

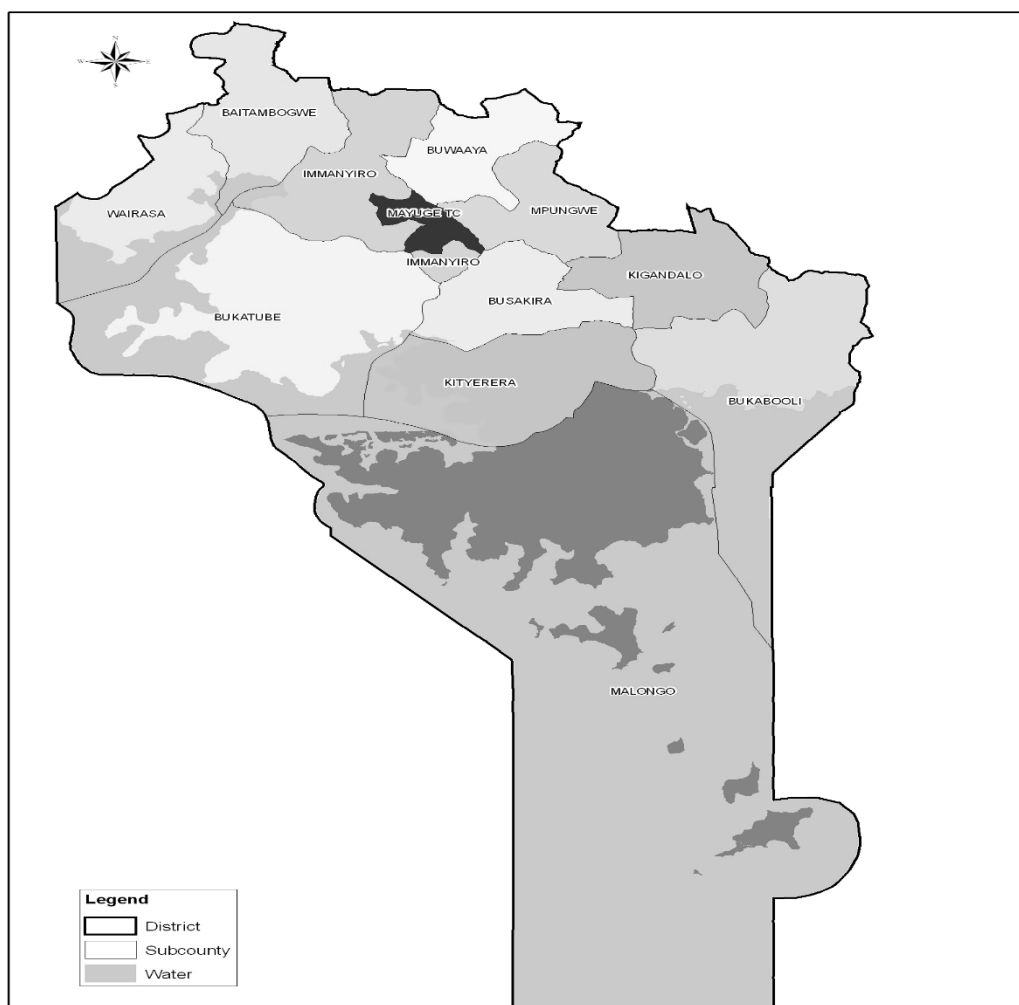


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MAYUGE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2017/18

MAP SHOWING SUBCOUNTIES IN MAYUGE DISTRICT



Mayuge District Local Government
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JUNE 2018

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF MAYUGE DISTRICT ON THE MAP OF UGANDA

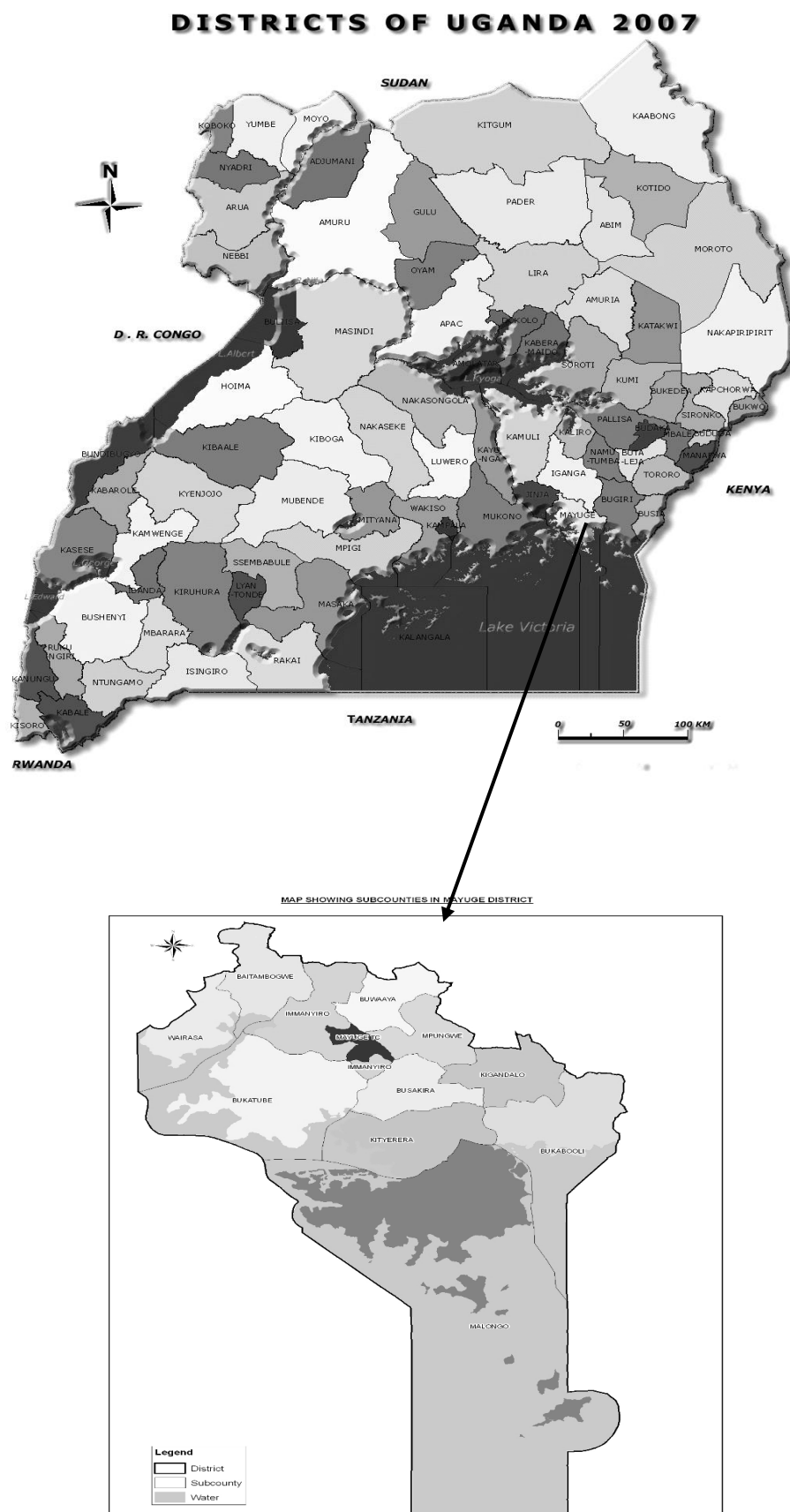


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VISION

“A prosperous Mayuge District with well-developed socio economic infrastructure with people enjoying a high standard of living by 2040”

MISSION

“Improve the standard of living of the people of Mayuge using the available resources efficiently”

UGANDA NATIONAL ANTHEM AND BUSOGA ANTHEM

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,
we lay our future in thy hand.
United, free,
for liberty
Together we'll always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom.
Our love and labour we give,
And with neighbours all
at our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us
By sun and fertile soil grown.
For our own dear land,
we'll always stand:
The Pearl of Africa's Crown.

BUSOGA ANTHEM

Tuli bankabi inho
Yenga twesimye inho
OlwainaiFFE ono Busoga
Kibbumba yeyatuwa
Olwekilabo ekyo ekikoloho
Tweyimbenga Busoga
Etebbenkelenga Ense Nense x2

Abantu mwena mwena
Mu Busoga mwidhe
Twisanhienga
Tukulemberwa Isebantu
Nga nomutwe gwaiffe
Tufune omwoyo mwamufu
Tugonzaganienga
Enhina ya Uganda eno
Etebenkere

Yenga Twensimye
N'inhaiffe Busoga
Neitala Lya Uganda
Era Ensulo Ya Uganda
Bwoidha Mu Uganda
Notatukaku
Mwidhindha
Enkuni Ya Uganda
Oba ogisububwa

Ensozi Nikiira
Nkani Nemivule
No Bokombe Bwa
Busoga Obutawaho
Mwidhe tweekembe tube
Oti Nseete
Tuanise Ng'endwaire
Obwavu n'obutamanh

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 2016/17 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 Mayuge District. I wish to thank all my Technical staff especially Mr. Baligeya Ronald District Planner and the entire Planning Unit for the mighty work done in compiling this Statistical Abstract

Hajji Omar Bongo
CHAIRPERSON MAYUGE DISTRICT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

I wish to pass my heart felt gratitude to the District Technical Staff who has been deeply involved in the production of this Statistical Abstract i.e the District Planning Unit especially the Statistics Sector

Kisule Martin Mabandha

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER MAYUGE DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This statistical abstract is a publication of Mayuge District Local Government. It is published annually with the support and guidance of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics under its Statistical Capacity Building Program. The Abstract is a summary compilation of important development indicators, especially the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators and sector by sector indicators identified by the district. It is therefore a key reference document for the district planning unit and all district stake holders to attain the district vision and mission.

Land

Mayuge district has got a total area of 4672.22 km² of which 76.62 percent (3584.66 km²) is water and 23.38 percent (1093.56 km²) is land.

Rainfall

The district has an average annual rainfall of 1,200mm in the wetter south and 900mm in the drier north. The southern parts of the district receive between 1,000mm to 1,110 mm of rainfall per year. The northern part is relatively drier with an average of 600mm while the north - west is drier with a precipitation of between 500 mm and 450mm. In general, the district used to have two peak rainfall seasons in a year that is April - June and August-November. However there has been a changing trend in rainfall seasons, heavy rains are now received between the months of November to January this could be as result of the changes in climate globally which has been attributed to global warming.

Rural water

The main source of safe water for the rural population has been largely boreholes, shallow wells, protected spring wells.

Population statistics

According to the 2014 population and housing census, Mayuge district had a total population of 473,239 compared to 324,674 in 2002 showing a 3.1 percent growth rate. At a growth rate of 3.1 percent, it is therefore projected that the population in 2017 stands at **519,362** And it is expected that the figure will double after 30 years. 58 percent of the population is below 18 years and 43 percent are above 60 years implying therefore that majority of the people are dependants.

Education and Literacy

Primary enrolment was 93,542 in 2017 and the ratio of primary pupils to teacher and student to teacher has been at 1:59 and 1:35 respectively
The general literacy level of the district is 63.3%

Health

The immunization coverage is estimated at 88% in 2008 this represents an improvement from 73% in 2007 and Malaria remains the leading cause of illness among the population 2008/09
The district latrine coverage is about 68.4%

Production

An estimate of 72% of the households are engaged in substance agriculture with women more involved at about 90% compared to men at 72% according to 2002 population census. The district has formed up to 529 farmer groups under the National Agriculture advisory services (NAADS)

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND OF MAYUGE DISTRICT

1.1 Introduction

The District statistical abstract is an annual publication of Mayuge District Local Government. It gives a statistical summary of social-Economic and Demographic data of the district.

The report is divided into 8 chapters and preceded by background information about Mayuge District. It winds up with asset of arranged annex tables for the readers Discretion.

1.2 Land area

Mayuge district has got a total area of 4672.22 km² of which 76.62 percent (3584.66 km²) is water and 23.38 percent (1,074.7km²) is land. The Table below shows land coverage of parishes by surface type by Sub County (when the district was a county of Iganga district called bunya).

Table 1: ESTIMATED LAND AREA BY SUB-COUNTY (Sq. Kms)

LLG	Estimated Land Area (Sq. Kms)
Mayuge town council	16.6
Kityerera	92.68
Mpungwe	56.8
Bukabooli	102.8
Bukatube	154.8
Wairasa	57.4
Jaguzi	25.8
Malongo	215.3
Kigandalo	73.1
Busakira	65.3
Buwaaya	56.1
Immanyiro	84.4
Baitambogwe	73.6
Total	1074.68

1.3 Cultural units

The bulk of the District Population is composed of Basoga but it also accommodates many other tribes in Uganda, the common languages are Lusoga, Luganda, Swahili, Samia, Lugwere, Lunyori, and English among others.

1.4 Geographical features.

Mayuge district is relatively flat with high ridges and isolated hills, adulating low lands and perch vents. The hills are linear and of a convex nature slope between 2 percent and 8 percent and almost flat valleys of slope less than 2 percent. The lowest point 1,200m above sea level is in the south along the lake and the highest 1500m above sea level is found in the north. The district has along shoreline of Lake Victoria in the south with 7 islands forming part of the islands (Jagusi Sub County)

1.5 Temperature

Maximum daily temperature of 23 degrees Celsius in January to a minimum daily temperature of 27 degrees Celsius in July

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS (WITH REFERENCE TO 2016/17)

Sub county	Population-2014			
	HH	Male	Female	Total
Busakira	5550	14450	15309	29759
Kityerera	8625	22805	23945	46750
Mpungwe	4896	12148	13418	25566
Kigandalo	5794	15426	16169	31595
Bukabooli	8499	20973	22620	43593
Mayuge Town Council	4463	8056	9054	17110
Buwaaya	4005	10060	10984	21044
Baitambogwe	7870	18265	19399	37664
Bukatube	8147	19592	20754	40346
Imanyiro	5873	15529	16045	31574
Wairasa	7707	16452	17356	33808
Jagusi	3782	6762	6481	13244
Malongo	21184	49614	51573	101186
TOTAL	96395	230132	243107	473239

Total Population (2017 Projection): **519,362**

Female population (2017 Projection): **267,766**

Male population: (2017 Projection): **251,595**

Percentage of Total Population that is male: **48%**

Percentage of population that is female: **52%**

Percentage urban (2017 Projection): **10%**

Percentage rural (2017 Projection): **90%**

Expected pregnant women in the population: **25,968**

Other women: **241,798**

Primary school population aged 6 – 12 years (2017): **93,542**

Secondary School population aged 13 – 19 years (2017): **20,574**

Sex ratio of total population (2017): **1:1**

Population density (2014 census): **173**

Life Expectancy:

Male: **62.2**

Female: **64.2**

Both Sexes: **63.3**

Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary, 2016): **1:59**

Student Teacher Ratio (Secondary, 2016): **1:35**

Percentage share of Uganda's total Population: **1.4%**

Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators (Status of Mayuge District and National)

Introduction

In September 2000, the 189 member states of the United Nations adopted the UN Millennium Declaration (MD), which includes the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Millennium Declaration and MDGs are unique, for the first time in history, all 189 governments – rich and poor reached consensus on commonly agreeable targets to be achieved by 2015.

In an attempt to meet the requirement of monitoring progress towards the Goals, in early 2003, the UN System in Uganda prepared the first report on Uganda's progress towards achieving the Goals. The report indicated that while Uganda appears to be on track to achieving some of the Goals, it faced a number of constraints to achieving others. The report also noted that the country has steadily increased its data gathering capacity.

In order to enhance or promote public debate and at the same time influence the whole range of decisions both at national and district level, it is critical that adequate awareness is created on the MDGs so as to lead to re-orientation of policies to promote the achievement of the goals.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2017, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day

Indicators: Proportion of population below \$ 1 per day: **24.5%**

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2017, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicators: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age: National figures stand as: **14.9%** for males, **12.7%** for females and overall **13.8%** (DHS, 2011)

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Indicators: Net enrolment ratio in primary education: **93% compared to the national figure of 81% for males, 84% for females and 81% overall.**

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education not later than 2015.

Indicators: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education: **1.148 (100 boys for every 148 girls)**

Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education: **1.25:1 (125 boys for every 100 girls)**

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Indicator Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicators: Under 5 mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): **106(Region, UDHS 2011)**

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Mortality Rate

Indicators: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): **438 (Uganda, UDHS 2011)**

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 (600 deaths) and 2015, the maternal mortality rate: only **15.61%** reduction realized so far out the target **75%**.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicators: HIV/AIDS Orphans (Thousands):

Condom use at last higher-risk sex 59% **LQAS, 2013).**

Trends in sex related prevention knowledge and rejection of misconceptions in HIV transmission; 48% **LQAS, 2013)**

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicators: Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria: **6.5%**

Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis: **0.02% and 39.71 %** respectively.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicators: Proportion of land area covered by forest: **6.76% (70.08km² out of 1,035.84km² of land)**

Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Indicators: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source stands at 53 % below the national average of about 70% **UDHS 2011**

Target 11: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation: **67.2%**

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

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

1.6 Location and size

Mayuge District is one of the districts in the Eastern region of Uganda. It is bordered by **Jinja** district in the Northwest, **Iganga** in the North, **Bugiri** District in the west and **Namayingo** District in the south. Mayuge district headquarters are situated at Mayuge Town and the district has a total area of 4672.22 km² of which land area is 1093.56 km².

1.7. Historical Background

1.8 Location

Mayuge became a district in December 2000 by an act of parliament.

The district is located in the eastern region of Uganda. Originally it was made up of six sub counties and one town council with 68 parishes and 385 villages however; it was given mandate by MOLG to create more sub counties for effective service delivery. Seven new sub counties were carved from the existing ones and currently the district runs 14 LLGs with the headquarters located in Mayuge town council 120 km from Kampala the capital city and 40 km from Jinja.

1.9 Tourism

- The Rocks of Kyando where Bishop Hannington was killed on orders of Chief Luba, the then Head of Busoga Chiefdom.
- Buswikira shrines in Mpungwe Sub-County believed to be the place of birth of Kintu, the first Muganda.
- Caves of Waluumbe believed to be the detach and stage for soldiers of World War I.
- Bukaleeba Hill, the headquarters of Chief Luba, the then Head of Busoga Chiefdom.
- The tunnel at Kityerera near the State Lodge was used for slavery during colonial times. Slaves were assembled and moved through this tunnel before they could be moved overseas.
- Nduwa Beach and Hill in Malongo Sub County were the operation sites for NRA during the Bush war.

1.10. Geographical Features / Natural Endowments

- Natural forests e.g. Bukaleeba Peninsula, the only game sanctuary for buffalos in Eastern Uganda and also has a site for viewing the sun while setting “*evening glory*”)
- Wetlands/Swamps
- Sand Beaches along the shores of Lake Victoria
- Islands
- Lake Victoria
- Rocky hills
- Minerals
- Grasslands of Jagusi Islands and Bukaleeba.
- Lately discovered Rare Earth Metals and Aluminous Clays in parts of Imanyiro and Buwaaya Sub Counties.

1.10.1 Geology and Topography

Mayuge District is characterized with extensive undulating lowlands, isolated hills and pediments of approximately 115m with linear and convex slopes between 2 and 8%.

There are flat valley bottoms with slopes less than 2%. The general surface slopes range from 120m in the south-west near Lake Victoria to 100m in the North. The District is sculptured into rolling landscape with gentle slopes and swallows valleys (occupied by papyrus swamps) of amplitude far less than 115m and large portion of ridges/hilltops, so much so that lot of arable land is available on hill tops, slopes and the valleys and it is where most of socio-economic activities take place.

The District has along shoreline of Lake Victoria in the south with six islands forming Jagusi Sub County. The Islands are mainly characterised by sand beaches, granitic and lateritic rock formations. All islands have suffered massive deforestation both in the lakeshores and on the hills due to various human activities.

1.10.2 Climate

The majority parts of Mayuge District lies within the Lake Victoria Climatic Zone, with little seasonal variation in temperature, humidity, and winds throughout the year. The district's climate is related to its situation, elevation, the major air currents and the occurrence of a large mass of water (Lake Victoria) within the district.

Rainfall

The district has an average annual rainfall of 1,200 mm in the wetter south and 900 mm in the drier north. The southern parts of the district receive between 1,000 mm to 1,110 mm of rainfall per year. The northern part is relatively drier with an average of 600 mm while the north - west is drier with a precipitation of between 500 mm and 450 mm. In general, the district used to have two peak rainfall seasons in a year that is April - June and August-November. However, there has been a changing trend in rainfall seasons, heavy rains are now received between the months of November to January this could be as result of the changes in climate globally which has been attributed to global warming.

1.10.3 Soils

The largest part of the District is underlain by un-differential gneisses formerly seen as part of basement complex. Rhodi, Ferralitic and Nitisol are the predominant soil types with patches of Epi/Endo petricplinthols superimposed on the Nitsols in isolated and very small areas. This soil type is of relatively high to moderate fertility, they are permeable, with a stable structure, and low erodibility, hence less prone to erosion.

Along the shores of Lake Victoria, the soils are mainly Hydromorphic. These are associated with Buganda Surface and Kabira Catena characterised by low to medium fertility. The Northern and Eastern parts are dominated by quartzite and laterites whose parent rock is the Buganda Catena, the remaining part being occupied by Lake sand and Granitic Rocks.

Generally, all soil types in Mayuge District are of moderate stable structure, low in erodibility and high fertility, with ability to support a wide range of activities such as settlement, farming and forest establishment.

However, due to population explosion coupled with poor agronomy practices that range from over farming, monoculture, and deforestation among others, these formerly rich fertile soils have been depleted of natural fertility and rendered less productive than in the past.

Land Tenure and Landuse

The land in Mayuge is owned under a customary freehold system where pieces of land are owned in perpetuity and hence the owner is able to sell off any of his/her piece of land at wish. Through generation of slicing and sharing of family land and later exacerbated by emergence of land Markets, where thousands of land pieces have changed hands through sale, land fragmentation has occurred which has severely pressed limit on productivity.

Due to fertile soils and favourable climate, the District has great agricultural potential. However, the fact that open water and forest reserves occupy an estimated 87% of the total surface area of the district, significant pressure has been exerted on the natural environment by the increasing population numbers. Most of the Agriculture in the district is done on small scale due to small land holding capacity per household. Common crops grown are cane, coffee, rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, gnuts, tomatoes, cabbages beans and trees that has currently picked.

Fishing is yet another high-value activity practiced in the district. The activity is the largest income earner in the district, accounting for approximately 63%. In 2013, estimated 3000 people were engaged in commercial fishing in the district. The fish caught from Lake Victoria include; Nile perch, Tilapia, *Rargentae* (Mukene), *clarias* (cat fish), *protopterus* (lung fish).

In recent times, bee keeping for production of honey is becoming an accepted and practiced method of earning income in the district.

1.10.2 Hydrology

Lake Victoria and the shoreline

Fishing is a vital activity taking place in this resource. On the shoreline, sand beaches offer beautiful scenes for tourism and other recreational amenities. The only challenge is that sand mining could threaten the tourism potential for this resource.

It is a permanent system characterised by heavy lakeshore swamps of papyrus and phragmitis that habit populations of crocodiles, hippos, tilapia, mud fish, water bucks and bird nesting sites. This is much pronounced along the shorelines of Bukatube, Wairasa, Baitabogwe, Imanyiro, kityerera, and Bukabooli sub counties.

Elsewhere, natural vegetation has been cleared and replaced with agric fields and settlements.

Wetlands and Swamps

The district is endowed wetlands;

- **Kabere**

This is located in areas of Busakira, Mpungwe and Bukatuube sub counties. It drains westwards into Lake Victoria at Wambete, Bukasero, Luwerere, Bukaleeba and Lwanika. This wetland is heavily modified with agricultural fields of mainly cane, rice and trees.

Lumbuye

It is located in parts of Buwaaya and Imanyiro sub counties. It drains into Iganga side into Walugogo which forms part of Kyoga main system. It is also heavily modified with gardens of cane and rice.

Kyankuzi

It is located in Baitambogwe in areas of Bute, Wainha, Bugodi, Mulingilire and Igeyero. It also drains through Luuka at Namadhope into Lumbuye that forms Kyoga Main system. Just like other wetlands, it heavily encroached with human agric activities.

Kitumbezi

Located in Bukabooli and parts of Kigandalo S/Cs. It drains into Lake Victoria and highly modified with various human activities. As it enters into Lake Victoria, it forms thickets of papyrus that habit populations of crocodiles, hippos, tilapia, mud fish, water bucks and bird nesting sites.

1.10.3 Mineral Resources

Granitic rocks

- These which are spread throughout the district are manifested as huge bright stones. In the lake, they offer scenic beauty. If developed into a tourism potential, these rocks could act as sun bathing, game fishing, and swimming sites for tourists. Granitic rocks in the lake, along the shoreline and on mainland.

Various surveys and explorations that have been conducted reveal that the district is heavily endowed with various other minerals. See table below

TABLE 3: TYPE OF MINERALS

S/No.	Name of the place	Type of mineral/s
1.	Bukaleeba Peninsula especially at Wambogo hill	Iron ores
2.	Jaguze, Sagiti, Serinyabi Islands	Granites essential for aggregates and dimensional stones (tiles)
3.	Parts of Imanyiro and Buwaaya Sub-Counties	Aluminous clays enriched with rare earths metals (scandium and gallium) & silica. Aluminium clays are essential in the manufacturing of satire, un stretchable glass-like-material used for making boards and frames for expensive phones Samsung, Apple, aeroplane parts, computer parts, solar boards and batteries, etc
4.	Areas near Lake Victoria including the Shoreline and the lake bed.	Silica used for making glasses, solar panels, cement, etc

1.10.4 Vegetation

Natural forests

Although so much depleted due to various exploitative human activities, Mayuge is endowed with natural forests that also act as habitats for various flora and fauna. These include;

1. Bukaleeba Peninsula

This area that forms part of Bukaleeba CFR offers natural habitat for Buffalos, warthogs, antelopes, giant snakes/pythons, wild pigs, crocodiles, hippos, little white egrets, bushbucks, giant monitor lizards, various fish spp., vervet monkeys, white eagles, and bird nesting sites. According to Geological Mapping and Sampling of rocks, an exercise that was conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Entebbe in 2009, it was discovered that the Bukaleeba Peninsula is amassed with Iron stone deposits.

The peninsula also has a location where the beauty nature of the sun can be viewed while setting “*the evening glory*”.

2. South Busoga CFR

If anybody ever heard the former Bunya County being called the *food basket of Busoga*, it was because of the unlimited rains that were caused by this forest. Up to the late 1990s when this forest reserve started suffering from massive devegetation, the sub counties of Malongo, Kityerera, Kigandalo, Busakira and Jaguzi had rains throughout the year, scenario that kept food permanently in these times.

Located on the shoreline, this forest also offered ecological functions that favoured habitation of fish. By 1990, almost 90% of the fish supplies (tilapia) to Port Victoria and Kisumu in Kenya were from Mayuge District. The depletion of this reserve has posed severe consequences to the lake ecology.

3. Bukaleeba CFR

Once a natural forest, almost 95% of area has been licensed to Green Resources for commercial tree planting. The forest offers high quality wood products. 2000 ha (peninsula) has been left for strict nature conservation.

4. Local forest reserves

Although encroached, Mayuge has a number of such reserves including Walulumbo, Busira, Mbirarbira, and Mukuta Igeyero. These are habitats for rare flora and fauna spp. Interventions should entail reforestation of these forest reserves.

CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

2.1 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.

2.2 Administrative Structure

The District has One County and no Municipality, Three Coustituencies, Twelve rural Sub-counties, Two Town Council and with no Divisions. The District constitutes of Eighty one parishes and four hundred thirty three villages distributed as in Table A.2.1 below. South counsistuency covers most of the district area as it comprises of four sub-counties, followed by Eastern counstituency, which comprises of four sub-counties and then Western consistuency which has four sub-counties and two town. The District has no Town Boards.

The District Council is the highest political authority, with twenty nine members under the headship of the District Chairperson. It has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, distributed in eleven departments. Each of the department has a head and under each department, there are a number of sections. See Table A.2.2 in the Annex for details.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY COUNTY

Sub-County	Parishes	Village
Busakira	5	31
Mpungwe	5	27
Malongo	7	69
Kigandalo	6	47
Imanyiro	5	30
Baitambogwe	8	32
Jagusi	6	30
Bukatube	5	39
Bukabooli	6	38
Buwaya	5	25
Kityerera	6	50
Mayuge Tc	4	16
Magamaga Tc	4	21
Wairasa	5	22
Total	77	477

Source: Human resource department

TABLE 5: DISTRICT DEPARTMETS AND SECTIONS AS PER 2016/2017

<i>Departments And Sections As Per 2016/2017</i>	
Department	Sections Per Dep't
Administration	Administration Human Resource Records
Statutory Bodies	Political Leadership Procurement Secretary Commissions
Finance	Finance Accounting
Planning	Planning Population Statistics
Natural Resource Department	Environment Lands Forestry
Works Department	Roads And Buildings Water Mechanical
Community Based Services	Community Development Probation And Welfare
Internal Audit	Internal Audits Examiner Of Accounts
Education Departments	Administration Inspection Sports
Production And Marketing Department	Vertinary Agriculture Fisheries Commerce And Trade Entomology Vermin
Health	Administration Inspection Health Education Maternal Health

Source: Human resource department

TABLE 6: ESTABLISHMENT AND STAFFING STATUS FOR MAYUGE

S/N	Department/Sector	Approved	Filled	Not Filled	% Gap
1	Chief Administrative Officers Office	16	11	5	31
2	Human Resource	5	3	2	40
3	Procurement	4	4	-	-
4	Statutory Body	6	3	3	50
5	Internal Audit	13	9	4	31
6	Planning Unit	7	6	1	14
7	Finance	51	26	25	49

8	Education (District Education Officer's	6	5	1	17
9	Production	72	46	26	36
10	Primary Schools	1,726	1,637	89	5
11	Secondary	183	183	-	-
12	Tertiary	20	20	-	-
13	Natural Resources	15	9	6	40
14	Community Services	7	3	4	57
15	Technical Services	25	11	14	56
16	Health Services	118	50	68	58
17	Sub County/Mayuge	157	72	85	54
18	Town Council	145	58	87	60
	TOTAL	2,576	2,156	420	16

Source: Human resource department

2.3 Council, Committees, Boards, and Commissions

The council is composed of 29 members in which 17 are male and 12 female constituting to 41% of females and 59% of males.

2.4 Executive committee members

District Executive Committee (DEC) is composed of five (5) members of which three (3) are females and two (2) are males.

2.5 District Service Commission

The District Service Commission is composed of 5 (five) posts in which only 3 (three) are occupied and the remaining two are vacant.

2.6 Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

Public accounts committee (PAC) comprising of a total of five (5) posts in which only three (3) are occupied and the rest vacant.

CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

This chapter presents information from the department of finance and planning. 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 Finance department is composed of 6 sectors which include; Audit, the Procurement Unit and Planning Unit. It is one of the biggest departments in the District whose objectives are to;

- Identify and expand the revenue base;
- build Finance and Management Capacity at district level; and
- Strengthen Data Management systems, Revenue 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 7: TOTAL POPULATION AND GROWTH RATES AS COMPARED TO THE EASTERN REGION BY YEAR 2016.

Year	Population		
	2002	2014	2017
Population	324,674	473,239	519,361
Growth rates		3.1	3.1
National Population Growth rate	3.2	3	3

Source: UBOS

3.1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of a population by age and sex is among the basic types of information needed for planning. Sex and age composition of a population has significant implications for the reproductive potential, human resource, school attendance, family formation, health care and other service delivery in general.

The National Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2014 by UBOS and the provisional results were released. The report provided population figures by sex by sub-county for all the districts in the country. The provisional results for this district are indicated in Table 3.2.

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

TABLE 8: POPULATION BY SEX BY SUBCOUNTY, 2014

Sub county	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Busakira	14,681	15,508	30,189
Kityerera	23,348	24,499	47,847
Mpungwe	12,324	13,612	25,936
Kigandalo	15,433	16,198	31,631
Bukabooli	21,276	22,947	44,223
Mayuge T/C	8,172	9,185	17,357
Buwaaya	10,205	11,143	21,348
Baitambogwe	18,529	19,679	38,208
Bukatube	19,875	21,054	40,929
Imanyiro	15,753	16,277	32,030
Wairasa	16,690	17,607	34,297
Jagusi	6,860	6,575	13,435
Malongo	50,338	52,311	102,649
Grand Total	233,484	246,595	480,079

Source: UBOS, based on provisional results NPHC, 2014

3.1.3 Population Density

Population density refers to the number of people per square kilometre. Mayuge district has an area of 4672.22 sq.km. Therefore the population density was 111.2

Persons per sq.km of land in 2017.

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 9: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RURAL – URBAN AND SEX

Area	Percentage	Male	Female
Rural	90	209,677	222,649
Urban	10	41,918	45,117

Source: Planning unit

3.1.5 Average Household size

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

TABLE 10: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SUBCOUNTY

Subcounty	No. HH	Population	Av. HH size
Busakira	5905	31662	5
Kityerera	9177	49740	5
Mpungwe	5209	27202	5
Kigandalo	6165	33616	5
Bukabooli	9043	46381	5
Mayuge Town Council	4748	18204	4
Buwaaya	4261	22390	5
Baitambogwe	8373	40072	5
Bukatube	8668	42926	5
Imanyiro	6249	33593	5
Wairasa	8200	35971	4
Jagusi	4024	14091	4
Malongo	22539	107658	5

Source: Planning unit

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.

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 11: POVERTY DISTRIBUTION BY SUB-COUNTY

Sub county	% of individuals Below Poverty Line	Estimated No. of poor individuals (2005)
Baitambogwe	35	21,322
Kigandalo	53	32,064
Malongo	44	22,167
Buwaaya	56	19,614
Imanyiro	53	22,698
Kityerera	52	31,509
District	48	156,833

Source: Planning Unit

3.3: Planning and Budgeting Process

The Finance department is composed of 6 sectors which include Audit, the Procurement Unit and Planning Unit among others. It is one of the biggest departments in the District whose objectives are to;

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

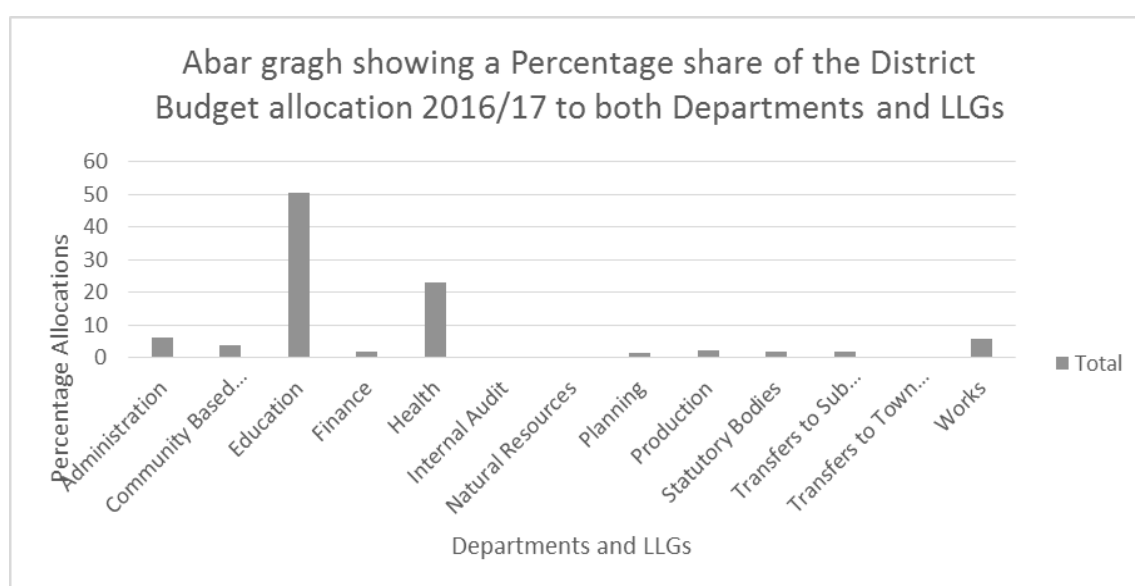
3.3.1 Budgetary Allocations to Departments

TABLE 12: BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS BY DEPARTMENTS FOR FY 2016/17

Department	Budget Allocation	Percentage share
Administration	2,117,305,000	6
Finance	618,451,000	2
Statutory Bodies	675,322,000	2
Production	844,129,000	2
Health	7,830,965,000	23
Education	17,297,017,000	51
Works	1,939,928,000	6
Natural Resources	167,969,000	0
Community Based Services	1,345,744,000	4
Planning	483,405,000	1
Internal Audit	73,383,000	0
Transfers to Town Councils	181,458,413	1
Transfers to Sub counties	607,223,237	2
GRAND TOTAL	34,182,299,650	100

Source: Local Government Performance Report FY 2016/17

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION



3.3.2 Revenue sources by Amount

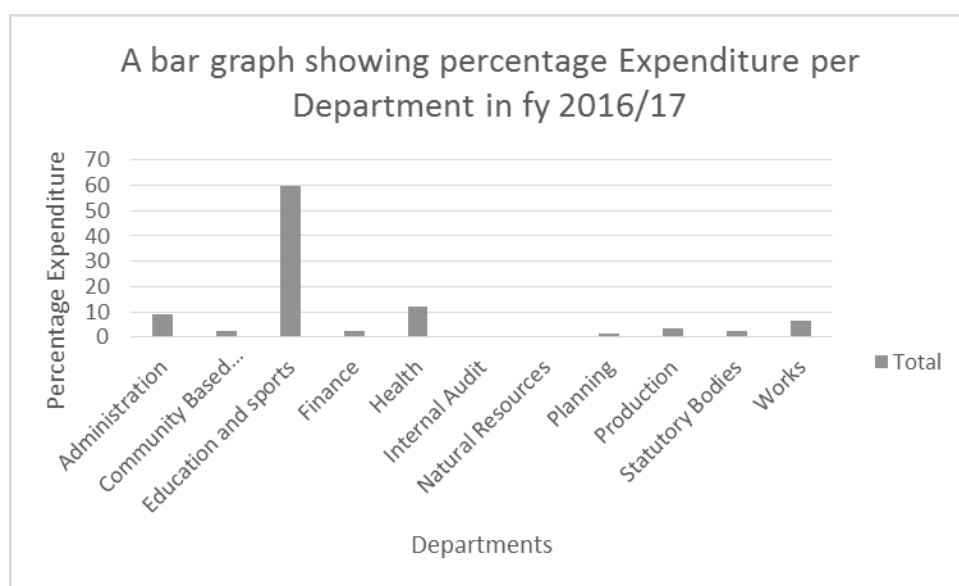
Revenue sources for three financial years
See Annex attached

3.3.3 Sectoral expenditure

TABLE 13: ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2016/17

<i>Sector</i>	Estimated	Expenditure	Percentage Expenditure
<i>Administration</i>	2,117,305,000	2,617,869,000	9
<i>Finance</i>	618,451,000	627,688,000	2
<i>Statutory Bodies</i>	675,322,000	730,595,000	3
<i>Production</i>	844,129,000	902,318,000	3
<i>Health</i>	7,830,965,000	3,373,940,000	12
<i>Education and sports</i>	17,297,017,000	17,062,912,000	60
<i>Works</i>	1,939,928,000	1,886,654,000	7
<i>Natural Resources</i>	167,969,000	159,075,000	1
<i>Community Based Services</i>	1,345,744,000	626,629,000	2
<i>Planning</i>	483,405,000	417,748,000	1
<i>Internal Audit</i>	73,383,000	70,660,000	0
GRAND TOTAL	33,393,618,000	28,476,088,000	100

Source: Local Government Performance Report FY 2016/17

FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2016-17**Conclusion**

As evidenced from the illustrations above there were some increases in the expenditures vis-à-vis the allocations as for example in administration, education, works and production which was as a result of additional allocations from locally raised revenues which were not part of the initial budgetary allocations. And still the reductions experienced in the health department are as a result of the non-realisation of the funds from the donor funding as expected. These funds were directly released to health centers and not reflected in the district's general fund account facilities.

Government funding constitutes almost 95%, donor funding almost 3% and locally raised revenue 2%

CHAPTER 4: HEALTH SERVICES

4.1 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 52 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.

4.2. Health Infrastructure

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

TABLE 14: HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE (CATEGORIES)

Category	Ownership		Total
	Government	PNFP	
Hospital	0	1	1
H/C IV	2	0	2
H/C III	6	0	6
HC II	38	5	43
Total	46	6	52

Source: DHO's Office

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF HEALTH UNITS

Type	Number	
Private pharmacies	5	
Drug shops		117
Clinics/Doctors/Dental	27	
Domiciaries	13	
Unlicensed clinics and drug shop	Un known	

Source: DHO's Office

4.2.1 Health Services Accessibility indicators

- Average Population served by each health unit: **9,988**
- Number of licensed private clinics: **27**
- Practicing Doctor: population ratio: **1:64,889**
- Nurse: Population ratio: **69:519369**
- Clinical Officer: Population ratio: **15:519,369**
- OPD Utilization: 0.7 target is **0.63**
- Deliveries in health facility **40.1%**
- Midwives: pregnant women (15-49) ratio: **52: 25,968**
- Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal services **7,934**

4.3 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 16: 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	1	0
Principal Health Inspector	1	0	1
Senior Health Educator	1	1	0
Bio-statistician/Health Information Scientist	1	1	0
Cold Chain Technician	1	0	1
Stenographer Secretary	1	1	0

Stores Assistant	1	1	0
Office Attendant	1	1	0

Source: DHO's Office

TABLE 17: MSTAFFING IN GOVERNMENT HEALTH UNITS HC IV

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Medical Officers	4	4	
Clinical Officers	4	5	
Nursing Officers		6	
Health Inspectors		2	
Enrolled Nurses		6	
Enrolled Midwives		9	
Laboratory Personnel		12	
Dental Staff	2	1	1
Health Assistants		2	
Nursing Assistants		4	
Total			

Source: DHO's Office

TABLE 18: HEALTH CENTRE III

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Clinical Officers		10	
Nursing Officers		9	
Enrolled Nurses		16	
Enrolled Midwives		14	
Laboratory Personnel		16	
Nursing Assistants		8	
Total			

Source: DHO's Office

TABLE 19: HEALTH CENTRE II

Service Provider category	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Nursing Officers	0	0	
Enrolled Nurses		24	

Nursing Assistants

23

Total*Source: DHO's Office***4.3 Safe Water Coverage**

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

Household distance to nearest water source**TABLE 20: DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS TO NEAREST WATER SOURCE BY SUB-COUNTY**

Subcounty	Upto 5kms	Over 5kms
All urban	0.5kms	00kms
All rural	1.7kms	00kms

*Source: (Water Office).***4.4 Latrine Coverage**

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

TABLE 21: LATRINE COVERAGE FOR 3 YEARS

Years	2015	2016	2017
Percentage	64	64.6	67.4

*Source: DHO's Office***TABLE 22: LATRINE, HAND WASHING AND SAFE WATER PERCENTAGE COVERAGE IN MAYUGE DISTRICT**

LLG	Coverage (%)		
	Latrine	Hand Washing	Safe Water
Baitambogwe	73	30	90.9
Bukabooli	59	27	32.9
Bukatube	69	31	47.9
Busakira	73.8	48.5	57.2
Buwaaya	66.6	30	94
Imanyiro	80	44.3	77.8
Jagusi	22	3	81.3

LLG	Coverage (%)		
	Latrine	Hand Washing	Safe Water
Kigandalo	84	34	77.9
Kityerera	68.2	45	36.7
Magamaga T/C	60	37	90.9
Malongo	58	34	20.9
Mayuge T/C	75	42	45.2
Mpungwe	79	35	81.7
Wairasa	58	23	32.7

Source: DHO's Office

TABLE 23: ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS DISTRICT TARGETS

	Current Achievements (%)	Targets by 2020 (%)
Latrine coverage	67.4	80
Hand washing	33.2	60
Primary school pupil : stance ratio	1:74	1:40
Primary school hand washing	0	50
Water source functionality		
Safe water coverage	51	80

(Source: DHO's Office)

TABLE 24: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOILET FACILITIES BY TYPE

Type of toilet facilities	%age
Covered pit latrine	50
VIP Private	00
Uncovered pit latrine	-
Flush toilet	-

(Source: DHO's Office)

4.5 Immunization coverage during 2017

- Percentage coverage of BCG: 106%
- Percentage coverage of Polio: **89%**
- Percentage coverage of DPT: **81%**
- Percentage coverage of Measles: **81%**
- Percentage coverage of TT Pregnant: **32%**

4.6 Drug Inspection

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

- Provide safe, good quality, efficacious medicines and medical supplies to the general public in both public and private sectors.
- Promote proper and rational use of drugs, records management among health workers through support supervision, on job training and sensitisation on compliance with National Drug Policy and Authority Act and National Standard Clinical Guidelines.

TABLE 25: NUMBER OF LICENCED DRUG SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT

Type	Number
Private Pharmacies	5
Drug Shops	117
Dental Clinics	1

(Source: DHO's Office)

4.7 Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Onchocerciasis

During the same period, the following number of patients was registered in the district;

- Patients suffering from TB: **778**
- Patients suffering from Leprosy: **12**
- Patients suffering from Onchocerciasis: **00**

4.8 Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The section gives information relating to maternal and child health indicators for 2012/2013.

The following are highlighted:

- Number of mothers receiving antenatal: 25534
- Number of mothers receiving post-natal services: 21091
- Number of supervised deliveries by skilled personnel: 10205
- Total Fertility rate: 5.2

4.9 AIDS control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment)

According to the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III), HIV/AIDS is one of the communicable disease that account for over half of the total burden of disease are leading

cause of ill health and mortality in Uganda. The overall objective for the communicable diseases cluster is to reduce the prevalence and incidence of communicable diseases by atleast 50 percent as per the MDGs and NDP target.

4.9.1 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates

TABLE 26: NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELLING CENTRES

NO	NAME OF FACILITY
1	Mayuge HCIII
2	Kityerera HCIV
3	Kigandalo HCIV
4	Malongo HCIII
5	Buwaiswa HCII
6	Baitabogwe HCII
7	Wabulungu HCII
8	Buluba Hospital

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4.9.2 HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Sites

The distribution of HIV/AIDS counselling and testing sites is important in ascertaining the level of accessibility of this health service within the district. Table 4.17 below indicates the distribution of HCT services by facility by location.

TABLE 27: DISTRIBUTION OF HCT SERVICES BY FACILITY BY LOCATION

Name of facility	Category	Location			Ownership
		County	Sub county	Village	
Malongo	HCIII	Bunya	Malongo	Malongo	Gvt
Mayuge	HCIV	Bunya	Mayuge T/C	Dwaliro	Gvt
Buluba	Hospital	Bunya	Wairasa	Buluba	PNFP
Kigandalo	HCIV	Bunya	Kigandalo	Kigandalo	Gvt
Kityerera	HCIV	Bunya	Kityerera	Bugadde	Gvt
Buwaiswa	HCIII	Bunya	Mpungwe	Maina	Gvt
Baitabongwe	HCIII	Bunya	Baitambogwe	Baitambogwe	Gvt
Wabulungu	HCIII	Bunya	Wairasa	Wabulungu	Gvt

(Source: DHO's Office)

4.10 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

4.10.1 HIV Counselling and Testing

• Expected number of pregnancies:	24,990
• Number of new ANC clients at PMTCT sites:	25,534
• Number of pregnant mother's pre-test counselled:	25,534
• Number of pregnant mothers tested for HIV:	21,829
• Number of pregnant women tested HIV positive:	482
• Number of partners tested for HIV:	1,771
• Number of partners tested HIV positive:	53

4.10.2 Anti retroviral Drug Administration

- Number of positive pregnant women receiving Triple therapy (ART):
302

4.10.3 Labour and Delivery care

• Number of HIV positive mothers:	357
• Total number of deliveries:	10,205
• Number of HIV Positive deliveries:	357
• Number of infants received ARV prophylaxis:	320

4.10.4 HIV testing for children aged 18 months to 5 years born to HIV positive mothers

• Number of infants born to HIV positive mothers tested for HIV:	320
• Number of children born to HIV positive mothers tested HIV positive:	21

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 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.

5.2.1 Distance to the nearest primary school

TABLE 28: DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS TO NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL BY SUB-COUNTY

Subcounty	Upto 5kms	Over 5kms
Baitambogwe	✓	
Bukabooli	✓	
Bukatube		✓
Busakira	✓	
Buwaaya	✓	
Imanyiro	✓	
jagusi		✓
Kigandalo	✓	
Kityerera	✓	
Magamaga T/C	✓	
Malongo	✓	
Mayuge T/C	✓	
Mpungwe	✓	

Subcounty	Upto 5kms	Over 5kms
Wairasa	✓	

Source: (District Education Office)

5.2.2 Number of school going age children

TABLE 29: SCHOOL GOING AGE BY GENDER

	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary (6-12 Years)	41,719	45,754	87,473	43,544	49,998	93,542
Secondary (13-18 Years)	2,465	2,482	4,947	11,296	9,278	20,574
Post Secondary (19-24 Years)				129	21	150

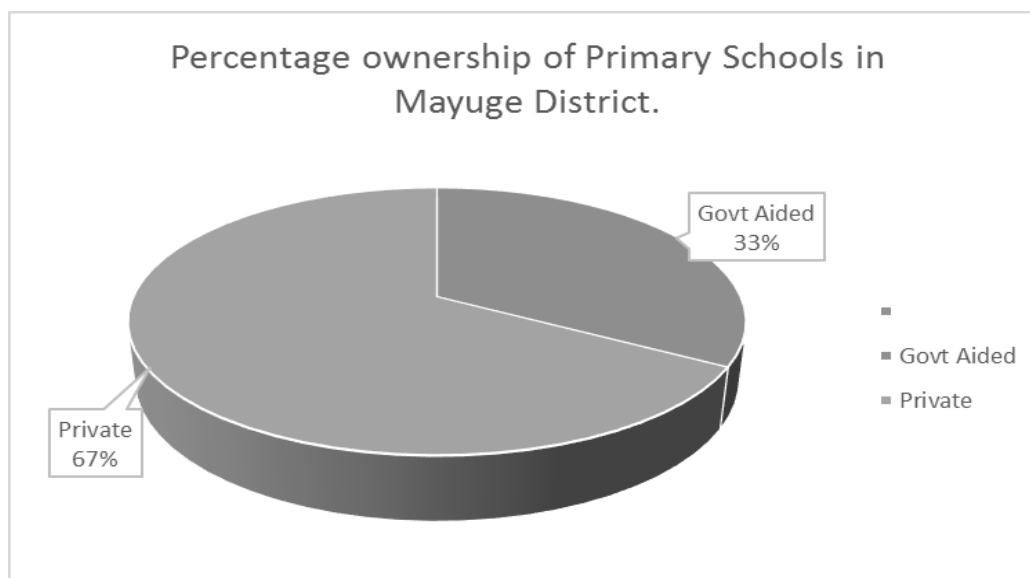
Source: Education Department

5.2.3 Number of Primary schools

TABLE 30: NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY OWNERSHIP BY SUB-COUNTY

Sub-County	Govt Aided	Private
Baitambogwe	16	18
Bukabooli	18	13
Bukatube	10	25
Busakira	9	19
Buwaaya	9	9
Imanyiro	11	18
Jaguzi	7	4
Kigandalo	13	26
Kityerera	13	40
Magamaga T/C	4	20
Malongo	13	56
Mayuge T/C	3	27
Mpungwe	12	3
Wairasa	4	7
Total	142	285

Source: Education Department

FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOLS IN MAYUGE**5.2.4 Secondary schools****TABLE 31: NAME OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL BY OWNERSHIP BY SUB-COUNTY BY COUNTY**

Name of school	Ownership	Sub-county	Counstituency
Alliance SS	Private	Kityerera	Bunya South
Arise Africa Christian SS	Private	Bukatube	Bunya West
Bifulubi SS	Government	Imanyiro	Bunya West
Bukabooli Seed SS	Government	Bukabooli	Bunya East
Bunya SS	Government	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Busoga SS	Private	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Butte Seed SS	Government	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Conqueror ss	Private	Kityerera	Bunya South
Delta High Sch	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Global College	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Hands of Love Community SS	Private	Malongo	Bunya South
Hill Side SS	Private	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Home Land College	Private	Buwaaya	Bunya East
Iganga Star College	Private	Buwaaya	Bunya East
Jaguzi SS	Private	Jagusi	Bunya South
Joy Dominion Academy	Private	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Kaluba High Sch.	Government	Busakira	Bunya South
Kaluuba College	Private	Busakira	Bunya South
Kaswabuli SS	Private	Malongo	Bunya South
Kigandalo SS	Government	Bukabooli	Bunya East
Kityerera Ark Peas High School	Private	Kityerera	Bunya South

Name of school	Ownership	Sub-county	Counstituency
Kityerera SS	Private	Kityerera	Bunya South
Kyoga SS	Private	Kigandalo	Bunya South
Little Rock High Sch	Private	Kityerera	Bunya South
Luubu SS	Private	Bukatube	Bunya West
Magamaga High	Private	Magamaga T.C	Bunya West
Malongo Ark Peas	Private	Malongo	Bunya South
Malongo SS	Government	Malongo	Bunya South
Mayuge Central SS	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Mayuge Hill SS	Private	Buwaaya	Bunya East
Mayuge Light College, Nakibago	Private	Bukabooli	Bunya East
Mayuge SDA Light SS	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Mildland High	Private	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Mpungwe SS	Private	Mpungwe	Bunya East
Musana High School	Private	Malongo	Bunya South
Nakibago SS	Private	Bukabooli	Bunya East
New Hope School	Private	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
OHUD Islamic SS	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Oumar Islamic HS, Kaluuba	Private	Busakira	Bunya South
Paradise SS	Private	Busakira	Bunya South
Platinum Secondary School	Private	Magamaga T.C	Bunya West
RENA College	Private	Mpungwe	Bunya East
Sarah Ntiro High Sch	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
Shine Rise High School	Private	Bukabooli	Bunya East
St. Andrew SS	Private	Magamaga T.C	Bunya West
St. Catherine SS	Private	Bukabooli	Bunya East
St. Francis SS	Private	Magamaga T.C	Bunya West
St. Henry's College	Private	Mayuge T/C	Bunya West
St. John SS Buwaaya	Government	Buwaaya	Bunya East
St. Jude, Musoli	Private	Wairasa	Bunya West
St. Peter SS-Iguluibi	Private	Wairasa	Bunya West
St. Peters College, Nakazigo	Private	Kigandalo	Bunya East
Tawheed Academy	Private	Bukatube	Bunya West
Wabulungu Secondary School	Private	Magamaga T.C	Bunya West
Waitambogwe SS	Government	Baitambogwe	Bunya West
Wante Muslim	Government	Imanyiro	Bunya West

Source: Education Department

5.2.5 Other Educational Institutions

TABLE 32: OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A part from primary schools	Sub County	Ownership	
		Government	Private
Pre Primary			None
Bugodi			Private
Glory Hill			Private
Hill View Pre-School,Wabulungu			Private
Katonte Junior			Private
Mpakirema			Private
St. John			Private
African Child			Private
Basooka Kwavula			Private
GCC Mugeru			Private
Greenland			Private
Sharp Learning Centre			Private
Bukatube Progressive			Private
Destiny Academy			Private
Hands of Mercy			Private
Bishop Hannington			Private
Arise Africa International Christian			Private
Mutyabule Joshua			Private
Bubaali			Private
Sun Rise			Private
Destiny Junior			Private
Nile Annex			Private
Victoria			Private
Top Care			Private
Imam Jaffer			Private
Arise & Shine			Private
London View			Private
Prince Muwaaya Memorial			Private
St. Jude Study Centre			Private
Bright Infant			Private
Desire			Private
God's Care			Private
New Light			Private
Top Star			Private
King of Kings Junior Academy			Private
Victory			Private
Good Luck International			Private
Alpha Citizen			Private
Modern Step			Private
Riversite			Private
Pilkington			Private
St. Yowana			Private
Faith			Private

A part from primary schools		Ownership	
Creamland			Private
Ebenezer			Private
Gift Academy			Private
God's Will Bright Future			Private
His Kids			Private
Sane			Private
Emma Children			Private
Abishag Junior			Private
Asasu Islam			Private
Green Pride			Private
Hill View			Private
Rock Christian Academy			Private
Royal View			Private
Providence World Mission Infant			Private
Jereth			Private
Nango Yesu Akwagala			Private
New Hope			Private
Sky Standard			Private
Hands of Love			Private
Mayuge Junior			Private
Shalom Junior School			Private
Vick View			Private
Mayuge Kindergarten			Private
Mild Care			Private
St. Matia			Private
Hilton Junior School			Private
New Light Junior School			Private
Alban Islamic			Private
Nazareth			Private
Fairway			Private
Top Hill			Private
Hope Pre-School, Ntinkalu			Private
Teacher Training Colleges		None	None
Technical College		None	None
Vocational (Amercan Islamic skills institute)			Private
Nkoko Technical institute		Government	
Technical Schools		None	None
Universities		None	None

Source: Education Department

5.3 Infrastructure

TABLE 33: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS

Indicator Name	Number
Number of permanent classrooms	1064
Number of desks	24931
Number of staff houses	88
Number of temporary classrooms	110

Source: Education Department

5.4 Staffing levels

TABLE 34: STAFFING LEVELS

A	Primary Education	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Number of teachers	2205	1717	488
2	Number of trained teachers by grade	2205	1717	488
3	Number of support staff	284	284	-
B	Secondary Education			
1	Number of teachers	N/A	203	N/A
2	Number of trained teachers by grade	N/A	203	N/A
3	Number of support staff	N/A	27	N/A

Source: Education Department

5.5 Enrolment and enrolment ratios – primary and Secondary

TABLE 35: NO. OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY GENDER IN GOV'T AIDED PS

Sub county	Teachers			Pupils			Tr/pp Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	
Baitambogwe	93	114	207	5,131	4,948	10,079	49
Bukabooli	124	55	179	5,920	5,714	11,634	65
Bukatube	70	58	128	3,537	3,453	6,990	55
Busakira	66	49	115	3,498	4,091	7,589	66
Buwaaya	41	50	91	2,331	2,410	4,741	52
Imanyiro	48	85	133	3,849	3,751	7,600	57
Jagusi	45	14	59	1,530	1,582	3,112	53
Kigandalo	84	46	130	3,703	3,761	7,464	57
Kityerera	88	56	144	4,893	4,805	9,698	67
Magamaga T/C	30	49	79	2,094	2,191	4,285	54
Malongo	119	52	171	5,962	5,962	11,924	70
Mayuge T/C	23	34	57	1,432	1,521	2,953	52
Mpungwe	80	84	164	4,587	4,635	9,222	56
Wairasa	40	21	61	1,711	1,808	3,519	58
Total			1,718			100,810	1:59

Source: Education Department

From the table above, it is observed that the overall District Teacher Pupil ratio is 1:59 with Malongo Sub County having the highest ratio of 1:70 followed by Kityerera 1:67 and Busakira 1:66 Sub counties. While Baitambogwe sub county has the least Teacher Pupil ratio of 1:49 followed with Buwaaya 1:52 as shown in the table above.

TABLE 36: NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BY SCHOOL

Name of school	Number of students	Number of Teachers	Average Student to teacher Ratio
Bufulubi SS	420	21	20
Bukabooli Seed SS	401	13	31
Bunya SS	1317	39	34
Butte Seed SS	429	21	20
Kaluba High Sch.	658	19	35
Kigandalo SS	776	13	60
Malongo SS	728	23	32
St. John SS	693	23	30
Buwaaya			
Waitambogwe SS	730	30	24
Wante Muslim	622	21	30
Busoga SS	861	18	48

Name of school	Number of students	Number of Teachers	Average Student to teacher Ratio
Delta High Sch	779	15	52
Hillside SS	1201	24	50
Iganga Star College	986	18	55
Kityerera ARK PEAS	639	16	40
Kyoga SS	689	16	43
Little Rock High Sch	744	13	57
Luubu SS	552	18	31
Malongo ARK PEAS	341	18	19
Mayuge Central SS	271	16	17
Mayuge Hill SS	822	19	43
Sarah Ntiro High Sch	526	18	29
St. Peter SS-Iguluibi	242	15	16
Total	15427	447	35

Source: Education Department

From the table above, it is observed that the overall District Teacher Student ratio is 1:35 with Kigandalo SS having the highest ratio of 1:60 and St. Peter SS Igulubi having the least Teacher Student ratio of 1:16 among others as shown in the table above.

5.6 Efficiency Ratios (primary)

- Pupil: Latrine stance ratio: 1:67
- Pupil: Desk ratio: 1:4
- Pupil: Textbook ratio: 1:3
- Drop out rate: 59%
- Percentage of repeaters: 8.6%

TABLE 37: EDUCATION ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS, 2014 – 2017

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Level of education	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Classroom Ratio	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Classroom Ratio	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Classroom Ratio	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Classroom Ratio
Primary	1:63	1:73	1:63	1:73	1:68	1:113	1:59	1:95
Secondary							1:35	

y

*Source: Education Department***TABLE 38: EDUCATION ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS, 2016 – 2017**

Level of Education	2016			2017		
	Gross Intake	Net Intake	Gross Enrolment	Gross Intake	Net Intake	Gross Enrolment
Primary	114415			100809	113539	
Secondary	17629			13885	15457	

*Source: Education Department***5.7 Performance in National Examinations by year in percentages****TABLE 39: P.L.E RESULT ANALYSIS BY YEAR AND PERCENTAGE**

YEAR	GRADE 1		GRADE 2		GRADE 3		GRADE 4		UNGRADED		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	(Absentees)	(Excluding)
2013	295	3	2968	33	2069	23	1453	16	1719	520	8670
2014	388	4	2791	30	2029	22	1590	17	2108	560	8830
2015	430	4	2561	26	2167	22	1734	17	2605	466	9963
2016	306	3	2400	26	2211	22	1852	20	2782	489	9351
2017	312	4	2961	35	1985	23	1734	20	1589	225	8581

*Source: Education Department***FIGURE 5: LEVEL OF ABSENTEEISM IN PLE IN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS**

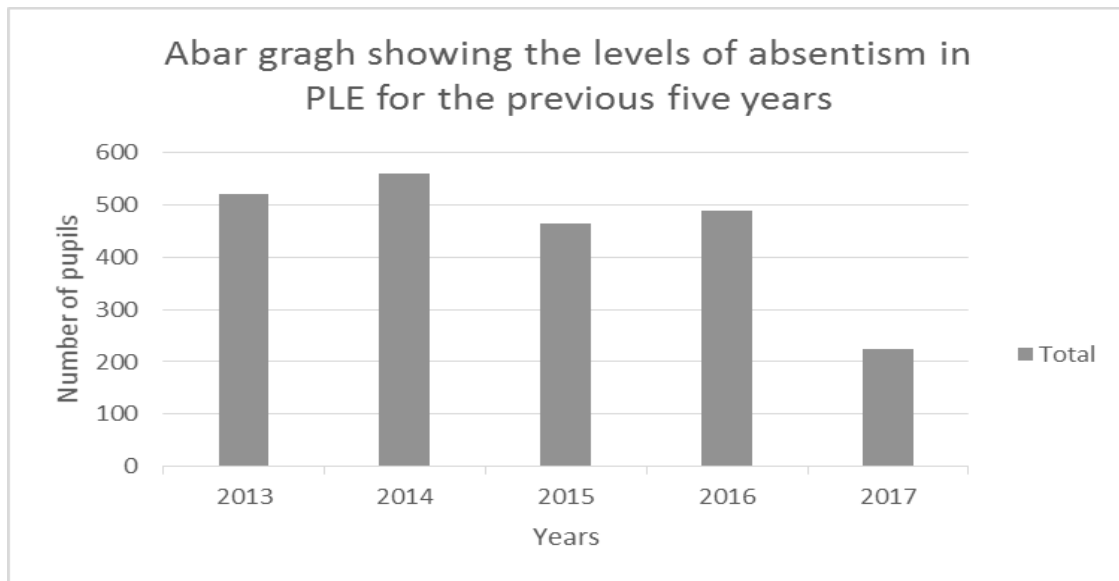


FIGURE 6: GRAPH OF ABSENTEEISM IN PLE BY THE GENERAL SITTING IN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

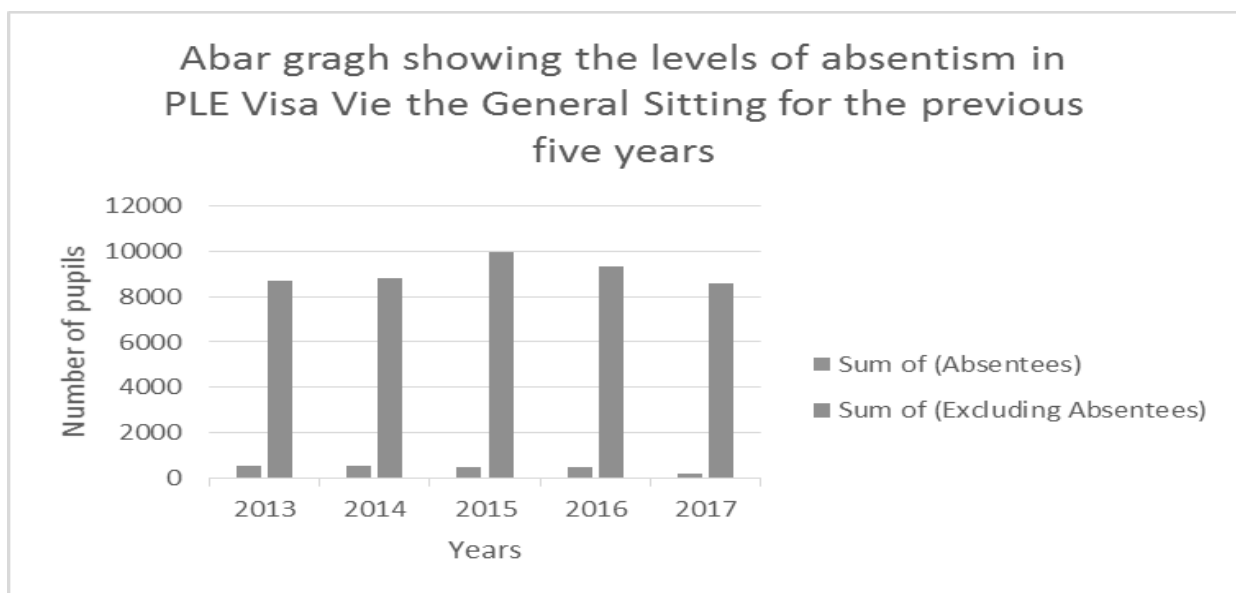
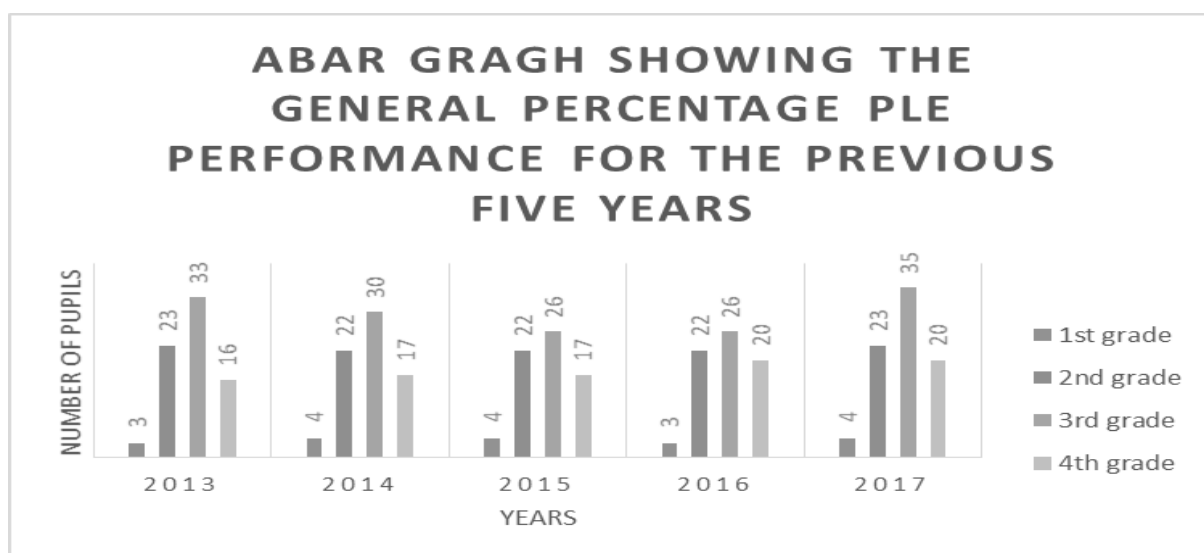


FIGURE 7: PLE PERFORMANCE IN THE PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

**TABLE 40: PLE PERFORMANCE BY GENDER AND DIVISION – 2017**

Grade/Division	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Division I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	312	4
Division II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2961	34
Division III	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1985	22
Division IV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1734	19
Ungraded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1589	18
X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	225	3
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8581	100

*Source: Education Department***TABLE 41: “O” LEVEL PERFORMANCE BY GENDER AND DIVISION – 2017**

Grade/Division	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Division I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	
Division II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	369	
Division III	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Division IV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Ungraded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total					2630	

Source

5.8 Inspectorate

Indicators under Inspectorate

- Inspector: Primary School ratio: 1:106
- Number of schools Inspected in 2016/17 financial year:

Primary (Gov”t)	private	secondary	Technical	Total
142	208	41	1	392

- Number of school inspectors 4

CHAPTER 6: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

6.1 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.

6.2 Roads

The District has a total of approximately **150** Kms of trunk roads, **325.68** kms of feeder roads and **793.36** kms of community roads. The district is in charge of maintaining the condition of Feeder roads whereas Sub-Counties maintain community roads.

6.2.1 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 42: ROADS BY TYPE, LENGTH AND CONDITION AS OF 2016

Name of road	Distance (km)	Class	Condition
Mayuge-bwondha	42	3	Bad
Mayuge-iganga	24	3	Bad
Kaluba-nankoma	35	3	Fair
Musita-nondwe	39	1	Fair
Wandago-bulanga	12	1	Good

Source: Works and Technical services

Number of kms of roads Rehabilitated, Periodically maintained and Routinely Maintained by Lower Local Governments.

LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

NO. OF KMS OF PERIODICAL ROADS

MAYUGE T/C	4.8
MAGAMAGA T/C	1.43
MALONGO	1.5

LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**NO. OF KMS OF PERIODICAL ROADS**

MPUNGWE	1.5
KITYERERA	3.0
BAITAMBOGWE	2.0
IMANYIRO	1.5
BUKATUBE	1.0
KIGANDALO	2.0
BUWAAYA	3.5
WAIRASA	1.0
BUKABOOLI	1.8
JAGUSI	1.5
BUSAKIRA	1.5

Source: Works and Technical services

- Number of road bottlenecks improved by sub county 12 km

6.2.2 Planned roads by name and status**TABLE 43: ROADS BY TYPE BY MAINTAINING AUTHORITY**

Name Of Road	Type Of Road	Distance (In Kms)	Maitaining Authority	Last Period Of Maintainance (Fy)
Nondwe-Bugoto	District	15	District	2016/17
Isikiro-Kabayingire	District	7	District	2016/17
Kigandalo-Wambete	District	18	District	2016/17
Mpungwe-Kioga	District	8.5	District	2016/17
Nkolongo-Malindi	District	8	District	2016/17
Busaala-Katuba- Kigulamo	District	7	District	2016/17
Busuyi-Busalamu- Wairasa	District	11	District	2016/17
Bumwena-Namoni	District	16	District	2016/17
Bugadde-Kabaganja	District	10	District	2016/17
Mashaga-Bukalenzi	District	8	District	2016/17
Kyankuzi-Igeyero	District	7	District	2016/17
Kigandalo-Busira	District	10	District	2016/17
Bugadde-Kikokoli- Maumu	District	9.3	District	2016/17
Bute-Namusenwa- Musita	District	7.8	District	2016/17
Bugadde-Bukoba	District	5	District	2016/17
Mayuge-Isikiro	District	8	District	2016/17
Butangala-Mukoda- Mwezi	District	6	District	2016/17
Waitambogwe-Mbaale	District	10	District	2016/17
Kityerera-Kibungo	District	10	District	2016/17

Kasozi-Kibuye	District	7	District	2016/17
Kaluube-Luubu	District	10	District	2016/17
Ikoba	Mayuge T/C	0.9	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Mudondo	Mayuge T/C	0.2	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Kimoimo	Mayuge T/C	0.4	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Budhebera	Mayuge T/C	1.1	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Zadoki-Kimaka	Mayuge T/C	0.5	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Wantate	Mayuge T/C	0.7	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Kyebando	Mayuge T/C	1	Mayuge Town Council	2016/17
Stone Quarry	Magamaga T/C	0.56	Magamaga Town Council	2016/17
Wandago	Magamaga T/C	0.9	Magamaga Town Council	2016/17
Donga	Magamaga T/C	0.5	Magamaga Town Council	2016/17
Babinga	Magamaga T/C	0.9	Magamaga Town Council	2016/17
Minoni-Nawankole	Community Access	1.5	Mpungwe Sub County	2016/17
Wandegeya-Wakiwungu	Community Access	3	Kityerera Sub County	2016/17
Nawangiri-Mulingirire	Community Access	2	Baitambgwe Sub County	2016/17
Magunga-Namadudu	Community Access	1.5	Imanyiro Sub County	2016/17
Bukatube A-Sembogo-Muyita	Community Access	1	Bukatube Sub County	2016/17
Busuyi-Buyego	Community Access	2	Kigandalo Sub County	2016/17
Bubago-Nawanzu	Community Access	3.5	Buwaaya Sub County	2016/17
Nkokolo Tc-Ntokolo	Community	1	Wairasa Sub	2016/17

Beach	Access	County		
Lulanda-Kitumbezi	Community	1.8	Bukabooli	2016/17
	Access		Sub County	
Bulubudhe-Bumwena	Community	1.5	Malongo Sub	2016/17
	Access		County	
Jagusi Ps-Malasi	Community	1.5	Jagusi Sub	2016/17
Landing Site	Access		County	
Namiro-Bukunja	Community	1.5	Busakira Sub	2016/17
	Access		County	

Source: Works and Technical services

6.3 Housing

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

TABLE 44: CAPACITY AND CONDITION OF DISTRICT OFFICE BLOCKS

Dept/Sector	No. Of offices	Ownership (district/rented)	Location (district Hqrts/off)	Adequacy (yes/no)	Condition (good/fair/bad)
Finance	05	District	Hqrts	No	Fair
Council	03	District	Hqrts	no	Fair
Medical	09	District	Off	No	Fair
Production	04	District	Hqrts	No	Fair
Education	06	District	Hqrts	No	fair
Audit/Fisherie	02	District	Hqrts	No	Fair
Water	08	District	Hqrts	No	Good
Land office	01	District	Hqrts	No	Bad
Environment	01	District	Hqrts	No	Bad

Source: Source: Works and Technical services

6.4 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

6.5 Water transport.

Mayuge is endowed with massive waters of Lake Victoria and it has a sub county which is an island (Jagusi). It connects to other districts like namayingo, buikwe, buvuma and neighbouring countries like Kenya and Tanzania through water. Given its connection, this

sector is not developed at all. Timber boats of poor quality are highly used. There should be efforts to develop this sector for its services and the number of people involved in it. Still it is a source of revenue for the county at large.

6.6 Point water sources

TABLE 45: POINT WATER SOURCES BY SUB COUNTY

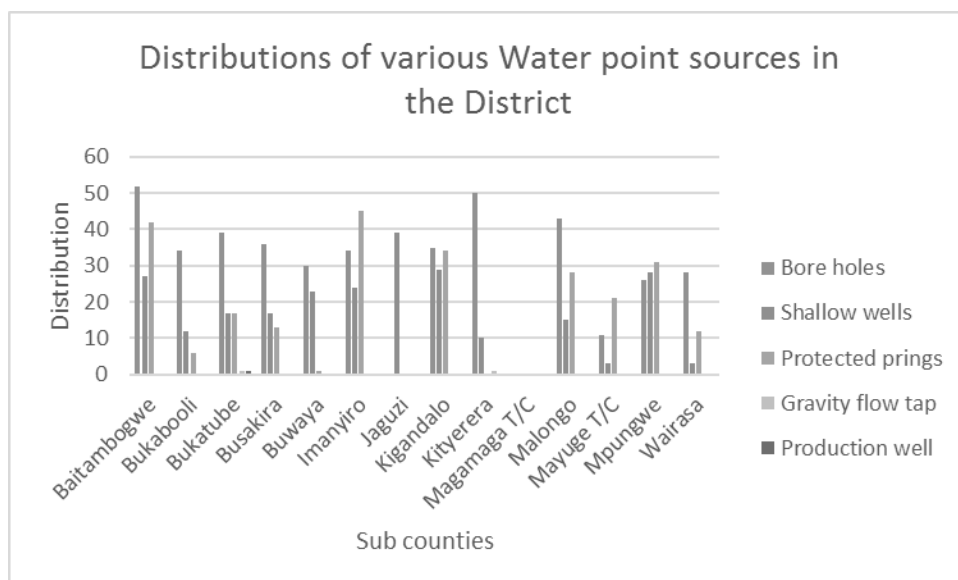
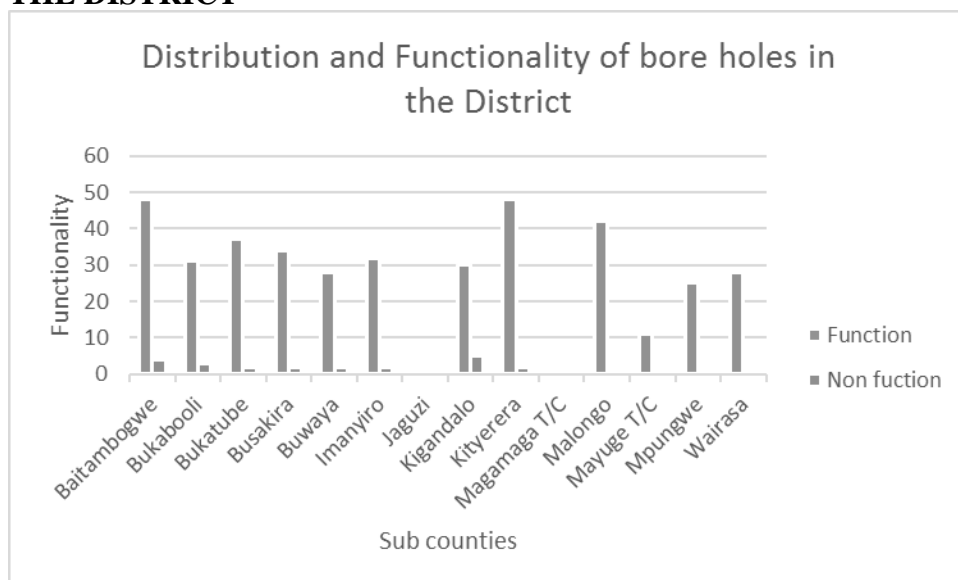
Sub county	Hholds	Deep bore holes			Shallow wells			Protected prings			Gravity flow tap			Production Well		
		Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total
Baitambogwe	8,576	48	4	52	24	3	27	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bukabooli	9,203	31	3	34	10	2	12	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bukatube	8,770	37	2	39	16	1	17	14	3	17	1	0	1	1	0	1
Busakira	5,879	34	2	36	13	4	17	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buwaya	4,388	28	2	30	18	5	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imanyiro	6,242	32	2	34	18	6	24	43	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaguzi	7,393	0	0	0	34	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigandalo	6,340	30	5	35	25	4	29	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kityerera	9,353	48	2	50	8	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Magamaga T/C	5,197															
Malongo	23,721	42	1	43	9	6	15	21	7	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayuge T/C	4,534	11	0	11	3	0	3	20	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mpungwe	5,278	25	1	26	24	4	28	29	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wairasa	3,236	28	0	28	2	1	3	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Water Department

6.7 Safe Water sources

TABLE 46: SAFE WATER SOURCES

Type of safe water source	Number
Protected springs	250
Shallow wells	204
Deep boreholes	418
Gravity flow tap	2
Production wells	1

Total**875***Source: Water Department***FIGURE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF WATER POINT SOURCES ACROSS THE DISTRICT****FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION AND FUNCTIONALITY OF BOREHOLES ACROSS THE DISTRICT****Conclusion**

Eighty-four (84) of nine hundred eighteen (918) water source points are non functional. deep bore holes are the main source of water for all sub counties except jaguzi sub county whose main and only source is shallow wells. gravity flow tap and production shallow wells coverage is still very low in the district only consisting one (1) each totalling to two (2) out of the nine hundred eighteen (918) water source points in the entire district.

CHAPTER 7: NATURAL RESOURCES

7.1 Introduction

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

Tree planting

- Number of nursery beds established and maintained 20
- Number of trees planted (in calendar year 2016): 5800
- Number of commercial tree growers: 12

Charcoal burning

- Number of licensed charcoal dealers: 0
- Number of licensed timber dealers: 0

TABLE 47: LOCATION OF WILD GAME AND VERMIN

Sub-county	Available categories of vermin	Available categories of game
Bukatube	Velvet monkeys	Bufalos
	Warthogs	Crocodiles
	Wild pigs	Antelopes
	Crocodiles	Bush bucks
	Weaver birds	

All sub- counties around lake Victoria have a threat of crocodiles

Source: Natural Resources Office

7.2 State of Wetlands

- Number of rivers and lakes **01**
- Percentage of wetlands used for papyrus harvesting: **(grass) 20.5%**
- Reclamation for human settlement and activities: **(agriculture + livestock) 95%**
- Water pollution **5%**

7.3. Land management

Land use

- Percentage of land under agriculture: **60%**
- Percentage of land under commercial farming **23%**
- Percentage of land occupied by forest reserves: **17%**

7.4 Forestry

7.4.1. Natural and Planted Forests

South Busoga central forest reserve

Bukaleba central forest reserve

Mukuta hills

Igeyelo hills

7.4.2. Types of Forests

TABLE 48: TYPE OF FORESTS BY ACREAGE

Type of Forest	Size
Natural Forests	0 acres
Plantations	23500 acres
Central Forest Reserves	26000 Hectares
District/Local Forest reserves	300 Hectares
Private forest reserves	140 acres

Source: District Natural Resources Office

TABLE 49: LOCAL FOREST RESERVES

Name of Forest	Location	Area(Ha)	Condition	Date when gazetted
Mukuta hills	Baitambogwe sub county	300	Eucalyptus plantation Eucalyptus plantation	Between 1954-1958
Igeyelo hills	Baitambogwe sub county	300	Eucalyptus plantation	

Source: Forest Department

TABLE 50: GAZETTED FOREST RESERVES

Name of forest	Area	Date gazetted
South Busoga central forest reserve	6900 hectares	Between 1954-
Bukaleba central forest reserve	10000 hectares	

Source: District State of Environment Report

TABLE 51: DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST RESERVES BY CATEGORY

Category of forest reserve	Area (ha)
Central Forest Reserves	26000
Local Forest Reserves	600

Source: Forest Department.

7.4.3 Central Forest Reserves

TABLE 52: CENTRAL FORESTS BY LOCATION BY SIZE

Name of forest	Name of sub-county	Size of natural forest (Acreage)	Common Tree species
South Busoga central forest reserve	Kityerera sub county Malongo sub county	40000	Pine Musizi Eucalyptus
Bukaleba central forest reserve	Bukatube sub county	25000	Pine Musizi

Eucalyptus
 Tamunalia supaba
 Kaye asoseka
 Tamunalia brown

Source: Forest Department

TABLE 53: CENTRAL FOREST RESERVES AND STATUS OF DEGRADATION

Name of forest	Area(Ha)	Degraded		Deforested	
		HA	(%) Percentage	HA	(%) Percentage
South Busoga	16000	8000	50	8000	50
Bukaleba central forest reserve	10000	8000	80	6000	60
TOTAL	26000	16000		14000	

Source: Forest Department

7.4.4 Private Forests in the District

Dansan balaba 30 acres

Daudi sajjabi 20 acres

Galya 45 acres

Engineer mwajja 15 acres

Conclusion

There is need for government funding to improve on the levels of trees because there is high levels of deforestation.

CHAPTER 8: GENDER & COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 General Community Development Issues

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

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

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

• Number of Community Development Groups:	91
• Number of women Groups:	100
• Men Groups:	10
• Mixed (Men, women, PWDs) groups:	98
• Community Development Centres:	3
• Number of NGOs:	19
• No of NGOs support programs for disadvantaged groups	5
• Number of CBOs	91
• Ratio of CDAs/CDOs to the community:	18:490,000
• Youth Groups:	156
• PWD groups:	63
• Cultural groups	28

TABLE 54: NUMBER OF FAL INSTRUCTORS AND LEARNERS AS AT FEBRUARY 2016-17

Sub county	No. of Parishes	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors		No. of Learners	
			M	F	M	F
Wairasa	5	10	1	1	10	25
Magamaga T/C	4		1	2	8	32
Baitambogwe	8	8	4	2	12	58
Buwaaya	5	18	9	6	15	140
Kityerera	6	12	8	2	40	143
Busakira	5	12	8	2	20	162
Malongo	7	12	6	4	11	73
Bukabooli	6	12	12	8	26	94
Mayuge T/C	4	25	8	2	14	46
Imanyiro	5	14	9	5	13	61
Kigandalo	6	22	14	8	14	76
Mpungwe	5	19	6	4	19	51
Jagusi	6	8	7	1		
Bukatube	5	18	15	3		

Source: Community Based Services Department

8.3 Gender and Culture

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary education: **50632: 50177**
- Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education: **6807: 8620**
- Ratio of men to women in policy decision making issues: **133: 271**
- Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sector: **901: 2057**
- Proportion of seats held by women in lower local government councils and higher local government councils: **133**
- Number of contracts awarded to women: **3**
- Number of bye-laws in favour of widows: **None**
- Number of sensitization workshops organised on the rights of widows: **7**
- Number of domestic violence cases handled by probation/gender office. **321**

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 welfare of the children because children are dependant on their parent and other adult to support them.

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 55: DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY BY SUBCOUNTY

Subcounty	Male	Female	Total
Wairasa	240	311	551
Baitambogwe	373	501	874
Buwaaya	86	122	208
Kityerera	803	920	1,723
Busakira	532	784	1,316
Malongo	1,086	974	2,060
Bukabooli	666	662	1,328
Mayuge T/C	113	160	273
Imanyiro	625	766	1,391
Kigandalo	515	627	1,142
Mpungwe	313	432	745
Jagusi	206	216	422
Bukatube	737	706	1,443
Total	6,295	7,181	13,476

Source: District Community Development Officers' Office

8.6 Situation of OVC

- Number of orphanage homes by location: One (1) in Bukatube Sub county
- Number of child resettlement centres: Two (2) in Bukatube Sub county
And in Kigandalo Sub county.

Conclusion

Item 8.4 probation, OVCs, and Child Protection Issues requires big and wide coverage across the entire district door to door survey in order to get the information needed. From the responsible officers in these offices i.e **Community Based Services and Planning Unit** say that they don't have adequate resources to carry out such surveys for its too costly. Therefore, information to give on most of these indicators in the Abstract is not sufficient or not available yet it is very essential for the District in as far as OVC and Child Protection is concerned.

We therefore appeal that if possible UBOS in conjunction with Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development fund us (Mayuge District) to carry out these activities in the District to at least develop a base line point for reference.

CHAPTER 9: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

9.1 Introduction

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

9.2 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 shows the major crops grown in the District as of 2016/17.

- Number of Households involved in Agriculture: 101,699
- Ratio of Agriculture Extension workers to farmers: 15: 503,781

9.2.1 Crop production

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

TABLE 56: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SELECTED CROP PRODUCTION, 2016/17

Crop	Number of households	Percentage of total households %
Maize	92423	97
Sorghum	7622	8
Finger millet	3811	4
Sweet/potatoes	59075	62
Irish/potatoes	285	0.3
Cassava	72414	76
Bananas	42877	45
Beans	81000	85
Gnuts	36206	38
Soybeans	12386	13
Rice	25726	27
Tomatoes	24773	26

Cabbages	15245	16
Pineapples	2858	3
Passion fruits	6670	7
Onions	572	0.06
Coffee	54311	57
Vanilla	381	0.04
Simisim	952	1
Sugar canes	17151	18

Source: District Agricultural Officer

FIGURE 10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF CROP PRODUCTION

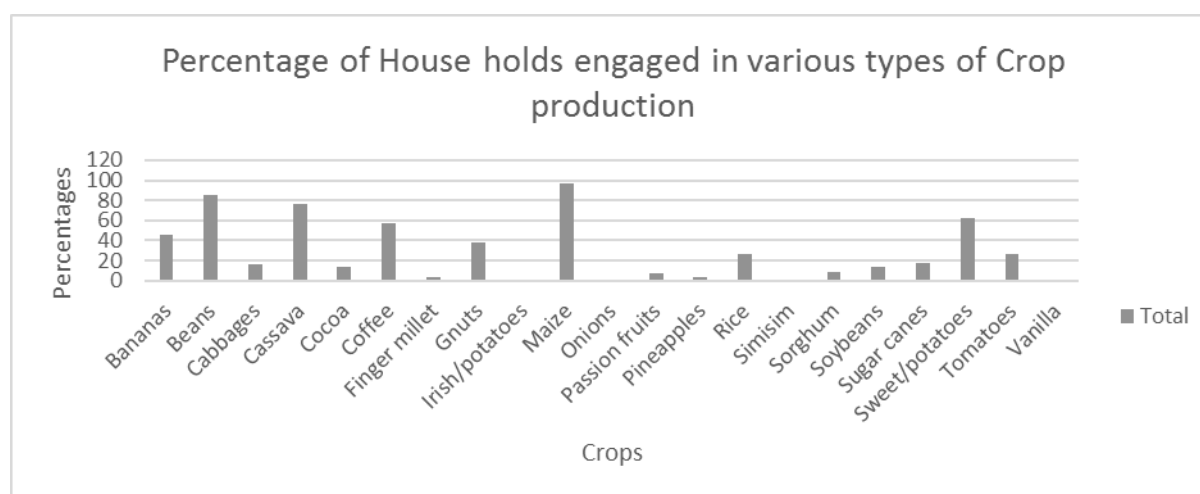


TABLE 57: COMMON DISEASES AND PESTS FOR SELECTED CROPS

Crop	Disease and Pest
Cocoa	Pod Rot Disease
	Verticillium Wilt
	Cocoa Mirids
	Cocoa Scales
Coffee	Coffee Wilt
	Coffeeberry Disease
	Coffee Twig Borers
Maize	Maize Streak Virus Disease
	Maize Leaf Rust
	Maize Smut Disease
Cabbages	Cabbage Black Rot
	Cabbage Diamond Moths
	Fungal Spots
Beans	Bean Leaf Rust
	Bean Aphids
	Bean Anthracnose

Source: District Agricultural Officer

TABLE 58: TECHNICAL STAFF BY CATEGORY BY GENDER

Category of Staff			
	Male	Female	Total
Number of Agriculture Officers	13	2	15
Ass. Agriculture Officers	0	0	0
Agricultural Mechanics	1	0	1

Source: District Agricultural Officer

9.2.2 Livestock and Veterinary Services

TABLE 59: STAFFING IN VETERINARY DEPARTMENT BY SEX

Established Posts	Number In Post	Number Female	Number Male
Senior Veterinary Officer (Dvo)	1	-	1
Veterinary Officer	1	-	1
Livestock Improvement Officer	-	-	-
Assistant Veterinary Animal Husbandry Officer	-	-	-
Hides Improvement Officer	-	-	-
Veterinary Assistant	-	-	-
Animal production officer	12	1	11
Assistant veterinary officer	1	-	1

Source: District Veterinary Office

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 60: LIVESTOCK IN THE DISTRICT

S/N	Type of Livestock	Estimated Number
1	Cross Breed Cattle	1,947
2	Local Cattle	44,643
3	Goats	141,968

4	Sheep	11,129
5	Pigs	11,248
6	Donkeys	8
7	Birds	658,748

Source: District Veterinary Office.

TABLE 61: NUMBER OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK BY TYPE AND LOCATION AS OF 2016/17

Sub County	Cross Breeds	Local	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs
Jagusi	41	723	12,427	1,242	-	745
Malongo	173	7,806	29,434	1,806	-	2,952
Bukaboli	103	2,041	14,609	1,841	-	502
Kityerera	121	3,892	14,609	507	-	345
Busakira	43	2,617	8,321	908	-	804
Kigandalo	52	3,678	8,453	461	-	297
Mpungwe	111	2,993	8,947	282	-	421
Imanyiro	123	3,178	6,442	1,204	-	327
Buwaya	44	2,607	6,121	202	4	277
Bukatube	74	8,963	13,174	1,093	-	2,560
Wairasa	88	1,224	8,705	1,020	-	601
Baitabogwe	784	2,998	8,927	407	4	807
Mayuge Town Council	88	903	703	53	-	402
Magamaga Town Council	102	1,020	1,096	103	-	208
Total	1,947	44,643	141,968	11,129	8	11,248

Source: District Veterinary Office

FIGURE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF CROSS BREEDS ACROSS THE DISTRICT

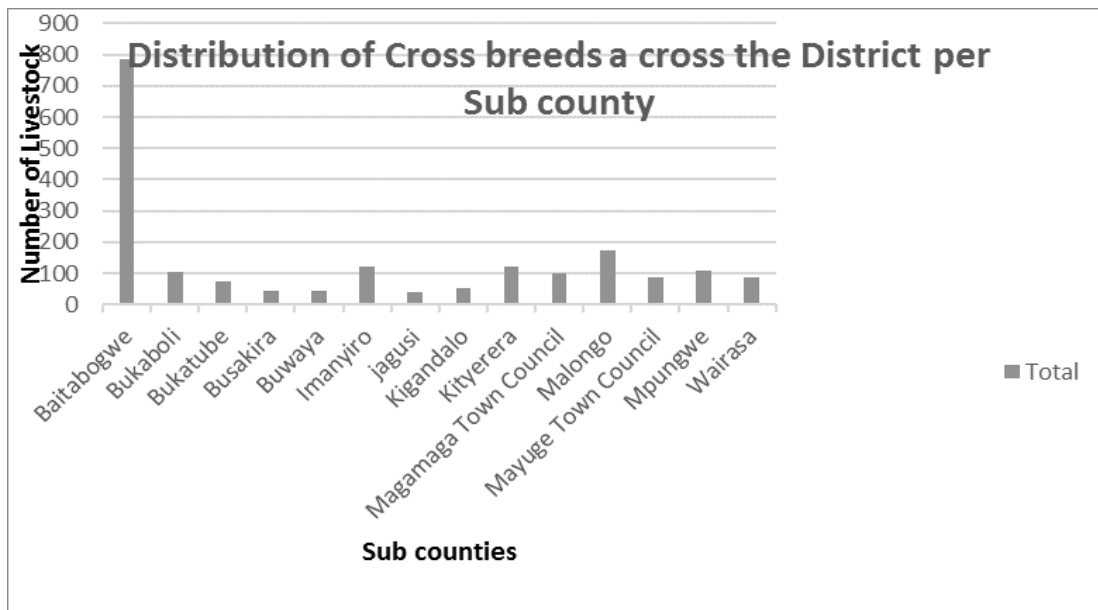


FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL BREEDS ACROSS THE DISTRICT

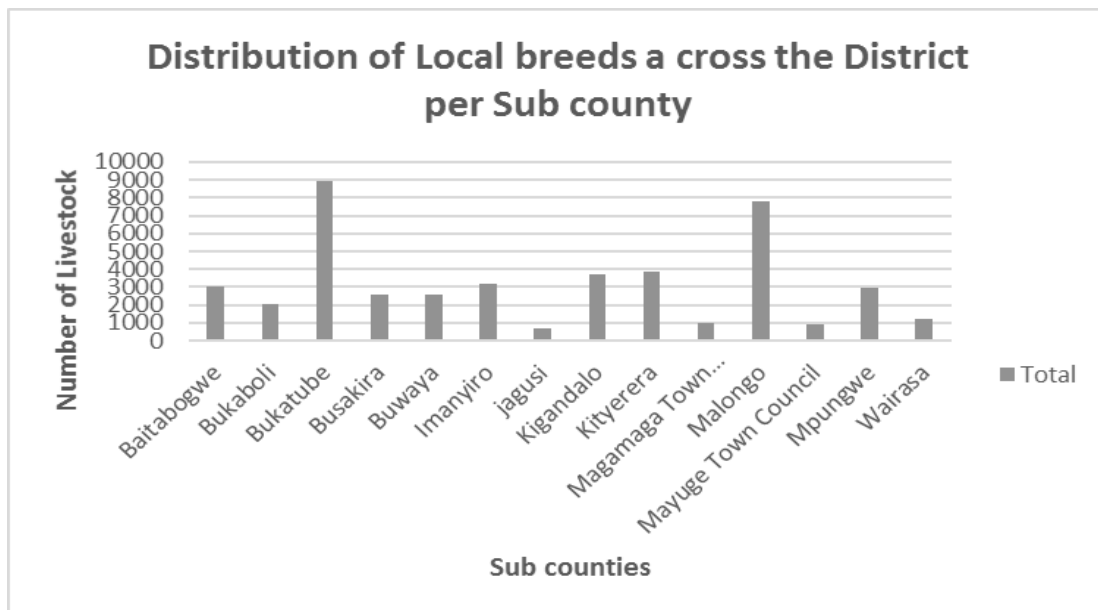
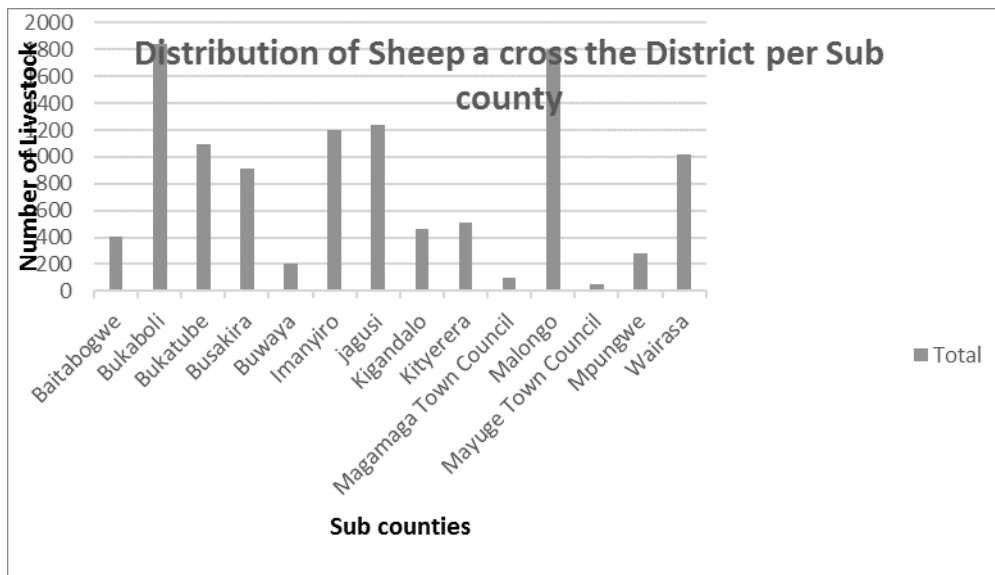
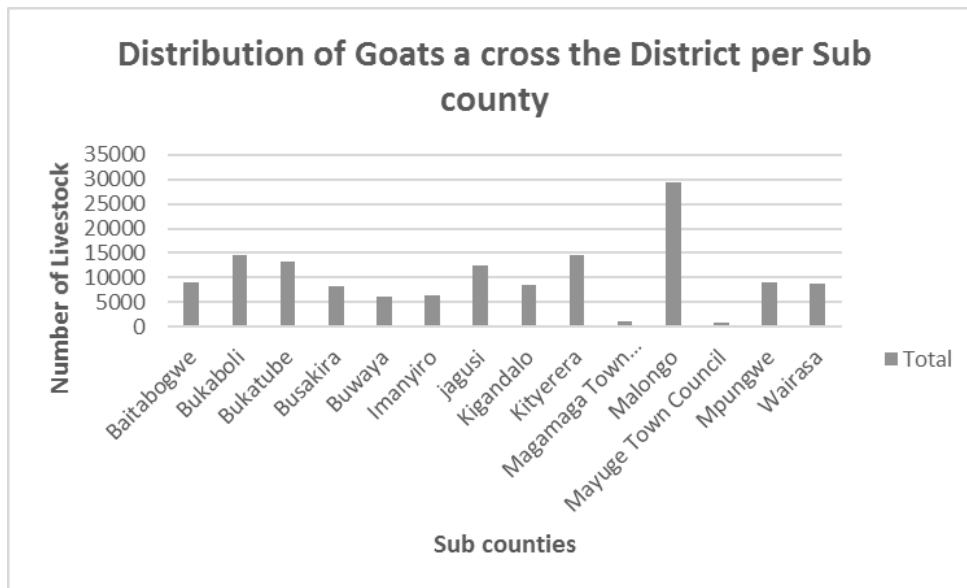


FIGURE 13: DISTRIBUTION OF GOATS, PIGS AND SHEEP ACROSS THE DISTRICT



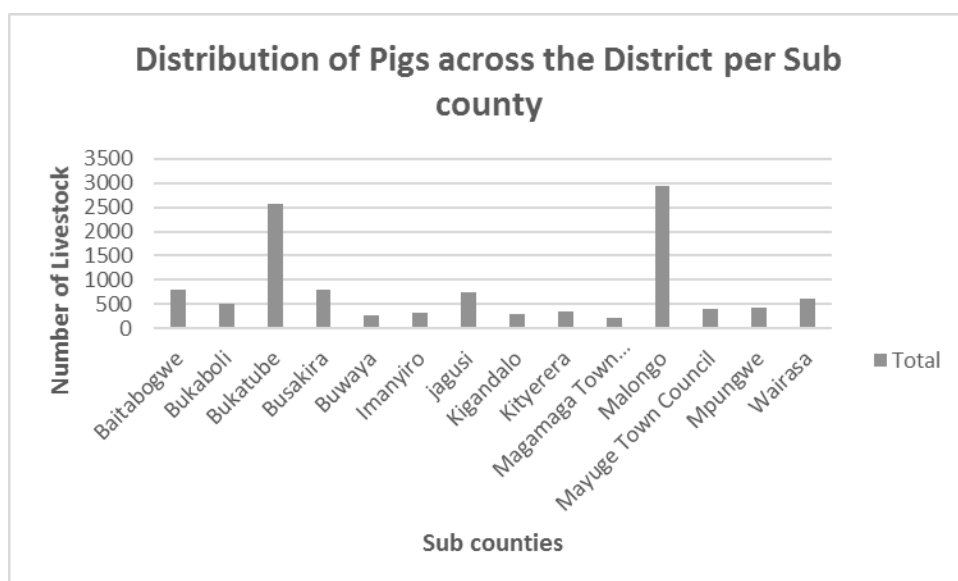
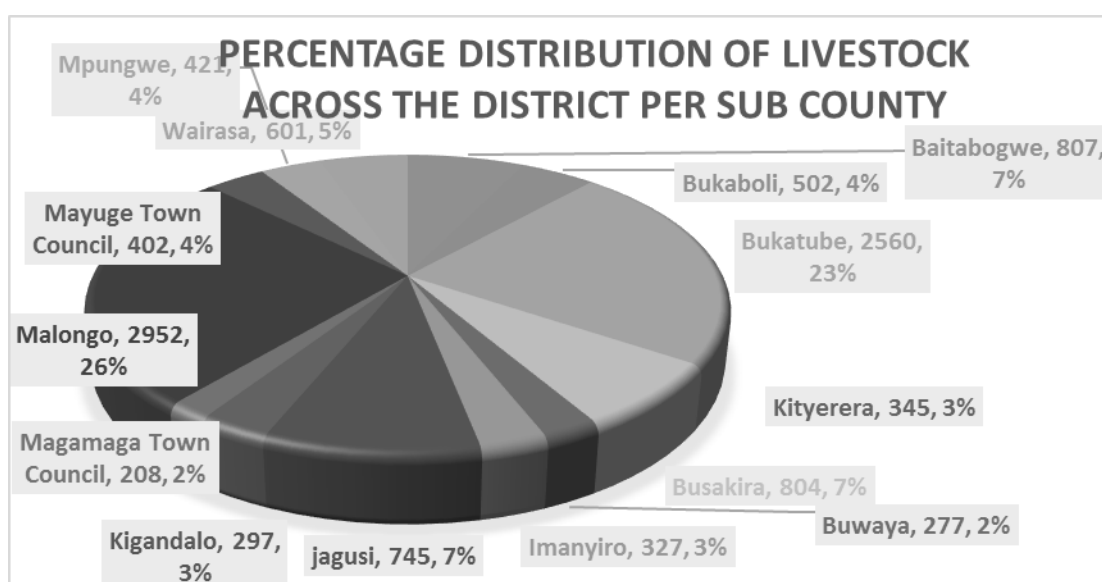


FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK ACROSS THE DISTRICT



From the analysis above, the biggest percentage distribution of livestock across the district is 26% and 23% of both Malongo and Bukatube Sub counties respectively. The other sub counties percentages are minimal ranging from 7% to 2% as evidenced in the analysis above.

Major Livestock Diseases

TABLE 62: LIVESTOCK DISEASES

SN	Diseases	Prevalence (%)
1	Tick Borne Infections	70%
2	CBPP	-
3	FMD	0.005%

SN	Diseases	Prevalence (%)
4	Anthrax	-
5	Intestinal worms	25%
6	Eye Infections	-
7	Brucellosis	-
8	Lumpy Skin Disease	2%
9	Foot Rot	-
10	Gynecological Infections	-
11	New Castle Disease	30%

Source: District Veterinary Office

9.3 Fisheries

9.3.1 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 63: NUMBER OF FISH FARMERS BY SUB COUNTY

Sub-County	No. Of Fish Farmers	No. Of Fish Ponds		
		Stocked	Unstocked	Total
Buwaya	10	1	10	11
Jagusi	1	1		1
Kigandalo	2		9	9
Malongo	2			0
Mayuge TC	2		2	2
Mpungwe		1	2	3
Wairasa	1	2		2
Sub-County	No. Of Fish Farmers	No. Of Fish Cages		
		Stocked	Unstocked	Total
Jagusi	1	1		1
Malongo	2	3		3
Wairasa	5	18	1	19

Source: Fisheries Department

TABLE 64: STOCKED FISH PONDS BY TYPE BY SUB-COUNTY

Subcounty	Tilapia Ponds	Miller Cap Ponds	Claris Ponds	Mixed Ponds
Buwaya	1			

<i>Jagusi</i>	1		1	
<i>Malongo</i>	3			
<i>Mpugwe</i>			1	
<i>Wairasa</i>	18			1

Source: Fisheries Department

FIGURE 15: MAJOR TYPES OF FISH PRODUCED IN MAYUGE

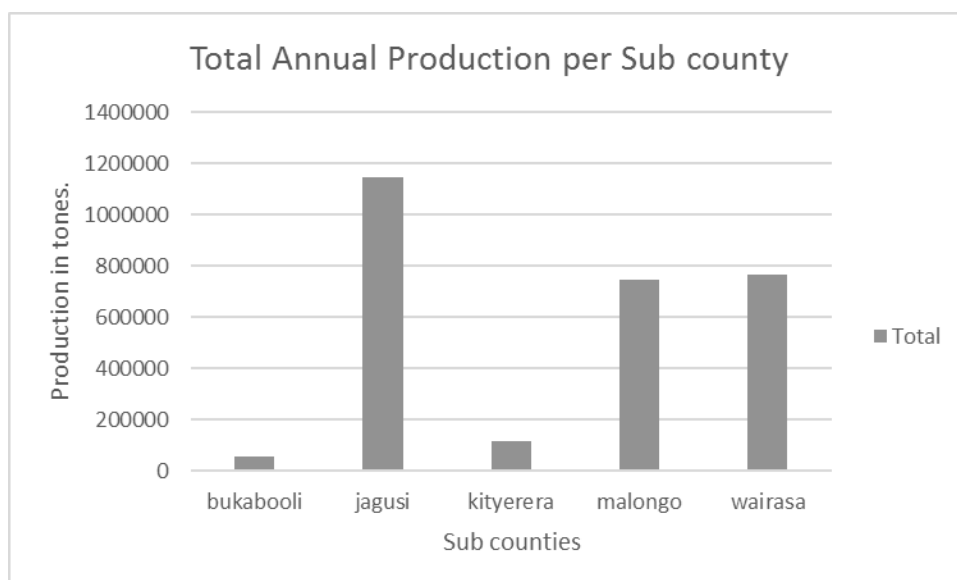
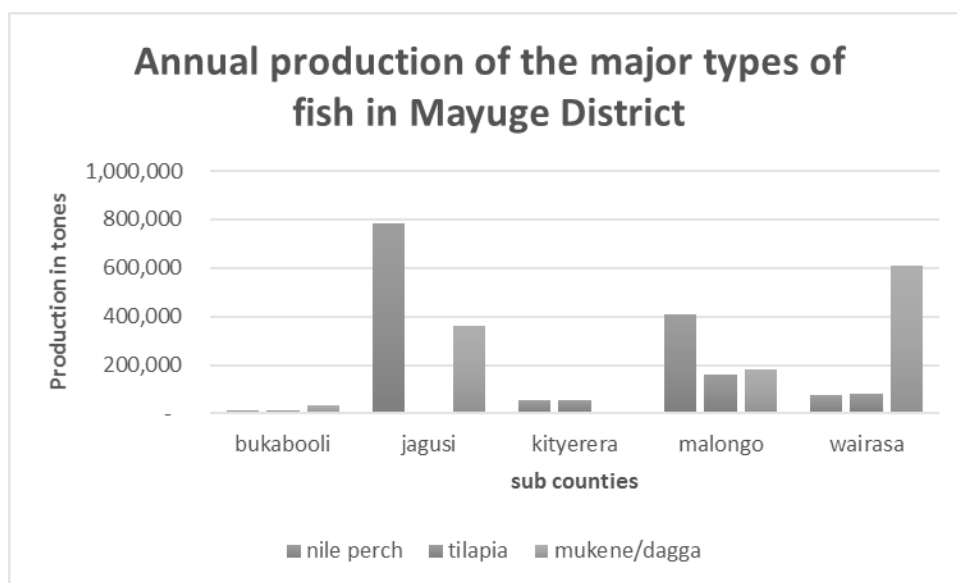
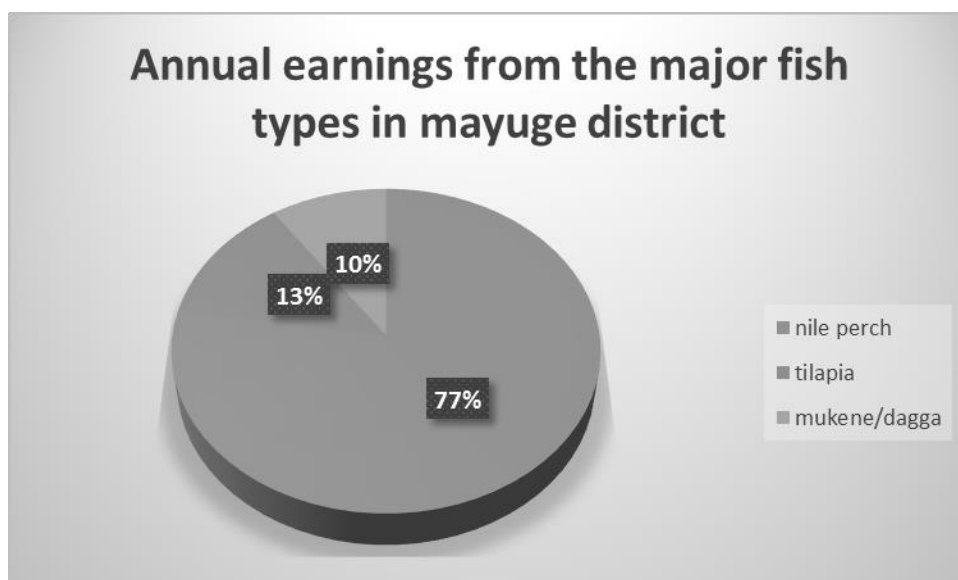
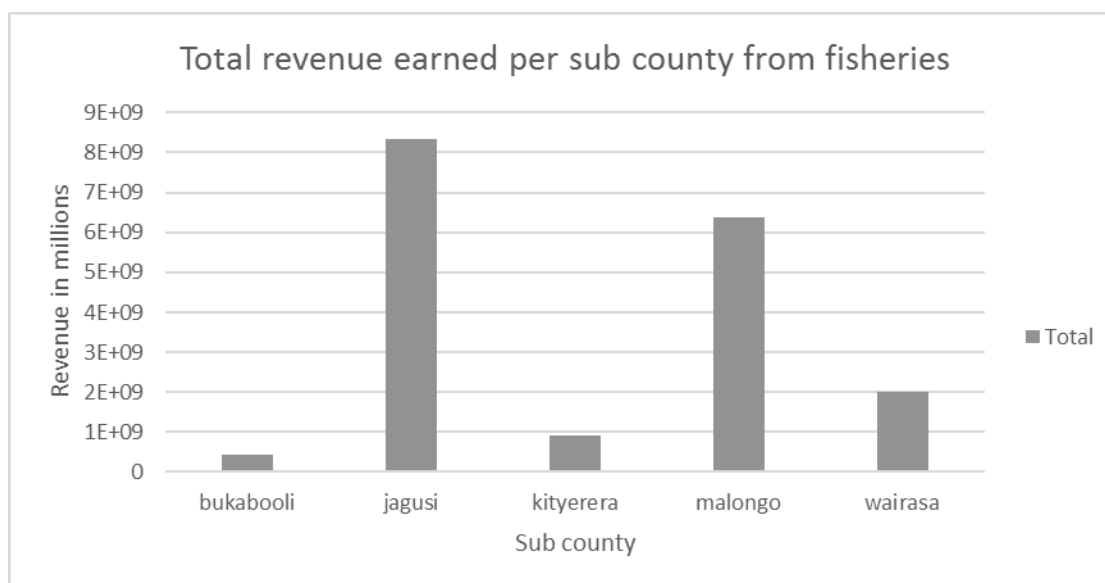


FIGURE 16: TOTAL REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF FISH PERS SUB COUNTY

Jagusi Sub County is the leading producer of Nile perch followed by Malongo, Wairasa and the rest follow. Tilapia is of a high supply in Malongo followed by Wairasa and the rest follow. Any production below 100,000 tones is too minimal and its influence is not represented on the chart as evidenced. Huge revenues are realised from Nile perch with a 77%, Tilapia 13% and 10% from mukene. Though Wairasa sub county production is slightly higher than that of Malongo, Malongo's are far higher than that of Wairasa Sub County. There are strong efforts needed in marketing of the various types of fish produced by Wairasa SubCounty.

REFERENCES

1. Annual workplans for FY 2016-17
2. Budget Frame Workplans for FY 2016-17
3. District Development Plan II for FY 2015/16-2019-20
4. Quartely reports for the FY 2016-17
5. Budget speech for FY 2016-17
6. Final Performance Contract for FY 2016-17

ANNEXES**Revenue sources for three financial years****TABLE 65: REVENUE SOURCES FOR THREE FINANCIAL YEARS**

	Financial Year			Percentage Share		
Source	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	% 2014/2015	% 2015/2016	%2016/2017
Locally Raised Revenues	410,491,000	444,498,000	413,044,000	2	2	1
Discretionary Government Transfers	1,989,487,000	2,668,182,000	3,584,199,000	8	10	12
Conditional Government Transfers	19,230,618,000	19,912,568,000	24,176,648,000	74	77	84
Other Government Transfers	2,629,072,000	973,157,000	326,952,000	10	4	1
Donor Funding	827,639,000	916,897,000	273,682,000	3	4	1
Local Development Grant	782,160,000	792,160,000	-	3	3	0
Total Revenues	25,869,467,000	25,707,462,000	28,774,525,000	100	100	100

Number of landing sites by annual fish catch and value by sub-county for 2016/17

TABLE 66: NUMBER OF LANDING SITES BY ANNUAL FISH CATCH AND VALUE BY SUB-COUNTY FOR 2016/17

S/N	Sub County	No. Landing Sites	No. Of Licensed Boats	No.Boat Engines	Annual Fish Catch			Value (Sh)
					Nile Perch (Kgs)	Tilapia (Kgs)	Mukene/Dagga (Kgs)	
1	Bukabooli	5	2	15	11,760	10,920	34,320	434,160,000
2	Jagusi	13	120	325	782,424	1,524	360,240	8,337,720,000
3	Kityerera	5	0	2	56,004	55,920	6,264	907,920,000
4	Malongo	20	85	120	407,517	159,588	179,010	6,381,726,000
5	Wairasa	7	20	8	75,585	81,796	610,182	2,019,742,400

Source: Fisheries Department

Total Population by Sub County Sex, and Number of Households.**TABLE 67: TOTAL POPULATION BY SUB COUNTY SEX, AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.**

	Population-2014				Population projection 2015				Population projection 2016				Population projection 2017			
Sub county	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total
Baitambog	7,870	18,265	19,399	37,664	8,118	18,840	20,009	38,849	8,373	19,433	20,639	40,072	8,576	19,969	21,366	41,335
Bukabooli	8,499	20,973	22,620	43,593	8,767	21,633	23,332	44,965	9,043	22,314	24,067	46,381	9,203	22,929	24,914	47,843
Bukatube	8,147	19,592	20,754	40,346	8,403	20,209	21,407	41,616	8,668	20,845	22,081	42,926	8,770	21,419	22,859	44,278
Busakira	5,550	14,450	15,309	29,759	5,725	14,905	15,791	30,696	5,905	15,374	16,288	31,662	5,879	15,798	16,862	32,660
Buwaaya	4,005	10,060	10,984	21,044	4,131	10,376	11,330	21,706	4,261	10,703	11,687	22,390	4,388	10,998	12,098	23,096
Imanyiro	5,873	15,529	16,045	31,574	6,058	16,017	16,550	32,568	6,249	16,522	17,071	33,593	6,242	16,977	17,673	34,649
Jagusi	3,782	6,762	6,481	13,244	3,901	6,975	6,685	13,661	4,024	7,195	6,896	14,091	4,129	7,393	7,139	14,532
Kigandalo	5,794	15,426	16,169	31,595	5,976	15,912	16,678	32,590	6,165	16,413	17,203	33,616	6,340	16,865	17,809	34,674
Kityerera	8,625	22,805	23,945	46,750	8,897	23,523	24,699	48,222	9,177	24,264	25,476	49,740	9,353	24,932	26,374	51,306
Malongo	21,184	49,614	51,573	101,186	21,851	51,176	53,196	104,372	22,539	52,787	54,871	107,658	23,721	54,241	56,804	111,045
Mayuge To	4,463	8,056	9,054	17,110	4,604	8,309	9,339	17,648	4,748	8,571	9,633	18,204	4,534	8,807	9,973	18,779
Mpungwe	4,896	12,148	13,418	25,566	5,050	12,531	13,840	26,371	5,209	12,925	14,276	27,202	5,278	13,281	14,779	28,061
Wairasa	7,707	16,452	17,356	33,808	7,950	16,970	17,903	34,873	8,200	17,504	18,466	35,971	8,433	17,987	19,117	37,103
TOTAL	96,395	230,132	243,107	473,239	99,430	237,377	250,761	488,138	102,560	244,850	258,655	503,505	104,846	251,596	267,767	519,361