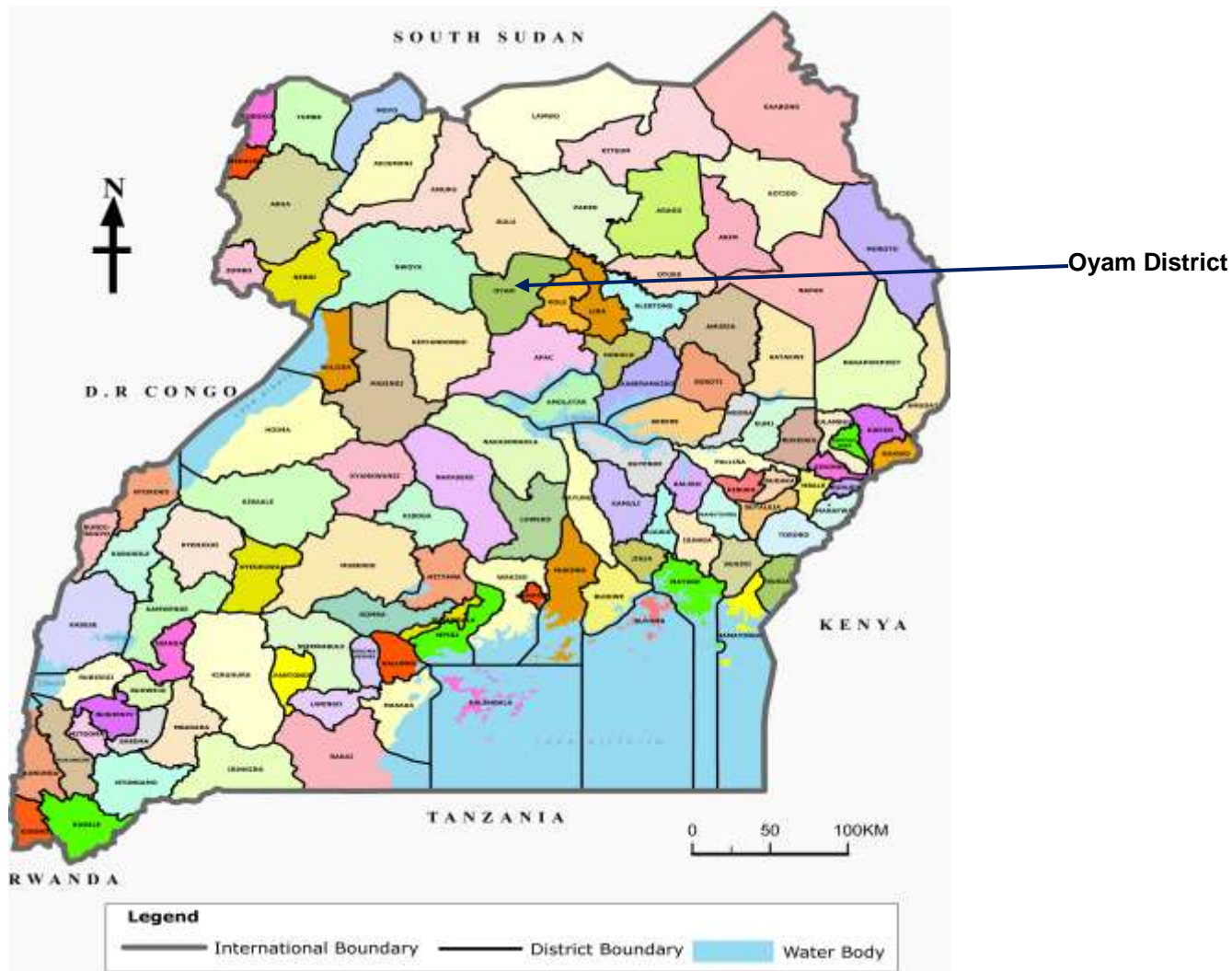




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

OYAM DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2012/13



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FOREWORD

The importance of statistics in informing planning and monitoring of government programmes cannot be over emphasized. 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 Oyam 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 and Financial support to Oyam District. I wish also to thank all my Technical staff for co-coordinating the compilation of the Statistics and Information contained in this Abstract.



COL. (RTD) CHARLES OKELLO ENGOLA MACODWOGO
LC V CHAIRPERSON.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my appreciation to all heads of department and sections that in one way or the other supported the production of this very important document and i appeal to them for their continued support as we embark on using this tool as a planning aid.

Special thanks go to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics an affiliate body to Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for financial, technical and material support that enabled us to produce this book.

I wish to commend the technical staff and political leaders at all levels for the commitment exhibited, cooperation and resources committed in data collection, compilation and finalisation of this Statistical Abstract. I am confident that with continued self-drive, more qualitative services will be offered to the community upon making sound decision which is backed by statistics.

Finally, I thank the District Planning Unit staff who worked tirelessly beyond normal working hours, including weekends to ensure that this publication was completed on time.



WILSON TIBUGYENDA



CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER – OYAM DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Statistical Abstract captures some key indicators for the district that can be used for ease of reference. The indicators come from all the sectors of the District.

The report is structured into nine different chapters.

Chapter one entails the background information, Chapter Two covers management support services, finance and planning is covered in Chapter Three. Chapter four details health, education is covered in Chapter Five while works and technical and natural resources are covered in Chapter five and six respectively, community based and production are done in Chapter Eight and Chapter Nine, respectively.

The indicators show that we have improved in service delivery while others indicate that our population is still far behind in attaining good quality life.

Demographic indicators

The mid-year projected population of Oyam district for 2013 based on CIS data is **336,400** where **163,200** are males and **173,200** are females.

Life expectancy for the combined sexes is 48 years, a figure that equals the national average.

Total fertility rate is still high at 7 children per woman compared to the national average of 6.2 children per woman according to the 2011 UDHS.

Health Indicators

The infant mortality rate, for example which stands at 114 deaths per 1000 live births still compares badly with the national average of 88 per 1000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio for the district stands at 500 per 100,000 live births. The under five mortality is 191 deaths per 1000 population, compared to the national average which stands at 152 deaths per 1000 population.

In terms of disease burden, malaria still ranks as the leading cause of illness among the population.

In relation to access to health facilities by the community, the district registered a bleak picture, with only 39 percent of the population being able to access a health facility within a radius of 5 kilometers.

The TB cure rate has a fairly good indicator of 86 percent, a figure that is almost equal to the national average.

Water and Sanitation

In the area of water and sanitation, Oyam district is still doing badly, with safe water coverage of 56 percent, although it is slightly higher than the national average (48%). The latrine coverage which stands at 53 percent still shows a bad picture of sanitation, although it is slightly higher than the national coverage of 48 percent.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BDR	Birth And Death Registration
CBMS	Community Based Management System
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDO	Community Development Officer
FY	Financial Years
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIR	Intake Rate
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HC	Health Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
HLG	Higher Local Government
HSD	Health Sub-District
IGG	Inspector General Of Government
LC	Local Council
m	Meter
MHCP	Minimum Health Care Package ,
mm	Mill Meter
MWE	Ministry of Water And Environment
N/A	Not Available
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIR	Net Intake Rate
OPD	Outpatient Department
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PPF	Private For Profit
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
PNFP	Private Not For Profit
PWDs	Persons With Disability
SCR	Student To Classroom Ratio
SNE	Special Needs Education
Sq Km	Square Kilometres

STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SSR	Student Stance Ratio
STR	Student Teacher Ratio
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Town Council
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate Of Education
UBOS	Uganda Bureau Of Statistics
UCE	Uganda Certificate Of Education
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
WUC	Water User Committees

GLOSSARY

Agriculture	This term is used to describe activities on crop, Livestock, poultry and fishing
Antigens	A substance that when introduced into the body stimulates the production of an antibody
Bacillus Camete Guerin	This is a vaccine against Tuberculosis
Census	A total count of all individual units of interest at a given time, in a given area, defined territory or country.
Coverage	The extent to which a sampling frame includes all the elements of the target population
Crime	The breach of rules or laws for which the governing authority (via mechanisms such as legal systems) ultimately prescribe a conviction.
Gross Enrolment Rate	This is the total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.
Gross Intake Rate	The total enrolment of new entrants into the first level of an education cycle regardless of expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school entry age population corresponding to the same level of the given education cycle. Official school-entry ages for the sub sectors include; Pre-primary 3 years, Primary 6 years, Secondary 13 years, and Tertiary 19 years
HC II	Out-patient clinics treating common diseases and offering antenatal care, According to the Uganda government's health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health centre 11.
HC III	These are health centres with facilities such as an operation room and a section for minor surgery headed by a clinical officer. Every county should have this facility.
HC IV	This is a health centre that could be classified as a small Hospital. In addition to having an operation room it has beds for in-patients.
Health Facility	A structure that has a roof and walls, and stands more or less permanently in one place with in-patient services.
Household	A group of persons who normally live and eat together
Housing Census	The collection of information on the housing conditions for the household population.
Immunization	is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine.
latrine coverage	The percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.
Livestock	All animals and birds kept or reared specifically for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits, and

donkeys.

Net Enrolment Rate	The Ratio of pupils in Primary school aged 6-12 years to the District total population aged 6-12 years.
Net Intake Rate	The Ratio of pupils aged six in primary one to the District total population aged six years
Performance Index	This is an index that measures the quality of passing at all levels of Education.
Population	The totality of all persons or other units of interest in a study or investigation under consideration at a given time in a given area.
Population Census	The collection, compilation and dissemination of basic social, demographic and economic data about the entire population of the country
Rates	The estimate that indicates percentage change in the variables of interest over two different periods of time. It shows the growth or reduction in such variables.
Student Classroom Ratio	The average number of pupils (students) per class at a specific level of education in a given school-year.
Student Stance Ratio	The number of pupils in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school).
Student Teacher Ratio	The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year
Teacher	A person who provides education for pupils (children) and students (adults).

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Location

Oyam District is located in Northern Uganda and is bordered by the districts of Gulu in the North, Pader in the North East, Masindi in the West, Amuru in the North-west , Apac District in the South and Lira in the East. Physically, the district lies between:

Latitudes 2° 0'N, 2° 7"N

Longitudes 32° 2"E, 32° 10"E

1.2 Size of the District

The district covers approximately a total area of 2,207 km² of which 2 percent is under open swamps and water while 1 percent is under forests leaving 2,140.4 km² for human settlement (97 percent) and agriculture land area.

Table 1.1 Land area by Sub-County

No.	Sub-county	Area size (km ²)
1	Aber including Kamdini	276
2	Kamdini	-
3	Loro	346
4	Acaba (includes newly created Oyam town council)	239
5	Oyam Town Council	-
6	Ngai (including Abok)	394
7	Abok	-
8	Otwal (including Aleka)	298
9	Aleka	-
10	Minakulu (including Myene)	378
11	Myene	-
12	Iceme	276
	Total	2,207

Source: population and housing census, 2002

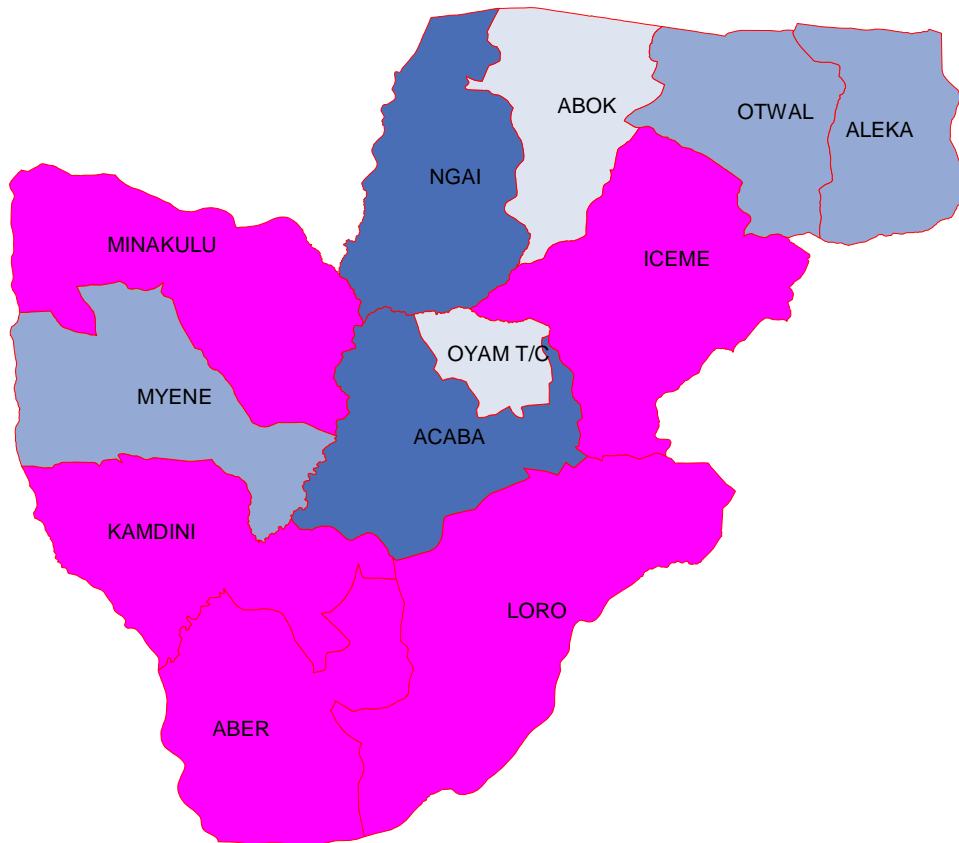
1.3 Historical Background

Oyam District which was formed in 2006 from the then Apac District; It is occupied by the Lango ethnic group with its sister districts of Lira, Dokolo, Amolatar, Otuke, Alebtong, Apac and Kole.

The origins of the Langi are somewhat obscure but it is believed that they originated from Abyssinia in Ethiopia. They are considered to be part of the Nilo-Hamites (also known as semi-Hermitic) group which includes the Teso, Kumam, Jie and Karamojong tribes. The Lango, in contrast of their fellows, have adopted the simpler Nilotic characteristics. It is believed that their move from further North into the present habitat took place between the years 1,800-1,890 approximately.

Apart from times of wars, when some sort of cohesion was achieved under one or two war leaders, the Langi before the advent of British Administration in 1889, were divided into many small groups or clans each with its own leader, i.e. chieftainship. British Administration of the District dates back to 1900. Administration in the early days was in the hands of Buganda agents. The present district headquarters at Oyam was established in July 2006. Oyam district for long had been an area deeply affected by the LRA insurgency for over 20 years with a majority of its population living in over 20 camps, currently there is no longer any camp in the district. This is aggravated by the fact that the district of Oyam is mainly rural.

Figure 1.2 Map of Oyam District Showing Sub-counties



1.4 Cultural Units

Oyam district is composed of entirely the Langi which is composed of different clans under one cultural leader who heads all the clans in Lango sub-region. The “Won-Nyaci” is the cultural head in Lango sub-region which has more than one hundred clans.

1.5 Geographical Features

The vegetation of Oyam District largely comprise of savannah grasslands dotted with shrubs and trees. It can generally be described as woodland- grassland vegetation dominated by Acacia, Conbretum, Piliostigma, and Butyrosperum paradoxum and Hyeperemia species.

1.5.1 Geology and Soils

The soils are mainly of ferralitic type (sandy sediments and sandy loam). They are well drained and friable. Bottomland contains widespread deposits of alluvium. The land resource is fertile and productive. The most fertile parts of the region are areas lying on the north to western part of the district.

This covers about 90 percent of the cultivable land. This soil is very suitable for rain fed agriculture. The rocky soils account for 3 percent and the black soils accounts for 97 percent of the total soil mass in the district.

The district natural resources include fertile arable soils in almost all Sub counties, water Bodies, Rivers, swamps, forests, and spring water. Geological surveys have revealed that rocks of basement complex of Precambrian age, which include underlie some areas; granites, mignalites, gneiss, schist and quartzite.

1.5.2 Topography and drainage

The district's topography is characterized by low plains and flat topped hills along the shores of River Nile, standing at 900 metres above sea level. The district lies at an average altitude of 1150mm above sea level. River Nile, Tochi, and Okole swamps provide the main drainage within the district.

1.5.3 Climate

The otherwise continental climate of the district is modified by the swampy areas in almost all parts of the district and the river Nile complex.

Oyam district has dry and wet seasons. The rainfall in the district is bimodal with one peak during April-May and the other in August-October. The dry season is from December to March.

The average annual rainfall in the district varies between 1200-1600 mm. The rainfall is mainly convectional and normally comes in the afternoons and evenings. The rains are well distributed in all the sub counties. However, the recent rainfall has been unreliable and unpredictable. The District sometimes registers extremes of both very heavy rainfall and drought. In some cases hailstones accompany heavy rainfall. Water logging as a result of heavy down pour is sometimes experienced in many areas especially; Aber, Kamdini, Loro, Ngai, Abok and Otwal sub counties.

CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

2.1 Number of administrative units:

The District is made up of one county called Oyam. It has 11 sub counties and 1 Urban Town Council called Oyam Town Council. Oyam district has 61 parishes, 2 Wards and 910 villages. The county, parish and village are administrative units while district and sub counties/town council are local governments that are self-accounting and are corporate bodies.

Table 2.1 Administrative Units

Level of Administrative Units	Number
County	1
Parliamentary Seats (Constituencies)	3
Sub counties	11
Town Council	1
Town Boards	02
Wards	2
Parishes	61
Villages	910

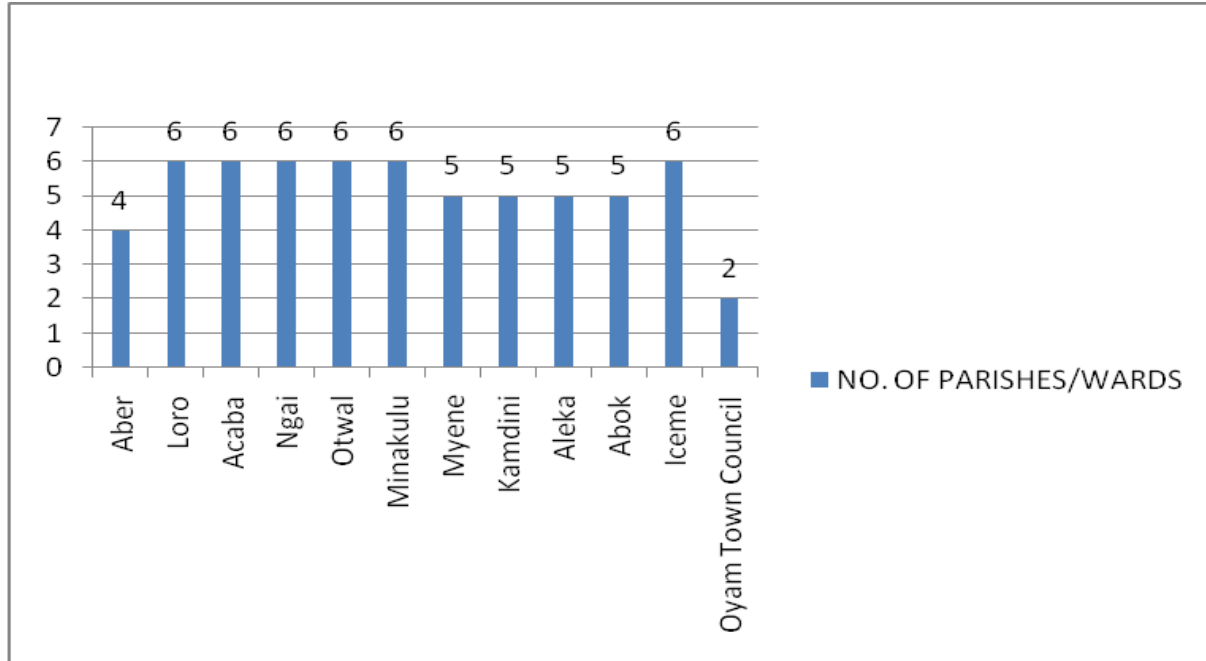
Source: CIS, 2009

Table 2.2 Number of Parishes and villages by Sub County

Sub County	No. of Parishes/Wards	No. Of Villages/Cells
Aber	4	38
Loro	6	90
Acaba	6	60
Ngai	6	97
Otwal	6	95
Minakulu	6	91
Myene	5	74
Kamdini	5	48
Aleka	5	92
Abok	5	71
Iceme	6	117
Oyam Town Council	2	19
Total	62	910

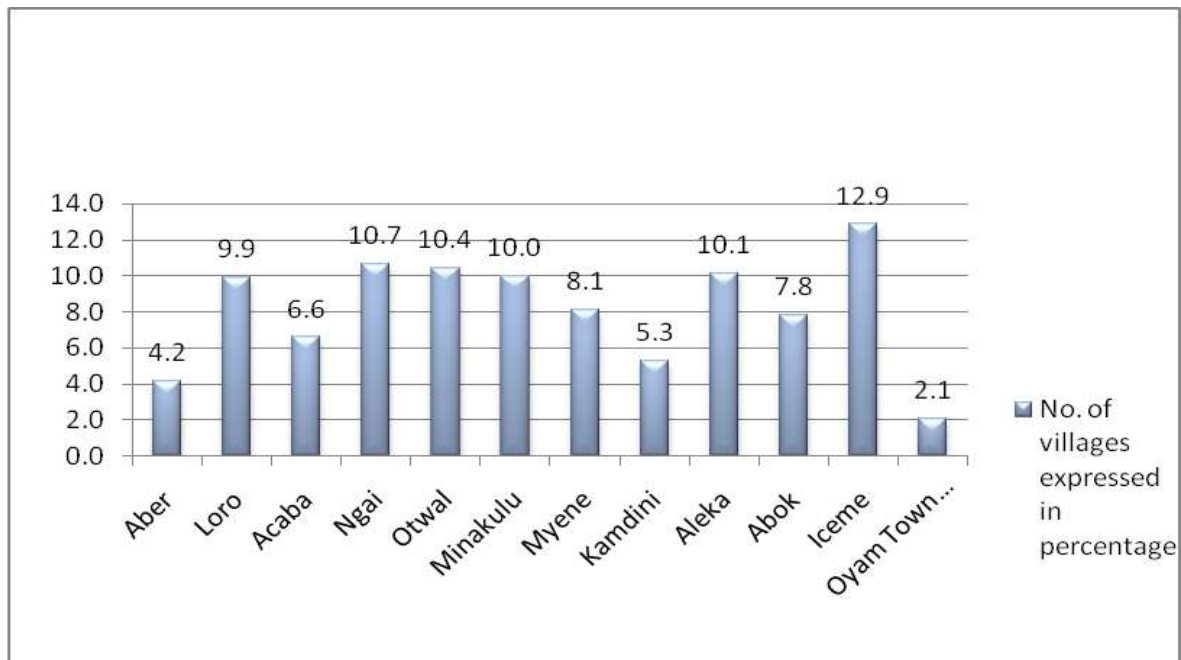
Source: CIS, 2009

Figure 2.1 Number of Parishes by Sub County



From figure 2.1 above, Loro, Acaba, Ngai, Otwal, Minakulu and Iceme Sub Counties have the highest number of parishes and Oyam Town Council has the least number of parishes. This is determined by the land area and population of that particular Lower Local Government. Therefore Oyam Town Council has lowest population and land area.

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Villages in Oyam District



The Figure 2.2 above shows Iceme Sub County is leading with the highest number of villages at 12.9 percent and Oyam Town Council with the least at 2.1 percent.

2.2 Human Resource Management

Table 2.3 Staffing levels by Department

Sn	Department	Approved	Filled	Vacant	% Filled	% Vacant
1	Administration	160	84	76	52.5	47.5
2	Finance	11	8	3	72.7	27.3
3	Statutory Body	4	0	4	0.0	100.0
4	Education and Sports	10	7	3	70.0	30.0
5	Health	-	138	-	-	-
6	Works and Technical Services	15	6	9	40.0	60.0
7	Natural Resources	13	8	5	61.5	38.5
8	Production and Marketing	17	10	7	58.8	41.2
9	Community Based Services	7	5	2	71.4	28.6
10	Planning Unit	5	2	3	40.0	60.0
11	Audit	2	0	2	0.0	100.0
	Total	244	268	116	109.8	47.5

Source: Oyam District Capacity Building Plan -2013

2.3 Audit:

The District has eight Lower local Governments including one town council and all these were audited. All the 7 directorates of Administration, Finance & Planning, Health, Education, Production & Marketing, Community Based services, Works and Technical Services, and Natural Resources were audited.

Table 2.4 Number Institutions Audited in the District:

Category Audited	Number
Number of Lower local Governments audited	11
Number of district departments audited	0
Number of institutions audited (Schools, Health units, etc)	8

Source: District Internal Audit Department, 2013

2.4 Council, Boards and Commissions

The total number of district councilors is 25 out of which 5 are members of the district executives. Four members of the executives are males with one female.

2.5 District Service Commission

The membership of the district service commission is based on gender, disability and location. The composition should be five members. The district has appointed only 3 members of which all are male. In the previous financial year the district conducted four interviews and handled four disciplinary cases.

Table 2:5 District Service Commission

Sn	Items	Total
1	Number of DSC members	3
2	Number of interviews conducted	5
3	Number of disciplinary cases handled	5
4	Number of DSC reports produced	2
5	Number of DSC minutes produced	14
6	Number of staff recruited	90
7	Number of staff confirmed	250
8	Number of staff promoted	9
9	Number of staff retired	0

Source: Oyam District Service Commission, 2013

2.5 Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

Table 2:6 Public Accounts Committee Information

S/N		Male	Female	Total
1	Number of members on PAC	4	1	5
2	Number of PAC meetings			20
3	Number of PAC reports			n/a

Source: Clerk to District Council, 2013

Note: n/a implies no data availed

Table 2:7 Land Board

S/N		Male	Female	Total
1	Number of members of land board by gender	3	2	5
2	Number of land board meetings			5
3	Number of land disputes handled			Nil
4	Number of land titles processed			18

Source: District Land Board, 2013

Note: n/a implies no data availed

CHAPTER 3: FINANCE AND PLANNING

3.1 Population Characteristics

Introduction

Information on the size and growth of population is important in development planning for any locality. It is vital that population growth rate matches with economic growth and development for effective service delivery and improved standard of living.

In Oyam district, the population was found to be growing at the rate of 3.6 according to the 2002 population census. Other factors, like death and migration make this growth rate a bit high compared to the resources available.

3.1.1 Population Distribution by sex by administrative units

According to the 2002 population and housing census, the District had a total of 268,415 people of which 131,658 were males while 136,757 were females. The population grew from 177,053 in 1991 to 268,415 in 2002 and from 268,415 to 349,800 in 2014 according to the population projections by Uganda Bureau of Statistics based on 2010 CIS data.

Table 3.1 Population Projection 2013-2014 by Sub- County

	2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Oyam District	163,200	173,200	336,400	169,800	180,000	349,800
Sub county						
Aber	13,900	15,100	29,000	14,500	15,700	30,200
Abok	6,300	6,400	12,700	6,600	6,700	13,300
Acaba	11,100	12,200	23,300	11,600	12,700	24,300
Aleka	10,900	11,600	22,500	11,300	12,100	23,400
Iceme	18,300	19,300	37,600	19,000	20,000	39,000
Kamdini	15,200	16,400	31,600	15,800	17,000	32,800
Loro	22,800	24,700	47,500	23,700	25,600	49,300
Minakulu	23,400	24,100	47,500	24,300	25,000	49,300
Myene	7,600	7,600	15,200	7,900	7,900	15,800
Ngai	14,000	14,500	28,500	14,600	15,100	29,700
Otwal	13,700	14,500	28,200	14,200	15,100	29,300
Oyam Town Council	6,000	6,800	12,800	6,300	7,100	13,400

Source: UBOS Population Projections

3.1.2 Population Distribution by age group:

Data on age is usually misreported due to preference or avoidance of ages ending in certain digits. In order to evaluate the quality of age data in development programs a standard five-age grouping is used in demographic analysis. The sex- age composition of a population has significant implications on planning. According to results from 2002 census, the Ugandan population is youthful and is becoming even younger over time with over 56 percent of the population less than 18 years. In Oyam the population was increasingly becoming younger as well. Worth noting is the fact that the proportion of older persons was rather low.

Table 3.2 Population Distribution by Age Group 2013

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	32,413	19.8	35,350	20.6	67,763	20.2
,5-13	27,338	16.7	29,687	17.3	57,025	17
14-16	20,954	12.8	24,367	14.2	45,321	13.5
15-19	17,352	10.6	18,361	10.7	35,713	10.6
20-24	14,242	8.7	13,042	7.6	27,284	8.2
25-29	11,459	7.0	10,982	6.4	22,441	6.7
30-34	9,658	5.9	9,781	5.7	19,439	5.8
35-39	6,548	4.0	6,521	3.8	13,069	3.9
40-44	5,566	3.4	6,006	3.5	11,572	3.4
45-49	4,093	2.5	3,775	2.2	7,868	2.3
50-54	3,929	2.4	3,604	2.1	7,533	2.2
55-59	2,292	1.4	2,402	1.4	4,694	1.4
60-64	2,783	1.7	2,574	1.5	5,357	1.6
65-69	1,637	1.0	1,888	1.1	3,525	1.1
70-74	1,473	0.9	1,544	0.9	3,017	0.9
75-79	655	0.4	858	0.5	1,513	0.5
80-84	655	0.4	686	0.4	1,341	0.4
85-89	164	0.1	172	0.1	336	0.1
90-94	164	0.1	172	0.1	336	0.1
95+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1
Total	163,375	100	171,772	100	335,147	100

Source: Oyam District Planning Unit

3.1.3 Population Growth Rate

According to the 2002 population and housing census, the District had a total of 268,415 people of which 131,658 were males while 136,757 were females. The population grew from 177,053 in 1991 to 268,415 in 2002 and from 268,415 to 378,900 in 2012 representing a growth rate of 3.6.

3.1.4: Population density

Population density is expressed as the number of people per unit of land area. Oyam has a total area of 2,207 square kilometers of which 2,024.4 is arable land. With the projected population of 378,900 in 2012, the population density is 171 persons per square kilometer. Implying that the district is densely populated compared to the national density of 124 persons per square kilometer.

3.1.5 Urbanization rates and levels:

Urbanization is defined as increase in the proportion of the people living in urban areas. Urban areas come about as a result of related trade and related services. The 2002 Census defined urban areas as those gazetted trading centers. Oyam district has four major trading centers of Loro, Kamdini, Minakulu and Oyam Town Council; Kamdini and Loro have been gazetted Town Boards and Oyam Town gazetted as Town Council making Oyam a rural District.

3.1.6 Migration

Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Migration may be internal (within the countries boundaries) or external (across the country's borders). Table 3.3 below shows the distribution of the population by their place of birth.

Table 3.3 Distribution of the population by Migration

Sub County Of Enumeration	Born in another district		Born Outside Uganda	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Aber	4,446	26	17	16
Acaba	1,881	11	12	11
Iceme	1,368	8	8	7
Loro	5,472	32	41	38
Minakulu	1,197	7	9	8
Ngai	1,026	6	8	7
Otwal	1,539	9	14	13
Total	16,928	100	109	100

Source: 2002 population census

3.1.7 Literacy Rate

Literacy is the ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language. Oyam being a rural area, wider sex disparities exist in the literacy levels. This is indicated by the table below:

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of highest level of education completed by age group

Age groups	Never	Completed		Incomplete	Completed		Completed
	Attended School	Completed primary (P7)	secondary (S6)	certificate or diploma	certificate or diploma	Incomplete degree	degree and above
00 – 10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 – 14	4	4	0	1	0	0	0
15 – 19	6	24	3	21	2	2	0
20 – 24	8	18	29	30	10	23	4
25 – 29	8	14	22	17	21	24	11
30 – 44	21	29	36	23	46	37	44
45 – 59	14	9	9	7	16	14	34
60 – 74	13	1	0	1	4	0	7
75+	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2002 population census

Table 3.5 Reproductive health and socio-economic indicators

No.	Indicators	Oyam	Uganda
1	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)	114	54
2	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	191	90
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	500	438
4	Life expectancy at birth: Male	47	50.4
5	Life expectancy at birth: Female	49	50.4
6	Birth rate	7.1	6.9
7	Literacy rate: Male (percent)	38	73
8	Literacy rate; Female (percent)	32	59
9	Fertility rate	7.7	6.2

Source: UDHS 2011

3.1.9 Number of households by sub-counties

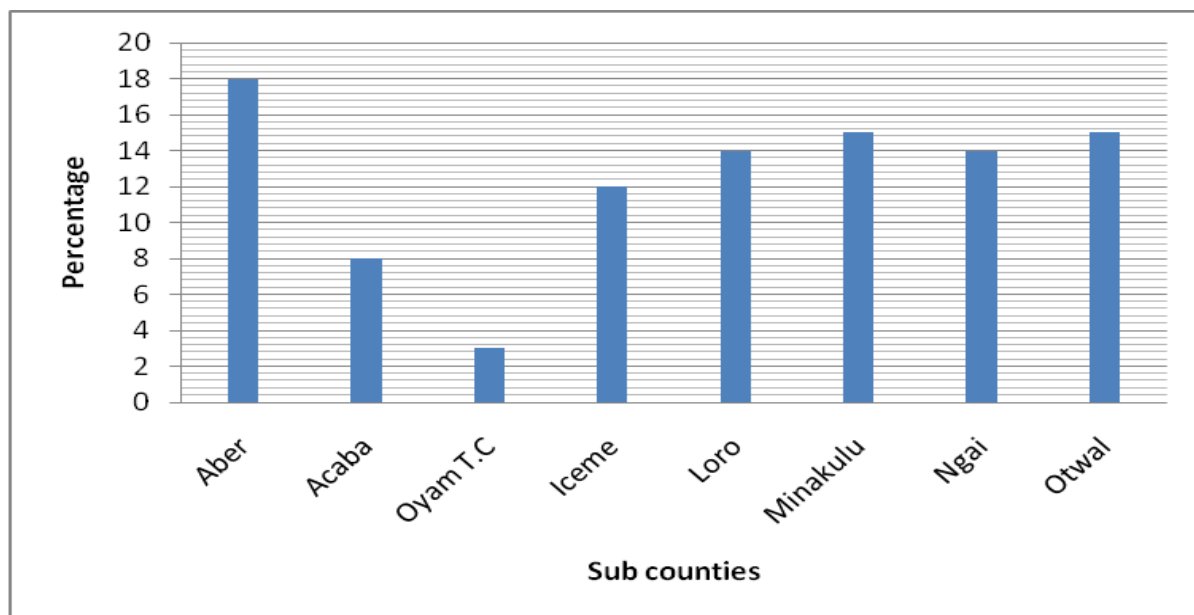
Oyam district had a total of 55,745 households by 2002 population census and these were distributed almost evenly throughout the district as seen in the figure below.

Table3.6 Number of households by sub –county

s/n	Sub-county	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Aber	9,982	18
2	Acaba	4,699	8
3	Oyam T.C	1,454	3
4	Iceme	6,948	12
5	Loro	7,856	14
6	Minakulu	8,468	15
7	Ngai	7,845	14
8	Otwal	8,493	15
Total		55,745	100

Source: 2002 population census

Figure 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Sub County 2002



Source: 2002 population census

Figure 3.1 above shows that Aber Sub County had the majority of households (18 percent) followed by Minakulu and Otwal with 15 percent each. Loro and Ngai Sub Counties each had 14 percent. Oyam TC had the least percentage of households in the district. The high number of households in Aber Sub County is attributed to the relative peace in the sub county as compared to other parts of Oyam. The presence of a functional ginnery and an NGO Hospital also contributed to the percentage increase.

3.1.10 Characteristic of Household heads by category:

The 2002 population and housing census defined a household head as a person who was regarded by the members of the household as its head, and could be a man or a woman.

Table 3.7 Distribution of household heads by sex in sub counties

Sub County	Male headed	Percent	Female headed	Percent	Total
Aber	7,301	73.1	2,681	26.9	9,982
Acaba	4,889	79.5	1,264	20.5	6,153
Iceme	5,458	78.6	1,490	21.4	6,948
Ioro	6,379	81.2	1,477	18.8	7,856
Minakulu	6,886	81.3	1,582	18.7	8,468
Ngai	6,219	79.3	1,626	20.7	7,845
Otwal	6,639	78.2	1,854	21.8	8,493

Source: 2002 population census

From Table 3.7 above, Minakulu Sub-county had the highest percentage of male headed households (81.3%) followed by Loro with 81.2 percent, and Aber Sub County having the least percentage (73.1%). Female-headed households were most in Aber sub county (26.9%) and least in Minakulu Sub County (18.7%).

Table 3.8 Average household size

Sub County	Population	Percent	Households	Percent	Average household size
Aber	51,237	19	9,982	18	5.1
Acaba	30,888	12	6,153	11	5.0
Iceme	32,078	12	6,948	12	4.6
Loro	40,199	15	7,856	14	5.1
Minakulu	40,547	15	8,468	16	4.8
Ngai	35,017	13	7,845	14	4.5
Otwal	37,438	14	8,493	15	4.4
Total	267,404	100	55,745	100	4.8

Source: 2002 population census

Note: District Level: Female headed households are 11,969 and child headed households are 105.

3.1.11 Orphan and other vulnerable children:

Table 3.9 Orphan hood by Sex among the Disabled

Status	Male	Female	Total
Orphan	435	359	794
Not an orphan	2,651	2,101	4,752
Don't know	7	2	9
Total	3,093	2,462	5,555

Source: 2002 population census

From the above table, Oyam district had a total of 794 orphans out of which males constituted the greatest number with a small margin of 76 orphans.

3.1.12 School going age:

According to the census report, the majority of the population less than 18 years were enrolled but with more males than females. This was attributed to the current UPE program that was widely embraced by the people. However between ages of 18-44 (Secondary and Tertiary institutions), less number of women joined because of early marriages, cultural inhibitions that did not favor women education and poverty eradication as shown in the table below.

Table 3.10 Percentage of school going age population by sex

School Going Age by Sex	Male	Female
Primary (6-12 Years)	50	50
Secondary (13-18 Years)	51	49
Post Secondary (19-24 Years)	46	54
Total	49	51

Source: 2002 population census

3.2 Special-Interest Population Groups

3.2.1 Introduction

Special interest groups form part of the population that is considered special towards the development process. These groups may arise due to their demographic characteristics like children and the elderly or their socio – economic characteristic like orphaned children. In Oyam district these categories of people exist and include children, youth, the aged and persons with disabilities.

According to the laws of Uganda, a child is defined as any person aged below 18 years, while the youth is any person aged 18-30 years and the elderly is any person aged over 60 years. The table below shows, the percent of the children was 48 percent, youth constituted 41 percent and the elderly constituted 5 percent of the total population.

Table 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Children, Youth and Elderly by sex

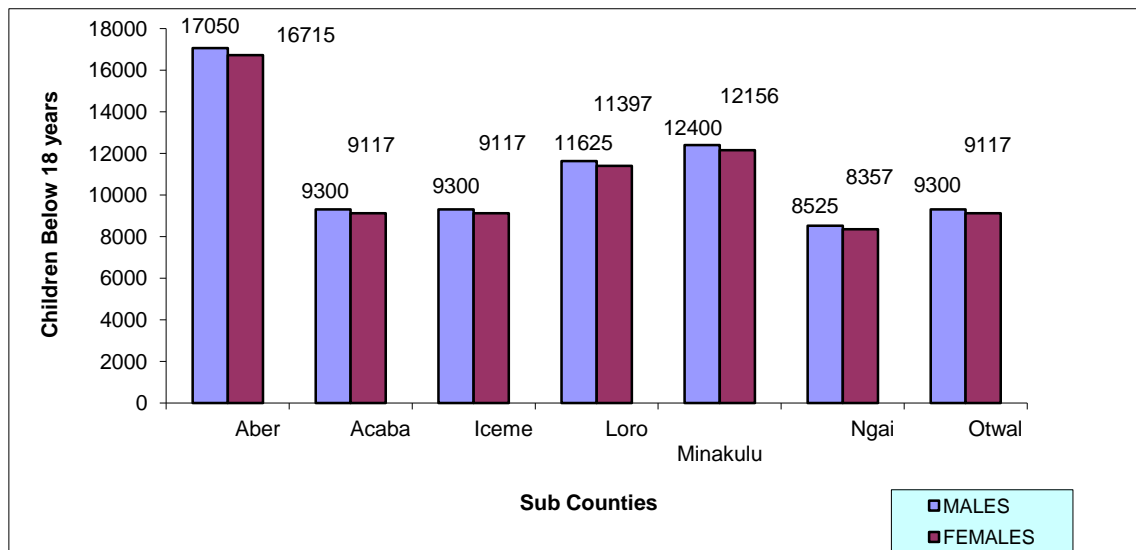
Sex	0-17(Children)	18-30 (Youth)	60+(elderly)
Male	24	20	2
Female	24	21	2
Total percent	48	41	5

Source: 2002 population census

3.2.2 Status of the Children

According to the laws of Uganda, Children have certain rights that must be respected and observed and these include; right to life, right to live with their parents, right to education, protection from violence, ill-treatment and discrimination, protection from bad social / cultural practices and any type of work which directly affects a Child's health and life. The 2002 census showed that there were 153,477 children in Oyam district and they constituted 57 percent of the total district population. The figure below shows the distribution of male and female children by sub counties.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of children by Sub County by Sex



Source: 2002 population census

The above chart shows that there was spatial distribution of children in Oyam district with Aber having the highest number and lowest found in Ngai Sub County. The remaining sub counties had even distribution. There were more Males than females in all sub counties.

3.2.3 The Older Persons

The aged persons are those who are above 60 years irrespective of their demographic and socio – economic characteristics. Older persons were respected and protected in our society by traditional structures but with the influence of foreign cultures, unemployment, diseases and poverty, things have changed leaving the aged vulnerable.

Uganda has no explicit and comprehensive national policy for the aged but there exist several national legal instruments for the aged like the Constitution of Uganda, Vision 2025, PEAP, Pensions and

Provident Funds System. The international policies on the aged which operate in Uganda include the Universal Declaration of Human rights, Madrid plan for action on ageing Millennium declaration and United Nations Principles for the Aged.

During the census of 2002 the aged constituted 4.7percent of the total district population. Out of 100 aged people, 51 were female and 49 were male this shows that there is a slight difference of 2 percent meaning that the population was ageing at a similar rate.

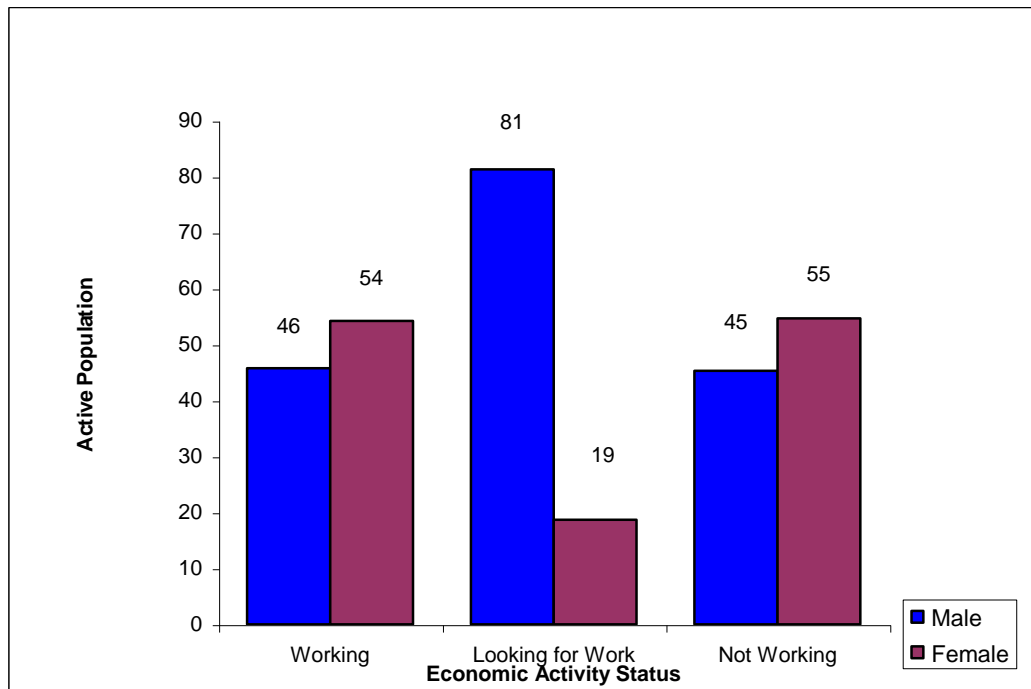
3.2.4 The Young People

A youth is any young person falling within the age bracket of 18 years to 30 years and this is as recognized by special Government programs. They can be further categorized into adolescents (10-24, 15- 24), teenagers' (13- 19). This age is when one is most active in life and in an ideal situation must be in school but this was not the case in Oyam district.

Out of 16 percent of youth that did not attain education, 13 were females showing that female youths tend to drop out of school early and only 37 percent of females completed primary with only one completing post primary. The number of females tends to drop as they progress upwards in their studies. This could be as a result of early marriages, poverty and just laxity. It should be noted that young people who do not repeat classes complete their secondary education at the age of 18 years and post secondary education at 22 -24 years.

The youth are the most active age group and when given the opportunity can contribute to the economic development of the district. When left redundant they are a source of trouble in the society.

Figure 3.3 Percentage distribution of Activity status for youth by sex



Source: 2002 population census

The above figure shows that out of the economically active youths looking for work 81 percent are males and 54 percent of the working youth are females.

3.2.5 Persons with disabilities (PWD)

Disability as defined in the census 2002 report was any difficulty in moving, seeing, hearing, speaking and any, mental or learning difficulty which had lasted or was expected to last 6 months or more. Traditionally PWDS lived with their relatives in a family set up but later on institutionalization was introduced. PWDS constitute 6.3 percent of the total population of the district and most of them falling between the age of 18-30.

Table 3.12 Type of Disability by Age Group for the Population

Type	0 - 17	18 - 30	31 - 59	60+	Total
None	147,922	52,895	41,534	9,098	251,449
Limited use of legs	955	668	1,367	837	3,827
Loss of legs	99	61	120	105	385
Limited use of arms	241	151	302	116	810
Loss of arms	37	18	36	21	112
Serious problem with back spine	114	219	476	178	987
Hearing difficulty	1,538	368	555	581	3,042
Unable to hear (Deafness)	272	57	90	74	493
Sight difficulty	737	395	1,205	1,160	3,497
Blindness	56	23	89	163	331
Speech impairment	198	61	50	11	320
Unable to speak (mute)	132	26	21	10	189
Mental retardation	194	130	140	20	484
Mental illness (strange behavior)	129	103	155	25	412
Epileptic	265	71	61	13	410
Rheumatism	134	97	235	126	592
Others	454	190	338	90	1,072
Total	153,477	55,533	46,774	12,628	268,412

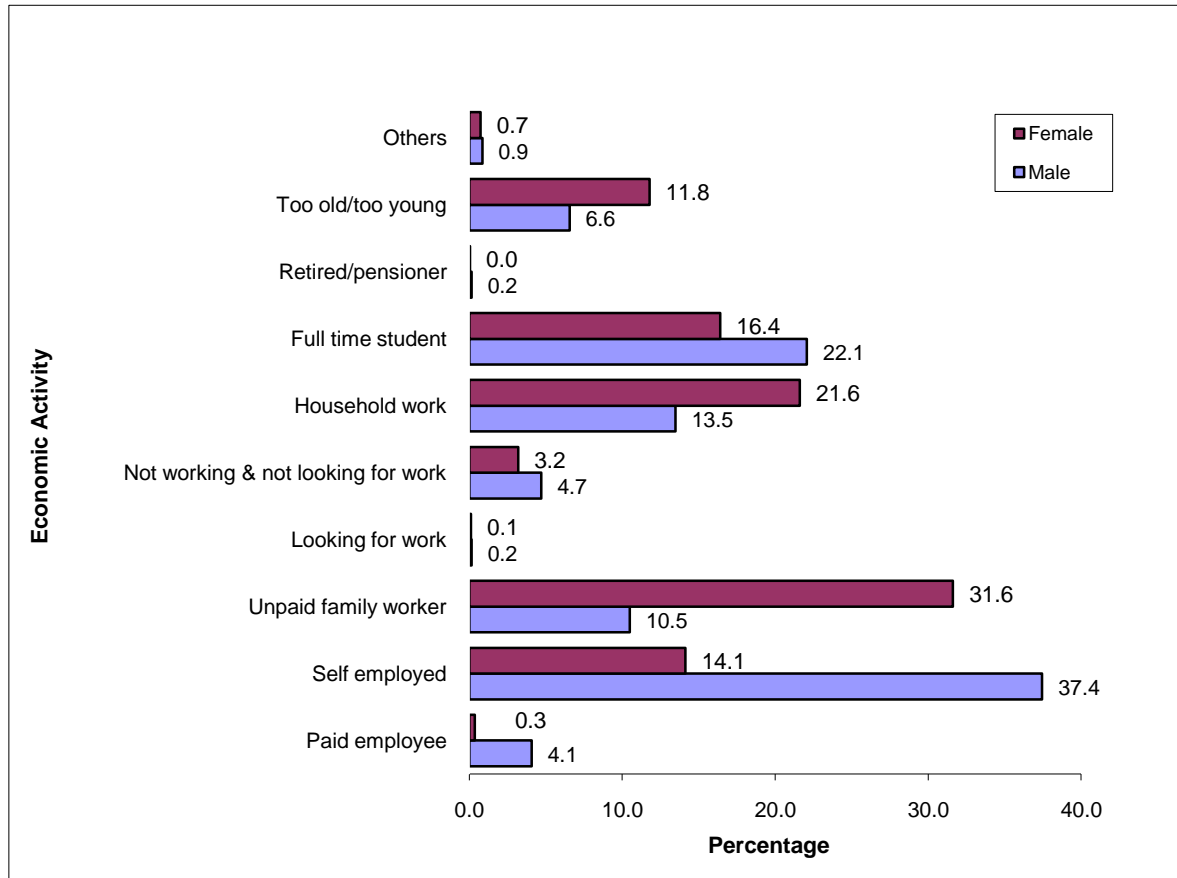
Source: 2002 population census

Table 3.11 above shows that young and the aged are more prone to disability as a result of low immunity, the greatest impairment of less than 18 years is hearing, limited use of limbs and sight difficulty. For those in the middle age limited use of legs, hearing and sight impairment injuries was basically due to accidents in form of transport and occupational injuries. For the old it was sight impairment due to the natural ageing process.

3.2.6 Economic activity status by sex for the disabled

Economic activities of the disabled depend on the mental, physical and social functionality and this included special education, skills training, medical rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation. The Government through PEAP was committed to the expansion off community based rehabilitation services in the district. The figure below indicates that the greatest percentages employed were males while females constituted the greatest percentage of unpaid workers.

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Activity Status of the PWDs by Sex



Source: 2002 population and housing census

3.3 Socio-economic characteristics

3.3.1 Housing Conditions:

A dwelling unit is a housing structure occupied by a single household. Permanent dwelling units are those built with construction materials (roof, floor and wall) that can maintain their stability for more than fifteen years. The public sector provides accommodation for specific institutions such as schools, health centers, police and the army. In Oyam district all these institutions were in place.

The temporary dwelling units are those that are built with materials that cannot maintain their stability for more than 3 years and the semi permanent are those that are built with a combination of permanent and temporary materials. Most housing units in Oyam were characterized by temporary structures made of mud and wattle, which contributed up to 96 percent of the total houses. Most permanent houses are unconventional where the population lives in garages and stores.

Table 3.13 Distribution of Households by type of Housing Unit

Type	Male		Female		Total	Percent
	Headed	Percent	Headed	Percent		
Detached House	38,515	69.1	10,594	19.0	49,109	88.1
Semi Detached House	4,131	7.4	1,177	2.1	5,308	9.5
Flat	116	0.2	32	0.1	148	0.3
Tenement (Muzigo)	326	0.6	82	0.1	408	0.7
Other	683	1.2	89	0.2	772	1.4
Total	43,771	78.5	11,974	21.5	55,745	100.0

Source: 2002 population and housing census

Majority of the households in Oyam district were in rural areas. A large proportion (88.1 percent) in the district lived in detached houses followed by semi-detached units, which constituted 9.5 percent of the households; tenement/muzigo and the flat had the least proportion of less than 1 percent of the households.

3.3.2 Construction materials

Most of the houses in the district were semi permanent and very few permanent structures with 96 percent households having temporary walls, 87 percent having semi permanent floors and 92 percent with temporary roofs. This was because of the insecurity and poverty that prevailed in the district

Table 3.14 Types of wall constructional materials by sex of household head

Construction Material	Male Headed	Female Headed	Percent
Concrete	138	44	0.3
Cement blocks	172	57	0.4
Stones	46	14	0.1
Burnt/stabilized brick	1,490	337	3.3
Unburnt bricks with cement	807	211	1.8
Unburnt bricks with mud	37,059	10,202	84.8
Wood	60	9	0.1
Mud and pole	3,273	923	7.5
Other	726	177	1.6
Total	43,771	11,974	100.0

Source: 2002 Population Census

3.3.3 Employment and occupation by type:

One of the major objectives of PEAP is the creation of employment through labour friendly technologies. Since human labour provides force for production of goods and services, the 2002 housing census, classified economic activities on the basis of activity status, occupation and industry.

Occupation on the other hand refers to the actual work one does whether in paid employment or unpaid family labour. The table below shows the distribution of the workforce by Occupation in Oyam District. We also note that, agriculture provided employment to 94 percent of the total workforce being the dominant economic activity, and the least was to professionals and clerks. This was because greater percentages of the population had no form of formal education and therefore engaged in subsistence agriculture.

Gender biasness was also manifested in all occupations except professional jobs. It should be noted that these areas were all among the least paying. In developing economies these were mainly done by women while men did the better paying ones.

Table 3.15 Major Occupation Categories by Sex

Major Occupation Categories	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Managers/Senior Officials/Administrators	62	52	10	0.1
Professionals	95	86	9	0.1
Associate Professionals	2,673	2,118	555	2.8
Clerks	52	32	20	0.1
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	1,212	774	438	1.3
Agricultural And Fishery workers	89,452	41,556	47,896	94.2
Craft and Related Workers	604	564	40	0.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	505	497	8	0.5
Elementary Occupations	331	200	131	0.3
Total	94,986	45,879	49,107	100

Source: 2002 population and housing census

3.3.4 Working Population

The official working age population in Uganda is 14-64 years, which is slightly different from that of the internationally used definition of 15-64 years. Occupation refers to the actual work that a person whether in paid employment, un-paid family worker or self-employed does at his/her place of work. Employment status refers to whether one is self-employed, unemployed, an employee or an un-paid family worker. The employment status of the working population is influenced by factors such as rural/urban, geographical location, educational levels, sex and age.

Table 3.16 Distribution of the Working Population by Age Group

Age	Paid employee	Self employed	Unpaid family worker	Unemployed	Total
5 to 9	40	66	3,829	113	4,048
10 to 14	16	65	2,137	29	2,247
15 to 17	68	291	6,444	36	6,839
18 to 19	94	812	5,814	50	6,770
20 to 24	422	4,676	10,586	149	15,833
25 to 29	692	6,343	7,183	119	14,337
30 to 34	788	6,281	5,492	61	12,622
35 to 39	570	4,501	3,479	32	8,582
40 to 49	672	7,197	4,725	28	12,622
50 to 54	170	2,867	1,696	12	4,745
55 to 59	82	1,924	952	5	2,963
60+	74	6,089	2,296	13	8,472
Total	3,688	41,112	54,633	647	100,080
Percentage	3.7	41.1	54.6	0.6	100

Source: 2002 population and housing census

Table 3.17 Poverty head count index by sub-county

District / Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index (% inds. below Poverty Line)	Poverty Gap Index (% of Pov. Line)	Estimated No. of poor individuals	Estimated no. of individuals 2005
Oyam District	53.2	16.14	143,898	270,383
Aber (including Kamdini)	54.7	16.39	28,238	51,671
Otwal (including Aleka)	58.8	19.21	22,224	37,815
Ngai (including Abok)	57.9	17.59	20,461	35,357
Minakulu	40.9	11.06	16,724	40,889
Loro	54.5	17.63	22,302	40,921
Acaba (including Oyam Town Council)	52.4	15.38	16,470	31,437
Iceme	54.1	15.84	17,483	32,293

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2005

3.3.5 Ownership of assets by type

Household Assets

Ownership and/or possession of household assets have a strong relationship with welfare in analyzing poverty levels of a country. Poverty analysis considers ownership of a house, means of transport and radio as positive trend of households moving out of poverty. Most households (89 percent) own the dwelling. About 60 percent households owned a radio and more than one third owned a bicycle. There are wide variations in asset ownership by place of residence and sex of households. Except for bicycles, rural households own fewer assets compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 3.18 Proportion of Households owning Selected Assets

Type of Asset	Sex of Household Head		Residence		
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	District
House/ Dwelling Unit	89.7	84.9	91.2	48.1	88.7
Bicycle	28.4	11.7	25.0	24.4	25.0
Radio	60.9	45.4	57.5	60.4	0.2
Other Means of Transport	3.9	1.8	3.0	9.5	3.4

Source: 2002 population and housing census

3.3.6 Education Attainment by age and sex

Table 3.19 Literacy levels

Age groups	Literate		Illiterate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14	14,294	12,630	4,418	4,932
15 to 17	8,307	6,805	678	1,604
18 to 29	21,096	17,230	2,397	10,382
30 to 44	14,709	8,730	2,404	9,403
45 to 49	5,923	2,738	1,436	5,859
60 to 74	2,881	571	1,825	4,342
75+	526	141	960	1,384
Total	67,736	48,845	14,116	37,906
Percentage	40	30	8	22

Source: 2002 population and housing census

3.3.7 Source of Energy (Fuel) For Cooking and Lighting:

Wood is the most dominant source for cooking in the district according to 2002 population census report. About 97.1 percent of rural households use firewood for cooking. On the other hand 2 percent of the households in the district use charcoal, 0.5 percent use paraffin. 0.1 percent use electricity and 0.4 percent use tadoobas and lantern for lighting. Provision of alternative source of energy would reduce heavy reliance on wood fuel thus saving the environment and improve on the health of women through reduced exposure to smoke.

3.4 Planning and budgeting process

NGOs/CBOs in the District:

Sn	NGOs/CBOs	Number
1	Donors	4
2	NGOs	20
3	CBOs	2
4	FBOs	0

Table 3.20 Budgetary allocations to Departments:

S/N	Departments	Allocations (UShs 000's)	Percentage
1(a)	Administration	1,047,593	3.4
1(b)	Multi-Sectoral Transfers to LLGs	641,508	2.1
2	Finance	399,156	1.3
3	Statutory Bodies	650,208	2.1
4	Production and Marketing	1,947,313	6.3
5	Health	2,949,684	9.5
6	Education and Sports	13,134,309	42.3
7(a)	Roads and Engineering	7,962,576	25.6
7(b)	Water	1,282,732	4.1
8	Natural Resources	203,795	0.7
9	Community Based Services	304,304	1.0
10	Planning	470,413	1.5
11	Internal Audit	55,299	0.2
	Grand Total	31,048,889	100

Sources: Oyam District Annual Budget estimate for FY 2012/13

Table 3.21 District Revenue sources:

Revenue Source	Proposed Budget (UShs 000's)	Percent
1. Locally Raised Revenue	836,645	2.7
2a. Discretionary Government Transfer	1,434,042	4.6
2b. Conditional Government Transfers	17,053,138	54.9
2c. Other Government Transfers	1,377,182	4.4
3. Local Development Grant	1,025,877	3.3
4. Donor Funding	9,322,004	30.0
Total	31,048,889	100

Source: Oyam District Local Government Budget Estimate 2012/13

Table 3.22 Sectoral Expenditure of the previous financial year 2011/2012

SN	Department	Expenditure ('000)
1	a) Administration	540,909
	b) Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs	641,508
2	Finance	296,319
3	Statutory Bodies	584,790
4	Production and Marketing	1,757,638
5	Health	4,173,709
6	Education	15,817,525
7	a) Road & Engineering	8,628,034
	b) Water	1,275,732
8	Natural Resources	187,728
9	Community Based Services	623,459
10	Planning	248,469
11	Internal Audit	36,408
	Total	34,812,227

Source: Oyam District Local Government Budget Estimate 2011/12

CHAPTER 4: HEALTH SERVICES

Introduction

The health department is one of the key departments in the district charged with improving the health status of the community.

Poverty is the main underlying cause of poor health in the District. Associated factors are low level of literacy especially among women, high prevalence of communicable and non communicable diseases, inadequate provision and inequitable distribution of health services and other social services e.g. safe water supply and sanitation facilities.

Table 4.1 Basic demographic data for Oyam District

HSD	Total population	Infants	Under fives	Pregnant women	Non pregnant
Oyam North	204,800	8,806	4,136	10,240	-
Oyam South	200,300	8,613	4,046	10,015	-
Total	405,100	17,419	8,182	20,255	-

Source: DHO- Office Oyam, 2013

4.1 Health Infrastructure Category:

The private sector (i.e. NGOs, private practitioners, drug shops and traditional medicine practitioners) play a significant role in health care in the district. They need to be supported in order to improve health care coverage. The significance of traditional practitioners is difficult to measure.

Table 4.2 Government / private & non for profit health facilities June 2007

Type	Government	Private	Total
Referral hospital	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	1
Health centre IV	1	0	1
Health centre III	3	2	5
Health centre II	18	0	18
Total	22	3	25

Source: DHO- Office Oyam, 2013

Table 4.3 Private health facilities

Type of facility	Number
Clinics	0
Nursing homes	0
Maternity	2
Pharmacies	0
Drug shops	15

Source: District facility inventory, 2006

4.2 Accessibility of health services:

Table 4.4 Selected health indicators

Indicator	Oyam	Uganda
IMR/1000 live birth	114	54
MMR/100,000 live birth	500	438
U 5 MR/1000	137	90
Life expectancy	48	50.4
Couple years of protection	n/a	-
Safe water coverage (%)	56	48
Latrine coverage (%)	81	47.6
TB cure Rate (%)	65.4	85
Accessibility to Health facility (%)	39	49
Supervised delivery (%)	45	8
Total fertility rate	7.7	6.2

Source: District Health Office, 2013

Table 4.5 Burden of diseases/condition

Rank	Disease	No. of cases
1.	Cough/cold not pneumonia	65,632
2.	Malaria	56,632
3.	Intestinal worms	24,103
4.	Skin diseases	15,195
5.	Gastro intestinal disorders	10,568
6.	Acute diarrhea	10,380
7.	Eye infections	8,789
8.	Injuries due other causes not GBV	8,593
9.	Urinary tract infections	6,818
10.	Ear, Nose & throat infections	6,275

Source: 2012-2013 HMIS, Report

Apart from the heavy burden of preventable diseases, Oyam District is also simultaneously experiencing marked upsurge in the occurrence of non-communicable disease e.g. mental illnesses (trauma). However, there is scanty morbidity data on mental disorders.

Table 4.6 Health Staff /Population Ratio

Post	Ratio
Doctor	1: 54,000
Nurses	1:9006
Mid wife	1: 1272
Clinical Officer	1:27,561
Environment, Health Officer	1:115760
Health Educator	1:144,700
Dental Assistant	1:108,015
Laboratory staff	1:64,809
Psychiatric nurse	1:107,182

Source: Oyam District Staff Inventory 2007

Geographical access to health care is limited to about 30 percent of the population (i.e. population living within 5 km of health service unit). Rural communities are particularly affected mainly because the health facilities are few in the sub-counties.

Table 4.7 Trend of Key Health Indicators (%)

No	Indicators	2011/2012	2012/2013
1	OPD utilization	0.7	0.63
2	DPT Hep B + Hib	164	108
3	Percentage of deliveries taking place in the health units	42	45
4	Proportion of approved post filled by trained health workers	83	81
5	District HIV sero prevalence rate as captured from ANC surveillance	No Data	9

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

The majority of Health Unit Management Committees are not trained. Funding for health services is largely dependent on donors and primary health care grant, with very little contribution from the district. There is still inadequate number of medical officers in the District. Currently there are only 2 doctors in the two HSDs.

The private sector (i.e. NGOs, private practitioners, drug shops and traditional medicine practitioners) play a significant role in health care in the district. They need to be supported in order to improve health care coverage. The significance of traditional practitioners is difficult to measure.

4.3 District Health Office

Table 4.8 Staffing level at District Health Office

	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	District Health officer	1	1	0
2	Assistant District Health officer(environment)	1	1	0
3	Assistant district Health officer(maternal Health/nursing)	1	1	0
4	Principal Health Inspector	1	1	0
5	Biostatistician/health information scientist	1	1	0
6	Cold chain technician	1	1	0
7	Stenographer	1	1	0
8	Stores Assistant	1	1	0
9	Office attendant	1	1	0
10	Driver	1	1	0

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.4 Health Centre IV

Table 4.9 Staffing levels at HC IV

	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Senior Medical officer	1	1	0
2	Medical Officers	1	1	0
3	Clinical Officers	3	1	2
4	Nursing Officers	3	3	0
5	Health Inspectors	1	1	0
6	Enrolled Nurses	3	3	0
7	Enrolled midwives	3	3	0
8	Laboratory personnel	2	2	0
9	Dental Staff	1	1	0
10	Health Assistant	1	1	0
11	Nursing Assistant	5	7	0

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.5 Health Centre III

Table 4.10 Staffing levels at HC III

	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
2	Clinical officers	10	7	3
3	Nursing officers	5	2	3
	Health inspectors	0	0	0
5	Enrolled nurses	15	9	6
6	Enrolled midwives	10	8	2
7	Laboratory personnel(Technical & Assistant)	10	5	5
8	Dental staff	0	0	0
9	Health assistants	5	4	1
10	Nursing assistants	15	12	3

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.6 Health Centre II

Table 4.11 Staffing levels at HC II

sn	Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
1	Nursing officers	0	1	0
2	Health inspectors	0	0	0
3	Enrolled nurses	18	14	4
4	Enrolled midwives	18	10	8
5	Laboratory personnel	0	0	0
6	Dental staff	0	0	0
7	Health assistants	18	14	4
8	Nursing assistants	18	18	0

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

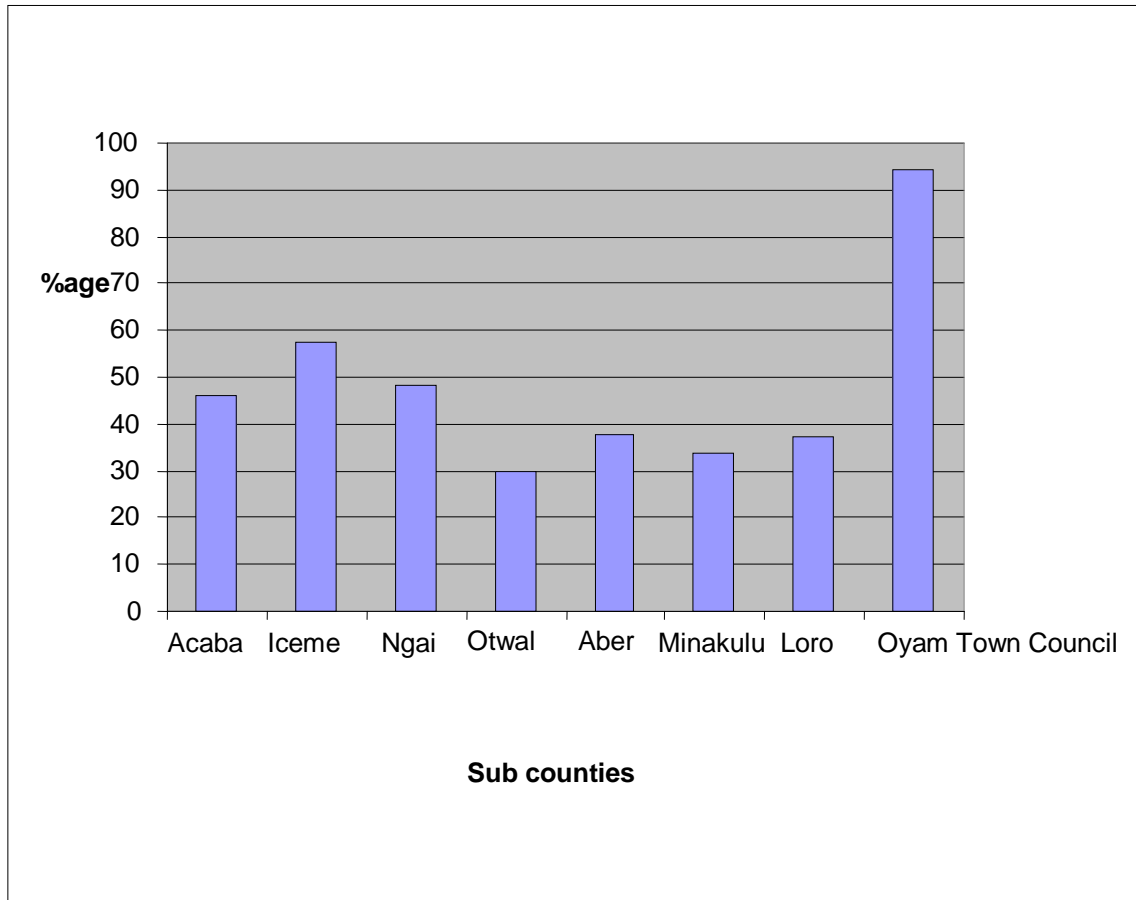
4.7 Safe Water coverage:

Table 4.12 Safe Water Coverage by Sub County

sn	Sub county	Deep well	Shallow well	Spring protection	Number of water sources	Coverage (%)
1	Acaba	30	42	5	77	45.9
2	Iceme	46	37	18	101	57.4
3	Ngai	41	34	5	80	48.1
4	Otwal	85	11	6	102	30.0
5	Aber	46	20	32	98	37.8
6	Minakulu	52	28	6	86	33.7
7	Loro	61	33	6	100	37.4
5	Oyam Town Council	18	12	7	37	94.4
	Total	379	217	85	681	

Source: Oyam District Development Plan-2009

Figure 4.1 Safe Water coverage by sub-county



4.8 Hygiene and Sanitation

The district has improved on the coverage of sanitation at 81%. The coverage is however varied among different sub counties with Oyam Town Council having the highest pit latrine coverage of 95.2 percent followed by Acaba Sub County at 88.1 percent and the lowest being Aleka Sub County at 69 percent. However, use of hand washing facility after toilet use has remained low across the district.

Table 4.13 Latrine coverage by Sub County

S/n	Sub county	Latrine coverage (%)	Hand washing facility coverage (%)
1	Loro	85.0	3.3
2	Iceme	83.3	19.0
3	Aber	80.7	27.0
4	Kamdini	80.0	2.7
5	Otwal	70.0	3.9
6	Aleka	69.0	3.9
7	Ngai	87.5	4.7
8	Abok	79.0	4.7
9	Myene	86.2	3.4
10	Minakulu	87.2	24.0
11	Acaba	88.1	13.0
12	Oyam Town Council	95.2	37.0

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.9 Immunization:

Table 4.14 Trend in Immunization coverage (%):

S/n	Type	2011	2012	2013
1	DPT3	59	164	108
2	TT2-5 (Pregnant mother)	81	28	35
3	TT2-5 (Pregnant non- mother)	3	75	80
4	Measles	55	76	92

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.10 Tuberculosis, leprosy and Onchociasis

Table 4.15 Number of Patients by Percentages

sn	Disease	Number of patients in the District (2012/13)	District Percentage
1	Tuberculosis	524	0.1
2	Leprosy	27	0.0
3	Onchociasis	-	-

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.11 Maternal and Child Health

Table 4.16 Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Sn	Indicator	Number/Percentage
1	Number of supervised deliveries by skilled personnel	7,992
2	Number of pregnant mothers receiving Ante natal care	1 st ANC=16,177, 4 th ANC=5,372
3	Number of pregnant mothers receiving Post natal care	4,776
4	Contraceptive prevalence rate	9

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.12 AIDS control (Prevalence, Control and Treatment):

AIDS pandemic is still rampant in Oyam District and is affecting the sexually active age group due to various attributes, e.g. poor economic and social status of women. This promotes promiscuity in order to acquire material gains enhancing risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS/STDs from wealthy and promiscuous men. Prostitution is also becoming common, especially in some urban areas. The HIV sero prevalence is estimated at 9 percent and those on ARV are 331.

Also low use and resentment to condom use plays a big role in the spread of HIV/AIDS among young men and women who prefer unprotected sex. This is particularly in the upcoming Rural Growth Centres.

The district has oriented health workers so far on PMTCT, VCT, and supplies and equipments for these services which are available in only 7 health facilities so far. There is need to sensitize the communities on the PMTCT programme and interventions so as to increase uptake. The department works also closely together with the department of education in teaching school children on HIV/AIDS.

Oyam District at present has limited access to anti-retroviral drugs which are only available at Anyeke HC IV and Aber hospital. However, plans for scaling are in place, and recently 6 health workers from 4 H/C IV were trained on ARV management. The district still needs to train more health workers on ARV management, procure more ARVs for the infected population and expand ARV services to all the HC IIIs.

Table 4.17 AIDs Control in the District

sn	Service offered	Number/percentage
1	Number of HIV counseling centre's	24
2	Availability of VCT service centre's	-
3	Number of people counseled	21,441
4	Number of people tested for HIV	24,321
5	Number of people tested positive	2,655
6	No of people receiving VCT	-
7	Number of facilities offering ARVs by location	3
8	Estimated condom use	60

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

Treatment:

This is done by giving those who have been tested and counseled medicine based on the strength of the patient. The number of HIV positive people on ARV in Oyam District is estimated at about 1,215.

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

Inadequate knowledge on PMTCT and other core HIV services amongst community leaders coupled with reluctance by pregnant mothers to go for voluntary testing and counseling has led to low level PMTCT in Oyam district and this is also compounded by only 7 health facilities offering the service.

4.13.1 Counseling and Testing

Low VCT coverage requires scaling up VCT to 9 more centres, acquisition of testing kits and reagents, training of community leaders, laboratory technicians and medical officers and creation of awareness to the community.

Table 4.18 Indicators on HIV counseling and testing

S/n	Indicator	Number	Percentage
1	Number of pregnant mothers pretest counseled	13,101	81
2	Number of pregnant mothers tested for HIV	13,101	81
3	Number of pregnant women tested HIV positive	606	46
4	Number of partners counseled	3,356	-
5	Number of partners tested for HIV	3,356	-
6	Number of partners tested HIV positive	-	-

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.13.2 Anti retroviral Drug Administration:

Table 4.19 Proportion of anti retroviral drugs used by pregnant mothers by type

Sn	Indicator	Number	Percentage
1	Number of HIV positive pregnant women received Nevirapine (NVP) only	40	66
2	Number of HIV positive pregnant women started on Zidovudine (AZT) and received NVP	58	10
3	Number of HIV positive pregnant mothers receiving ART(Triple therapy)	202	33
4	Number of pregnant mothers receiving other regimen for PMTCT	277	45

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

4.13.3 Labour and delivery Care;

Table 4.20 Status of HIV positive deliveries

Sn	Indicator	Number	Percentage
1	Total number of deliveries	7,986	86.6
2	Number of HIV positive deliveries	489	5.3
3	Number of HIV positive deliveries given NVP during labour	-	0.0
4	Number of HIV positive deliveries swallowed AZT and NVP	372	4.0
5	Number of HIV positive deliveries receiving other regiment for PMTCT	5	0.1
6	Number of positive mothers initiating exclusive breast feeding	368	4.0

Source: DHO's Office, Oyam District, 2013

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Introduction:

Education is a key in promoting sustainable development. It also provides for skills development. Through education human resource capacity is built and this enhances ability for a productive labour force. It is also through education that the citizens develop patriotism, sense on self reliance, democratic practices and appreciation of the various diverse cultures.

The education system of Uganda aims at training children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. It provides for both formal and informal forms of education. Formal education operates system for primary, post secondary, Higher School Certificate and tertiary education respectively. Informal education trains beneficiaries in basic skills of education like reading, writing and numeracy and life-skills.

To date, Oyam district has 109 primary schools, 9 secondary schools, 1 tertiary institution and 4 vocational schools as shown in Table 5.1. Over 97 percent of the educational institutions in the District are government aided.

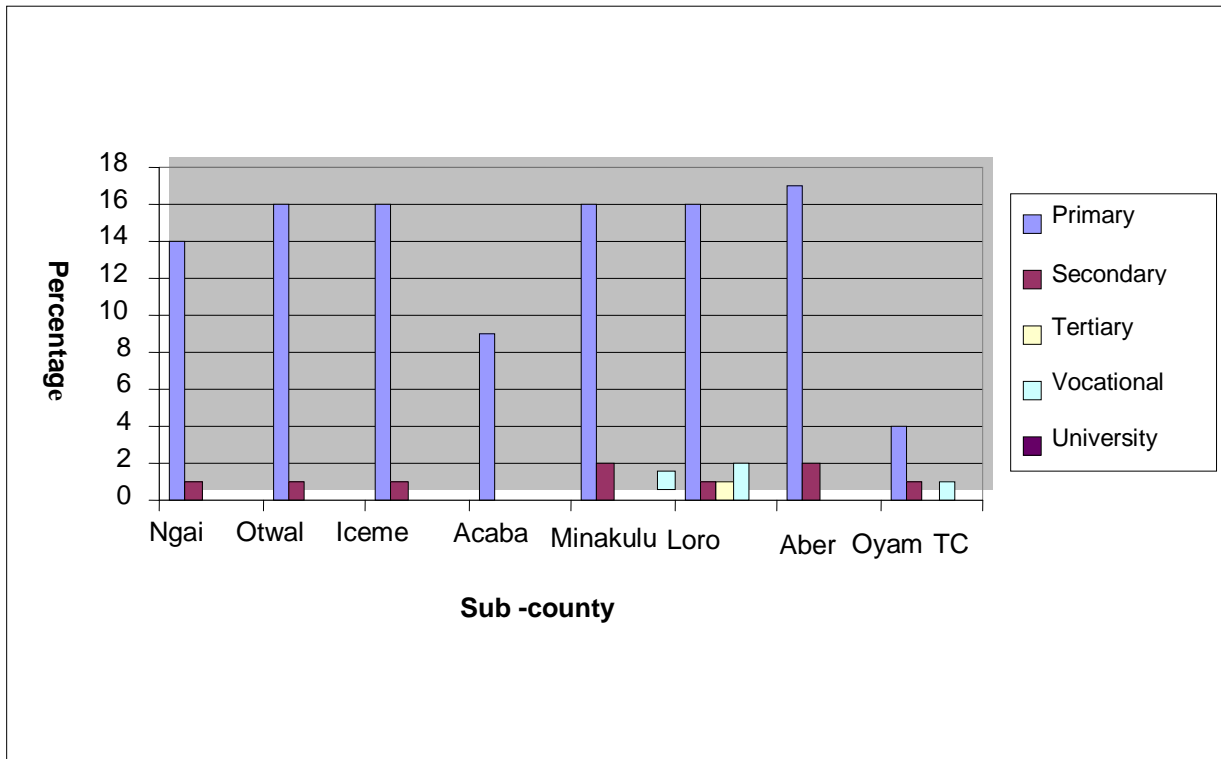
5.1 Educational Institutions

Table 5.1 Ownership of Primary Education Institutions by Sub County, 2013:

Sn	Sub county	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Vocational	University
1	Ngai	14	1	0	0	0
2	Otwal	16	1	0	0	0
3	Iceme	16	1	0	0	0
4	Acaba	9	0	0	0	0
5	Minakulu	16	2	0	1	0
6	Loro	17	1	1	2	0
7	Aber	17	2	0	0	0
8	Oyam TC	4	1	0	1	0
	Total	109	9	1	4	0

Source: District Education Office 2013

Figure 5.1 Number of institutions by sub-county



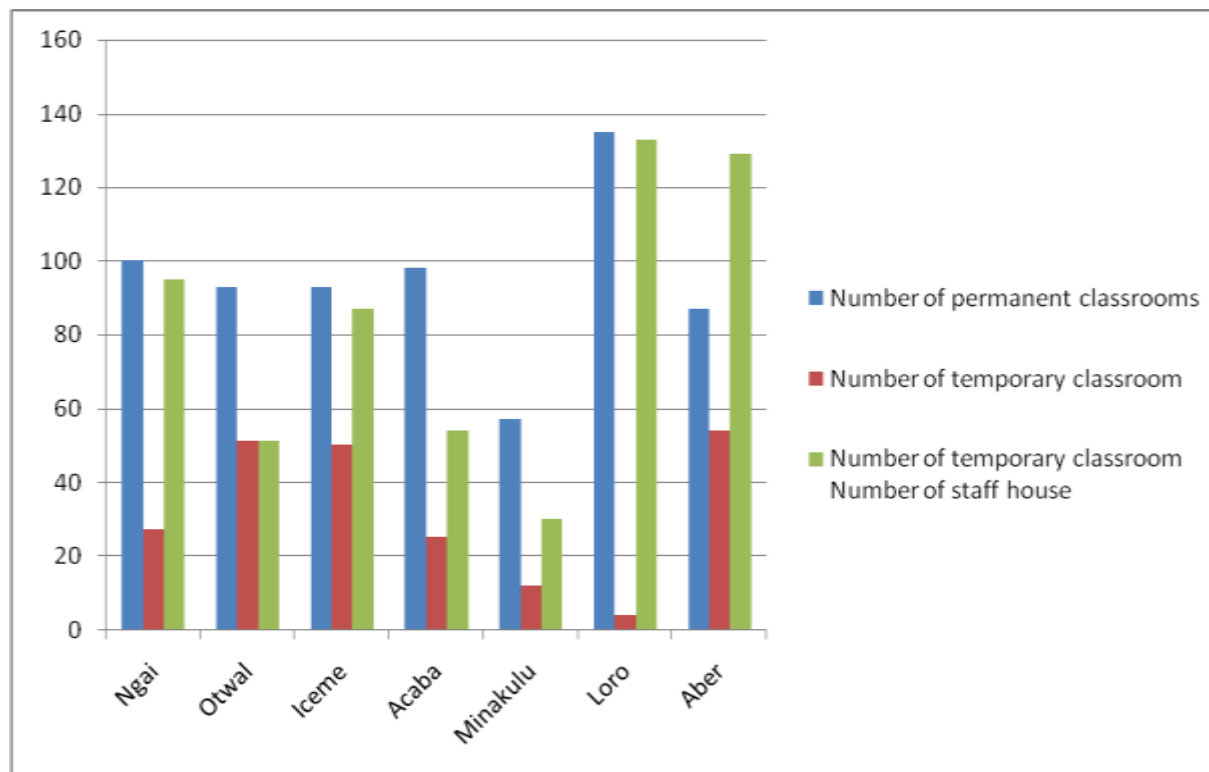
5.2 Status of infrastructure by Sub County

Table 5.2 Infrastructure status by sub-county

Sn	Sub county	Number of permanent classrooms	Number of temporary classrooms	Number of staff houses
1	Ngai	100	27	95
2	Otwal	93	51	51
3	Iceme	93	50	87
4	Acaba	98	25	54
5	Minakulu	57	12	30
6	Loro	135	4	133
7	Aber	87	54	129
	Total	663	223	579

Source: District Development Plan-2009

Figure 5.2 Infrastructure by sub-county 2013



Source: District Education Office, 2013

From the above figure, Loro Sub County has more permanent classrooms and greater number of staff houses followed by Aber Sub County. It is concluded that Loro sub county is a model sub county in infrastructure since it has the less number of temporary classrooms.

5.3 Enrolment in primary school by sex

Table 5.3 (a) Primary school enrolment by class and gender, 2010

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
P1	9,761	9,761	50.0	50.6	19,522
P2	8,533	8,671	49.6	50.4	17,204
P3	8,579	8,526	50.2	49.9	17,105
P4	9,435	9,497	49.8	50.2	18,932
P5	8,560	8,154	51.2	48.8	16,714
P6	3,561	2,308	60.7	39.3	5,869
TOTALS	55,923	53,129	51.3	48.7	109,052

Source: DEMIS Report

Table 5.3 (b) Primary school enrolment by class and gender, 2011

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
P1	10,525	10,517	50.0	50.0	21,042
P2	9,212	9,032	50.5	49.5	18,244
P3	9,429	9,396	50.1	49.9	18,825
P4	10,289	10,751	48.9	51.1	21,040
P5	8,833	8,708	50.4	49.6	17,541
P6	3,668	2,314	61.3	38.7	5,982
TOTALS	59,529	57,235	51.0	49.0	116,764

Source: DEMIS Report

Table 5.3 (c) Primary school enrolment by class and gender, 2012

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
P1	9,839	9,724	50.3	49.7	19,563
P2	7,806	8,052	49.2	50.8	15,858
P3	9,041	9,070	49.9	50.1	18,111
P4	10,075	9,991	50.2	49.8	20,066
P5	8,476	8,501	49.9	50.1	16,977
P6	6,542	5,978	52.3	47.8	12,520
TOTALS	55,415	53,458	50.9	49.1	108,873

Source: DEMIS Report

5.4 Staffing Levels:

Table 5.4 Primary and Secondary Schools Staffing Level by gender

S/N	Primary Education	Approved	Filled		Gap
			Male	Female	
1	Number of teachers	1,661	1,598	334	63
2	Number of support staff	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	1,661	1,598	334	63
	Secondary Education				
1	Number of teachers	190	155	19	16
2	Number of support staff	80	67	13	0
	Sub total	270	222	32	16

Source: District Education Office

Table 5.5 (a) Secondary school enrolment by sex and class, 2010

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
S1	676	652	50.9	49.1	1,328
S2	586	471	55.4	44.6	1,057
S3	513	358	58.9	41.1	871
S4	468	264	63.9	36.1	732
S5	115	52	68.9	31.1	167
S6	102	41	71.3	28.7	143
TOTALS	2,460	1,838	57.2	42.8	4,298

Source: DEMIS Report

Table 5.5 (b) Secondary school enrolment by sex and class, 2011

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
S1	574	664	46.4	53.6	1,238
S2	599	544	52.4	47.6	1,143
S3	393	304	56.4	43.6	697
S4	438	264	62.4	37.6	702
S5	135	50	73.0	27.0	185
S6	70	69	50.4	49.6	139
TOTALS	2,209	1,895	53.8	46.2	4,104

Source: DEMIS Report

Table 5.5 (c) Secondary school enrolment by sex and class, 2012

GRADE	M	F	M (%)	F (%)	TOTAL
S1	688	639	51.9	48.2	1,327
S2	618	603	50.6	49.4	1,221
S3	581	553	51.2	48.8	1,134
S4	406	318	56.1	43.9	724
S5	151	55	73.3	26.7	206
S6	96	45	68.1	31.9	141
TOTALS	2,540	2,213	53.4	46.6	4,753

Source: DEMIS Report

5.5 Efficiency ratios

Table 5.6 Efficiency ratios in primary and secondary schools

Indicator	2011	2012	2013
Pupil :Classroom ratio	71:1	67:1	63:1
Pupil :teacher ratio	68:1	66:1	59:1
Student :teacher ratio	-	-	-
Pupil :Latrine ratio	116:1	96:1	96:1
Student: Latrine ratio	-	-	-
Pupil :desk ratio	7:1	5:1	4:1
Pupil: textbook ratio	4:1	3:1	2:1

Source: Education department, 2013

Table 5.7 Selected ratios on primary education (%)

Indicator	2011		2012		2013	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Completion rate						
Ratio of girls to boys						
Dropout rate	15	16	26.5	27.8	-	-

Source: Education department, 2013

5.6 Performance in Primary Leaving Examinations

The performance of Candidates in public examinations (PLE) has been very poor in the past years even before Oyam district was curved out of Apac district. Many reasons may be attributed to this, but key among them include:

- The twenty years of war/insurgency, the misperception of the new policies on education, Child Rights, Automatic promotion, corporal punishment and UPE Guidelines.
- High level of teacher indiscipline: absenteeism, drunkenness and lack of commitment.
- Absence and/or poor state of accommodation for teachers within the schools
- Insufficient capacity building for teachers in relevant areas especially on curriculum matters.
- Insufficient support to teachers and head-teachers through regular school inspections/support supervision

Table 5.8 (a) Primary Leaving Examination Performance by Subcounty by Grades, 2010

SUB COUNTY	DIV. I			DIV. II			DIV. III			DIV. IV			DIV. U			DIV. X			TOTAL		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Aber	15	2	17	259	98	357	111	109	220	68	42	110	25	73	98	3	5	8	481	329	810
Minakulu	3	1	4	197	77	274	108	62	170	89	44	133	38	61	99	6	16	22	441	261	702
Ngai	1	0	1	127	56	183	84	55	139	51	30	81	51	42	93	6	6	12	320	189	509
Otwal	5	0	5	176	25	201	85	48	133	65	17	82	26	33	59	9	6	15	366	129	495
Loro	15	2	17	338	129	467	105	96	201	64	51	115	25	35	60	6	7	13	553	320	873
Iceme	11	1	12	173	82	255	75	49	124	36	22	58	14	26	40	7	7	14	316	187	503
Acaba	3	0	3	101	28	129	55	38	93	39	16	55	17	10	27	3	2	5	218	94	312
Oyam	1	1	2	59	39	98	13	21	34	2	6	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	75	68	143
T.C																					
Total	54	7	61	1,430	534	1,964	636	478	1,114	414	228	642	196	281	477	40	49	89	2,770	1,577	4,347
% PASS			1.4			45.2						25.6			10.9			2.0			

Source: DEO's office, Oyam District 2013

Note: B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total

Table 5.8 (b) Primary Leaving Examination Performance by Subcounty by Grades, 2011

SUB COUNTY	DIV. I			DIV. II			DIV. III			DIV. IV			DIV. U			DIV. X			TOTAL		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Aber	23	3	26	152	61	213	62	46	108	44	34	78	9	16	25	5	4	9	295	164	459
Abok	1	0	1	38	8	46	38	18	56	27	14	41	20	17	37	7	7	14	131	64	195
Acaba	8	1	9	79	39	118	29	33	62	34	22	56	12	16	28	1	3	4	163	114	277
Aleka	7	0	7	108	15	123	36	15	51	22	11	33	15	14	29	3	6	9	191	62	252
Iceme	7	3	10	161	92	253	67	58	125	38	25	63	26	30	56	3	7	10	302	215	517
Kamdini	9	1	10	134	46	180	45	44	89	17	25	42	12	23	35	4	8	12	221	147	368
Loro	23	2	25	272	129	401	117	89	206	70	68	138	55	32	87	7	10	17	544	330	874
Minakulu	6	1	7	154	63	217	42	40	82	17	19	36	11	12	23	8	5	13	238	140	378
Myene	0	0	0	48	16	64	50	22	72	36	20	56	10	13	23	3	3	6	147	74	221
Ngai	2	1	3	88	21	109	39	30	69	25	12	37	12	18	30	3	2	5	169	84	253
Otwal	4	1	5	108	49	157	30	20	50	13	8	21	7	8	15	3	3	6	165	89	254
Oyam	2	0	2	79	39	118	19	17	36	6	7	13	1	1	2	1	2	3	108	66	174
T.C																					
Total	92	13	105	1,457	584	2,041	569	438	1,007	346	267	613	189	201	390	48	60	108	2,701	1,563	4,264
% PASS			2.5			47.8						23.6			9.2			2.5			

Source: DEO's office, Oyam District 2013

Note: B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total

Table 5.8 (c) Primary Leaving Examination Performance by Subcounty by Grades, 2012

SUB COUNTY	DIV. I			DIV. II			DIV. III			DIV. IV			DIV. U			DIV. X			TOTAL		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Aber	30	5	35	156	80	236	55	39	94	23	24	47	15	7	22	4	0	4	283	155	438
Abok	0	0	0	49	11	60	44	9	53	23	9	32	16	13	29	3	5	8	135	47	182
Acaba	2	0	2	109	53	162	53	26	79	22	15	37	13	12	25	1	3	4	200	109	309
Aleka	10	1	11	116	20	136	45	24	69	32	12	44	19	16	35	8	5	13	230	78	308
Iceme	15	4	19	181	92	273	87	59	146	55	35	90	39	28	67	11	4	15	388	222	610
Kamdini	11	1	12	168	75	243	66	53	116	36	37	73	17	25	42	3	9	12	301	200	501
Loro	31	6	37	311	164	475	133	85	218	81	59	140	47	41	88	1	10	11	604	365	969
Minakulu	7	0	7	161	59	220	44	31	75	22	24	46	14	12	26	2	6	8	250	132	382
Myene	3	0	3	77	23	100	24	17	41	13	12	25	11	15	26	1	1	2	129	68	197
Ngai	4	2	6	118	40	158	52	29	81	24	18	42	19	11	30	2	3	5	219	103	322
Otwal	13	0	13	134	49	183	26	17	43	10	7	17	7	13	20	2	2	4	192	88	280
Oyam	1	0	1	72	29	102	13	12	25	10	14	24	2	5	7	1	0	1	99	60	159
T.C																					
Total	126	20	146	1,629	718	2,347	627	413	1,040	352	270	622	211	206	417	39	48	87	2,984	1,675	4,659
% PASS			3.2			50.4						22.3			9.0			1.9			

Source: DEO's office, Oyam District 2013

Note: B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total

5.7 Inspectorate

The district currently has one senior inspector, and two inspectors of school with 108 primary schools to supervise. This means on average each inspector must inspect 54 primary schools. It was reported that all the 108 primary schools were inspected.

5.8 Special Needs Education:

There are no facilities for Special Needs Education in Oyam district.

5.9 Literacy Levels:

Table 5.9 Literacy status by age group and sex

Age groups_	Literate	Literate	Total Literate	Total	Percentage of Total Literate Population		
	Males_	Females_	Population_		Population	Males	Females
10 to 14	14,294	12,630	26,924	36,274	53.1	46.9	74.2
15 to 17	8,307	6,805	15,112	17,394	55.0	45.0	86.9
18 to 29	21,096	17,230	38,326	51,105	55.0	45.0	75.0
30 to 44	14,709	8,730	23,439	35,246	62.8	37.2	66.5
45 to 49	5,923	2,738	8,661	15,956	68.4	31.6	54.3
60 to 74	2,881	571	3,452	9,619	83.5	16.5	35.9
75+	526	141	667	3,011	78.9	21.1	22.2
Total	67,736	48,845	116,581	168,605	58.1	41.9	69.1
Percentage	58.1	41.9	100	-	-	-	-

Source: 2002 population and housing census

The table above shows that the literacy level in male is 58 percent and female is 42 percent while there is high disparity among male and female on illiteracy levels i.e. 27 percent and 73 percent in male and female respectively.

CHAPTER 6: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

6.1 Roads

Roads are an important sector for the socio-economic enhancement of the population. The district has all classes of roads. Some are maintained by the central government and some by the local government

6.1.1 Roads by grade, Condition and Accessibility:

Table 6.1 Roads by grade, condition and Accessibility:

sn	Type of road	Location-Sub county	Road Name	No of Bridges/ culverts	Road Length (KM)	Grade	Condition	Accessibility
1	Trunk Road	Acaba,Loro	Okole- Loro-Olony	n/a	34	I	Good	Motorable
2	Feeder Road	Aber,Acaba,Ngai,Otwal	Atapara-Aromo	n/a	72	II	Poor	Motorable
3	Feeder Road	Minakulu,Acaba ,lceme	Minakulu-Opeta	n/a	68	II	Poor	Motorable
4	Feeder Road	Aber	Kidilani-Atapara	n/a	24	II	Poor	Non-Motorable
5	Trunk Road	Loro,Aber	Lira Karuma	n/a	58	Tarmac	Fair	Motorable
6	Trunk Road	Iceme,Ngai	Aboke-Bobi	n/a	45	I	Fair	Motorable
	Total				301			

Source: Oyam District

n/a implies that there was no data availed

6.1.2 Equipments by Departments and Sub- County

Table showing the equipments in the sub county is annexed as Table A6.3

6.2 Water Development

Table 6.2 Safe water coverage by Sub County

SN	Sub county	Deep wells	Shallow wells	Protected Springs	Total Number of Water Sources	Coverage
1	Acaba	30	42	5	77	45.9
2	Iceme	46	37	18	101	57.4
3	Ngai	41	34	5	80	48.1
4	Otwal	85	11	6	102	29.9
5	Aber	46	20	32	98	37.8
6	Minakulu	52	28	6	86	33.7
7	Loro	61	33	6	100	37.4
5	Oyam T.Council	18	12	7	37	94.4
	Total	379	217	85	681	

Source: Oyam District

6.3 Housing

Oyam district still faces a challenge of inadequate office space; Most of the departments are being hosted in the dilapidated county structures. The district has constructed two administration blocks which is accommodating administration, Finance and Planning departments. There is overcrowding in offices, however, most offices are owned by the district Local Government except the storage facilities that are still being hired from private individuals.

6.4 Physical Planning

Physical Planning is mandated to oversee the proper planning of urban centres so as to enable appropriate settlements that do not compromise the public health of the people.

Table 6.3 Number of Planned and Unplanned Town Boards

Indicator	Planned	Unplanned	Total
Number of Town Boards	2	4	6
Number of other trading centres	0	4	4
Status of Structural Plans (OyamTown Council)	1	0	1
Number of approved building plans	-	-	250
Total	3	8	261

Source: Physical Planning Office, 2013

CHAPTER 7: NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The Department of Natural Resources is comprised of the Natural Resources Office, the Lands and Physical Planning Office as well as the Forestry, Environment & Wetlands Offices. It is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sustainable and productive utilization of natural resources for poverty reduction, enhanced economic growth and improved livelihoods. The major causes of the deterioration of the quality and the quantity of the natural resource base is associated with human activity. There is massive deforestation Human activities like settlement, charcoal burning, bush burning, lumbering; cultivation, excessive tree cutting and cultivation have exerted pressure on the existing forest resources in the district. Such human/economic activities have reduced forest areas especially within the public land like Otwal, Ngai, Aber, Acaba, Iceme, Loro and Minakulu. Besides, all the 14 local forest reserves are affected by over cutting and dry weather bush fires. Environmental degradation is now evident in many parts of the district. This results into poor living standards and unsustainable development.

7.1 Environmental Sanitation:

- | | |
|--|----|
| • Number of solid waste collection points : | 0 |
| • Number of landfills: | 0 |
| • Number of storm water drains functional: | 30 |
| • Number of solid waste disposal points in LG: | 0 |
| • Number of abattoirs: | 1 |

7.2 State of the Environment in the District:

Environmental analysis, in the context of District Development planning process, entails environmental/natural resources; opportunities, environmental problems associated with the production, distribution and consumption of the environmental resources (environmental goods and services), and the strategies specified for averting or minimizing the problems. Such analysis should also include investments/project profiling that includes identified environmental problems, mitigation measures and the costs of mitigations in order to cater for the sustainability of the environment during project implementation at all levels.

The environmental/natural resources and the existing opportunities in Oyam District

Oyam district is blessed with the presence of River Nile, wetlands and small streams which are home to a wide variety of fish species, common species include; Lates Niloticus (Nile Perch) Oreochromis Niloticus (Tilapia), Cat fish, Lung fish, Kasurubana, Silver fish and Barbus. These water resources have opportunities for investments in industrial/commercial fishing. Such investments would entail all

industrial fishing facilities like modern landing sites with the accessories and fish processing plants.

Furthermore, the current livestock potentials and environmental conditions like favorable climate and grassland vegetation would provide investments grounds for ranching, dairy farming, apiary and poultry farming.

Besides the district has potentials for hydro and the solar power generation as it has River Nile for the development of hydro electricity power and the solar energy possibilities. These potentials are attributed to the natural/environmental resource distribution in the district

Most importantly, the district has moderately suitable climate and fertile soils which enhance agricultural productivity and enhance increased household income, sustainable food security and source of employment for the local population.

The existing environmental problems in Oyam District

The communities of all the sub-counties and town councils were actively involved in identifying the environmental problems that affect their livelihoods or those likely to affect the development process. The priority issues identified were integrated into the Parish Environment Action Plans (PEAP s) and Sub County Environment Action Plans (SEAPs) These actions plans were submitted to the District to enhance the formulation of the District Environment Action Plan (DEAP) for further integration into District Development Plan at both sector and strategic levels.

During the district workshop the participants/stakeholders identified major environmental problems which include; encroachment on the wetlands, poor solid waste management, excavated sand pits, poor sanitation and excessive cutting of trees /soil degradation. The key problems are explained as below:

Soil Degradation:

The major cause of soil degradation is soil erosion, which is facilitated by poor farming methods, uncontrolled bush fires, unregulated civil works, deforestation, and overstocking of domestic animals especially cattle in Acaba, Aber and Iceme sub counties.

Soil degradation results into loss of soil productivity and thus affects agricultural production, which eventually impacts negatively on food security and household economy/income. Soil degradation and reduced productivity, therefore, have direct impacts on the livelihoods/survival mechanisms of a farming community.

Deforestation: Human activities like settlement, charcoal burning, bush burning, lumbering; cultivation, excessive tree cutting and cultivation have exerted pressure on the existing forest resources in the district. Such human/economic activities have reduced forest areas especially within the public land like Otwal, Ngai, Aber, Acaba, Iceme, Loro and Minakulu. Besides, all the 14 local forest reserves are affected by over cutting and dry weather bush fires. Environmental degradation is now evident in many parts of the district. This results into poor living standards and unsustainable development.

The increased timber business through concessions has reduced the local benefits such as employment, household income, and cultivation of annual crops within the plantations during the tender age of the trees, firewood and building materials and government investments in infrastructures like roads. The concessionists/private sector companies are profit driven rather than service delivery for the local population that surrounds the wood plantations. The advent of the National Forestry Authority (NFA) has brought more distrust and fears among the communities. Such mixture of distrust and fears has reduced confidence in government and thus affecting the strategy of collaborative forest management and the implementation of the National Forestry Authority activities.

7.2.1 State of wetlands

Table 7.1 State of wetlands

Activity	Percentage
Silting of rivers and lakes	10
Wetlands used for papyrus harvesting	20
Reclamation for human settlement and activities	5
Water pollution etc	5

Source: District Environment Office

7.2.2 Location of Rivers, Swamps and Lakes

Rivers

The district has two main and permanent rivers. The river Nile which passes through Aber Sub County and Tochi river which passes through three sub counties of Minakulu, Aber and Acaba.

Table 7.2 Characteristics of rivers by sub-county 2013

Location	Characteristics		Total
Sub county	Permanent	Seasonal	
Aber Sub county	1	0	1
Minakulu, Aber,Acaba	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	0	2

Source: District Environment Office

Swamps

Table 7.3 Characteristics of swamps by sub- County 2013

Location	Characteristics		Total
Sub County	Permanent	Seasonal	
Ngai, Acaba	1	0	1
Loro	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	0	2

Source: District Environment Office

7.3 Land management

Land management handles all the aspects of land in the district.

7.3.1 Land Use:

The district total land area is 2,207 square Kilometers of which 97.1 percent of the land is under agriculture, 0.9 percent is under natural forests 0.5 percent under open water and 1.4 percent under wetlands.

Table 7.4 Proportion of Land use

Utilisation	Area covered (km ²)	Percentage
Total land area	2,207	
Arable land	2,142	97.1
Land under natural forest	21	0.9
Land under open Water	12	0.5
Land under wetlands	32	1.4

Source: District Environment Office

CHAPTER 8: COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES:

8.1 General Community Development Issues:

Special interest groups form part of the population that is considered special towards the development process. These groups may arise due to their demographic characteristics like children and the elderly or their socio – economic characteristic like orphaned children. In Oyam district these categories of people exist and include children, youth, the aged and persons with disabilities. Table 8.1 below shows the distribution of women by sub-county:

Table 8.1 Distribution of projected women Sub-population by sub- County 2013 – 2014

YEAR	2013	2014
SUB COUNTY		
ABER	15,100	15,700
ABOK	6,400	6,700
ACABA	12,200	12,700
ALEKA	11,600	12,100
ICEME	19,300	20,000
KAMDINI	16,400	17,000
LORO	24,700	25,600
MINAKULU	24,100	25,000
MYENE	7,600	7,900
NGAI	14,500	15,100
OTWAL	14,500	15,100
OYAM TOWN COUNCIL	6,800	7,100
TOTAL	173,200	180,000

Source: CIS Projected Population

The details of NGOs operating in the District by sub-county are given in Appendix Table A8.2

The district has a total population of 391,900. The district has 5 community development officers and 8 Assistant Community Development Officers. The ratio of CDO to population is 1:68,720 and the ratio of ACDO to population is 1:42,950. It is recommended that the district recruits more community development officers to effectively serve the community.

8.2 Gender and Culture

8.2.1 Gender Analysis

There is poor participation of women, youth and the disadvantaged group in demonstration of on farm trials and technology development and decision making; this is sometimes compounded by less benefits accruing from household sale of crop products. High illiteracy levels which constraints women farmer's ability to access the existing opportunities. Women productivity is severely constrained by the fragmentation of their time and responsibilities. The ratio of literate men to women is 11:9 and this has an effect on service delivery.

8.3 Elderly and Disability

8.3.1 The Elderly Persons

The elderly persons are those who are above 60 years irrespective of their demographic and socio – economic characteristics. Older persons were respected and protected in our society by traditional structures but with the influence of foreign cultures, unemployment, diseases and poverty, the situation has changed leaving the aged vulnerable.

Uganda has no explicit and comprehensive national policy for the aged but there exist several national legal instruments for the aged like the Constitution of Uganda, Vision 2025, PEAP, Pensions and Provident Funds System. The international policies on the aged which operate in Uganda include the Universal Declaration of Human rights, Madrid plan for action on ageing Millennium declaration and United Nations Principles for the Aged.

During the census of 2002 the aged constituted 4.7percent of the total district population. Out of 100 aged people, 51 were female and 49 were male this shows that there is a slight difference of 2 percent meaning that the population was ageing at a similar rate

8.3.2 Persons with disabilities (PWD)

Disability as defined in the census 2002 report was any difficulty in moving, seeing, hearing, speaking and any, mental or learning difficulty which had lasted or was expected to last 6 months or more.

Traditionally PWDS lived with their relatives in a family set up but later on institutionalization was introduced. PWDS constitute 6.3 percent of the total population of the district and most of them falling between the ages of 18-30.

Table 8.2 Number of disabled people by type by age group

Type of Disability	Age Group				Total
	0 - 17	18 - 30	31 – 59	60+	
None	147,922	52,895	41,534	9,098	251,449
Limited use of legs	955	668	1,367	837	3,827
Loss of legs	99	61	120	105	385
Limited use of arms	241	151	302	116	810
Loss of arms	37	18	36	21	112
Serious problem with back spine	114	219	476	178	987
Hearing difficulty	1,538	368	555	581	3,042
Unable to hear (Deafness)	272	57	90	74	493
Sight difficulty	737	395	1,205	1,160	3,497
Blindness	56	23	89	163	331
Speech impairment	198	61	50	11	320
Unable to speak (mute)	132	26	21	10	189
Mental retardation	194	130	140	20	484
Mental illness (strange behavior)	129	103	155	25	412
Epileptic	265	71	61	13	410
Rheumatism	134	97	235	126	592
Others	454	190	338	90	1,072
Total	153,477	55,533	46,774	12,628	268,412

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 Marital statuses of Disabled Population by sex

Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
Married	7,794	4,424	3,370
Widowed	1,567	302	1,265
Separated/Divorced	610	256	354
Never Married	4,030	2,442	1,588
Total	14,001	7,424	6,577

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Probation, OVC and Child protection Issues:

The District has a total OVC population of 21,801 of which the female stand at a percentage of 51 which is higher than male at 49 percent as shown in the table below:

Table 8.4 Population of Orphans by sex and location

Sn	Sub County	Number			Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Aber	2,028	2,165	4,193	19	19
2	Acaba	982	1,040	2,022	9	9
3	Oyam T.C	234	260	494	2	2
4	Iceme	1,281	1,326	2,607	12	12
5	Loro	1,593	1,703	3,296	15	15
6	Minakulu	1,632	1,671	3,302	15	15
7	Ngai	1,411	1,430	2,841	13	13
8	Otwal	1,489	1,560	3,049	14	14
	Total	10,647	11,154	21,801	100	100

Source: CIS 2010

Figure 8.1 Distribution of Orphans by Sub County

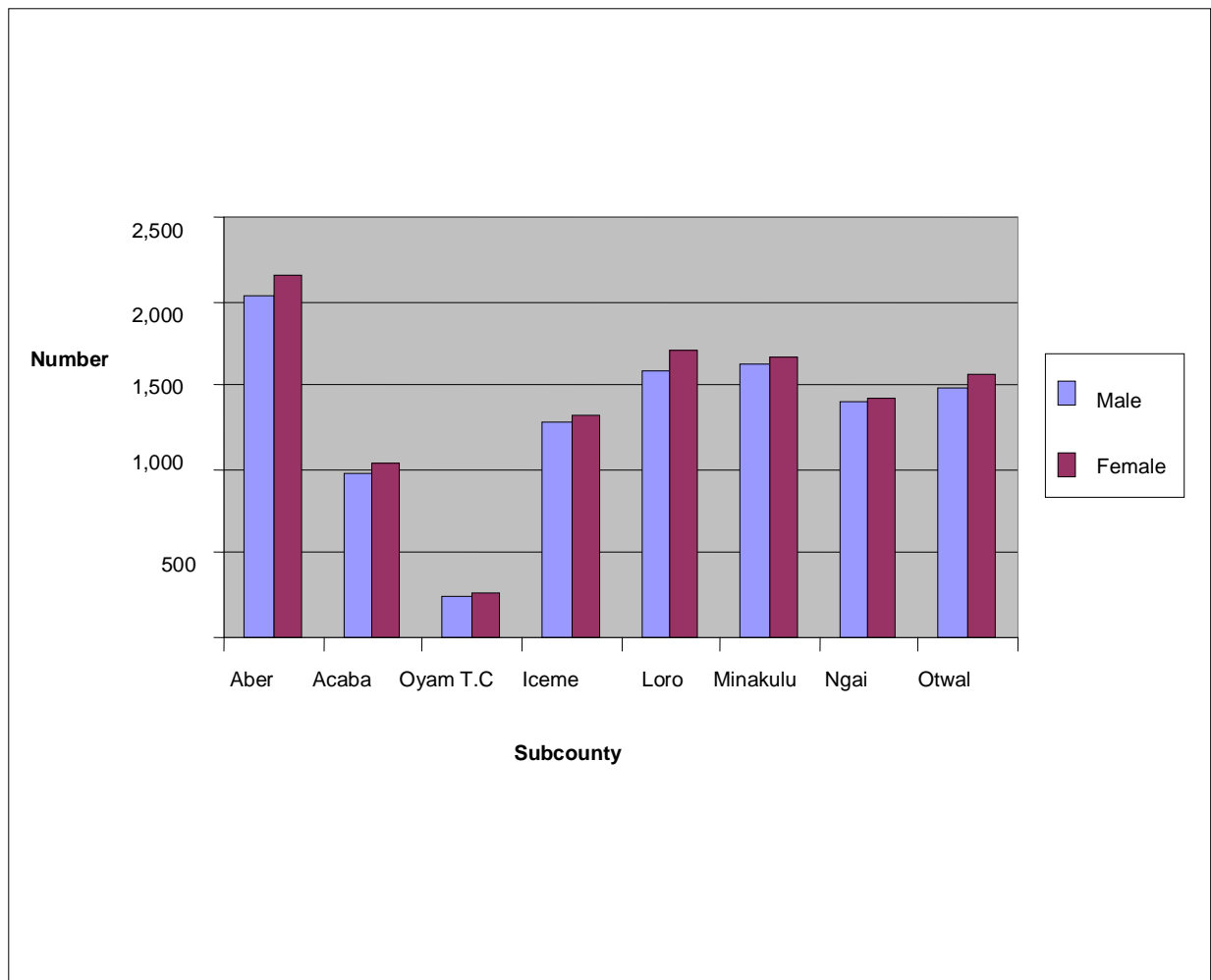


Figure 8.1 above shows that there are more orphans in Aber sub county followed by Loro sub county. Oyam Town council has the least number of orphans.

CHAPTER 9: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Production is the main source of livelihoods in the district and 90 percent of the total population relies on agriculture.

9.1 Agriculture

Table 9.1 Major type of crops grown by acreage: 2007 – 2009

Crop	2007		2008		2009	
	Area planted (Ha)	Estimated output (MT)	Area planted (Ha)	Estimated output (MT)	Area planted (Ha)	Estimated output (MT)
Maize	8,020	13,782	6,930	14,553	8,000	16,007
Sorghum	3,800	4,750	1,109	1,442	1,209	1,654
Millet	3,008	2,961	1,650	2,060	1,834	3,147
Rice	699	1,058	86	129	108	165
Soybean	8,571	12,742	9,066	13,570	12,000	14,864
Groundnut	1,124	893	2,460	2,017	3,500	4,328
Sunflower	11,385	12,400	7,031	8,653	10,000	12,008
Simsim	12,094	5,863	13,605	6,750	14,000	9,540
Sweet potato	4,075	10,262	5,119	13,091	7,000	13,741
Cotton	3,375	3,085	2,200	2,019	1,200	2,380
Cassava	8,034	7,510	10,635	9,759	9,721	12,942
Total	64,185	75,306	59,891	74,043	68,572	90,776

Source: District Production Department

Table 9.2 Common Pests and Diseases by Crop 2009

Sn	Crops	Pests	Diseases
1	Ground nuts	Aphids	Ground nuts Rosette
2	Simsim	Simsim webworms	-
3	Mangoes	Fruit flies	Anthraxnose, Rowdery mild dew
4	Maize	Maize stock borer	Maize streak
5	Sorghum	Birds, termites	-
6	Rice	Birds, termites	Rice blast
7	Beans	Ootheca, bean fly	Anthraxnose
8	Pigeon peas	Pod borer	-
9	Cassava	millipedes	African mosaic virus disease
10	Soya bean	-	Rust
11	Citrus	Codling moth, aphids, leaf miner	Citrus scabs

Source: District Production Department

Table 9.3 Agricultural Produce Average Price (Per Kg)

S/N	Crop	Average price (Ushs) On Farm	Urban
1	Maize-grain	300	350
2	Sorghum-local	250	400
3	Epur-ipur	400	250
4	Millet	800	1,000
5	Rice-grain	600	600
6	Soya bean	500	550
7	Groundnuts-Shelled	900	1,000
8	Sunflower	400	450
9	Simsim	1,800	2,000
10	Cow peas	1,200	1,200
11	Pigeon pea	1,000	1,250
12	Cotton	450	450
13	Beans	1,000	1,250

Source: District Development Plan-2009

9.2 Livestock and Veterinary Services:

Table 9.4 Number of Livestock by Sub- County by Type

Sub-County	Number					Percentage				
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Local Chicken	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Local Chicken
Loro	48,760	81,200	4,328	1,304	201,340	22	16	18	17	11
Minakulu	27,935	79,306	3,112	812	298,652	13	16	13	11	16
Aber	34,640	95,266	5,237	908	355,823	16	19	22	12	19
Acaba	28,310	58,034	3,800	722	278,775	13	12	16	10	15
Iceme	38,970	64,269	3,280	688	223,940	18	13	14	9	12
Otwal	17,117	58,347	1,245	1,045	192,528	8	12	5	14	10
Ngai	19,812	49,890	2,603	1,723	257,422	9	10	11	23	14
Oyam T/C	2,578	9,658	309	364	78,940	1	2	1	5	4
Total	218,112	495,870	23,914	7,554	1,887,420	100	100	100	100	100

Source: District Development Plan, 2009

Table 9.5 Major Livestock diseases by location 2009

sn	Livestock disease	Location
1	ECF	Aber,Ngai, Otwal,minakulu, Loro,Iceme & Aber
2	Heart water	Aber,Ngai, Otwal,minakulu, Loro,Iceme & Aber
3	Trypanomosis	Loro, Iceme, Aber, Minakulu
4	Helminthosis (worms)	Aber,Ngai, Otwal,minakulu, Loro,Iceme & Aber

Source: District Production Department

Table 9.6 Distribution of veterinary personnel by Sub County 2009

S/No.	Location	Post Title	Sex	Number
1	District	Senior veterinary Officer	M	1
2	Iceme	Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer	M	1
3	Loro	Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer	M	1
4	Ngai	Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer	M	1
Total				4

Source: District Production Department

9.3 Fisheries:

The table below shows the number of fish farmers by sub-county and type of fish stocked.

Table 9.7 No. of fish farmers by gender, fish species and ponds by Sub County 2009

Sub counties	Fish species stocked	No. of fish farmers			No. of fish ponds stocked	No. of fish ponds un stocked	Total No. of fish ponds
		M	F	T			
Minakulu	Tilapia and Clarias	40	20	21	21	14	35
Aber	Tilapia and Clarias	12	7	8	8	4	12
Loro	Tilapia and Clarias	10	5	6	6	4	10
Acaba	Tilapia and Clarias	24	11	12	12	7	19
Ngai	Tilapia and Clarias	35	14	20	20	8	28
Iceme	Tilapia and Clarias	17	8	8	8	7	15
Otwal	Tilapia and Clarias	28	12	7	7	11	18
Oyam T/C	Tilapia and Clarias	16	4	1	1	2	3
Total		182	81	263	83	57	140

Source: District Production Department

Oyam district has a total of one hundred forty fish ponds distributed among the seven sub-counties and one town council. It also has a total of two hundred sixty three fish farmers with one hundred eighty two male and eighty one female fish farmers.

APPENDICES

Table A6.3 Equipment by Department by Sub- County 2013

Department	Type	of	Make	Year	of	Condition
	Vehicle/Plant/Machinery			manufacture		
Engineering	Motorcycle		Honda XL 125	2008		New
	Motorcycle		Honda XL 125	2008		New
	Vehicle		Double Cabin Pick up(Hard Body)	2006		Good
	Vehicle		Jie fang tipper lorry	1995		Old & Running
	Generator		Lister-Petter	2006		Good
Water	Vehicle		Nissan Hard Body: Double Cabin			
Health	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
	Generator		Dent-2	1999		Not running
Administration	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
	Vehicle		Ford Double Cabin New Model			
	Vehicle		Ford Ranger	2008		Good
	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100	2007		Old & Not running
	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			New
Community	Motorcycle		Yamaha DT125			
	Vehicle		Toyota Land Cruser	2008		Good
	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			
	Motorcycle		Suzuki TF125			
Loro Sub county	Motorcycle		Honda CGL/25			
Minakulu county	Sub	Motorcycle	Yamaha DT125			
		Motorcycle	Yamaha DT125			
Iceme Sub county	Motorcycle		Yamaha			
Acaba Sub county	Motorcycle		Yamaha DT125			New
	Motorcycle		Yamaha YBR125			New
	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
Comm. Ngai S/C	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
Minakulu	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			New
Loro Sub County	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			

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Department	Type	of	Make	Year	of	Condition
	Vehicle/Plant/Machinery			manufacture		
Otwal Sub County	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			New
Iceme Sub county	Motorcycle		Honda OGL125			
Acaba Sub county	Motorcycle		Jialing JH125L			
Minakulu Sub	Motorcycle		Yamaha UBA125			New
Couny	Motorcycle		Honda CGL125			New
Loro Sub county	Motorcycle		Jailing JH125L			New
	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
Council	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			
Production	Motorcycle		Suzuki	2008		Good
	Motorcycle		Honda XL 125	2008		New
	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			New
Education	Motorcycle		Yamaha AG100			
	Motorcycle		Honda XL125			New

Source: Works and Technical Services Department

Table A8.2 NGOs Operating in the District by Sub County

Sn	NGO Name	Location	Field Areas
1	Action against Hunger (ACF)	Minakulu Otwal Loro Ngai Iceme	Watsan Health
2	Save the children in Uganda (SCIU)	Ngai Otwal	Child protection Education Community Empowerment
3	Good Samaritan (ASB)	Ngai Otwal Minakulu Aber Acaba	Community Empowerment Health Child Protection Water Sanitation Livelihood Support
4	Fida International	Iceme Ngai Otwal	Livelihood
5	Concern Parents Association (CPA)	Ngai Aber Acaba Minakulu	Psychosocial Support Livelihood
6	German Dev't Services (DED)	Aber Otwal Ngai Iceme Loro Acaba Minakulu	Environment Infrastructure Development Capacity enhancement Income Generating activities
7	Federation for African women education (FAWE)	5 Schools Aceno -Minakulu Acet – Oyam T/C Barlwala - Otwal Ototong - Ngai Awio - Iceme	Infrastructure
8	Action for Technical cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Acaba Minakulu Oyam Town council Otwal Ngai Iceme Sub-counties	Access roads Education infrastructure Capacity Dev't Health infrastructure
9	Light Force International	Whole District	Health Infrastructure, Construction and Rehabilitation

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Sn	NGO Name	Location	Field Areas
10	Doctors with Africa (CUAMM)	Whole District	Reproductive Health
11	Centre for Sustainable Devt Initiative (CESUDI)		
12	World Vision	Aber Iceme Acaba Aber	Agro Business Development Education Health HIV/AIDS Water
13	Restoration of Agricultural livelihood in northern Uganda chapter (RALNUC)	Otwal Iceme Minakulu Ngai	Access Roads and Agric Livelihood Environment
		Shs (3,061,283,000=)	
14	Pathfinder International	Whole District	OVC
15	Northern Uganda malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB (NUMAT)	Whole District	Malaria HIV/AIDS TB
16	COOPI	District wide	Sexually Gender based Violence (SGBV) and Reproductive Health
17	Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	District wide	Health Water Environment Sanitation
18	CARITAS	Minakulu	Support to Orphans
19	UNICEF	District wide	PTV WASH CSD CAA and TRACE
20	Food and Agriculture organization (FAO)	District wide	Production
21	UNDP	District wide	Crisis Management and Recovery programme
22	SPRING	District wide	Community Empowerment Access to Justice
23	THETA	District wide	PMTCT
24	World Health Organization (WHO)	Whole District	Integrated Disease surveillance and Response EPI
25	Baylor College	Acaba	HIV/AIDS
26	UWESO UK	Loro	Livelihood support to Orphans and widows

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Sn	NGO Name	Location	Field Areas
			Environment
			Land Management
27	Agency for sustenance Dev't initiative (ASDI)	Ngai	Food Security
		Otwal	Support to inputs
		Iceme	
28	International Lifeline Fund	Whole District	Water sanitation
			Environment

Source: District Development Plan -2009