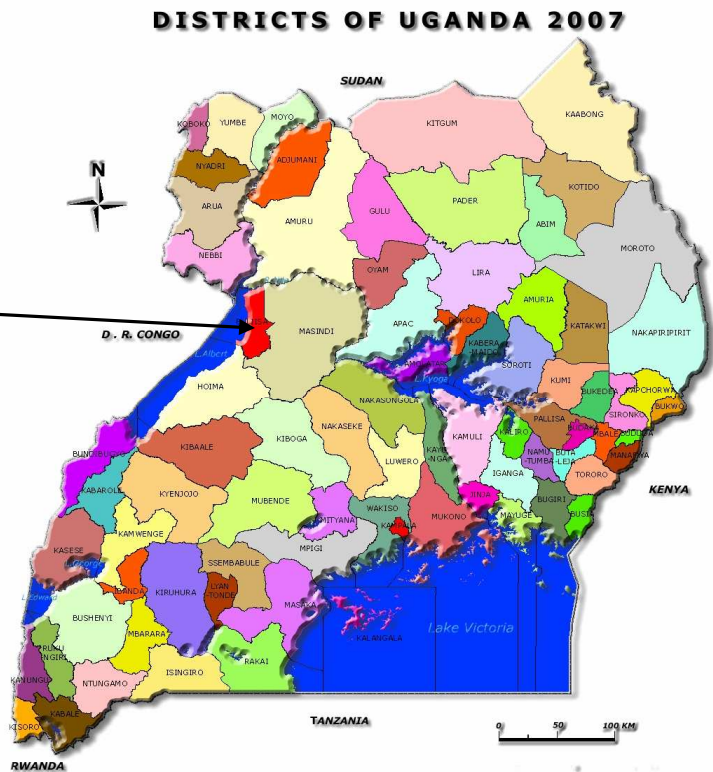
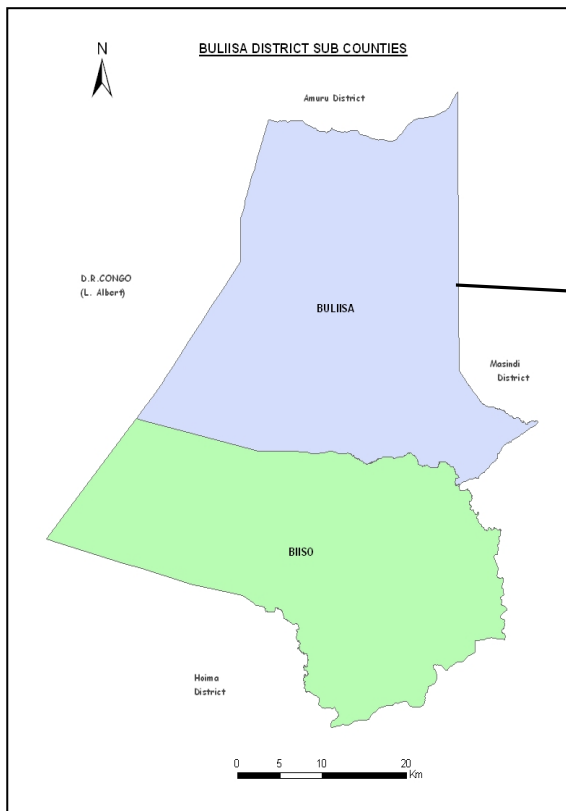




# HIGHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

## BULIISA DISTRICT 2009/2010



## **FOREWORD**

On behalf of the people of Buliisa District Local Government, I present the statistical abstract for the year 2008/09. This abstract is the major source of demographic and socio-economic characteristics in the district.

The abstract was prepared in a participatory manner with input coming from the members of the Technical Planning Committee, Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2002 Population and Housing Census, Community information System 2009, Sector Heads, Lower local Governments and NGOs operating in the District.

The abstract provides more detailed and subject oriented analysis of the CIS data, which relate the findings to the district, regional, national and international development policies and targets as outlined in the MDGs.

I wish to record my appreciation to the central government, political leaders, technical staff, lower local governments and all other stakeholders who have contributed in one way or another towards the formulation of this document.

It is my sincere hope that it will provide most of the information required by all our development partners. I wish therefore to call upon you to utilize this report for the development of Buliisa District.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Signed: .....

Date: .....

HON. Lukumu Fred

**CHAIRMAN BULIISA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the district, and on my own behalf, to extend my appreciation to all the individuals and organizations for the support given during the formulation of the statistical abstract 2008/09 without whom it would have been difficult to accomplish.

I feel indebted in a special way to the Government of Uganda in particular the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for their technical, financial and material support. I am also grateful to the Program Coordination team in-charge of district statistics headed by Mr. Kagugube Johnson - UBOS for their guidance and continuous support that greatly assisted us in the compilation of the final report.

Special thanks go to the planning unit staff for their tireless involvement in the coordination, compilation and writing of the final report, may God bless you.

I wish to commend the Buliisa district technical staff for the commitment exhibited, co-operation, ideas generated and resources commitment for their timely submission of the necessary available data from their respective departments for inclusion in the abstract. I urge the Technical staff to exhibit even more commitment in future compilation of necessary data for the abstract.

It is my sincere hope that this report will go a long way in guiding decision making at every level of society for effective service delivery and benefit the people of Buliisa District

Signed: .....

Date.....

Lukwago Martin Anthony

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ANC	Antenatal Care
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CIA	Chief Internal Auditor
CIS	Community Information System
DEO	District Education Officer
DLSP	District Livelihood Support Programme
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPRA	Expanded Participatory Rural Appraisal
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FIEFOC	Farm Income
FY	Financial Year
HMIS	Health Unit Management Information System
HSD	Health Sub-district
HU	Health Unit
LGMSD	Local government management and Service Delivery
NGO	None Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAF	Poverty Action Fund
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMTC	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNFP	Private Not for Profit
PWDs	People With Disabilities
SOFAAD	School Of Artillery and Air Defence
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2009 statistical abstract was prepared with reference to data from departments, Community Information System 2009, Lower Local Governments and NGOs operating in the District.

### **Population Composition**

According to the Community information System, 2009, the population of Buliisa district is 66,106 persons where 49.7 percent of the populations are females, with a population growth rate of 1 percent (2002 population and Housing Census) and the average Household size is 5.6. The low growth rate is attributed to the high morbidity and mortality rates in the district. Buliisa district is largely rural with some few growth centres i.e Biiso, Butiaba, Bugoigo and Wanseko coming up.

### **Education and Literacy**

The literacy rate in Buliisa district is has increased from 47 percent in 2002 to 57 percent in 2009, primary school enrolment has also from 15000 pupils in 2002 to 21899 in 2009, the pupil-teacher ratio is 1:72, and pupil-classroom ratio is 113:1. The increments in the enrolment is attributed to Universal Primary Education (UPE)

### **Socio-Economic Characteristics**

The results of CIS (2009) show that 60 percent of the health facilities in rural areas were in a distance of more than 1 km from the Households compared to 70 percent in urban who are within 1 km from the health facility.

Most Households in the district use water from boreholes and springs (60%), the lake population mostly use lake water for daily use which is unsafe. 70 percent of the population do not have proper methods of solid waste disposal and the pit latrine coverage is 49 percent.

The economically active population is 28,998 persons (43%) who are above 18 years of which 23,753 are involved subsistent farming, 1516 in trade, 236 in manufacturing, 1,962 in provision of services and 22,528 in others.

### **Households and Housing Characteristics**

In Buliisa district, wood is the main source of fuel for cooking in most Households. The district is not connected to the national grid line and about 98 percent of the Households use candles (Tadoba) for lighting.

## **GENERAL DISTRICT BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Buliisa district is located in the Mid-western part of Uganda with its headquarters 340 km from Kampala; it borders Nebbi in the North, Masindi in the East, Hoima in the South and Democratic Republic of Congo in the west. The district is mainly in the rift valley floor with the highest point at 1800 metres above sea level. It's situated between  $1^{\circ}23'$  and  $2^{\circ}21'$  North of the equator, longitude  $31^{\circ} 24'$  and  $33^{\circ} - 24'$  east of Greenwich.

### **1.2 Size of the District (Land Area)**

Buliisa District covers an area of 3200 sq.kms comprised of open water and land, surrounded by game reserves/park and forest coverage, its vital to note that the Bigger part of the land area of the district is within the park and game reserve, within Budongo forest and Lake Albert.

### **1.3 Political and Administrative Divisions**

Buliisa District is sub divided into one county at the moment (2009), two sub counties and one Town council; Buliisa and Biiso sub counties and Buliisa Town council. Buliisa sub-county is subdivided into 3 parishes and the Town Council is subdivided into 4 wards. On the other hand, Biiso Sub County is also subdivided into 3 parishes. In total rural parishes are 6 and 4 town wards

### **1.4 Topography, Climate and Vegetation**

Buliisa District is part of the Central plateau of Uganda with an altitude of about 680 – 1400 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l). The lowest point of the District is in L. Albert at 682 m.a.s.l. The slopes are generally steep with wide valleys. The western fringes of the district lie in the western rift valley a part largely covered by Lake Albert and the Escarpment.

Buliisa District receives a bimodal rainfall pattern with totals ranging from about 800 mm in the L. Albert flat rising rapidly further away to the East above the escarpment to between 1250 – 1500 mm per annum before tapering off to 1000 mm in the Eastern border areas of the District. The peak periods are between March – May and September to December. This presents a very important potential for agricultural development in the crop-growing areas.

## CHAPTER 1: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

### 1.0 Introduction

Buliisa District local Government 2008/2009 statistical abstract of Management Support services is comprised of: Administrative units, Departments and sections, Human Resource Management, and Human Resource Management.

### 1.1 Administrative units

Buliisa District local government Administrative unit is comprised of one (1) county, two (2) Sub-counties, one (1) Town Council, ten (10) Parishes and 91 Villages.

**Table 1.1 Administrative Units**

County	Sub-county	No. of Parishes	Villages (LC1s)
Buliisa	Buliisa	3	43
	Biiso	3	40
	Buliisa Town council	4	8
Total	3	10	91

**Source: Sub-county chiefs**

The Management team is charged with ensuring the effective implementation of Council policies and programs. This Management team is headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, and consists of eight departments i.e Management Support Services, Production and Marketing, Finance and Planning, Health and Environment, Education and Sports, Works and Technical Services, Community Services and Natural Resources.

### 1.2 Departments and Sections

Buliisa district has eight (08) departments and (44) sections summarized in Table 1.2 and detailed in Table A1 in the Appendix.

**Table 1.2 Departments/Sections**

No	Departments	Number of Sections
1	Production	4
2	Natural Resource	4
3	Community Services	6
4	Planning Unit	3
5	Works	4
6	Education	3
7	Health	3
8	Council	6
9	Finance	3
10	Administration/Management	8

**Source: Annual Budget 2008/09**

With increasing responsibilities management will have to put in place mechanisms for better service delivery and better co-ordination of Council activities to avoid duplication and to ensure optimum utilisation of Council resources. This will be necessary for all levels of administrative Staff, heads of departments and sections heads. With more and more activities being implemented at Sub-county level and the recruitment of highly qualified extension staff, the capacity for Sub-county Chiefs will require uplifting to enable them execute their duties efficiently.

### **1.3 Human Resource Management.**

The Human Resource Management function according to the new establishment Structure has now been elevated to division level. The mandate has been transformed from the Routine Personnel Management to Human Resource management- whereby focus is not only on Results but how the employee delivers on his/her targets given an enabling environment. It looks at recruitment, utilization, training (and re-training), work environment, remuneration and exit from the Civil service.

Several staff members have been recruited to fill vacant posts and currently the staffing position has considerably improved.

### **1.4 Internal audit**

The Internal Audit activities carried out during the FY 2008/09 are in table 1.3 below.

**Table 1.3 Internal Audit activities 2008/09 FY**

No.	Particulars of the activity	No. inspected 2008/09 FY
1.	Number of schools inspected	28
2.	Number of H/Us inspected	7
3.	Number of LLGs inspected	3
4.	Number of NAADs Activities inspected	5
5.	Number of quarterly reports submitted	4
6.	Number of LGDP projects inspected	9
7.	Number of PMA projects inspected	3

*Source: Internal Audit department*

### **1.5 Council, Boards and Commissions**

Table 1.4 illustrates the composition of the statutory bodies by Gender. Twenty four out 32 members of the statutory bodies were males and only 9 are female.

**Table 1.4 Compositions of Statutory Bodies by Gender**

<b>Statutory Body</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Meetings - 2008/09 FY</b>
Council	6	3	9	1
DEC	3	1	4	8
DSC	4	1	5	6
Contracts Committee (DTB)	4	0	4	4
PAC	4	1	5	12
Land board	2	3	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	

*Source: District Planning Unit*

## CHAPTER 2: FINANCE AND PLANNING

This is a Central Sector in the Management of the Local Council financial affairs. It comprises of the Finance department and the District Planning Unit.

### 2.1 Population Characteristics

This involves the population size of the district, the population distribution by sex by Administrative Unit (sub-county), urbanization, literacy rates, Orphans and other vulnerable children, Primary schools education, ethnicity, persons with disabilities.

#### 2.1.1 Population Size

The District current (2009) population is estimated to be 71,062 of which 34,785 are males and 36,276 are females. With an annual growth of 1.27 by the end of the year 2009 the District Population is estimated to be 71,964, number of households is 12242 and Average household size 5.7. The population density estimate is at 28.4 persons per square km literacy rate 47 percent, maternal mortality ratio 300 per 100,000, infant mortality ratio 83 per 1000 live births, the sex ratio for Buliisa District is 94, the district's total fertility rate is 7 and life expectancy is 43.7 years. The reproductive age is 23. (Source: 2002 Population and Housing census).

#### 2.1.2 Population Distribution by Sex and Administrative Units

According to the population distribution from the CIS (Community Information System) Biiso S/C has the highest population followed by Buliisa S/C. The population of males is higher than that of females in Buliisa and Biiso Sub-counties while for Buliisa Town council the females are more than the males all sub-counties.

**Table 2.1 Population Distribution by Sub-county and Gender**

Sub-county	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	TOTAL	Percent
Buliisa	14515	22.0	14261	21.6	28776	43.5
Biiso	16179	24.5	15862	24.0	32041	48.5
Buliisa T C	2577	3.9	2712	4.1	5289	8.0
Total	33271	50.3	32835	49.7	66106	100.0

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

From the table above, there are more men in Buliisa (50%) than women (50%) and Biiso sub-county has the highest population (49%) while Buliisa Town council has the least.

**Table 2.2 Population Distribution by Age Groups**

Age bracket	Total	Percentage
Under 5 years	14515	22.06
6-17 years	22283	33.87
Over 18 years	28998	44.07
Total	65796	100

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

From Table 2.2 above, there are more people aged 18 years and above than other age groups.

### 2.1.3 Population Density

Population density refers to number of people living in an area per square kilometer. The population Density consists of the sub-county area and population. Buliisa town council has the smallest area and population, but it has the highest population density while Buliisa sub-county has the biggest area and the smallest population density. This is because most of its area is covered by water and the national part

**Table 2.3 Population Density per sub-county**

S/County	Area sq km	Population	Population Density
Buliisa	2090	28776	14
Biiso	1080	32041	29
Buliisa T C	30	5289	176
Total	3200	66106	21

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

### 2.1.4 Literacy rate

Literacy refers to one's ability to read and write. Generally, Buliisa district has had relatively low levels of literacy. At the time of the 2002 census, the overall adult literacy rate stood at 47 percent compared to the National rate of 68 percent. Currently, the overall literacy rate in Buliisa district stands at 57 percent and Adult literacy at 52 percent. (From CIS data 2008) The slight increase is attributed to the continued enrollment in Universal Primary/Secondary Education schools and FAL classes.

**Table 2.4 Literacy Rate by Sub-county**

Sub County	Males Literate Rate	Females Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate
Buliisa	52	47	50
Biiso	50	45	47
Buliisa T C	45	40	42

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

### 2.1.5.0 Orphans and other vulnerable children

According to the 2002 census, an orphan was defined as a child aged less than 18 years who had lost either or both parents. The results showed that 3741 out of 31,513 children had lost at least one of their parents and were orphans. This gives an orphan hood proportion of 12 percent. The incidence of paternal orphan hood was higher than that of maternal at 8 percent and 4 percent respectively. About 1 percent (471) of the orphans had lost their parents.

#### 2.1.5.1 Distribution of orphans by sex by Sub County

According to 2002 Distribution Buliisa sub-county had more orphans, of 3741 (three thousand seven hundred forty one) both males and females in all sub-counties. The District has a high rate

of orphans which are left due to different circumstances like outbreak of diseases more especially Aids, poverty leading to lack of medicines, food shortage leading to malnutrition e.t.c.

**Table 2.5 Distribution of orphans by sub-county**

Sub County	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Buliisa	1909	1006	53	903	47
Biiso	1832	996	54	836	46
District	3741	2002	54	1739	46

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

#### 2.1.5.2 Distribution of children orphaned by type of orphan hood and sex

Eight percent of the children lost their fathers while their mothers are still. The orphans whose mothers died and their fathers are alive are few i.e. 4 percent. There are fewer orphans i.e. 1 percent who lost both parents in the district.

**Table 2.6 Orphaned by type of orphan hood**

Orphan hood	Orphan	Percent
Both parents alive	31,513	89.3
Only mother alive	2,910	8.2
Only father alive	1,302	3.7
Both parents dead	471	1.3
Don't know	30	0.1
Total	35,284	100

*Source: 2002 Population and Housing census*

#### 2.1.6 Primary School education

There has been an increased enrollment in Schools in the past few years. The 2008 CIS indicates that 21,899 pupils out of 22,283 primary school age population (6 – 12) years are enrolled in schools. The pupil-teacher ratio is 1:72, pupil-classroom ratio is 113:1; pupil-text book ratio is at 8:1 for upper primary and 10:1 for infant classes.

#### 2.1.7 Persons with disability

In the 2002 population census, disability was defined as any difficulty in moving, seeing, hearing, speaking and any other mental or learning difficulty which had lasted or was expected to last for 6 months. According to the 2002 census results, 4 percent of the total population in Buliisa had disabilities.

### 2.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics.

This involves the way of life considering some basic socio needs man needs to survive in a society. It gives details on accommodation, poverty levels and others.



### 2.2.1 Type of Housing Unit

The housing situation is still poor due to increased rates of poverty, high standards of living, medical and transport problem in the District. Most men and female headed households have resolved to detached houses where they are heads that is 74 percent and 70 percent respectively.

**Table 2.7 Housing units**

Type	Male head	Female head	Rural	Urban	Total
Detached house	74.0	69.7	46.3	37.3	73.2
Semi detached house	17.5	19.6	16.0	39.9	17.9
Flat	0	0	0	0	0
Tenement (muzigo)	4.2	6.7	3.4	20.5	4.7
Other	4.0	3.7	4.1	2.2	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

### 2.2.2 Type of wall construction materials

Although there have been some constructions in the District, people have mostly used cheap construction materials for wall construction which are locally made instead of expensive materials since they have little money. The rural people have mostly used mud and poles which they can either make for themselves or hire at a cheaper rate that is 57 percent have used this. The urban people have mostly used stabilized bricks (58%) since most of them work and can afford buying the bricks. On average, most of the people have used mud and pole for construction.

**Table 2.8 Construction materials used**

Type	Rural	Urban	Total
Concrete	0.4	3.8	0.6
Cement blocks	0.9	12.3	1.8
Stones	0.1	0.2	0.1
Stabilized brick	11.8	58.4	15.6
Unburnt bricks with cement	2.1	6.4	2.4
Unburned bricks with mud	25.4	7.5	24.0
Wood	1.4	0.6	1.3
Mud and pole	56.7	10.1	52.9
Others	1.2	0.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

### 2.2.3 Poverty

Though there is no recent studies carried out on poverty, poverty levels in Buliisa district still remain high. The percentage of the population below the poverty line in Buliisa district is estimated to be 55 percent basing on the material and non material things possessed by individuals as well as the community. The characteristics for both men and women affected by poverty are here below.

**Table 2.9 Characteristics of Poor Man and Woman**

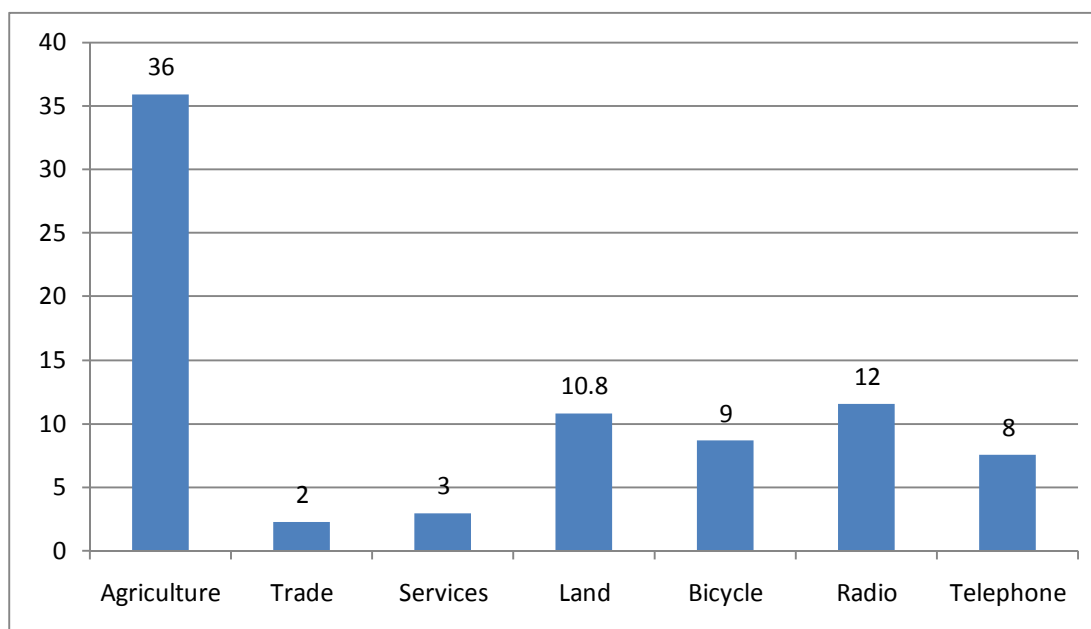
Poor man	Poor woman
Has no wife	Doesn't dress well
Has more than one wives	Not free to associate
Always drunk	Has no children
Usually sells property	Entirely depends on husband
Has no bicycle	Has no husband.

Source: EPRA in communities

### 2.2.4 Occupation and Ownership of Assets

From the figure 2.1, the biggest numbers of Households are involved in peasantry agriculture while very few are involved in trade. On Land ownership, only 11 percent own land because most of the land is communally owned.

**Figure 2.1 Selected Indicators in Relation to Livelihoods**



Source: Community Information System 2009

### 2.2.5 Education attainment by sub-county

**Table 2.10 Percentage of Education attainment by sub-county**

Sub-county	Completed P7	Completed Secondary (S6)	Tertiary institution
Buliisa	21.7	2.8	0.3
Biiso	22.6	5	0.3
Buliisa Town Council	3.4	1.3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: Community Information System 2008

The table above shows that Biiso sub-county has more people who completed the three different levels while Buliisa Town Council has the least. It further shows that very few people complete tertiary institutions compared to primary education.

### 2.3 Planning and budgeting process

This is the central role executed by the finance and planning department, in the process of planning and budgeting the department avails data on government releases, donor funds, NGOs/CBOs etc. it is also responsible for conducting budget desk meetings on monthly basis. Table 2.11 below shows the different revenue sources from government, donors, NGOs, CBOs and locally raised revenue.

### 2.4 Revenue Analysis

The sources of funding for the district are:- Local revenue, Central Government Transfers and Donor agencies. Generally, there is a steady increase in government transfers over the years under review. This is mainly attributed to increase in Central Government funding especially in the areas of PAF funds, LGMDP, primary teachers' salaries and school facilities grant. Conditional grant takes the lion's share of 67 percent, followed by unconditional grant – 17 percent, Figure 2.1 below

**Table 2.11 Donor Funds for three Financial Years Under study**

General Government Units	Actual Revenue 2006/2007	Actual Revenue 2007/2008	Budget 2008/2009	Actual 2008/2009
DLSP	-	-	850,000,000	171,679,719
Ministries	0	16,263,000	104,001,000	167,389,225
FIEFOC	0	18,380,000	76,036,000	34,465,500
<b>Sub -total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,643,000</b>	<b>1,030,037,000</b>	<b>373,534,444</b>

*Source: Finance department*

From Table 2.11, the 2008/09 budget and actual, the budget outturn was only 36 percent implying that donors did not fulfill their promises. The biggest drop was in DLSP where only 20 percent was realized.

**Table 2.12 Conditional Transfers to Departments**

Local Government Conditional Grants	Actual Revenue 2006/2007	Actual Revenue 2007/2008	Budget 2008/2009	Actual 2008/2009
Total	1,150,487,167	1,565,436,819	1,762,562,000	1,684,087,073

*Source: Finance department*

From the table 2.12, the biggest increase of 40 percent in Government funding was realized in 2007/08 while slight increment of 5 percent occurred in 2008/09. This increment mostly occurred in staff salaries as a result of recruiting more manpower in Education and Health. The detailed information is contained in Appendix A2

**Table 2.13 Unconditional grants**

Recurrent Discretionary Receipts	Actual Revenue 2006/2007	Actual Revenue 2007/2008	Budget 2008/2009	Actual 2008/2009
District Unconditional Grant - District	459,118,915	636,584,224	671,467,000	671,466,500
Urban Unconditional Grant - Bullisa T/C	101,891,995	143,972,289	193,250,000	193,249,580
<b>Sub -total</b>	<b>561,010,910</b>	<b>780,556,513</b>	<b>864,717,000</b>	<b>864,716,080</b>

*Source: Finance department*

From Table 2.13, the Government funding for unconditional grants increased by 40 percent in 2007/08 and 11 percent in 2008/09. It can also be observed that in the FY 2008/09 the budget outturn was 100 percent.

**Table 2.14 Conditional Transfers (Capital Development)**

Local Government Conditional Grants	Actual Revenue 2006/2007	Actual Revenue 2007/2008	Budget 2008/2009	Actual 2008/2009
Primary schools - Physical - (SFG)	578,192,426	423,224,000	367,538,000	356,892,000
Bullisa Rural Water & Sanitation Non-wage	202,102,917	292,911,000	561,922,000	545,646,000
PHC Development	0	109,935,711	124,585,000	99,920,000
NAADs	0	122,681,000	367,585,000	367,585,140
Sub -total	780,295,343	948,751,711	1,421,630,000	1,370,043,140

*Source: Finance department*

There has been a significant increase in capital development transfers by 20 percent and 44 percent in FY 2007/08 and 2008/09 respectively. The big increment was in water and sanitation and the NAADs programme.

**Table 2.15 Local Revenue Sources**

Other Revenue Non-Tax-Wage	Actual Revenue 2006/2007	Actual Revenue 2007/2008	Budget 2008/2009	Actual 2008/2009
Property income	2,376,886	536,445	1,996,000	1,321,164
<b>Recurrent Taxes on Immovable property</b>				
Land Fees	2,775,559	1,684,199	2,000,000	2,179,012
<b>Administrative Fees and Licenses</b>				
Park Fees	2,827,392	8,584,730	4,900,000	8,444,785
Advertisements/Public shows	1,737	175,000	200,000	128,800
Animal and Crop Husbandry related levies	3,523,731	4,304,580	4,900,000	2,712,461
Registration Fees	250,000	1,232,000	700,000	1,564,850
Agency Fees	0	-	1,000	7,000,000
Liquor Licenses	0	114,450	570,000	469,350
Market/Gate Charges	28,987,813	32,553,045	32,200,000	34,272,906
Other Fees and Charges (Items as under)				11,021,184
Arrears of revenue cash basis	0	17,500	860,000	
Surcharge on Licenses	0	-	157,500	-
Fisheries Department	1,003,691	-	22,715,000	-
Forest Department	60,000	650,000	8,400,000	
Engineering Department	0	-	750,000	-
Prison/Police	0	-	1,000	-
Tender Fees (None refundable fees)	14,195,000	29,361,500	24,100,000	17,920,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,885,873,922</b>	<b>3,812,574,943</b>	<b>,468,412,628</b>	<b>4,912,199,168</b>

*Source: Finance department*

## CHAPTER 3: HEALTH SERVICES

### 3.1 Introduction

Government attaches high importance to the provision of social services in order to improve and uplift the standard of living of all Ugandans. The health status of the people in the Community is one of the major indicators of the level of development of a nation. The Health services offered to the communities of Buliisa District includes: curative, preventive and promotive services as well as infrastructure, equipment and human resources at health facilities.

### 3.2 Health Infrastructure by Location and Ownership

Buliisa district still has few Health units, there are 07 (seven) Government owned Health centers and 2 (two) private not for profit (PNFP) health units. Biiso sub-county has 4 (four) Health units, Buliisa sub-county has 3 (three) health units while Buliisa Town Council has one health unit.

**Table 3.1 Health Facilities by Type and Location**

Sub-county	Parish	Health centre	Ownership	Catchment population
Buliisa Town council	Civic ward	Buliisa HC IV	Gov't	14,033
	Kigwera	Kigwera HC II	Gov't	10,742
Buliisa	Ngwedo	Avogera HC II	Gov't	6,290
		Paraa HC II	PNFP	3,000
	Biiso	Biiso HC III	Gov't	12,136
Biiso	Kihungya	Kihungya HC II	Gov't	9,400
		Butiaba HC II	Gov't	4,805
	Butiaba	Bugoigo HC II	Gov't	4,800
		SOFAAD HC II	PNFP	900
Total	10	9	7 Gov't, 2 PNFP	66,016

*Source: HMIS department*

#### 3.2.1 Number of Beds per Health Unit

There are few numbers of beds compared to the patients in the district, the biggest health unit in the district is Buliisa HC IV which has slightly more beds, but the number is not enough for the whole population. This has led many people sleeping down on mats while some come with their own mattresses.

**Table 3.2 Number of Beds per Health Unit**

<b>Health Unit</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>No of staff houses</b>
Buliisa H C IV	20	4
Biiso H C III	10	2
Butiaba H C II	3	0
Bugoigo H C II	5	1
Kihungya H C II	0	0
Kigwera H C II	0	1
Avogera H C II	5	1
Parra H C II	10	2
SOFAAD H C II	10	1
Total	63	12

*Source: HMIS*

### **3.2.2 Registered Private Clinics and Drug shops**

These are no private clinics in Buliisa district while the number of registered drug shops is 6 (six). There are no licensed traditional healers/herbalists in the district.

### **3.3 Accessibility of Health Services**

The accessibility to health services is still low compared to the population of the district. This describes the Households distance, the Ratios and the number of private clinics, doctors, clinical officers and nurse's population ratios and OPD utilization.

#### **3.3.1 Household Distance to the Nearest Health Facility.**

On average 70 percent of the population are within 5 kms to the health units while 30 percent walk over 5 km and these are people from areas like Bugana and waiga villages who seek for treatment from Buliisa HC IV.

#### **3.3.2 Services Offered**

The following services are offered at health units:

Curative – clinical treatment, laboratory confirmation, in patient services

Preventive – immunization, sanitation, outreaches

Promotive – Health education

#### **3.3.3 Number of Private Clinics**

There are 2 (two) private non for profit clinics/health units which regularly submit data to the DHO's office i.e Paraa and SOFAAD health centre IIs.

**Table 3.3 Health Service Indicators**

Indicator	Ratio
Doctor: population ratio	1:66106
Nurse: population	1:8263
Midwife: population	1:22035
Clinical officer: population	1:16526
OPD utilization	0.8
Deliveries	20%
Midwives: pregnant women	1:1866

**Source: HMIS**

### 3.4 Morbidity and Mortality.

In Buliisa District the health situation is characterised by low infant mortality rate of 15/1000, maternal mortality rate of 91/100,000 LB, CMR of 95/1000, CDR of 18.2/1000 and CBR of 50/1000, Life expectancy is 47 years according to 1991 Population and Housing Census. It is also reported that the overall safe water coverage is only 60 percent while Sanitary Latrine Coverage is 49 percent.

### 3.5 Health Manpower

This gives details of human resource in the health department i.e. the District Health Office, Health center IV, Health center III, and Health center IIs.

#### 3.5.1 District Health Office.

This section includes the people and titles of employed members in the district Health office. In the District health office there are 10 approved posts and only 2 (two) posts are filled while 8 (eight) are vacant.

**Table 3.4 Staffing level for the district health office**

Service provider category	Approved	Filled	Gap
District Health Officer	1	0	1
ADHO Environmental Health	1	0	1
ADHO Maternal Child health/Nursing	1	0	1
Principal Health Inspector	1	0	1
Health Information	1	1	0
Cold Chain technician	1	0	1
Stenographer Secretary	1	0	1
Stores assistant	1	1	0
Office Attendant	1	0	1
Driver	1	0	1
Total	10	2	8

**Source: HMIS**

### 3.5.2 Health Center IV.

In this section, many people have been employed as Nursing Assistants. There are 22 approved posts, 18 filled and four are vacant. There are more clinical officers at the health unit than the number approved in the staffing structure.

**Table 3.5 Staffing Level for H C IV**

<b>Service provider category</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Gap</b>
Medical Officer	2	1	1
Clinical officer	3	4	-1
Nursing officer	1	0	1
Health Inspector	1	1	0
Enrolled Nurses	3	2	1
Enrolled Midwives	3	1	2
Laboratory personnel	2	1	1
Dental staff	1	1	0
Health assistant	1	1	0
Nursing assistants	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: HMIS

### 3.5.3 Health Center III

There are 14 (fourteen approved posts at Health Centre III, six filled and eight vacant. Most of the key personnel are not employed which needs urgent attention by the district so as to combat the high prevalence of preventable diseases like malaria.

**Table 3.6 Staffing Level for H C III**

<b>Service provider category</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Gap</b>
Clinical officer	1	1	0
Nursing officer	1	0	1
Health Inspector	1	1	0
Enrolled Nurses	3	1	2
Enrolled Midwives	2	1	1
Laboratory personnel	1	0	1
Dental staff	1	0	1
Health assistant	1	0	1
Nursing assistants	3	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: HMIS

### 3.5.4 Health Center II

This section have few service provider category that is 4 (four), but employees many people in each service provider category. There are 30 approved posts, 19 filled and 11 vacant. The gap is still big which needs urgent recruitment of midwives to help mothers deliver at health units.



**Table 3.7 Staffing Levels for H C II**

Service provider category	Approved	Filled	Gap
Enrolled Nurses	5	5	0
Enrolled Midwives	5	0	5
Health assistant	5	4	1
Nursing assistants	15	10	5
Total	30	19	11

### 3.6 Public Health / Environmental Health

#### 3.6.1 Health Inspection

There are 3 (three) health inspectors and 5 (five) health assistants. The 3 health inspectors are distributed as follows: one at the district, 1 in Buliisa town council and the third in Biiso HC III while four of the five government health units have one health assistant each.

### 3.7 Safe Water

The Percentage of safe water coverage is 60 percent

#### 3.7.1 Household Distance to the Nearest Water Source

The rural community has little access to water than those in urban areas like Biiso centre, Butiaba, Bugoigo, Wanseko and Buliisa Town Council. The distance to the nearest clean water source is as below:

**Table 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Household Distance to the Nearest Water Source**

Distance	Rural	Urban
On premises	3.0	15
Less than half Km	40	72
Less than 5 km	20	5
More than 5 km	7	0

The rural people walk long distances in search of clean water and in some areas exceeding 5 km

### 3.8 Latrine Coverage

The current pit latrine coverage is at 49 percent increasing from and 39 percent in 2007/08 and 2006/07

### 3.9 Health Education

Health education is normally done in particular for specific interest groups so as to access some services which have now become compulsory like PMTCT, ANC and others.

Basing on that, the No. of mothers receiving ANC and Post natal Care services are 1860 and 378 respectively and the number of school health visits carried out were 28 one visit in each primary school.

### 3.10 Immunization

This includes the Immunization coverage that is 71 percent, percentage of outreaches carried out 73 percent, BCG 80 percent, polio 3 immunization coverage stood at 70 percent, DPT 3 71 percent, Measles 59 percent, TT pregnant women 32 percent and TT Non pregnant women 7 percent.

### 3.11 Tuberculosis and Onchocerciasis

District coverage as compared to National

Case detection rate is 60 percent as compared to 70 percent National level

Treatment success rate 80 percent as compared to 85 percent National level

**Table 3.9 Number of patients suffering from TB, Leprosy and Onchocerciasis**

Disease	Number of patients
TB	20
Leprosy	0
Onchocerciasis	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: HMIS

### 3.12 Maternal and Child Health.

**Table 3.10 Maternal and Child Health Indicators**

MCH indicators	No/rate
No of supervised deliveries by skilled personnel	389
No of pregnant mothers receiving antenatal care	836
No of pregnant mothers receiving postnatal care	260
Fertility rates	1.27

Source: HMIS

### 3.13 AIDS Control (prevalence, control and treatment)

The district was not offering HIV/AIDS services last financial year. Treatment of the HIV/AIDS patients was being done by TASO outreaches at two centres i.e. Biiso HC III and Bullisa HC IV once every month. However from the HMIS reports, the prevalence rate stands at 15 percent for VCT and 4 percent for PMCTC

### 3.14 Labour and Delivery Care

This involves the Total number of deliveries 289, Number of HIV positive deliveries 4, and Number of deliveries of HIV positive mothers given ARVs 4

## CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

### 4.1 Education in General

Buliisa district attaches a very great importance to the improvement of education services. This is because education plays a vital role in promoting sustainable development by enhancing the population in various livelihood skills. Education also raises awareness on issues of national importance geared towards the improvement of general standards of living.

### 4.2 Educational Institutions

The Educational Institutions are generally increasing in the district. This involves both Primary and Secondary schools. However, there is need for establishment of vocational institutions to cater for the big number of dropouts.

#### 4.2.1 Primary Schools Ownership

The number of primary schools has been increasing; there have been more constructions of Government and private schools. Buliisa sub-county has many primary schools while Biiso sub-county has more secondary schools. There are many Government owned schools than private and community owned due to lack of desired funds.

**Table 4.1 Primary schools by Ownership per county, sub-county and parish**

County	S/county	Parish	Community	Government	Private	Grand Total	
Buliisa	Buliisa	Avogera	1	4	-	5	
		Kigwera	-	4	1	5	
		Kisyabi	-	6	-	6	
		Sub-total	1	14	1	15	
	Biiso	Biiso	-	7	2	9	
		Butiaba	1	4	1	6	
		Kihungya	1	2	-	3	
		Sub-total	2	13	1	16	
	Buliisa T c	Western ward	-	1	-	1	
		Eastern ward	-	2	-	2	
		Sub-total	-	3	1	3	
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: EMIS

#### 4.2.2 Secondary School Ownership

The number of secondary schools in Buliisa district is far much less than that for primary schools and there are few Government owned secondary compared to primary school. Biiso sub-county has more secondary schools

**Table 4.2 Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership pre Sub-county and Parish**

County	S/county	Parish	Community	Government	Private	Grand Total
Buliisa	Buliisa	Kigwera	-	1	-	1
		Kisyabi	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	1	-	1
	Biiso	Biiso	-	1	2	3
		Sub-total	-	-	-	3
	Buliisa T c	Eastern ward	1	-	-	1
		Sub-total	1	-	-	1
		Grand total	1	3	2	5

Source: EMIS

### 4.3 Infrastructure

During the financial year, the district constructed 20 (twenty) permanent classrooms, procured 180 Desks and 2 tables and 8 4- stances pit latrine were constructed.

### 4.4 Staffing Levels

The staffing levels show that there are more males employed than females and this has been due to a few numbers of women who completed their teaching qualifications in desired institutions. There is still a very big gap in the staffing levels hence a need for immediate recruitment of teachers so that education is improved.

**Table 4.3 Staffing Levels by Gender and Grade**

Gender	Licensed	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	DPE	Graduate	Other	Unknown	Total
Male	28	-	160	-	-	10				198
Female	4	-	49	-	-	2				55
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250</b>

Source: EMIS

### 4.5 Efficiency Ratios

Efficiency ratio measures pupil's classroom ratio, pupil/teacher ratio, and pupil/text book ratio in the whole District. Table 4.4 illustrates the efficiency of education in the district.

**Table 4.4 Efficiency Ratios**

Efficiency Measures	Pupil : Classroom	Pupil : Teacher	Student : Teacher (Secondary)	Pupil : Desk
Ratios	1:100	1.102		1:7

Source: EMIS

Pupil: Textbook ratio

There are few text books in schools which can be used by all pupils. There are many text books for performing arts

**Table 4.5 Pupil Textbook Ratio**

Subject	Primary 1-3
Agriculture	1:2
English	1:10
Int. Prod. Skills	1:125
Local Language	1:7
Performing Arts	1:7
Religion	1:9
Science	1:9
Social Studies	1:10

Source: EMIS

## 4.6 Enrolment and Enrolment Ratios

### 4.6.1 Primary Enrolment by Sex per Class per Academic Year

In general for all classes there are more boys enrolled than girls. It can also be noted that the number of girls who complete primary seven is too small compared to those who enroll in primary one.

Table 4.6 reveals that a big number of pupils are enrolled in primary one but the number reduces with the increase in level of classes. Furthermore, there is a big drop in the number of girls compared to boys who complete primary seven. This gives the overall dropout rate of 46 percent.

**Table 4.6 Primary School Enrolment by Sex per Class per Academic Year**

Class	Primary 1	Primary 2	Primary 3	Primary 4	Primary 5	Primary 6	Primary 7	Total
Male	2410	1786	1751	1583	1720	904	534	10238
Female	2333	1793	1635	1411	1090	721	340	9323
<b>Total</b>	<b>4743</b>	<b>3579</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>2994</b>	<b>2360</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>21067</b>

Source: EMIS

From the Table 4.7 below, the performance in the national examinations has not significantly improved for the years under study. This is partly due to the increasing number of enrolment in schools which is not accompanied by an increase in the number of teachers hence a need for urgent recruitment of teachers.

**Table 4.7 Performance in National Examination**

Year	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	Div 4	Div U	Div X	Total
2006	32	411	101	26	10	22	602
2007	34	435	115	36	26	20	666
2008	13	395	257	78	72	23	838
Total	79	1241	473	140	108	65	2106

Source: EMIS

**Table 4.8 PLE Results by Sub-county**

Sub-county	DIV 1	DIV 2	DIV 3	DIV 4	DIV. U	X	TL
Buliisa	1	119	126	38	35	11	330
Biiso	10	185	108	33	18	10	364
Buliisa T C	2	77	26	7	19	4	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>838</b>

Source: EMIS

**Table 4.9 PLE Results by Sex by Sub-county for 2008 PLE**

Sub-county	Sex	DIV 1	DIV 2	DIV 3	DIV 4	DIV. U
Buliisa	Male	1	58	43	-	0
	Female	0	65	46	-	0
Biiso	Male	10	36	49	-	0
	Female	0	41	59	-	0
Buliisa T C	Male	2	36	11	-	0
	Female	0	41	15	-	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: EMIS

As observed in the table above, all the pupils passed in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> grades, however very few students passed in 1<sup>st</sup> grade (13 only) and there were no failures.

#### 4.7 Inspectorate

This inspectorate section is concerned with the general inspection of both primary and secondary schools in the district.

**Table 4.10 Education Inspectorate Measures**

County	Number
Inspectors	1
Inspector : primary school ratio	1:36
No of inspections carried out	32
No of schools inspected	30
No of school management committees	32

Source: EMIS

There is only one inspector of Schools in Buliisa district yet the numbers of schools are many. This is partly leading to poor performance in National examinations because one inspector is overwhelmed by the number of schools which are in very rural communities some with impassable roads.

#### 4.8 Sports

The district participated in only two sports activities i.e. athletic and music whereby more girls participated in all the two sports activities than boys.

There are 32 football fields in the district where all the football clubs existing in the district train from football fields in schools within their locality. There are eight active youth football clubs namely Wanseko FC, Katodyo FC, Buliisa young B, Butiaba fopions, Kisiabi younger stars, Kisimo FC, Para FC and Ngwedo FC.

## **CHAPTER 5: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES**

This chapter involves Roads, Water development, housing and Mechanical in the whole Buliisa district

### **5.1 Roads**

Most roads in the district are not yet well rehabilitated and most roads are Gravel and earth roads. The District has many roads connecting to various places but with only 2 km of tarmac road.

### **5.2 Housing**

Most departments' offices are in poor conditions and in rented buildings. However, construction is under way for the main administrative block which will accommodate most offices. At the moment there is only one building constructed for water offices which is used by the CAO, DEO, DWO, DE and DSC.

The general condition of vehicles and plants in the district is fairly good; 6 vehicles, 28 motorcycles, 2 generators and 2 motor boats are in good condition, 5 vehicles, 8 motorcycles and 1 motor boat are in fair condition, lastly it has 3 vehicles, 8 motorcycles and 2 motor boats in poor condition.

NOTE: - The District lacks a road unit. No mechanical office, workshop & stores and tools.



## **CHAPTER 6: NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **6.0 Introduction**

This chapter covers the status of environment, land management, forestry, wild game and vermin

### **6.1 Environment**

Effective management of environmental resources is a critical component of the development process. Buliisa is largely an agricultural district with over 50 percent of the population engaged in peasant farming. This means that the major land use is agriculture. Some of the farming methods used in the district is not environmental friendly. There are no comprehensive land use plan and environment byelaws in Buliisa; as a result most activities are unplanned and therefore increased environment degradation. Environment issues therefore are a matter of concern in the district because they are closely linked to peoples' needs. It is important to look at the issues and concerns affecting all the natural resources in the district.

#### **Solid Waste Collection Points**

There are 4 (four) solid waste collection points located in the following areas: Buliisa Town Council, Biiso Town Ship, Butiaba and Wanseko landing sites.

#### **Landfills**

An area has been identified for land fill but it has not been developed. The method being used at the landfills for refuse management is indiscriminate disposal.

#### **Environmental Committees and Reports**

There are three environmental committees and three reports were produced during the financial year.

On environment, the following issues can also be noted: the solid waste collection points were not well maintained, all the two abattoirs don't meet the specifications and they don't have disposal lagoons. There are 4 (four) waste disposal points in the district

#### **Wet lands**

Existing rivers, swamps, lakes etc

Buliisa district has 5 (five) rivers, 4 (four) swamps and 1 (one) lake

#### **6.1.1 State of the Environment in the District**

The state of environment in the district is very worrying; there is a lot of overgrazing by both the domestic and wild animals. There is too much pollution along the lake shores where people have built up to a distance of five meters from the lake. At the moment there are no serious efforts being put in place to avoid pollution in the district.

Number of Factories by Category

There is only one factory i.e. fish processing factory located in Butiaba near Lake Albert

### **Waste Management**

On waste management, the district does not have the bunkers, garbage trucks, refuse skips and factory waste treatment facilities/methods, but it has only 1 (one) located in Buliisa Town Council

### **Tree Planting**

There were no established nursery beds and maintained and trees planted by the district during the financial year. There are only three Commercial tree growers, no licensed charcoal and timber dealers

### **Area under Wild Game (Gazetted)**

About 900 square kilometers have been gazette for wild game

#### **6.1.2 State of Wetlands**

On average, Buliisa district is dry with a small area of seasonal wetlands of which 80 percent of them are used for papyrus harvesting and Reclamation has not been done because most of the area is dry and the main economic activity is fishing.

#### **Water Pollution**

Most of the water along the lake is polluted by disposal of human waste. On certain sites the settlements are very close with houses built just two metres from the lake waters.

#### **6.1.3 Location of Rivers, Swamps and Lakes**

**Table 6.1 Location of Rivers by characteristics**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>seasonal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Biiso Sub-county	3	1	4
Buliisa Sub county	1	2	3
Buliisa Town Council	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

**Source: Natural Resources Department**

There are 8 rivers in Buliisa district 3-permanent and 1-seasonal in Biiso sub-county, 1-permanent and 2-seasonal in Buliisa sub-county while Town council has only 1-seasonal river. The rivers mostly provide water for animals and little is used for domestic work.

**Table 6.2 Location of Swamps**

Location (Sub-county)	Characteristics		Total
	Permanent	Seasonal	
Biiso Sub-county	3	-	3
Buliisa Sub county	2	-	2
Buliisa Town Council	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

*Source: Natural Resources Department*

**Table 6.3 Location of Lakes**

Location (Sub-county)	Characteristics		Total
	Permanent	Seasonal	
Biiso Sub-county	1	-	1
Buliisa Sub county	1	-	1
Buliisa Town Council	1	-	1
Total	1	-	1

*Source: Natural Resources Department*

There is only one lake bordering all the three sub-counties

## **6.2 Land Management**

### **6.2.1 Land Use**

Approximately 40 percent is under agriculture, but the bigger area for livestock rearing. Commercial farming occupies approximately 2 percent and public utilities take 10 percent while the rest of the land is covered by water (L. Albert), forest (Budongo) and the national park (Murchison falls). There was no land disputes resolved during the financial year.

### **6.2.2 Environmental Concerns in Buliisa**

- Deforestation and uncontrolled tree cutting
- Soil degradation and depletion
- Environment health and sanitation (i.e. increased prevalence of environmentally related diseases)
- Waste management
- Decline in rangelands due to overstocking of cattle
- Insufficient funding to the sector
- Inadequate transport facilities

### **Poverty and the Environment**

Most people in the district depend on natural resources for their livelihood and income. Effective management of environmental resources is a critical component of the development process. Increased degradation of soil reduces agricultural production and therefore need for proper land management practices. It is estimated that 98 percent of energy source is firewood. In the rural

areas, fire wood is mostly gathered by women from nearby forests, woodlands, and thickets. Charcoal is popular within the urban settings.

The mandate of the district in management of the environment is derived from the constitution of Uganda 1995 which states that all Ugandans have a right to clean and health Environment and the district is obliged to ensure that the right is complied with in accordance with all the Environment laws and regulations.

NB: There is no scientific reliable Data available on status of Flora and Fauna, Terrestrial as per now but given time this can be got

**Table 6.4 Soil Erosion**

Location	Type of erosion (% effect)		
	Rill erosion	Sheet erosion	Gulley erosion
Biiso Sub county	40	20	40
Buliisa sub county	60	20	20

*Source: Natural Resources Department*

**Table 6.5 Pollution Industries by Category**

Type of industry	No of approved EIAs	Environmental component affected
Food processing	-	-
Filling stations	2	Noise, fumes/Oil spills,
Grinding mills	-	-
Telecom masts	5	Noise, fumes, animal contacts
Tanneries	-	-
Abattoirs	2	smell

*Source: Natural Resources Department*

**Table 6.6 Waste Management (Particularly for urban)**

Waste Management type	Number
Land fills	1
Dumping sites	2
Rubbish pits	30

*Source: Natural Resources Department*

These include: 1-land fill, 2 dumping sites and 30 rubbish pits all located in growth centre but they are not properly maintained.

### **6.2.3 Land Ownership (Give Approximate Indicators where Data is not available)**

Generally land in Buliisa district is/was customary owned, but the trend is now changing due to the presence of oil where the landlords expect a lot from the oil proceeds. The process of leasing land has just started and at least 50 percent of the land is on free hold. The accurate data on households with land titles and leasehold certificates is not available but approximated to be at least 200 households. The female headed households owning land are about 600.

## **6.3 Forestry**

### **6.3.1 Introduction**

Whereas policies on management of most natural resources have been devolved, forest resources are still under the management of Central Government by National Forest Authority (NFA). At the district level the district forest officer is responsible for all the management of forest resources. The forest department is one of the departments in the Natural resource department. It is charged with Production and management of the forest estates and control of harvesting on public forest reserves. Research in all aspects of forestry and utilizations of forestry products and extension services.

There is only one natural forest (Budongo forest) in Buliisa district managed by NFA.

### **6.3.2 State of Forestry**

The only natural forest in the district is owned by the NFA where illegal tree felling exists. The forest Reserve is also under NFA and encroachment is still in existent. Fuel wood for domestic and industrial work is also illegally obtained from the forest Reserves. Fuel for industrial use is mainly for brick-making.

### **6.3.3 Tree Planting**

Trees are being planted on almost all new government construction sites like new Classroom blocks as an environmental mitigation measure. Some few individuals have also planted trees in their compounds and there are only three commercial tree growers in the district. Religious organizations like Buliisa Catholic parish have also planted some see seedlings. However, the seedlings are purchased from the neighboring districts of Hoima and Masindi. There is no accurate data available regarding the number of trees Planted.

### **6.3.4 Natural and Planted Forests**

There is only one natural forest (Budongo forest located in Biiso sub-county, its estimated part of the area in Buliisa district is 700 sq km.

## CHAPTER 7: COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

### 7.1 Introduction

The Community services Sector covers the sections on Community Mobilization, Gender and Culture, Disability, Elderly and Rehabilitation, Childcare and Protection and Probation and Social Welfare.

### 7.2 General Community Development Issues

**Table 7.1 Women and Community Development Groups per Sub-county**

Community development issues	Sub-county	Number
Community development groups	Buliisa	146
	Biiso	14
	Buliisa TC	12
Women groups	Buliisa	146
	Biiso	14
	Buliisa TC	12

*Source: Community Development Office*

From table 7.1, Buliisa Sub-county has the highest number of community development groups (CDG). It further shows that the membership composition of all the CDGs is women.

**Table 7.2 Number of FAL Classes by Location and Enrolment by sex**

Sub-county	No of classes	Male	Female
Buliisa	35	70	630
Biiso	30	75	675
Buliisa TC	8	14	129
Total	73	159	1434

*Source: Community Development Office*

From table 7.2 above, Buliisa sub-county has the highest number of FAL classes. It also shows that there are more women enrolled for FAL classes than men in all the sub-counties.

No. of FAL instructors by sex

There are 33 female FAL instructors and 49 male instructors in the district

There are two community development centres in Buliisa District located in both Buliisa and Biiso sub-counties.

### 7.3 Gender and Culture

The proportion of seats held by women in all the local councils i.e. at the district level and sub-counties is 1:3

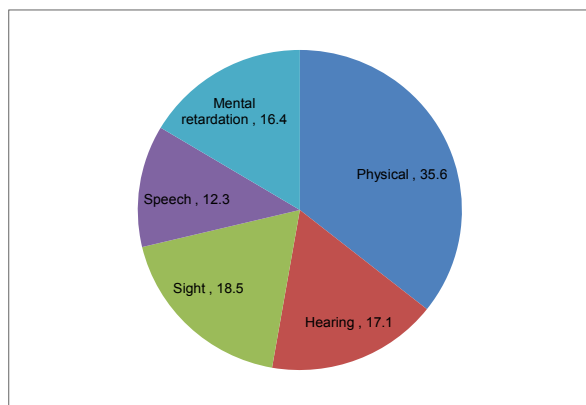
## 7.4 Elderly and Disability

**Table 7.3 Number of Disability by Type and Location**

Sub-county	Physical	Hearing	Sight	Speech	Mental retardation
Biiso	23	14	15	11	11
Buliisa	29	11	12	7	13
Total	52	25	27	18	24

*Source: Community Development Office*

**Figure 7.1 Percentage of Disability by Type**



From the figure above, Physical disability has the highest percentage of 36 percent and the least are those who can't speak (12.3%)

### Proportion of Seats held by PWDs in Local Governments

In all the four local Governments, the proportion of seats held by PWDa is a third (1 in 3)

**Table 7.4 Number of Associations of the Elderly by Location**

Location	No of Associations
Buliisa S/C	4
Biiso S/C	4
Buliisa TC	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

*Source: Community Development Office*

There are four associations in each sub-county in the district.

## 7.5 OVC and Child Protection

**Table 7.5 Number of Orphans by Location and type of Orphan-Hood**

Location	Orphans	Percent	Farther Deceased	Percent	Mother Deceased	Percent	Both Parents Deceased	Percent
Biiso	2280	49	1411	30	645	14	224	5
Buliisa	2403	51	1499	32	657	14	247	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4683</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>10</b>

*Source: Community Development Office*

**Table 7.6 Proportional distribution of HIV/AIDS Orphans by Parish**

Sub-county	Parish	Total No of orphans	Percent
Biiso	Biiso	817	15.7
	Kihungya	704	13.5
	Butiaba	759	14.6
Buliisa	Avogera	823	15.8
	Kigwera	832	16.0
	Kisiabi	748	14.4
Buliisa TC	Civic Ward	169	3.2
	Southern ward	148	2.8
	Eastern ward	98	1.9
	Western ward	103	2.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5201</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Community Development Office*

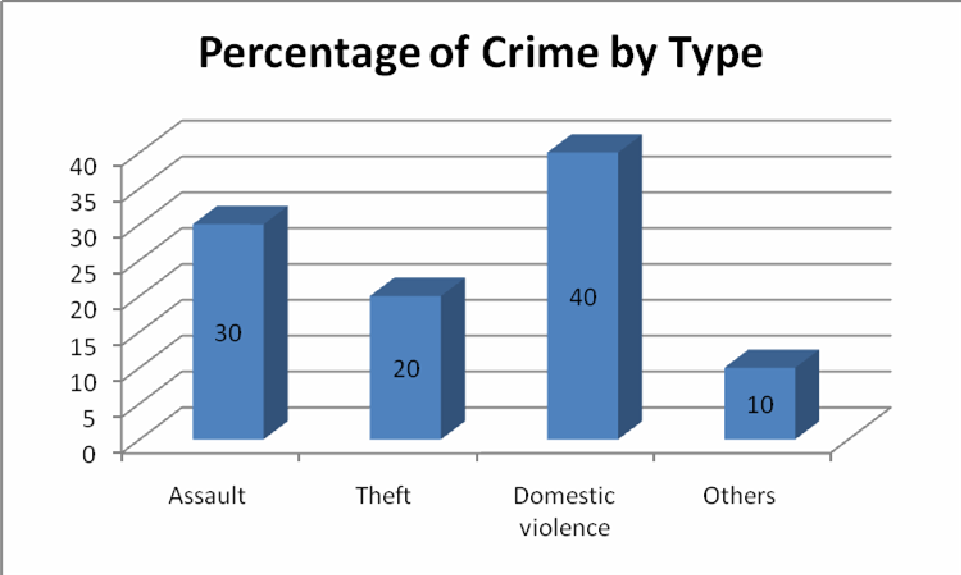
## 7.6 Crime

**Table 7.10 Percentage of Crime Rate by Sex, Age and Location**

Sub-county	Parish	Sex	
		Male	Female
Biiso	Biiso	85	15
	Kihungya	89	11
	Butiaba	82	18
Buliisa	Avogera	88	12
	Kigwera	90	10
	Kisiabi	89	11
Buliisa TC	Civic Ward	91	9
	Southern ward	88	12
	Eastern ward	89	11
	Western ward	85	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>876</b>	<b>124</b>

*Source: Community Development Office*





Source: Community Development Office

## CHAPTER 8: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

### 8.1 Introduction

Production and Marketing department came was created in the wake of decentralisation and the service restructuring exercise of 1995. The department consists of the following sub sections namely Agriculture, Veterinary, Entomology, Fisheries, Trade and Industry, Co-operatives and Marketing. To ensure better service delivery, there is a District Production Officer, who is responsible for the day to day co-ordination, supervisory and administrative activities in the entire department. All the sections are headed by section heads with special skills in those areas

### 8.2 Agriculture Sub-sector

Agriculture is by far the main economic activity in the district. From the recent CIS carried out in 2009, it indicates that over 45 percent of the population depends on subsistence farming as the main source of livelihood. The rest of the population depends on fishing, animal rearing, employment income, trading etc as indicated in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Sources of Livelihood**

Source of livelihood	Percentage HHs
Subsistence farming	45
Fishing	20
Animal rearing	15
Commercial farming	2
Trading	10
Employment Income	6
others	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: CIS 2009*

The traditional Cash Crops grown are tobacco and cotton while cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, bananas, Irish potatoes, beans, and groundnuts dominate the food crops though of recent they are increasingly becoming cash crops see Table 8.2 below.

**Table 8.2 Major Types of Crops Grown by Location and Acreage**

Sub-county	Parish	Type of crops	Acreage
Buliisa Sub-county	Ngwedo parish	Cassava	29,656
		Maize	7,414
	Kisiabi .B.	Cotton	5,230
Biiso Sub-county	Biiso parish	Cassava	14,440
		Maize	15,340
	Kihungya parish	Beans	7,200
		Potatoes	4,300
		Tobacco	1,100

*Source: Production Department*

Cassava and maize are the main predominant crops grown and the main staple food eaten in Buliisa.

### 8.2.1 Common Pests and Diseases

The pests include: Aphids, Lygus, Ball worm, Fruit flies, Mealy bugs, Leaf roller, Leaf miner and Cut worm while the diseases include: Blight, Anthrocknose, Mosaic, Tuber rot, Banana bacterial blight, Sigatoka and Wilts

NB: The Ratio of Agric extension workers to farmers is 1:7,414

### 8.3 Livestock and Veterinary Services

As per the district structure this sub-sector is under production and marketing department and it is responsible for the animal husbandry component. The Government of Uganda's policy on poverty reduction and agriculture modernisation puts emphasis on supporting farmers to improve on their animal breeds and yields.

**Table 8.3 Number of Livestock by Type and Location**

Sub county	Category	Type of livestock				
		Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Chicken	Sheep
Buliisa	Local	8693	9868	812	15077	31,360
	Crosses	0	0	0	0	0
	Exotic	64	2	9	466	0
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>8757</b>	<b>9870</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>15543</b>	<b>31360</b>
Biiso	Local	2335	7039	812	13643	1378
	Crosses	0	0	0	0	0
	Exotic	2	8	9	396	0
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2337</b>	<b>7047</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>14039</b>	<b>1378</b>
Buliisa T C	Local	2110	2165	56	3492	4734
	Crosses	0	0	0	0	0
	Exotic	505	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2615</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>4734</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>13709</b>	<b>19082</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>33074</b>	<b>37472</b>

*Source: Community Information System 2009*

#### 8.3.2 Livestock Rearing

Table 8.4 below shows that more households keep chicken and goats compared to other animals. This is because the two are cheap to keep and don't usually require a big piece of land

**Table 8.4 Number of Households Engaged in Animal Rearing**

Livestock type	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Chicken	sheep
Number of households	2013	4685	364	7733	265

Source: Community Information System 2009

### 8.3.3 Livestock Diseases

**Table 8.5 Major Livestock Diseases by Location**

Livestock disease	Location
ECF	District
Babesiosis	Bugana village
Coccidiosis	Kisiabi & Kigwera parishes
Trypanamosomiasis	District
Mange	District
New castle disease	District

Source: District Production Office

### 8.3.4 Livestock Production Levels by Location.

This section involves livestock sales per month, pigs slaughtered per month and milk production per day.

#### A - Livestock Sales per Month

There are a lot of sales of cattle that is 213 per month than other livestock sales this has been due to serving of many people. Sheep and pigs are few because few households are involved in rearing them and the demand for their meat is low.

**Table 8.6 Livestock Sales per Month**

Market	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken
Buliisa	213	197	34	164

Source: District Production Office

Most Livestock sales take place in Buliisa Market and the average sale per month for different livestock shown in Table 8.6.

#### B - Pigs Slaughtered per Month

Buliisa Town Council consumes a lot in all the sub-counties because of the presence of a market and the increasing population. This has led to increased prices due to increased demand.

**Table 8.7 Pigs Slaughtered per Month**

Sub county	Number
Buliisa Sub-county	24
Biiso Sub-county	36
Buliisa T C	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: District Production Office

### C - Milk Production per Day

Milk is mostly produced in Buliisa sub-county and Butiaba parish in Biiiso sub-county where there is little farming taking place. Buliisa town council produces little milk since there is no grazing of cattle in town and there is no zero grazing being practiced.

**Table 8.8 Milk Production per Day**

Area	Liters
Buliisa Sub-county	14355
Biiso Sub-county	2317
Buliisa T C	533
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,205</b>

Source: District Production Office

#### 8.3.5 Veterinary/livestock Drug shops

There is only one veterinary/livestock drug shop located in Buliisa Town Council

#### 8.3.6 Veterinary Doctors/Personnel by Sex

There is only one male veterinary doctor in the district

### 8.4 Fisheries

Lake Albert is the major source of fish in the district. It has more than 5 fish landing sites and over 1000 boats operate on the lake. The Lake fish species include Nile perch, Tilapia, mud fish, Clarias gariepinus, Protopterus Spp and minor species like Clarias, carsoni, and Hapochromines. Lake Albert has fair marrum roads leading to all major landing sites. The District has a committed manpower staff comprising of 2 graduate staff all facilitated with motorcycles. The district has water transport facilities including two ferries which connect to Nebbi district in the north. Water transport boats and canoes also exist on the lake with management well established.

#### 8.4.1 Fish Farmers, Ponds, Stock, Catch, Predictors and Diseases

**Table 8.9 Fish Farmers, Ponds, Stock, Catch, Predictors and Diseases**

Sub county	No. of Farmers	No. of groups	M	F	No. of Ponds	Stocked	Unstocked	Species stocked	Harvested Ponds	Fish harvest	Disease/Predates
Biiso	7	-	5	3	7	Nil	7	-	-	-	-
TOTA	7	-	5	3	7	Nil	7	-	-	-	-

Source: District Production Office

#### 8.4.4 Beach Management Units (BMUs)

There are 9 BMUs formed and registered in the District.

Agriculture Projects and Programs: PMA, AAMP and NAADS

**Table 8.10 Number of Farmer Groups by Sex and Location**

Sub county	No. of farmer Groups	M	F	Total
Buliisa	180	121	59	180
Biiso	129	101	28	129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>309</b>

*Source: District Production Office*

There is no accurate available data on Technology development sites by type and location, No of service providers by sex and Number of beneficiaries by project type and sex

### 8.5 Extension Services

Extension services are offered by extension workers who are field based officers in the production department. Their main task is to give advisory services to farmers and educate them on the latest technology of farming so that the farmers can increase on their output. In Buliisa district there are 8 extension workers who serve the whole population at a ratio of 1: 8263.

**Table 8.11 Number of Extension Workers by Qualification**

Qualification	Males	Females	Total
Degree	05	01	06
Diploma	01	01	02
Certificate	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>08</b>

*Source: District Production Office*

### 8.6 Trade

#### 8.6.1 Number of markets by frequency and location

**Table 8.12 Number of markets by frequency and location**

Location	Market	Frequency
Buliisa S/C	L/stock auction	1 monthly
Ngwedo	Produce	Twice/week
Biiso S/C	Produce	Twice/week

*Source: District Production Office*

## APPENDIX

**Table A1 Departments/Sections**

No	Departments	Sections
1	Production	Veterinary Crop Entomology Fisheries
2	Natural Resource	Environment Forestry Wetlands Land management
3	Community Services	Social welfare Social Rehabilitation Community Development Children and Youth affairs Gender Disability and Elderly Planning Office
4	Planning Unit	Statistics Population Roads
5	Works	Water Mechanical Engineering Buildings and Construction
6	Education	DEO Office Inspection Sports
7	Health	DHO's Office Health Sub-District Lower Health Units
8	Council	Council Clerk to council District Contract committee District Service Commission District Land Board PAC
9	Finance	Revenue Expenditure/Budget Accountability
10	Administration/Management	CAO's Office HRM County Administration Registry Information and Public Relations Police Prisons Internal Audit

*Source: Annual Budget 2008/09*

**Table A2 Conditional Transfers to Departments**

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS</b>	<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	<b>Actual Revenue 2006/2007</b>	<b>Actual Revenue 2007/2008</b>	<b>Budget 2008/2009</b>	<b>Actual 2008/2009</b>
DSC Chairman's Salary		10,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
TB,SC, PAC, DLB Non-wage		78,635,340	74,239,991	50,561,000	50,560,588
Agriculture (Ext) Services Salaries		11,778,816	20,535,207	22,557,000	20,696,445
Agriculture (Ext) Service Non-wage		22,275,894	44,948,000	50,000,000	47,500,000
Primary Health Care - Salaries		77,253,099	112,424,253	257,134,000	255,039,145
Primary Health Care - Non-wage		84,560,468	95,225,412	143,771,000	136,580,072
Primary Schools - Salaries		512,404,816	716,890,130	687,558,000	663,135,657
Primary Schools - Non-wage		74,352,120	68,939,576	107,265,000	101,401,682
Secondary Schools Salaries		82,662,927	96,954,989	149,923,000	153,909,477
Roads Non-Wage (District)		132,658,136	232,790,000	95,462,000	85,603,961
CAO/Town Clerk wages		0	-	34,235,000	5,707,799
Roads Non-Wage (Buliisa Town Council)		9,452,000	31,045,056	101,683,000	101,683,233
Transfers to Environment & Natural Resource N/wage		2,845,170	4,637,500	8,941,000	8,195,972
Functional Adult Literacy Non-wage		0	14,111,063	14,906,000	13,664,282
Youth Councils Non-wage		14,786,749	5,479,000	1,600,000	1,466,747
PWDs Councils Non-wage		4,994,075	3,923,634	1,156,000	1,059,726
Women Councils Non-wage		3,567,384	5,479,000	1,600,000	1,466,747
Community Mobilization		0	2,347,609	0	3,316,396
Sector Monitoring & Accountability Non-wage		28,260,173	23,466,399	22,210,000	21,099,144
<b>Sub -total</b>		<b>1,150,487,167</b>	<b>1,565,436,819</b>	<b>1,762,562,000</b>	<b>1,684,087,073</b>

*Source: Finance department*



**Table A3 Highlights from the 2009 Community Information System Population Distribution by Gender, Parish and Sub-County**

Sub-county	Parish	Male	Female	Total
Buliisa	Ngwedo	4856	4434	9290
	Kisiabi	14515	14261	28776
	Kigwera	5163	5579	10742
<b>Total</b>		<b>14515</b>	<b>14261</b>	<b>28776</b>
Biiso	Biiso	6365	5771	12136
	Butiaba	5180	5325	10505
	Kihungya	4634	4766	9400
<b>Total</b>		<b>16179</b>	<b>15862</b>	<b>32041</b>
Buliisa Town Council	Civic Ward	438	437	875
	Eastern Ward	690	818	1508
	Western Ward	662	678	1340
	Northern Ward	787	779	1566
<b>Total</b>		<b>2577</b>	<b>2712</b>	<b>5289</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>33271</b>	<b>32835</b>	<b>66106</b>

*Source: community Information System 2009*

**Table A4 Roads by Location, Length, Grade, Condition and Accessibility**

Type of road	Location (S/C) TC	Name of road	No bridge / culvert	Road length in KM	Grade	Condition	Accessibility
Trunk roads	Biiso.	Hoima border - Biiso.		08		Bad	Motorable
	Biiso.	Masindi border – Biiso.		14		“	“
	Buliisa	Masindi border – Park Junction		40		Good	“
	Biiso.	Biiso – Bukumi.		08		“	“
	Biiso / Buliisa.	Butiaba – Bukumi - Wanseko		60		“	“
	Buliisa	Buliisa – Park Junction.		22		“	“
	Buliisa	Park Junction – Paraa.		08		“	“
<b>Sub Total - Trunk roads</b>				<b>160</b>			
Feeder Roads	Buliisa	Wanseko - Ngwedo	36	25		Bad	Motorable
	Buliisa	Nuel road	12	04		“	Not motorable
	Buliisa	Mabaku road	18	08		“	Motorable
	Buliisa	Ngwedo - Bugana - Waiga	48	24		Good	“
	Buliisa	Ngazi - Kabolwa	18	6.6		Bad	“
	Buliisa	Buliisa - Bugana	12	12		Good	“
	Biiso	Bugoigo - Sonsio	42	4.5		“	“
	Biiso	Sittin - Nyeramya - Kihungya	24	08		“	“
	Biiso	Biisa - Nyeramya - Waki	30	9.3		Bad	Not motorable
	Biiso	Musizi - Kalengeija	18	6.6		Good	Motorable
	<b>Sub Total - Feeder Roads</b>				<b>108</b>		
Urban roads	Buliisa T/C	Congo road		1.10		Good	Motorable
	Buliisa T/C	Baker road		0.44		“	“
	Buliisa T/C	Rift valley road		0.63		“	“
	Buliisa T/C	Commercial street		1.14		“	“
	Buliisa T/C	Markey road		1.12		“	“
	Buliisa T/C	Katala road		2.50		“	“
<b>Sub Total - Urban roads</b>				<b>6.93</b>			
Community Access Road	Biiso	Udukur	12	03			Motorable
	Biiso	Katumba – Kampala - Biiso	24	6.6		Bad	Not motorable
	Biiso	Kampala – Kimbeni	18	3.6		“	“
	Biiso	Kahemura - Garasoya	24	3.8		“	“
	Buliisa	Ndandamire – Kijumbya - Uriibo	24	08		“	“
	Buliisa	Kibambura- Kigoya	24	7.2		“	“
	Buliisa	Kigoya T.C – Kigoya L. Site	18	04		“	“
	Buliisa	Kisomere - Uduku	18	5.5		“	“
	Buliisa	Ngwedo – Uduku – Avogera	24	6.6		“	“
	Buliisa	Ngwedo - Nyamitete	24	07		“	“
	Buliisa	Ndandamire – Bikongoro - Ngwedo	24	11.6		“	“
	Buliisa	Uribo – Kakora - Bugana	30	7.5		“	“
	Buliisa	Kisiabi – Kabolwa	18	09		“	“
	Buliisa	Kasenya – Achikiri - Avogera	18	07		“	“

Type of road	Location (S/C) TC	Name of road	No bridge / culvert	Road length in KM	Grade	Condition	Accessibility
	Buliisa	Kichoke - Ngazi	24	09		"	"
	Buliisa	Upper Mubaku - Kamandindi	12	5.5		"	"
	Buliisa	Livestock market - Kilima	30	07			
		<b>Sub Total - Community Access Roads</b>		<b>111.9</b>			
	Biiso.	Biiso - Bukumi (Escarpment)		02		Good	motor able
Tarmac road		<b>Sub Total - Tarmac road</b>		<b>02</b>			

*Source: District Engineer's Office*

**Table A5 Distribution of Households, Household Population and Average Household Size by Sub-county and Parish**

Sub-county	Parish	Household		Population		Average Household Size
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Buliisa	Ngwedo	1818	12.5	9290	14.1	5.1
	Kisiabi	1765	12.2	8744	43.5	5.0
	Kigwera	1514	10.4	10742	16.2	7.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>5097</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>28776</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Biiso	Biiso	2190	15.1	12136	18.4	5.5
	Butiaba	2674	18.4	10505	15.9	3.9
	Kihungya	1444	9.9	9400	14.2	6.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>6308</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>32041</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Buliisa Town Council	Civic Ward	155	1.1	875	1.3	5.6
	Eastern Ward	231	1.6	1508	2.3	6.5
	Western Ward	220	1.5	1340	2.0	6.1
	Northern Ward	231	1.6	1566	2.4	6.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>1083</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5289</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>14515</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>66106</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5.1</b>

*Source: community Information System 2009*

**Table A6 Vehicles, Plants and Machinery by Department**

ITEM	REG. NO.	TYPE	MAKE/MODEL	ENGINE NO.	CHASSIS NO.	USER	RMKS	COMMENT
1.	LG0103-29	D/Cabin	Toyota Hilux / 2002	3L-5106470	JTFDE6266 0001125	Council	Fair	Parked / Repairable
2.	LG0006-75	S/Wagon	Toyota Prado / 2007	5L-6044896	JTFBK29J30- 0029336	Council	Good	Operational
3.	LG0004-75	D/Cabin	Isuzu Tfsdmax77 / 2006	410256	MPATFS77 H6H 588033	Works - Roads	Fair	Limping
4.	LG0004-29	D/Cabin	Toyota Hilux	3L-2779	LN 166- 0024279	Education	Poor	Un economical to maintain
5.	UG1861M	D/Cabin	Nissan	QD32		Health	Fair	Parked / Repairable
6.	UAA086N	S/Wagon	Maruti Gypsy	G13B-IN0608766	MG71-IN- 192405	Biso HCIII	Fair	Parked / Repairable
7.	UAA087N	S/Wagon	"	G13B-IN0608862	MG71-IN- 0190494	Buliisa HCIV	Fair	Limping
8.	UG0052M	D/Cabin	Mitshubishi	4D56		Works	Poor	Un economical to maintain
9.	LG0007-75	D/Cabin	Toyoya Hilux / 2007	2KD-7410343	AHTFR22G 606011803	Water	Good	Operational
10.	LG0010-29	D/Cabin	Nissan	QD32		Finance	Poor	Un economical to maintain
11.	UG2323R	D/Cabin	Ford Ranger / 2008	WLAT-953486	MNBUSFE409 W750489	IFAD Planning	Good	Operational
12.	UG2324R	D/Cabin	Ford Ranger / 2008	WLAT-965702	MNBUSFE409 W760371	IFAD Land Mgt	Good	Operational
13.	UG2702R	D/Cabin	Ford Ranger / 2008	WLAT-965628	MNBUSFE409 W60355	Caos Office	Good	Operational
14.	UAJ276X	D/Cabin	Toyota Hilux / 2008	2KD-7512102	AHTFR226- 206014195	NAADS	Good	Operational
15.	Generator	Plant	Lombardini15kva / 2005		N/A	Buliisa HCIV	Good	Operational
16.	Generator	Plant	Honda 5kw	E25BMH61RKL 1025994	N/A	Head office	Good	Operational
17.	Motor Boat Engine	Marine Outboard	Yamaha Enduro 25hp	N/A	N/A	Fisheries project	Leaf Fair.	Parked / Repairable
18.	Motor Boat Engine	Marine Outboard	Yamaha Enduro 25hp	N/A	N/A	Fisheries	Good	Operational
19.	Boat	Marine Outboard	Dingy	N/A	N/A	Fisheries project	Leaf Good	Operational
20.	Boat	Fibre Glass	Dingy	N/A	N/A	Fisheries Butiaba L.site	Poor	Un economical to maintain
21.	Motor Boat	Fibre Glass	Dingy	N/A	N/A	Fisheries Butiaba L.site	Poor	Un economical to maintain

ITEM	REG. NO.	TYPE	MAKE/MODEL	ENGINE NO.	CHASSIS NO.	USER	RMKS	COMMENT
<b>MOTORCYCLES</b>								
1.	UG0297A	TF125	Suzuki / 2006	134661	134319	Vet	Good	Operational
2.	UG1749A	"	"	152221	157893	"	"	"
3.	UG1804A	"	"	152227	151887	"	"	"
4.	UG1747A	"	"	152226	151888	"	"	"
5.	UDA 458U	DT125	Yamaha	3TT-163492	DEO2X-040732	NAADS/Biiso	"	"
6.	UBA199Y	TF125	Suzuki	153472	153129	Fisheries leaf	"	"
7.	UG0288A	"	"	134603	134312	Fisheries	Poor	Un economical to maintain
8.	UG0810A	"	"	137060	136690	"	Good	
9.	LG0111-29	DT125	Yamaha	3TT-063714	3TT-063741	Community	Poor	Un economical to maintain
10.	UR1915	"	"			Community	Poor	"
11.	UG0014Y	XL125	Honda	L125 5E-5713859	L125 5E-5713859	Community	Poor	"
12.	UG1510R	125	Jialing			Community	Good	Operational
13.	UG1704R	"	"			Community	Fair	Parked / Repairable
14.	UG0987S	AG100	Yamaha	3HA-085999		Works	Poor	Un economical to maintain
15.	UDH128F	DT125	Yamaha / 2007	JY ADE02X 000040627	JYADE02X 000040627	Sight savers	Good	Operational
16.	UG2000R	125	Jialing			Audit	Good	"
17.	LG0008-75	AG100	Yamaha / 2007	3HA-150176	3HA-150176	Revenue	Good	"
18.	LG0090-29	DT125	"			Mss	Poor	Un economical to maintain
19.	LG0096-29	"	"	3TT-063725	3TT-063725	Mss	Poor	"
20.	LG0003-75	CG125	Honda	LWBPCJIF 771048250	LWBPCJIF 77 1048266	Mss	Good	Operational
21.	LG0002-75	CG125	Honda	156FMI-207 D73166	LWBPJIF 07 1048266	Mss	Good	"
22.	UG1808R	125	Jialing			Health	Good	"
23.	UACI90Z	AG100	Yamaha	3HA-105097	TYAHA001X A105688	Health	Fair	Un economical to maintain
24.	UAC261Z	"	"	3HA-104459	TYA3HA 007XA	Health	Fair	"

ITEM	REG. NO.	TYPE	MAKE/MODEL	ENGINE NO.	CHASSIS NO.	USER	RMKS	COMMENT
25	UG3453M	DT125	"			Health	Fair	Limping
26	UAC Z	"	"	3TT-100160	3TT-100253	Health	Fair	Parked / Repairable
27	LG0033-29	CG125	Honda	2113116	1251668701	Health	Poor	Un economical to maintain
28	UAC814V	125	"			Health	Fair	Parked / Repairable
29	UG2205M	TF125	Suzuki	1446135	145856	Health	Fair	"
30	UG2545M	80	Bmk	IPE47FME05 000377	LY4YXAE 09ST000357	Health	Fair	"
31	UG 2503R	XL	Honda / 2008	L125SE - 5599449	L125S - 5745337	IFAD - Comty	Good	Operational
32	UG 2563R	XL	"	L125SE - 5397953	L125S - 5743782	IFAD - Comty	Good	"
33	UG 2442R	XL	"	L125SE - 5592944	L125S - 5743791	IFAD - Lands	Good	"
34	UG 2680R	XL	"	L125SE - 5597921	L125S - 5743843	IFAD Procurement	Good	"
35	UG 2645R	XL	"	L125SE - 5599849	L125S - 5745781	IFAD - Prodn	Good	"
36	UG2643R	XL	"	L125SE - 5597094	L125S - 5742918	IFAD - Comty	Good	"
37	UG2659R	XL	"	L125SE - 5599112	L125S - 5744956	IFAD - Educ	Good	"
38	UG2413R	XL	"	L125SE - 5597959	L125S - 5743855	IFAD - Personel	Good	"
39	UG2576R	XL	"	L125SE - 55971106	L125S - 5742905	IFAD - Planing	Good	"
40	UG2548R	XL	"	L125SE - 5597940	L125S - 5743795	IFAD - Water	Good	"
41	UG2556R	XL	"	L125SE - 5599492	L125S - 5745403	IFAD - Planing	Good	"
42.	UG1963E	XL	Honda / 2009	L125SE - 5603567	L125S - 9749461	EDUCATION	Good	"
43.	UG2868R	Jialing	"	JL156FMI-309A345530	LAAAJKJG 690001663	EDUCATION	Good	"
44.	UG2867R	Jialing	"	JL156FMI-309A345529	LAAAJKJG 690001962	EDUCATION	Good	"

Source: District Engineer's Office