	2,471	1,554	1,766	
Bukonzo	4,691	5,732	10,423	6,216	7,800	14,016
Bukangama	871	1,034	1,905	1,154	1,407	
Buhundu	1,203	1,298	2,501	1,594	1,766	
Busamba	873	1,121	1,994	1,157	1,525	
Bunguha	871	1,143	2,014	1,154	1,555	
Irambura	873	1,136	2,009	1,157	1,546	
Kasitu	8,592	9,329	17,921	11,386	12,695	24,081
Kasitu	1,470	1,566	3,036	1,948	2,131	
Kikyo	1,156	1,290	2,446	1,532	1,755	
Mabere	1,469	1,567	3,036	1,947	2,132	
Burondo	684	754	1,438	906	1,026	
Bundimasoli	668	736	1,404	885	1,002	
Ntandi	680	744	1,424	901	1,012	
Malomba	636	724	1,360	843	985	
Ndalibana	1,157	1,199	2,356	1,533	1,632	
Nyakighoma	672	749	1,421	891	1,019	
Ntotoro	4,264	4,440	8,704	5,651	6,042	11,692
Ngamba	1,185	1,227	2,412	1,570	1,670	
Bugando	442	478	920	586	650	
Ntotoro	1,752	1,778	3,530	2,322	2,419	
Kinyankende	443	478	921	587	650	
Nyansoro	442	479	921	586	652	
Nduguto	7,529	7,485	15,014	9,977	10,185	20,163
Butama	2,227	2,335	4,562	2,951	3,177	
Mutunda	3,075	2,814	5,889	4,075	3,829	
Kasanzi	2,227	2,336	4,563	2,951	3,179	
Sindila	6,488	6,771	13,259	8,598	9,214	17,812
Bunyangule	1,379	1,510	2,889	1,827	2,055	
Kakuka	1,865	1,876	3,741	2,471	2,553	
Bunyamwera	1,865	1,875	3,740	2,471	2,551	
Nyankonda	1,379	1,510	2,889	1,827	2,055	
NTOROKO	25,214	25,855	51,069	33,413	35,182	68,596
Kanara	5,697	5,507	11,204	7,550	7,494	15,043
Ntoroko	2,090	1,952	4,042	2,770	2,656	
Rwangara	3,607	3,555	7,162	4,780	4,838	
Karugutu	7,343	7,845	15,188	9,731	10,675	20,406
Itojo	1,180	1,228	2,408	1,564	1,671	
Karugutu	1,193	1,250	2,443	1,581	1,701	
Ibanda	1,142	1,268	2,410	1,513	1,725	

Kyabandara	1,019	1,118	2,137	1,350	1,521	
Nombe	1,118	1,219	2,337	1,482	1,659	
Musandama	895	880	1,775	1,186	1,197	
Kyabandara	796	882	1,678	1,055	1,200	
Rwebisengo	3,831	4,055	7,886	5,077	5,518	10,595
Rwebisengo	821	832	1,653	1,088	1,132	
Kiranga	798	812	1,610	1,058	1,105	
Harukoba	789	820	1,609	1,046	1,116	
Makondo	698	789	1,487	925	1,074	
Mukimba	725	802	1,527	961	1,091	
Bweramule	4,268	4,320	8,588	5,656	5,878	11,534
Haibale	872	853	1,725	1,156	1,161	
Bweramule	771	836	1,607	1,022	1,138	
Rukora	869	863	1,732	1,152	1,174	
Bugando	866	870	1,736	1,148	1,184	
Rwamabale	890	898	1,788	1,179	1,222	
Butungama	4,075	4,128	8,203	5,400	5,617	11,017
Kasungu	744	783	1,527	986	1,065	
Butungama	870	871	1,741	1,153	1,185	
Masaka	807	814	1,621	1,069	1,108	
Budiba	823	827	1,650	1,091	1,125	
Kyabukunguru	831	833	1,664	1,101	1,134	
