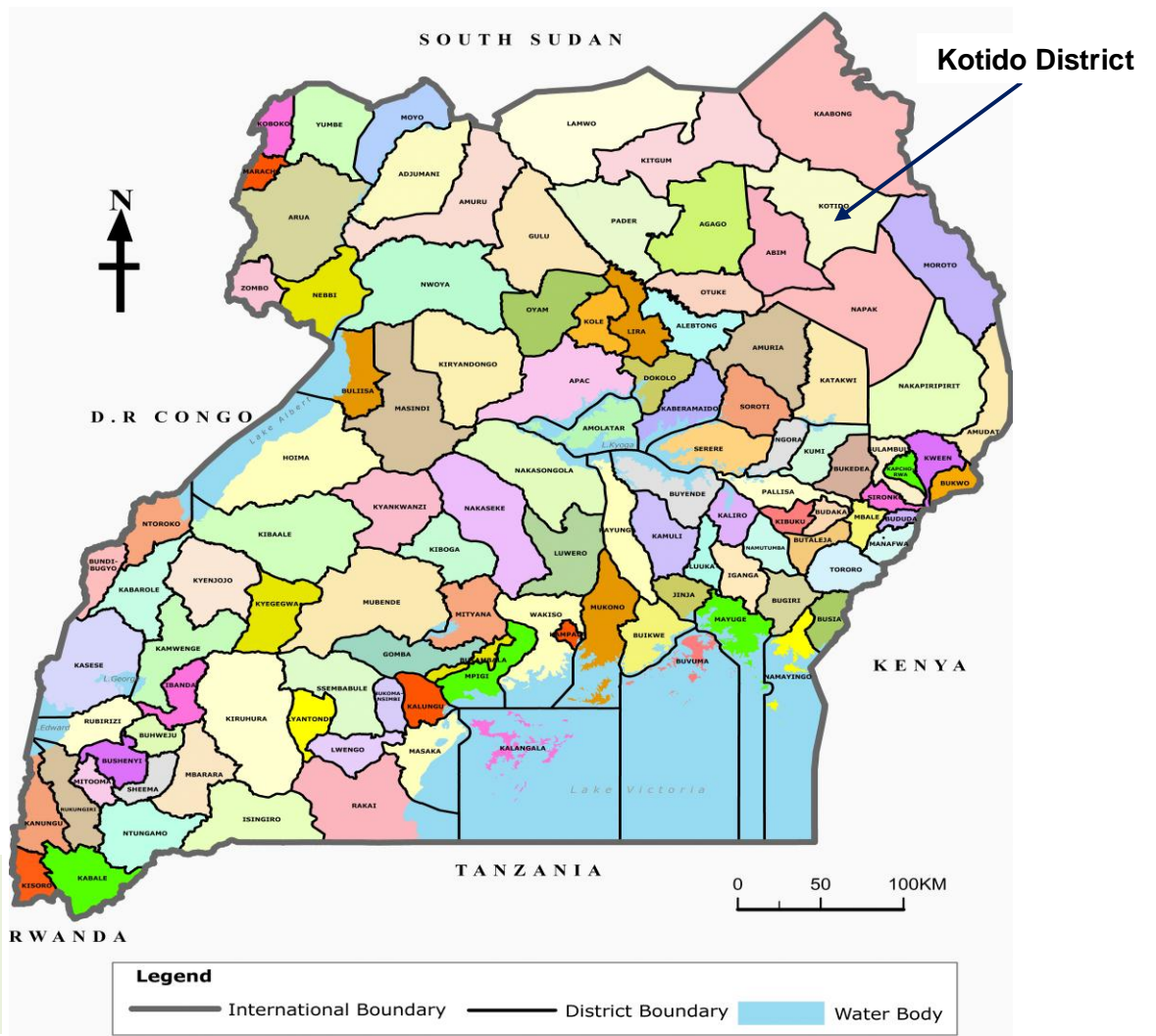


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KOTIDO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



JUNE 2012

Report prepared with support from Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Foreword

The role and importance of Statistics in informing policy, planning and monitoring of government cannot be over emphasized. We need to know where we are, determine where we want to reach and 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.

High quality, timely and relevant data can facilitate solutions to questions of policy and resource allocation. High quality data provides support to Result-Oriented Management (ROM); by providing necessary statistics for monitoring development performance of specific initiatives, and policies. Evidence-based planning increasingly recognizes the role of well-coordinated and quality data collection, interpretation, and analysis in informing policies and decision-making processes.

Data and statistics are required for designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development. For instance, statistics on school enrolment, completion rates and dropout rates etc are vital in the monitoring of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). 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.

With the advent of the decentralization policy in Uganda, the Local Governments have been empowered and have the responsibility to set their priorities within the National guidelines, and plan for the available resources. In performing their functions therefore, the Local Governments need 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 abstract was prepared in a participatory manner with major input from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Members of the District Planning Unit, Sector heads and the District Technical Planning Committee. It is my sincere hope that the abstract will meet the planning, monitoring and evaluation needs of the Local Governments and the development partners (NGOs), and the private sector and policy makers. I hereby call upon all sectors and development partners in the district to fully utilise this Statistical Abstract with the aim of making informed decisions.

For God and my Country

District Chairperson

District Local Government

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Kotido District Annual Abstract for 2012 is a useful document in the development process of this District because it guides resource allocation and utilization through showing gaps and areas which are marginalized (required specific attention) in order to achieve the District vision: **peaceful and developed District by 2025.** This inputs in the National vision: **“A transformed Ugandan Society from Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years.”** The preparation of the Kotido District Statistical Abstract was undertaken through consulted efforts with a participatory process involving all stakeholders in the District.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all who have supported the development of the Statistical Abstract at the various levels and in their respective capacities, without whose cooperation, this exercise would have been fruitless.

I would like to thank all different heads of departments in Kotido District Local Government with the members in those departments for providing the information that has been compiled in this Document. I extend my gratitude to the District Population Officer who guided the compilation and development of the whole Document with contribution from various sectors.

It is my pleasure to sincerely thank all NGOs / CBOs and other development partners in the District who participated actively in development of the Statistical Abstract in one way or the other.

I sincerely thank the Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOS) for the support (technical and financial) they provided to the District during the preparation process.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Okello Peter

Ag. Chief Administrative Officer – Kotido

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	II
LIST OF ACRONYMS	VIII
GLOSSARY	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XI
CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 LOCATION AND SIZE	1
1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
1.3 ETHNICITY	1
1.4 TOPOGRAPHY	1
1.5 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.....	1
1.6 RELIEF AND VEGETATION.....	2
1.7 SOILS	2
1.8 CULTURAL UNITS	2
CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	3
2.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	3
2.2 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	3
2.3 COUNCIL, BOARDS AND COMMITTEE	4
2.3.1 <i>Executive committee members</i>	4
2.3.2 <i>Council</i>	4
2.3.3 <i>District Service Commission</i>	4
2.3.4 <i>Public Accounts Committee (PAC)</i>	5
2.3.5 <i>Land Board</i>	5
CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARECTERISTICS	6
3.0 INTRODUCTION	6
3.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS.....	6
3.1.1 <i>Population size and growth</i>	6
3.1.2 <i>Population distribution by Sex</i>	7
3.1.3 <i>Number of households</i>	8
CHAPTER 4: HEALTH SERVICES	9
4.0 INTRODUCTION	9
4.1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	9
4.2 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	9

4.3	IMMUNIZATION	10
4.4	HEALTH SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	11
4.4.1	<i>Outpatient Department (OPD) Utilisation</i>	11
4.4.2	<i>Pregnant women receiving 2nd dose Fansidar</i>	11
4.4.3	<i>Proportion of TB cases notified</i>	12
4.4.4	<i>Deliveries in Health Facilities</i>	12
4.4.5	<i>Latrine Coverage</i>	12
4.4.6	<i>HIV/AIDS service availability</i>	13
4.4.7	<i>Pregnant women who received 4 antenatal care visits</i>	14
4.5	MORBIDITY AND CAUSE OF ILL HEALTH	14
4.5.1	<i>Top 5 Causes of Morbidity for all ages</i>	14
4.5.2	<i>Top 5 causes of morbidity for Under 5</i>	15
CHAPTER 5:	EDUCATION AND SPORTS	16
5.0	INTRODUCTION	16
5.1	PRIMARY EDUCATION	16
5.1.1	<i>Number of Primary schools</i>	16
5.1.2	<i>Primary school enrolment by class and sex</i>	17
5.1.2	<i>Primary school enrolment by Nationality, 2008 – 2012</i>	18
5.1.4	<i>Special Needs Education (SNE) – (primary school)</i>	19
5.1.6	<i>Primary education quality enhancement indicators</i>	21
5.1.7	<i>Primary education accessibility indicators</i>	22
5.1.8	<i>Performance in National Examinations – (Primary Leaving Exam - PLE)</i>	23
5.2	SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION.....	23
5.2.1	<i>Number of Secondary schools</i>	24
5.2.2	<i>Secondary school enrolment by class and sex</i>	24
5.2.3	<i>Special Needs Education (SNE) – (Secondary school)</i>	25
5.2.5	<i>Secondary education quality enhancement indicators</i>	27
5.2.6	<i>Secondary education accessibility indicators</i>	28
5.1.7	<i>Performance in National Examinations, (Uganda Certificate of Education - UCE)</i>	29
5.1.8	<i>Performance in Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education - (UACE)</i>	30
5.1.9	<i>Secondary school teachers</i>	31
CHAPTER 6:	WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	32
6.0	INTRODUCTION	32
6.1	ROAD TYPES	32
6.1.1	<i>Motor able roads</i>	32
6.2	RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	33

6.2.0	<i>The golden indicators</i>	33
6.2.2	<i>Management and maintenance of existing rural water supplies</i>	34
6.2.3	<i>Gender in water & sanitation committees</i>	34
6.3	WATER SOURCES.....	35
6.3.1	<i>Types of water sources</i>	35
6.3.2	<i>Water sources constructed</i>	35
6.3.3	<i>Functionality of water points by type and Sub County</i>	35
6.3.4	<i>Funders of water sources</i>	36
CHAPTER 7:	PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	37
7.0	INTRODUCTION	37
7.1	AGRICULTURE.....	37
7.1.1	<i>Crop Acreage</i>	37
7.1.2	<i>Crop production</i>	38
7.1.3	<i>Crop diseases and pests</i>	38
7.2	AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES, NAADS.....	39
7.2.1	<i>Farmer groups</i>	39
7.2.2	<i>Community Stores</i>	40
7.3	LIVESTOCK	41
7.3.1	<i>Number of Livestock by Type</i>	41
7.3.2	<i>Livestock diseases</i>	41
CHAPTER 8:	CRIME STATISTICS	42
8.1	TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY STATISTICS	42
8.1.1	<i>Reported road accidents</i>	42
8.1.2	<i>Victims/Casualties of traffic crashes</i>	42
8.2.1	<i>Number of Prisoners</i>	44
8.2.2	<i>Death in Prisons</i>	44
8.2.3	<i>Prison Capacity</i>	45
8.3	OTHER STATISTICS REQUIRED AT DISTRICT LEVEL	45
APPENDIX TABLES		46

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Number of Administrative Units by County.....	3
Table 2.2: Establishment of District Local Government, 2012/13	4
Table: 2.3 Number of members on the district service commission by gender, 2012/13.....	4
Table 2.4 Number of members on the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) by gender, 2012/13	5
Table 3.1: Total Population at district and regional level, 2011 - 2013.....	6
Table 3.2: Population distribution by Sex at county and sub county level.....	7
Table 3.3: Number of households at sub county level	8
Table 4.1: Number of health units' by ownership, 2011/12.....	9
Table 4.2: Health Facilities by Type and Location	10
Table 4.3: District routine immunization rates, 2007/08 – 2011/12	11
Table 4.4: Percentage of OPD utilization, 2007/08 – 2011/12.....	11
Table 4.5: Percentage of Pregnant women receiving 2nd dose Fansidar, 2007/08 – 2011/12.....	11
Table 4.6: Percentage of TB cases notified, 2007/08 – 2011/12	12
Table 4.7: Percentage of deliveries in health facilities, 2007/08 – 2011/12.....	12
Table 4.8: Latrine coverage, 22007/08 – 2011/12	12
Table 4.9: Percentage of HIV/AIDS service availability, 2007/8 – 2011/12.....	13
Table 4.10: Percentage of Pregnant women who received 4 antenatal care visits, 2007/8 – 2011/12	14
Table 4.11: Top 5 cases of Mortality for Under 5, 2011	15
Table 5.1: Number of primary schools by ownership, 2010.....	16
Table 5.2: Primary school enrolment by sex, 2008 - 2012	17
Table 5.2: Primary school enrolment by Nationality, 2008 - 2012.....	18
Table 5.4: Primary school enrolment for students with special need by sex, 2008 - 2012.....	19
Table 5.5: Primary school Orphans by sex, 2008 - 2012	20
Table 5.7: Primary school accessibility indicators by sex, 2008 - 2012	22
Table 5.8: P.L.E divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012	23
Table 5.9: Number of secondary schools by ownership.....	24
Table 5.10: Secondary school enrolment by class and sex, 2008 – 2012	24
Table 5.11: Secondary school enrolment for students with special needs by sex, 2008 - 2012	25
Table 5.12: Secondary school enrolment (orphans) by class and sex, 2008 - 2010	26
Table 5.13: Secondary school quality enhancement indicators, 2008 - 2012	27
Table 5.14: Secondary school accessibility indicators, 2008 - 2012.....	28
Table 5.15: UCE divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012	29
Table 5.16: UACE, divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012	30
Table 5.17: Number of secondary school teachers,.....	31
Table 6.1: The golden indicators in rural areas, 2012	34
Table 7.1: Total acreage of major crops, 2010 - 2012	37
Table 7.2: Average production in Metric Tons of Major Crops, 2010 - 2012	38

Table 7.3: Major crops affected and the level of severity, 2012.....	39
Figure 7.2: Number of farmer groups by sex, 2012.....	40
Table 7.2: Number of community stores by type and sub county, 2012	40
Figure 7.2: Number of livestock by type, 2002 - 2009.....	41
Table 8.1: Nature of accidents by year, 2010 -2012	42
Table 8.2: Accident Victims by type of road user group, 2010 – 2011	43
Table 8.3: Number of prisoners, 2010 – 2011	44
Table 8.4: Death in prisons by region, 2008-2011	44
Table 8.5: Prison Capacity 2011	45
Table 2.1 A: List of sub countries, parishes and villages per county/ municipality	46
Table A2.2b: District Staffing Levels in Deputy CAO’S office	51
Table A2.2c: District Staffing Levels in Procurement office.....	51
Table A2.2d: District Staffing Levels in Planning office	51
Table A2.2e: District Staffing Levels in Finance office	51
Table A2.2e: District Staffing Levels in Auditor’s office	51
Table A2.2f: District Staffing Levels in Education office	51
Table A2.2g: District Staffing Levels in Production office	51
Table A2.2h: District Staffing Levels in Natural Resource office.....	51
Table A2.2i: District Staffing Levels in Community service office	52
Table A2.2j: District Staffing Levels in Technical Services & Works office.....	52
Table A2.2k: District Staffing Levels in District Health Services office.....	52
Table A2.2l: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre IV	52
Table A2.2m: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre III.....	53
Table A2.2n: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre II.....	53
Table A2.2o: District Staffing Levels in Public Health/Environmental Health Education	54
Table A5.1: Primary school enrolment by class and sex, 2010	55
Table A5.2: Secondary school enrolment by class and sex, 2010.....	55
Table A5.3: List of schools by location and type	56
Table A5.3: Type of crop pests and level of intensity, 2012	57

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Adm	Administration
CBS	Central Broadcasting Service
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CORPs	Community Own Resource Persons
FY	Financial Years
LC	Local Council
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LLG	Lower Local Government
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
H/C	Health Centre
HLG	Higher Local Government
HSD	Health Sub-District
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
N/A	Not Available
NGO	Non Government Organization
PNFP	Private not for profit
SFG	School Facilities Grant
Sq Km	Square Kilometers
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
T.C	Town Council
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TPC	Technical Planning Committee
TT	Tetanus
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPE	Universal Primary Education

GLOSSARY

Agriculture	This term is used to describe activities on crop, Livestock, poultry and fishing
Assets	Assets are the property of a business. They may be classified as: Current assets ; consisting of cash, stock and book debts; Fixed assets ; consisting of buildings, plant and machinery; and Intangible assets ; being the value of goodwill or patents
Bacillus Camete Guerin	This is a vaccine against Tuberculosis
Crime	An offence for which one may be punished by law
Economic Activity	Covers all Market Production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own Consumption, own-account construction (owner Occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Employment	This includes all wage and salary earners and Managers in all businesses and directors actively working in incorporated businesses. It includes those working full-time or part-time and those who are permanent or temporary.
Employed persons	Persons in paid employees are those who work for wage or salary in cash or kind or both and have a Formal job attachment.
Employment status	Refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.
Enterprise	This is a single legal entity or combination of legal entities. It may also be a sole legal unit carrying out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may also be several establishments.
Establishment	This is an economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity under single ownership or control and is situated at a single physical location.

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.
Industry	This is an economic activity undertaken by a business establishment as specified in the ISIC.
Loan	A loan may be money or securities supplied by one party (the lender) to a second party (the borrower) in a transaction in return for a promised future payment by the borrower. Such transactions normally include the payment of interest due to the lender as per agreed repayment schedules between the two parties.
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
Occupation	Refers to the nature of task and duties performed during the reference period preceding the interview by persons in paid employment, unpaid family work or self-employment jobs.
Wage bill	All cash payments made by employers in return for labour provided by the employee. The payments include salaries and wages, overtime holiday pay, bonuses, commissions and other allowances paid to the employees.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Statistical Abstract is an annual publication of District Local Government. The abstract will guide council and technical staff in decision making from an informed point so as to achieve the District Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives. It gives a statistical summary of socio-economic and demographic data of the district. The report is divided into eight chapters and preceded by some general information about District and then the background information.

Chapter one presents statistics on the background of the District, giving the general information of the district.

Chapter two presents statistics on management and support services. It presents details on district administrative structure and Human Resources Management.

Chapter three presents statistics on Socio-Demographic Characteristics:

Chapter four presents statistics on some of the key aspects of public health in the district. The aspects covered in this section include status of health facilities, immunisation coverage, morbidity and selected health sector performance indicators.

Chapter five presents statistics on Education and Sports highlighting data on student enrolment by sex, number of schools, quality enhancement and education accessibility indicators, staffing levels, special needs education, student's performance in primary leaving exams, Uganda Certificate of Education and Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education.

Chapter Six presents selected statistics on the on work services delivery. The indicators presented in this section include, the condition of roads & Bridges and Rural water and sanitation.

Chapter Seven presents statistics on major crop grown, crop production and acreage, number of livestock and poultry, marketing organisations, NGOs and CBOs engaged in agricultural activities

Chapter Eight presents statistics on various forms of crimes reported to the Uganda Police Force and traffic statistics such as road traffic accidents. Also included are Prison statistics such as information on offenders and convicts, among others.

All detailed data sets are presented as annex to this document.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

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

1.1 Location and size

Kotido district is located in the North eastern part (Karamoja) of Uganda and is bordered to the North and North East by Kaabong District, Agago in the North West, Abim District in the West, Moroto in the South and Napak in the South East. Physically the District lies between latitude 2° 41'N, 3°15'N, 33°49' and 34°35'E. Kotido's present boundary covers 3,618 square km and is basically what used to be Jie County in the Greater Kotido

1.2 Historical Background

Kotido is one of the 114 districts of the Republic of Uganda. It is one of the 7 districts of Karamoja Region; Kotido District was carved out of the Karamoja district administration in 1971. In 2006, two Counties (Dodoth and Labwor) were carved out of Kotido to form two other District called Kaabong and Abim respectively.

1.3 Ethnicity

The major ethnic group of people found in Kotido District is the Jie from the Ngijie speaking group of the Karamojongs of North Eastern part of Uganda who are mainly Pastoralists. There also traces of Luo speaking people among other tribes in the District.

1.4 Topography

Kotido District lies at the heart of Karamoja largest inland plateau which is a Pedepain that runs all the way from Kidepo Valley through Bokora to the foot of Mt. Elgon. Karamoja region was formed by volcanic eruptions from the eastern parts Uganda represented by Elgon, Kadam, Moroto, Napak and Toror Mountains with Maaru and Kacheri hills found in Jie County/ Kotido District. The altitude / relief of Kotido ranges between 100m to 2500m (Mt. Toror) above sea level. It is part of Central Karamoja which forms part of the plateau with several stages of transition of the ancient basement rock.

1.5 Rainfall and Temperature

Kotido has got savannah vegetation to the west and semi-arid climate with thorny bushes and shrubs to the East and North East. This is characterized by intense hot season from November to March with too much heat and wind blows full of dust storms. The type of rainfall is mainly orographic with relief rain for the hilly areas, which has torrential patterns of high speed, thunder storms and lightening.

The rainy season starts from April to August. It is about 519 mm per annum which is sparse, unevenly distributed and dependent on the local factors. There is marked minimum in June and

maximum peaks in May and July. There is one long dry season from October to February with dry spells in June to August. The daily temperatures range from 20°C to 35 degrees. The relative humidity can reach 60% between June and July.

The district has plenty of sunshine and wind. Between December and April of each year, the North Easterly wind exceeds 200 km per day. This is the time when evaporation rates are very high. This wind speed and heat are enormous for solar and wind energy to be harnessed for economic use any time in future.

1.6 Relief and Vegetation

The vegetation pattern is typically semi-arid and agro-pastoral zones to the Eastern part and typical Savannah tree and grass species to the West and North West along the Borders with Abim, Pader and Kaabong Districts

1.7 Soils

Jie County / Kotido District is mainly composed of three types of soils. The main one is vertisols covering all the southern and Eastern part. This is folioed by luvisols found at western and northern margins of Abim and Kaabong Districts respectively. The last but not least is the gleyisols found stretching from the north western boarder with Pader District. Kotido District is in a fold structure, called Aruan-Central Karamoja Gneiss with narrow shear belts occurring.

Generally, the soils in Kotido District are affected by many factors such as climate, elevation, type of parent rock, vegetation cover, topography, aggravation, farming, land fragmentation and erosion processes. All the soils of Kotido are low to medium productivity with mono cropping currently being practiced. A lot of soil has lost its fertility because of frequent draughts and desertification. There is a lot of sheet erosion that occurs due to torrential rain and due to the strong winds that carry away top soil cover.

1.8 Cultural units

Kotido has a number of cultural institutions which include;

- Manyatta leadership usually headed men who control a group of houses / households which are enclosed in a given area. These manyattas are divided into **“ere”** or **“awii”**. The **“ere”** are those permanent structures in the villages and the **“awii”** are those created in the wilderness where people take livestock for pasture.
- The youths are organized in groups which take them through the process of initiation called **“Atha-pan”**

CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents statistics on management and support services. It presents details on district administrative structure. Human Resources Management, the Councils, Boards and Commissions, Public Accounts Committee and land board.

2.1 Administrative Structure

The district has 1 County (Jie County) which is composed of 5 Sub counties and 1 town council. The Sub counties include; Kacheri, Kotido, Nakaperimoru, Panyangara and Rengen, and Kotido Town council. The District is constituted of 25 Parishes and 168 Villages. Refer to Appendix Table 2.1A

Table 2.1: Number of Administrative Units by County

County	Sub county	Parish	Villages
Jie	Kacheri	3	23
	Kotido	4	32
	Kotido Tc	6	21
	Nakaperimoru	3	22
	Panyangara	4	35
	Rengen	5	35
Total		25	168

Source: UBOS

2.2 Human Resource Management

Kotido district local government consists of 11 departments with a total of 745 positions, of which 24 percent vacant as shown in the table. Normally vacant positions are declared to the district service commission at least twice a year for advertising and filling. Below is a summary of the different staffing levels for the different departments of the district. Refer to Appendix Table A2.2a to Table A2.2o for details on vacant and filled positions in each department.

Table 2.2: Establishment of District Local Government, 2012/13

Department	Approved	Filled	Vacant posts
Administration	71	43	28
Community Based Services	18	10	8
Education	277	268	9
Finance	32	21	11
Health	231	163	68
Internal Audit	6	3	3
Kotido TC	24	24	0
Natural Resources	18	9	9
Planning Unit	8	7	1
Production	21	15	6
Statutory bodies	9	6	3
Works Department	30	16	14
Total	745	585	160

Source: Personnel's Office, District

2.3 Council, Boards and committee

2.3.1 Executive committee members

There are five executive committee members, of which three are males and two females. Where the DEC chairperson is the District Chairperson and the Secretary is the CAO

2.3.2 Council

Kotido district council has 15 members of which 8 are males and 7 are females. It has one Chairperson (male), two Deputy speakers with a male and a female representative, one LC V Chairperson (male), one Secretary Health (female), a Secretary Production (male), a Secretary Works (male) a Vice Chairperson (male) and six District councillors with 4 females and 2 male representatives.

2.3.3 District Service Commission

The district Service commission comprises of five members and they have the mandate to recruit, appoint and confirm persons in any office in the service of the district. The District Service Commission is fully functional with two members as shown in the table.

Table: 2.3 Number of members on the district service commission by gender, 2012/13

	Female	Male	Total
Members	1	1	2

Source: Personnel's Office, District

2.3.4 Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

The public Accounts Committee was set up under Section 89 of the Local government Act and Amended Act under Section 30 of the constitution.

The PAC has a total of 4 members, headed by a chairman. The distribution of male members and female members is equal. This committee holds 4 quarterly meetings every financial year

Table 2.4 Number of members on the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) by gender, 2012/13

Designation	Female	Male	Total
Chairperson		1	1
Member	2	2	4
Total	2	3	5

Source: Personnel's Office, District

2.3.5 Land Board

Kotido district has no land board its term of office expired and the new one has not yet been put in place.

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARECTERISTICS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the population and social-economic characteristics of the district.

3.1 Population Characteristics

To formulate present and future development programmes, the district needs to know the size, quality, distribution and growth of its population. Population censuses are the main sources of demographic data in general and information on population size, distribution and growth rate in particular. Other sources may include various surveys, Birth and Death Registration and Administrative Records.

Population projections are vital when calculated accurately because they enable the government and other service delivery institutions to track the trends and cater for situations given the resource constraints in conducting census. Censuses enumeration is usually carried out every 10 years. Population data is required for inferring the total population, labour force at a future date, School going children among others. Factors like fertility, mortality and migration do affect population over time.

3.1.1 Population size and growth

Population is monitored to enable appropriate planning of the Country therefore; population growth should be in tandem with economic growth and development if a District is to develop fast enough. Population censuses are the main sources of demographic data in general and information on population size, distribution and growth in particular. Other sources include the various surveys, the Birth and Death registration (BDR) and administrative records.

In Uganda the last census was carried out in 2002 yet planners need demographic information as of now and beyond. Table 3.1 presents the 1991 and 2002 census population and the 2010 to 2013 population projections for the district in relation to the Northern region and national totals. In 2013, the midyear population for District was estimated at 248,900 persons.

Table 3.1: Total Population at district and regional level, 2011 - 2013

Year	Census Population		Midyear projected population		
	1991	2002	2011	2012	2013
Total Population					
District	57,198	122,541	218,500	233,300	248,900
Region - Northern	3,151,955	5,148,882	7,620,600	7,972,200	8,337,100
Uganda	16,671,705	24,227,297	32,939,800	34,131,400	35,357,000

Source: UBOS

3.1.2 Population distribution by Sex

The distribution of population by sex is an essential entity in the planning process of population in an area. It enables the analysis of the different variables affecting the numbers of the different sexes in an area Table 3.2 below presents the total district population by sex at county and sub county level.

Table 3.2: Population distribution by Sex at county and sub county level

DISTRICT	Sex	Census	Midyear projected population			
		2002	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kotido	Male	61,006	108,900	117,500	126,700	136,400
	Female	61,535	95,700	101,000	106,600	112,400
	Total	122,541	204,600	218,500	233,300	248,800
Kacheri	Male	7,153	12,800	13,800	14,900	16,000
	Female	7,264	11,300	11,900	12,600	13,300
	Total	14,417	24,100	25,700	27,500	29,300
Kotido	Male	13,063	23,300	25,200	27,100	29,200
	Female	12,053	18,700	19,800	20,900	22,000
	Total	25,116	42,000	45,000	48,000	51,200
Kotido Tc	Male	6,139	11,000	11,800	12,700	13,700
	Female	6,739	10,500	11,100	11,700	12,300
	Total	12,878	21,500	22,900	24,400	26,000
Nakaperimoru	Male	7,323	13,100	14,100	15,200	16,400
	Female	7,178	11,200	11,800	12,400	13,100
	Total	14,501	24,300	25,900	27,600	29,500
Panyangara	Male	18,330	32,600	35,300	38,100	41,000
	Female	18,926	29,400	31,000	32,800	34,600
	Total	37,256	62,000	66,300	70,900	75,600
Rengen	Male	8,998	16,100	17,300	18,700	20,100
	Female	9,375	14,600	15,400	16,200	17,100
	Total	18,373	30,700	32,700	34,900	37,200

Source: UBOS

3.1.3 Number of households

According to the 2012 mapping exercise the total number of households in the district was estimated at 35,849. Kotido Town Council had the least number of household (2,950) while Kotido Sub County had the highest number of households (7,780).

Table 3.3: Number of households at sub county level

Sub county	Households
Kacheri	6,997
Kotido	7,780
Kotido Tc	2,950
Nakaperimoru	3,946
Panyangara	7,474
Rengen	6,702
Grand Total	35,849

Source: UBOS

CHAPTER 4: HEALTH SERVICES

4.0 Introduction

This section presents statistics on some of the key aspects of public health in the district. The aspects covered in this section include status of health facilities and staffing levels, immunisation coverage, morbidity and selected health sector performance indicators

4.1 Department of Health

The Department of Health is headed by the District Health Officer whose mandate is guided by the District 5 Year Strategic Plan that focuses on the achievement of equity through increased access to Minimum Health Care Package (MHCP), Quality care, efficiency accountability and transparency.

The overall goal of the sector is to provide good quality services to the people of District so as to make them attain good standards of health in order to live a healthy and reproductive life. The sector objective is to reduce morbidity and mortality from the major causes of ill health and premature health and disparities therein”.

4.2 Health Infrastructure

Health units refer to the health facilities that were categorized into hospitals, health centres IV, III and II. At the parish level there is health center II, at the subcounty Health Center III, then a Health Center IV at the county or constituency level. Health units' ownership is grouped in government, Private Not for Profit (PNFP) and Private For Profit (PFP). The district has a total of 18 health units, of which 16 are government owned and 2 are private not for profit as shown in the table below.

Table 4.1: Number of health units' by ownership, 2011/12

Ownership	2011/12
Government	16
Non government Organisation	0
Private For Profit (PFP).	0
Private Not for Profit (PNFP)	2
District	18
Region - Northern	815
Uganda	4,253

Source: UBOS

The health sector in Kotido is coordinated by the District Health Office and comprises of one Health Sub District, 7 HC IIIs, 11 HC IIs and 330 VHTs (2 per Village). A net work for management and service provision structures starts from the District health office, Jie HSD, Health centre III, II and VHTs.

Table 4.2: Health Facilities by Type and Location

Health facility type	Location	Number
Health Centre IV	Jie HSD	1
Health Centre IIIs (Government)	Lokitelaebu HC III, Kacheri HC III, Nakapelimoru HC III, Rengen HC III and Panyangara HC III	5
Health Centre IIIs (Private / Faith Based)	Kanawat HC III and C.O.U Health Project (HC III)	2
Health Centre IIs (Government)	Losakucha HC II, Lookorok HC II, Rikitae HC II, Napumpum HC II, Kamoru HC II, Lopuyo HC II, Nakwakwa HC II and Lokiding HC II	8
Health Centre IIIs (Private / Faith Based)	Losilang HC II	1
Health Centre Is / VHTs	All 165 Villages have 2 VHTs	330 VHTs

Source: Health department

4.3 Immunization

Immunisation of children against diseases is essential in reducing infant and child mortality. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that the newly borne should be vaccinated against all the vaccine-preventable diseases by the age of 12 months. The antigens given include; BCG (against tuberculosis), measles, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) against poliomyelitis and DPT-HepB-Hib (against Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilias influenza).

The Routine Immunisation Rates provides a basis on the judgement of the level of access to the immunisation services that the locals in the area can access. The rate at which antigens are acquired and administered during immunisation to the population is any way of perceiving the provision or rather accessibility of the drugs by the population. This information then stimulates planning to enable immunisation for the whole population

Information on routine immunisation coverage is collected by the Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation (UNEPI) from all health facilities in the country. The table below presents the level of immunisation coverage among children less than one year of age during the last five years. In 2011/12, Polio and DPT 3 immunisation had the widest coverage at 99 percent followed by measles immunisation at 89 percent and BCG had the lowest at 70 percent.

Table 4.3: District routine immunization rates, 2007/08 – 2011/12

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
BCG	86	64	67	68	70
Measles	458	102	68	100	89
Polio	113	86	97	90	99
DPT 3	86	81	104	102	99
Fully immunized children					42

Source: UBOS

4.4 Health Sector performance indicators

Performance of the Health Sector is measured by various indicators. These include Outpatients Department utilisation, Pregnant women receiving 2nd dose Fansidar, latrine coverage, TB cases notified compared to expected, deliveries in health facilities, and HIV/AIDS service availability

4.4.1 Outpatient Department (OPD) Utilisation

OPD utilization measures the usage of health services in both government and PNFP health facilities by the population. It's used as proxy for access to health care services. Table 4.4 presents the OPD utilization for the last five years. The district has not achieved the government health sector target for OPD Utilization of 1 since 2007/08.

Table 4.4: Percentage of OPD utilization, 2007/08 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	
Uganda	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2

Source: UBOS

4.4.2 Pregnant women receiving 2nd dose Fansidar

The proportion of pregnant women who reported receiving a 2nd dose of Fansidar for Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT) of malaria has increased in 2011/12 compared to the proportion in 2010/11 as shown in the table below. A relatively high proportion of women receiving a 2nd dose Fansidar was recorded 2009/10.

Table 4.5: Percentage of Pregnant women receiving 2nd dose Fansidar, 2007/08 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	44	51	70	37	42
Uganda	39	43	47	43	46

Source: UBOS

4.4.3 Proportion of TB cases notified

No updates were received for the district for 2010/11 and 2011/12, but previous results show that the proportion TB cases notified were increasing since 2007/08. The district proportions are lower than the national proportions, though the trend moves in different direction.

Table 4.6: Percentage of TB cases notified, 2007/08 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	26	30	31		
Uganda	50	57	56		

Source: UBOS

4.4.4 Deliveries in Health Facilities

The Deliveries in Health Facilities indicator measures the proportion of births taking place in health facilities. The percentage of deliveries in health facilities in the district has been on the rise since 2007/08, ie from 12 percent recorded in 2007/08 to 25 percent recorded in 2011/12. Though a slight a reduction was observed in 2011/12 (25 percent) from 26 percent recorded in 2010/11

Table 4.7: Percentage of deliveries in health facilities, 2007/08 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	12	13	16	26	25
Uganda	33	34	33	39	38

Source: UBOS

4.4.5 Latrine Coverage

Latrine coverage is used as a proxy to measure access to appropriate sanitation facilities. The table below presents the number of households within a community that have access to toilet facilities. Latrine coverage in households has been below the country target of 100 percent since 2007/08. However a notable increase of 65 percent has been recorded in 2011/12 which is closer to the national coverage of 68 percent.

Table 4.8: Latrine coverage, 2007/08 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	2	2	7	12	65
Uganda	63	68	69	71	68

Source: UBOS

4.4.6 HIV/AIDS service availability

No updates were received for the district for 2010/11 and 2011/12 however, the percentage of HIV/AIDS service availability in the district reduced by almost half (53 percent) in 2009/10, from 100 percent recorded in 2008/09. This is also true for the national trend.

Table 4.9: Percentage of HIV/AIDS service availability, 2007/8 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District	90	100	53		
Uganda	75	83	78		

Source: UBOS

4.4.7 Pregnant women who received 4 antenatal care visits

It is recommended by the ministry of health for pregnant women to receive at least four antenatal care visits from a health provider. According to the available data the district reported not to have had any pregnant women who received at four antenatal care visits. This was not the case in 2010/11 where 18 percent were recorded to have received four antenatal care visits though this is slightly more than half the national 32 percent recorded.

Table 4.10: Percentage of Pregnant women who received 4 antenatal care visits, 2007/8 – 2011/12

Location	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
District				18	0
Uganda				32	34

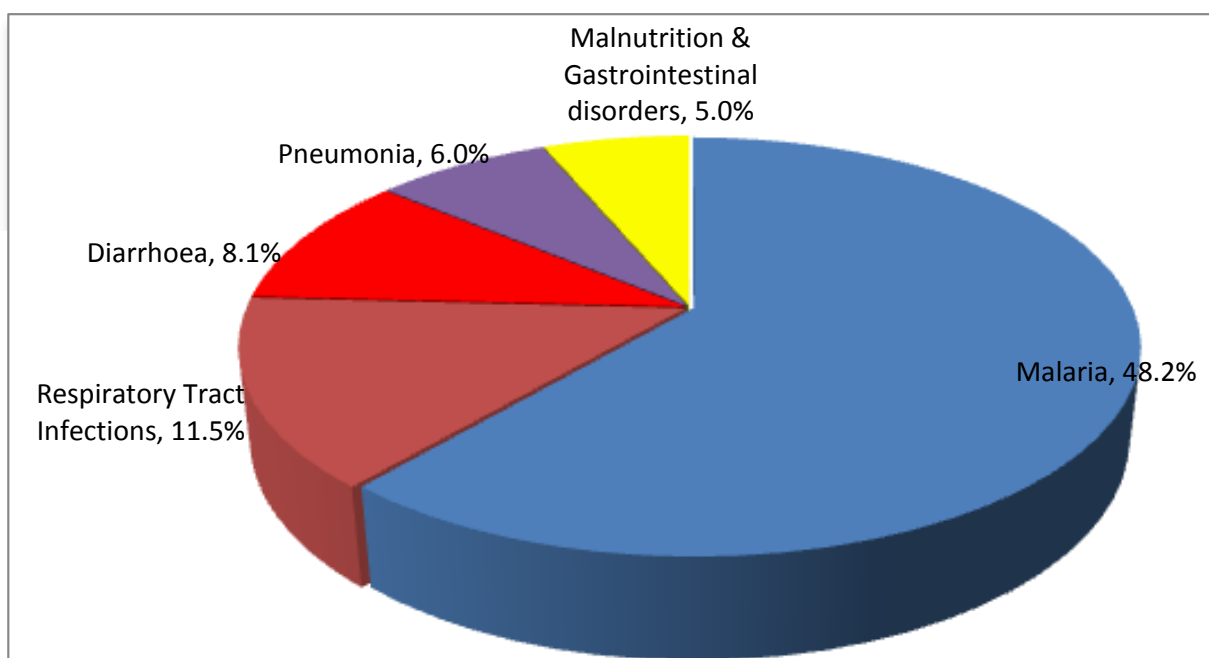
Source: UBOS

4.5 Morbidity and cause of ill health

4.5.1 Top 5 Causes of Morbidity for all ages

This sub section details the frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population within a district. In reference to the figure below, malaria ranked highest in 2011 at 48 percent among the diseases that affected the population in Kotido district followed by respiratory infections at 12 percent. Diarrhoeal and pneumonia were also common diseases in the district at 8 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Figure 4.1: Top 5 Causes of Morbidity in the District, 2011



4.5.2 Top 5 causes of morbidity for under 5

The table below shows the top five cases of mortality for under five for the year 2011. A total of 15,015 children were newly diagnosed with Perinatal Conditions (In new borns 0-28 days), Malaria, Pneumonia, Respiratory Infections and others diagnoses. Malaria affected the highest number of children (7,734) and had the highest number of deaths as shown in the table below.

Table 4.11: Top 5 cases of Mortality for Under 5, 2011

Disease/ Condition	No. of new cases	No. of new Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Perinatal Conditions (In new borns 0-28 days)	8	2	25%
Malaria	7,734	45	0.60%
Pneumonia	972	3	0.30%
Respiratory Infections	2,037	1	0.04%
Others diagnoses	4,264	-	0%
Total all Diagnoses	15,015	51	0.34%

Source: Kotido Health department

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

5.0 Introduction

Education has a direct relationship to different aspects of life like fertility and reproductive health, health seeking behaviour, and access to employment. The Education system in Uganda trains in a range of skills including basic education and professional development. The Country's education system includes both formal and informal education. The formal education comprises of training in pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. While informal education is non-curriculum education based on people's experiences and may take place both within and/or outside educational institutions.

5.1 Primary education

The first stage of compulsory education which provides pupils with basic literacy and numeracy principles, and a foundation in science, mathematics, geography, history and other social sciences. It is preceded by pre-school or nursery education. The entry age for primary education usually varies between five and seven years. In Uganda this level covers seven years of elementary education.

5.1.1 Number of Primary schools

The District comprises of a total of 27 primary schools, of which 85 percent are Government aided Primary schools and 15 percent are Private owned primary schools as shown in table below.

Table 5.1: Number of primary schools by ownership, 2010

Ownership	Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Government	District			21	21	23
	Uganda			12,576	12,075	12,230
Private	District			6	5	4
	Uganda			5,289	4,609	5,452
Total	District			27	26	27
	Uganda			17,865	16,684	17,682

Source: UBOS

5.1.2 Primary school enrolment by class and sex

Enrolment refers to pupils who were admitted or re-admitted and fully recorded in the school's register at the beginning of the first term. It includes all those pupils whose names appear on the school register (including repeaters and those temporarily absent).

The introduction of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme increased access to education in Uganda and its main beneficiary is the rural population. A total of 17,715 students were enrolled for primary school education for the period 2012 of which 39 percent were female students.

Table 5.2: Primary school enrolment by sex, 2008 - 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
P.1	Male	4,109	4,371	4,193	3,515	3,168
	Female	2,898	3,320	2,932	2,146	2,055
	Total	7,007	7,691	7,125	5,661	5,223
P.2	Male	1,347	2,020	2,416	2,023	1,862
	Female	1,041	1,336	1,602	1,451	1,131
	Total	2,388	3,356	4,018	3,474	2,993
P.3	Male	849	1,055	1,810	1,845	1,667
	Female	561	799	1,072	1,264	1,047
	Total	1,410	1,854	2,882	3,109	2,714
P.4	Male	606	781	1,012	1,457	1,675
	Female	507	612	852	886	1,052
	Total	1,113	1,393	1,864	2,343	2,727
P.5	Male	517	643	715	807	1,173
	Female	434	433	582	634	787
	Total	951	1,076	1,297	1,441	1,960
P.6	Male	378	375	552	516	767
	Female	260	323	415	387	539
	Total	638	698	967	903	1,306
P.7	Male	269	272	346	359	461
	Female	208	190	287	304	331
	Total	477	462	633	663	792
Total	Male	8,075	9,517	11,044	10,522	10,773
	Female	5,909	7,013	7,742	7,072	6,942
	Total	13,984	16,530	18,786	17,594	17,715

Source: UBOS

5.1.2 Primary school enrolment by Nationality, 2008 – 2012

A total of 17,715 primary school going children were enrolled in 2012, of which 99 percent were Ugandans and less than one percent were Sudanese. Unlike in 2010, no other nationalities were enrolled. Data for 2011 was not availed.

Table 5.2: Primary school enrolment by Nationality, 2008 - 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ugandans	Male			7,741		10,758
	Female			18,779		6,938
	Total			26,520		17,696
Sudanese	Male			-		15
	Female			5		4
	Total			5		19
Kenyans	Male			1		-
	Female			2		-
	Total			3		-
Overall	Male			7,742		10,773
	Female			18,786		6,942
	Total			26,528		17,715

Source: UBOS

5.1.4 Special Needs Education (SNE) – (primary school)

Special Needs Education (SNE) means educational interventions and other support designed to address special learning needs. It replaced the older term ‘special education’ which referred mainly to the education of children with disabilities, usually in special school or institutions.

A total of 207 pupils with special needs were enrolled in the District in 2012 of which 33 percent (68) were female pupils and 67 percent (139) were male pupils. There were more pupils enrolled in the lower primary section than the upper primary section.

Table 5.4: Primary school enrolment for students with special need by sex, 2008 - 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
P.1	Male				27	32
	Female				10	12
	Total	114	56	119	37	44
P.2	Male				25	16
	Female				13	6
	Total	39	60	89	38	22
P.3	Male				21	23
	Female				19	15
	Total	38	33	81	40	38
P.4	Male				23	33
	Female				12	13
	Total	28	27	71	35	46
P.5	Male				9	17
	Female				6	14
	Total	30	36	24	15	31
P.6	Male				8	14
	Female				5	3
	Total	10	27	58	13	17
P.7	Male				6	4
	Female				3	5
	Total	32	17	23	9	9
Total	Male	167	174	308	119	139
	Female	124	82	157	68	68
	Total	291	256	465	187	207

Source: UBOS

5.1.5 Primary school Orphans by sex, 2008 - 2012

A total of 4,213 pupils were enrolled in the District in 2012 as orphans of which 42 percent (1,764) were female students and 58 percent (2,449) were male students. There were more students enrolled in the lower primary section than the upper primary section as it is shown in the table below.

Table 5.5: Primary school Orphans by sex, 2008 - 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
P.1	Male				779	612
	Female				415	460
	Total	1,434	1,101		1,194	1,072
P.2	Male				456	449
	Female				321	346
	Total	555	538		777	795
P.3	Male				504	428
	Female				285	270
	Total	296	323		789	698
P.4	Male				403	428
	Female				264	318
	Total	241	237		667	746
P.5	Male				223	263
	Female				177	182
	Total	184	168		400	445
P.6	Male				127	157
	Female				110	122
	Total	161	136		237	279
P.7	Male				114	112
	Female				75	66
	Total	119	109		189	178
Total	Male	1,717	1,523		2,606	2,449
	Female	1,273	1,089		1,647	1,764
	Total	2,990	2,612		4,253	4,213

Source: UBOS

5.1.6 Primary education quality enhancement indicators

Three indicators have been used to measure quality enhancement in primary school education. These include Student Teacher Ratio (The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year), Student Classroom Ratio (The average number of pupils (students) per class at a specific level of education in a given school-year.) and Student Stance Ratio (The number of pupils in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school).

The student teacher ratio (STR) in 2012, for Kotido district stood at 80 primary students per teacher; which was higher than the national ratio of 49 primary students per teacher.

The student to classroom ratio (SCR) in Kotido district was 51 primary students per classroom which was higher than the national ratio of 57 primary students per classroom.

The Student Stance Ratio (SSR) in Kotido district stood at 25 primary students per stance which slightly higher than the national of 36 primary students per stance. Detailed breakdown for government and private primary school indicators are detailed in the table below.

. Table 5.6: Primary school quality enhancement indicators, 2008 - 2012

Ratio	Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Student Teacher Ratio (STR)	Govt	88.43	123.62	96.53	63.67	81.71
	Private	103.00	25.56	69.74	59.04	71.72
	District	90.22	111.69	93.46	63.29	80.89
	Uganda	49.93	49.28	48.58	47.78	48.80
Student Classroom Ratio (SCR)	Govt	78.61	94.53	105.41	-	50.54
	Private	72.48	27.06	69.74	-	64.55
	District	77.69	88.40	101.00	93.59	51.35
	Uganda	69.59	68.46	57.79	56.71	57.28
Student Stance Ratio (SSR)	Govt			27.67	-	25.62
	Private			11.46	-	16.55
	District			24.69	23.33	24.64
	Uganda			37.66	34.88	35.58

Source: UBOS

5.1.7 Primary education accessibility indicators

Four major indicators have been used to measure primary education accessibility, namely Gross Intake Rate (GIR), Net Intake Rate (NIR), Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER). Accessibility rate refers to the proportion of children with access to education to the total population in the official school admission age.

The table presents the primary education accessibility indicators for the period 2008 - 2012. The Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for male pupils stood at 69 which was slightly higher than the GIR for the female pupils (55), and the GIR for the district stood at 63 which was lower than the GIR for national (133). The Net Intake Rate (NIR) for male pupils stood at 28 which was higher than the NIR for the female pupils (22), and the NIR for the district stood at 26 which was less than a half of the NIR for national (60). The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at the national level for both sexes differed a lot from the district rates as shown in the table below.

Table 5.7: Primary school accessibility indicators by sex, 2008 - 2012

indicator	Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross intake rate	Male	105.73	147.96	105.32	112.74	69.95
	Female	83.27	126.38	89.89	84.97	55.76
	District level	94.81	138.16	98.35	100.32	63.66
	Region - North East	148.01	137.99	125.18	106.89	99.90
	National level	137.12	167.46	160.63	140.11	133.19
Net intake rate	Male	21.47	40.58	30.12	35.22	27.86
	Female	18.99	40.78	29.01	25.58	22.11
	District level	20.27	40.67	29.62	30.91	25.30
	Region - North East	50.45	55.15	36.58	34.70	31.51
	National level	59.02	73.13	70.17	63.93	60.36
Gross enrolment rate	Male	31.03	39.20	36.98	35.87	34.10
	Female	25.23	35.98	31.93	30.46	28.13
	District level	28.21	37.75	34.71	33.47	31.48
	Region - North East	103.30	74.09	45.54	45.22	44.57
	National level	94.98	107.92	95.98	97.51	95.68
Net enrolment rate	Male	39.97	47.75	51.25	44.72	41.92
	Female	30.95	42.74	44.16	37.64	34.50
	District level	35.59	45.49	48.07	41.57	38.66
	Region - North East	125.91	91.29	61.70	55.71	54.75
	National level	115.66	133.31	127.96	117.75	115.41

Source: UBOS

5.1.8 Performance in National Examinations – (Primary Leaving Exam - PLE)

The table presents a record of the district national examination performance. A total of 646 pupils sat for Primary Leaving exams in 2012, of which 38 percent were female pupils. Ninety two (59) percent of the pupils passed with grades I to II, while 6 percent had grade U and 4 percent had grade X. Fifty three percent of the pupils passed in grade II.

Table 5.8: P.L.E divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012

Division		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DIVISION 1	Male	8	14	16	26	33
	Females	-	1	2	-	5
	Total	8	15	18	26	38
DIVISION 2	Male	129	139	196	178	235
	Females	67	57	113	98	106
	Total	196	196	309	276	341
DIVISION 3	Male	43	29	37	54	67
	Females	41	43	72	66	49
	Total	84	72	109	120	116
DIVISION 4	Male	11	16	24	39	40
	Females	15	12	14	44	52
	Total	26	28	38	83	92
DIVISION U	Male	11	13	8	25	13
	Females	7	9	14	44	23
	Total	18	22	22	69	36
DIVISION X	Male	4	3	11	17	15
	Females	-	5	1	7	8
	Total	4	8	12	24	23
Total sat	Male	206	214	292	339	403
	Females	130	127	216	259	243
	Total	336	341	508	598	646

Source: UBOS

5.2 Secondary school education

Secondary school educational level follows primary school education. In Uganda, secondary level education (ordinary level) covers four years of general instruction at the initial stage, and two extra years of specialised instruction (advanced level).

5.2.1 Number of Secondary schools

District comprises of a total of 2 secondary schools, of which 50 percent are Private owned secondary schools and 50 percent are Government aided secondary schools as shown in the table below.

Table 5.9: Number of secondary schools by ownership

Ownership	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Government			1	1	1
Private			1	1	1
Total			2	2	2

Source: UBOS

5.2.2 Secondary school enrolment by class and sex

A total of 1,584 students were enrolled in the District in 2012 of which 36 percent (570) were female students and 64 percent (1,014) were male students. There were more students enrolled in the lower secondary section than the upper secondary section as it is shown in the table below.

Table 5.10: Secondary school enrolment by class and sex, 2008 – 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
S.1	Total	459	350	393	364	451
	Male	314	236	253	217	255
	Female	145	114	140	147	196
S.2	Total	221	199	265	317	338
	Male	140	125	179	203	221
	Female	81	74	86	114	117
S.3	Total	320	296	236	258	306
	Male	209	190	165	155	207
	Female	111	106	71	103	99
S.4	Total	293	258	213	228	252
	Male	193	166	144	175	165
	Female	100	92	69	53	87
S.5	Total	107	107	170	165	122
	Male	88	88	101	131	77
	Female	19	19	69	34	45
S.6	Total	85	85	160	122	115
	Male	66	66	120	76	89
	Female	19	19	40	46	26
Total	Total	1,485	1,295	1,437	1,454	1,584
	Male	1,010	871	962	957	1,014
	Female	475	424	475	497	570

Source: UBOS

5.2.3 Special Needs Education (SNE) – (Secondary school)

A total of 4 male students with special needs were enrolled in the District in 2012 for senior one. This was lower than the 2011 enrolment of 15 students, which was also the highest recorded since 2008

Table 5.11: Secondary school enrolment for students with special needs by sex, 2008 - 2012

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
S.1	Male				5	4
	Female				5	-
	Total	3	1	1	10	4
S.2	Male				1	-
	Female				1	-
	Total	-	1	3	2	-
S.3	Male				2	-
	Female				-	-
	Total	3	1	2	2	-
S.4	Male				1	-
	Female				-	-
	Total	3	5	2	1	-
S.5	Male				-	-
	Female				-	-
	Total	1	1	-	-	-
S.6	Male				-	-
	Female				-	-
	Total	-	-	1	-	-
Total	Male	9	8	8	9	4
	Female	1	1	1	6	-
	Total	10	9	9	15	4

Source: UBOS

5.1.4 Secondary school Orphans by sex, 2008 - 2012

A total of 303 pupils were enrolled in the District in 2012 as orphans of which 51 percent were female students and 49 percent were male students. There were more students enrolled in the lower primary section than the upper primary section as it is shown in the table below

Table 5.12: Secondary school enrolment (orphans) by class and sex, 2008 - 2010

Class		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Total	133	62		77	88
S.1	Male	-	-	-	43	46
	Female	-	-	-	34	42
	Total	58	42		41	53
S.2	Male	-	-	-	24	27
	Female	-	-	-	17	26
	Total	31	18		25	35
S.3	Male	-	-	-	9	18
	Female	-	-	-	16	17
	Total	43	27		42	28
S.4	Male	-	-	-	21	17
	Female	-	-	-	21	11
	Total	8	8		25	52
S.5	Male	-	-	-	11	20
	Female	-	-	-	14	32
	Total	6	6		16	47
S.6	Male	-	-	-	9	24
	Female	-	-	-	7	23
	Total	-	-	-	226	303
Total	Male	-	-	-	117	152
	Female	-	-	-	109	151

5.2.5 Secondary education quality enhancement indicators

The student teacher ratio (STR) in 2012, for Kotido district stood at 88 secondary students per teacher; which was higher than the national ratio of 30 secondary students per teacher.

The student to classroom ratio (SCR) in Kotido district was 72 secondary students per classroom which was higher than the national ratio of 50 secondary students per classroom.

The Student Stance Ratio (SSR) in Kotido district stood at 26 secondary students per stance which was approximately same as the national of 25 secondary students per stance. Detailed breakdown for government and private secondary school indicators are detailed in the table below

Table 5.13: Secondary school quality enhancement indicators, 2008 - 2012

Ratio	Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Student Teacher Ratio (STR)	Govt	-	-	35.18	-	84.17
	Private	-	-	8.13	-	-
	District	61.20	43.71	30.57	30.94	88.00
	Uganda	22.72	8.47	19.48	25.66	30.18
Student Classroom Ratio (SCR)	Govt		-	85.75	-	84.17
	Private		-	16.25	-	17.25
	District		111.27	71.85	72.70	72.00
	Uganda		39.17	45.06	50.55	49.74
Student Stance Ratio (SSR)	Govt			23.25	-	27.05
	Private			9.29	-	11.50
	District			21.77	23.45	25.55
	Uganda			26.45	24.84	25.37

Source: UBOS

5.2.6 Secondary education accessibility indicators

In 2012, the district GIR stood at 9 percent which was much lower than the national GIR of 40 percent while the district NIR stood at one percent which was much lower than the national NIR of 6 percent. On the other hand the district GER was recorded at three percent which was lower than the district GER of 24 percent while the district NER stood at five percent which much lower than the national NER of 28 percent.

All the four selected accessibility indicators for the district are lower than the national indicators, as shown in the table below.

Table 5.14: Secondary school accessibility indicators, 2008 - 2012

indicator	Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross intake rate	Male	11.00	9.08	9.34	7.82	10.37
	Female	6.63	5.33	6.39	6.53	6.58
	District level	8.88	7.38	8.02	7.25	8.72
	Region - North East	24.48	25.33	10.15	11.37	9.56
	National level	34.80	38.42	41.64	40.93	40.12
Net intake rate	Male	0.33	0.38	0.15	0.49	0.47
	Female	0.48	0.51	0.05	0.27	0.88
	District level	0.40	0.44	0.10	0.39	0.65
	Region - North East	1.90	2.75	0.36	0.51	0.56
	National level	5.89	6.47	6.68	6.69	6.46
Gross enrolment rate	Male	5.05	4.14	3.60	3.65	4.18
	Female	2.87	2.59	2.46	2.76	3.17
	District level	3.99	3.44	3.08	3.25	3.73
	Region - North East	14.16	13.88	4.94	5.13	4.55
	National level	23.53	23.78	24.61	23.60	23.71
Net enrolment rate	Male	8.72	5.92	6.18	5.76	5.74
	Female	4.34	3.44	3.70	3.72	4.11
	District level	6.59	4.79	5.06	4.85	5.03
	Region - North East	17.31	16.19	6.39	6.66	5.96
	National level	27.64	28.22	28.29	27.66	27.77

Source: UBOS

5.1.7 Performance in National Examinations, (Uganda Certificate of Education - UCE)

A total of 203 students sat for UCE in 2012, of which 31 percent were female students. Ninety six percent of the students passed in division I to 4, while 2 percent passed in division U and 2 percent in division X. On the overall, 38 percent of the students passed in division 4 and 32 percent passed in division 3.

Table 5.15: UCE divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012

Division		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DIVISION 1	Male	15	5	7	6	10
	Females	-	-	-	1	-
	Total	15	5	7	7	10
DIVISION 2	Male	32	37	34	38	38
	Females	8	3	5	4	4
	Total	40	40	39	42	42
DIVISION 3	Male	26	30	34	36	42
	Females	15	21	15	20	23
	Total	41	51	49	56	65
DIVISION 4	Male	36	26	40	40	46
	Females	36	41	55	39	31
	Total	72	67	95	79	77
DIVISION U	Male	-	3	3	2	2
	Females	4	1	4	5	3
	Total	4	4	7	7	5
DIVISION X	Male	2	2	3	4	2
	Females	-	3	6	4	2
	Total	2	5	9	8	4
Total Registered	Male	111	103	121	126	140
	Females	63	69	85	73	63
	Total	174	172	206	199	203
Pass rate	Male	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.97
	Females	0.94	0.98	0.95	0.88	0.92
	Total	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.96
Performance index	Male	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.51
	Females	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.35
	Total	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.46

Source: UBOS

5.1.8 Performance in Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education - (UACE)

A total of 125 students registered for UACE in 2010, of which 30 percent were female students. Sixty two percent of the students passed with at least one principal pass while 33 percent got subsidiary pass and five percent of the students failed. On the overall, 27 percent of the students passed with 4 principal passes and 17 percent passed with 3 principal passes. Results for 2009, 2011 and 2012 were not availed during the compilation of this report.

Table 5.16: UACE, divisional score by year, 2008 - 2012

	Sex	2006	2007	2008	2010
4 Principal passes	Male	10	11	11	26
	Females	4	1	3	8
	Total	14	12	14	34
3 Principal passes	Male	6	6	3	17
	Females	1	-	5	4
	Total	7	6	8	21
2 Principal passes	Male	6	1	5	9
	Females	2	1	-	4
	Total	8	2	5	13
1 Principal passes	Male	9	4	3	7
	Females	1	1	-	3
	Total	10	5	3	10
SUBSDIARY PASS	Male	4	12	13	25
	Females	3	2	8	16
	Total	7	14	21	41
FAIL	Male	-	1	1	3
	Females	1	2	-	3
	Total	1	3	1	6
Total Registered	Male	35	35	36	87
	Females	12	7	16	38
	Total	47	42	52	125
Performance index	Male	0.63	0.58	0.56	0.52
	Females	0.64	0.40	0.54	0.36
	Total	0.63	0.56	0.55	0.47

Source: UBOS

5.1.9 Secondary school teachers

The total number of 18 secondary school teachers was recorded in 2012 and were all government teachers. Note, the data for 2011 and 2012 was not disaggregated by sex.

Table 5.17: Number of secondary school teachers,

Ownership	Sex	2010	2011	2012
Government	Male	32		
	Female	7		
	Total	39		18
Private	Male	7		
	Female	1		
	Total	8		-
Total	Male	39	41	
	Female	8	6	
	Total	47	47	18

Source: UBOS

CHAPTER 6: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

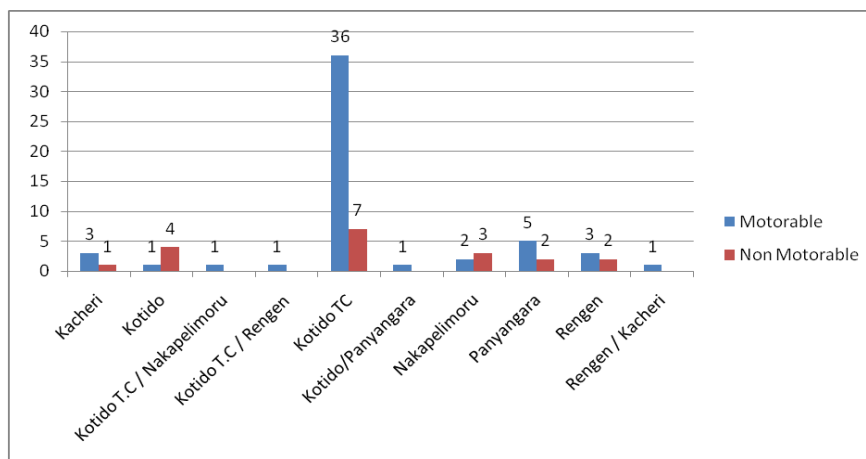
6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents selected statistics on the on work services delivery. The Works Sector comprises of four sub sectors, namely Roads and Bridges, Rural water and sanitation. The indicators presented in this section include, the condition of roads, and the golden indicators, gender analysis of WSSB.

6.1 Road types

Kotido district has both motor able and non motor able roads. Kotido Town council has the highest number of accessibility roads (43) of these 36 are motor able roads while 7 are non motor able. Details for other sub counties are shown in the table below.

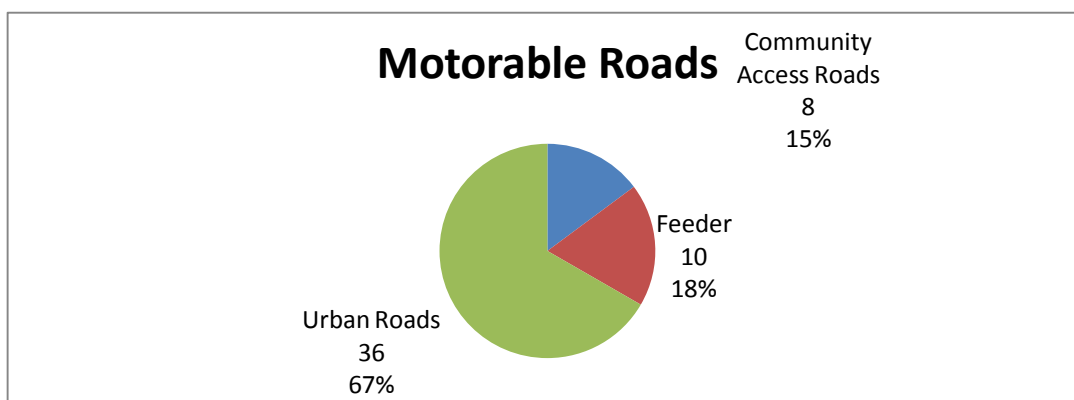
Figure 6.1: Type of roads per Sub County, 2012



6.1.1 Motor able roads

There are three types of roads in Kotido District namely Community Access Roads, Feeder roads, urban roads. Urban roads are the most motor able (accessible) roads in the District at (36) in numbers while Community Access Roads and Feeder roads have (8) and (10) motor able roads respectively as shown in the figure below.

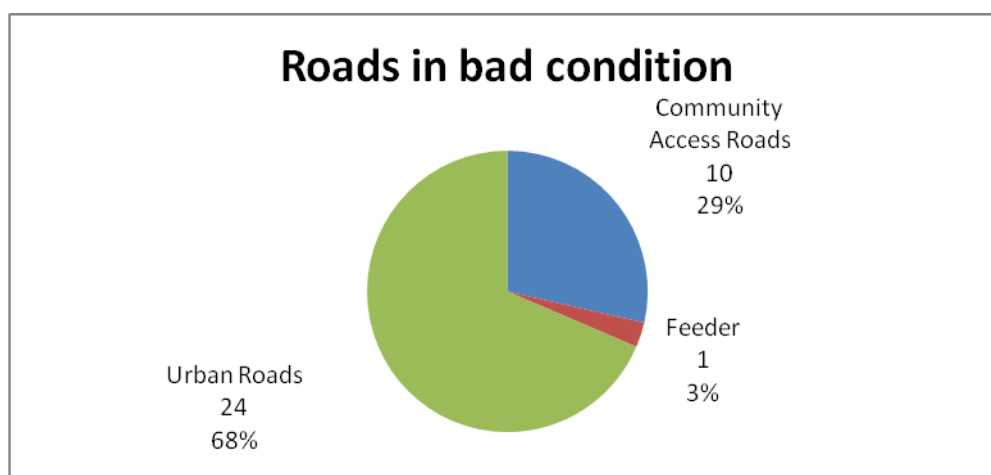
Figure 6.2: Motor able roads by type, 2012



6.1.1 Roads in bad condition

Urban centre has the highest number of roads (24) which are bad while Community Access roads has (10) roads which are bad and Feeder roads have only one bad road. The district has more roads opened up in the urban centre than any other part of the district

Figure 6.3: Roads in bad condition by type, 2012



6.2 Rural water and sanitation

6.2.0 The golden indicators

The ministry of water and environment (MWE) uses eleven Golden indicators to measure the performance of water and sanitation. These indicators include access to safe water and coverage, its functionality, per capita investment costs, sanitation, water quality, quantity of water, equity, availability of hand washing facilities, management of water points, gender in water & sanitation committees and water resource management compliance. The Table below shows the district status for only five golden indicators. It should be noted that computations exclude non functional water facilities.

6.2.1 Water status and trend

As of June 2012, 45 percent of the people in the rural area collected water from an improved water source within a radius of 1.5km, which was lower than the national (64 percent) recorded during the same period. The district did not achieve the national target during 2011/12 of 64 percent. Results further reveal a 151 equity value which indicates a less even distribution of safe water points between sub counties within the district; this value is slightly below the national average achieved of 160.

6.2.2 Management and maintenance of existing rural water supplies

Seventy five percent of the rural water sources in the district were functional as at June 2012, this was lower than the national achievement of 83 percent. The district percentage was below the national target of 83 percent in 2011/12 and 90 percent by 2015.

Water facilities are normally constructed and managed by either the government or private groups/individuals. In the case of the government these facilities are managed under the Community Based management System (CBMS), where Water user committees (WUC) are formed to enhance and promote self driven approach for community ownership. In 2012, 27 percent of the water sources in the rural areas had active water user committees.

6.2.3 Gender in water & sanitation committees

In 2012, 38 percent of the key positions on the rural water and sanitation committee were held by women, who fully participated in the decision making at community level. This was lower than the national achievement of 82 percent, and the national target of 75 percent for 2011/12.

Table 6.1: The golden indicators in rural areas, 2012

Golden indicator	2012
Access to safe water (%)	45
Water source functionality (%)	75
Equity	151
Water sources with active WUC (%)	27
water source with women in key positions	38

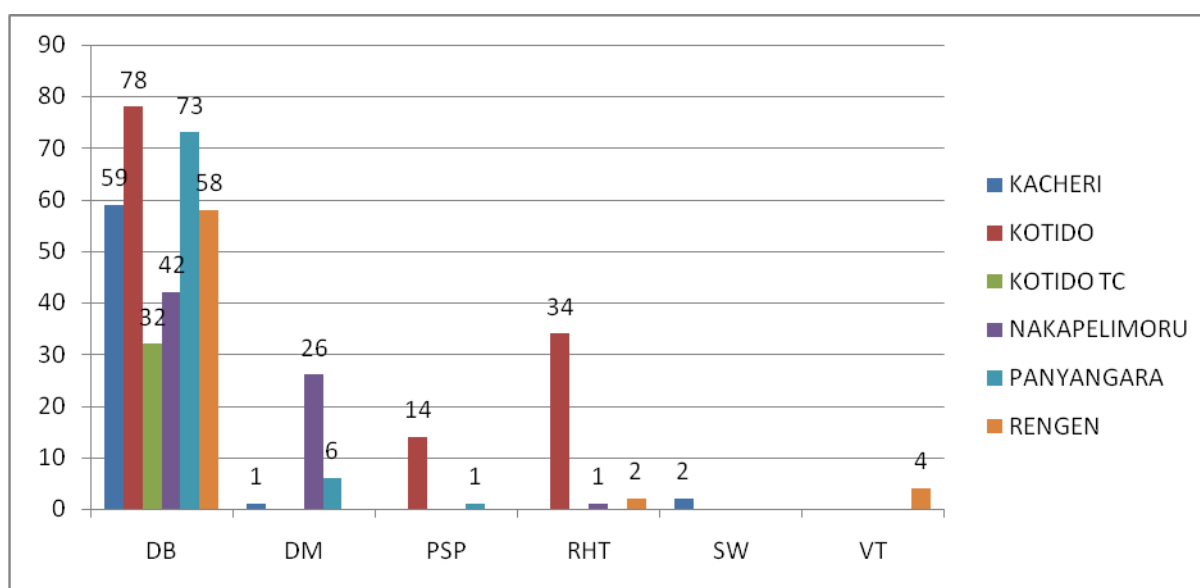
Source: Uganda water & environment sector performance report 2012

6.3 Water sources

6.3.1 Types of water sources

Kotido District has a total of 431 water sources of which, 342 are Deep Boreholes, 33 Dams, 15 Public Stand Posts, 37 Rain Harvest Tanks, 2 Shallow Wells and 4 are Valley Tanks. Kotido has the highest number of deep borehole (78), followed by Panyangara (73) with Kotido SC having the least at 32. Nakapelimoru has the highest number of Dams (DM) at 26%. Kacheri has only one. Kotido TC, Kotido and Rengen do not have any. Kotido has the highest number of both Public Stand Posts at (14) and Rain Harvest Tanks at (34).

Figure 6.4: Types of water sources per Sub County, 2012



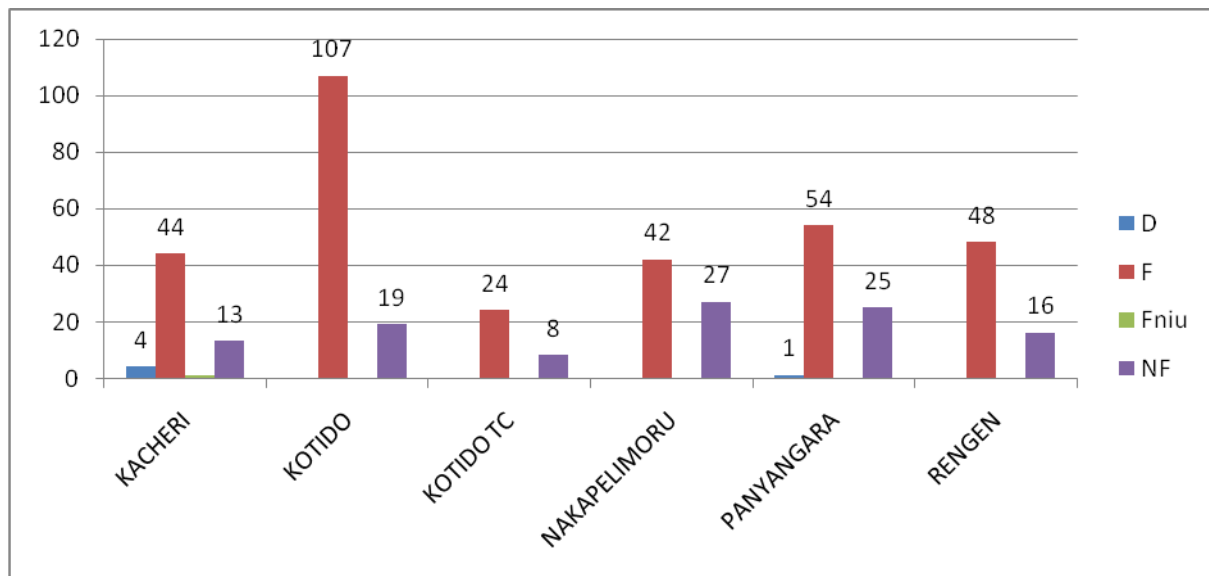
6.3.2 Water sources constructed

According to the Uganda Water and Environment Sector Performance report 2012, a total of 18 deep bore holes and 2 piped water systems (Rural growth centre - RGC) were constructed during 2011/12 using the District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant (DWSDCG).

6.3.3 Functionality of water points by type and Sub County

Kotido Sub County had the highest number of water sources (126) of which 85 percent (107) were functional and only 15 percent (19) were not functional. While Kotido had the least number of water sources (32) of which 75 percent (24) were functional and 25 percent (8) were not functional. Kacheri Sub County had one water source functional but not in use.

Figure 6.5: Functionality water sources per Sub County, 2012



6.3.4 Funders of water sources

The government funds the largest number of water sources in the district (356) followed by Corporation and Development (C & D) (26). Other funders include Catholic mission, NUSAF, OXFAM, UNICEF, CARITAS, WDD, URC, PMA GS, Italian cooperation, IRC, DNSC, KDDS etc.

CHAPTER 7: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

7.0 Introduction

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

7.1 Agriculture

7.1.1 Crop Acreage

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district. The majority of farmers are small holders who grow a range of crops as shown in the table. Crops in the table have been classified as cereals, root, pulses and others. On the outlook, in 2012 cereals had the largest acreage with sorghum taking the lead at 39,548, though it was a recorded reduction from 2011. Maize followed with 19,663 acres of land

Table 7.1: Total acreage of major crops, 2010 - 2012

Crop name	2010	2011	2012
Cereals			
Maize	22,140	19,663	19,663
Pearl millet	363	503	363
Finger millet	9,283	9,758	9,283
Sorghum	39,548	49,810	39,548
Root Crops			
Cassava	145	145	138
Sweet potatoes	93	135	135
Pulses			
Beans	600	675	750
Cow peas	12,675	15,008	1,800
Others			
Assorted vegetables	8	33	28
Green grains	470	450	450
Groundnuts	4,285	5,753	5,753
Lab lab	138	153	450
Simsim	1,255	1,800	1,255
Sun flower	1,183	1,153	1,153

Source: Production department

7.1.2 Crop production

Table 7.2: Average production in Metric Tons of Major Crops, 2010 - 2012

Crop name	UCA 2008/09	2010	2011	2012
Cereals				
Maize	6,703	6,174	8,200	6,174
Pearl millet		-	-	-
Finger millet	5,124	2,595	3,685	2,469
Sorghum	14,429	30,483	24,560	24,560
Root Crops				
Cassava	-	-	-	-
Sweet potatoes	-	-	-	-
Pulses				
Beans	8,085	-	201	210
Cow peas	556	85	270	270
Others				
Assorted vegetables		189	-	-
Green grains		-	-	-
Groundnuts	1,199	2,761	2,760	2,760
Lab lab		-	-	-
Simsim	1,327	365	255	255
Sun flower		-	-	-

Source: Production department

7.1.3 Crop diseases and pests

Crop pests like white fly, termites, sorghum shoot fly, sorghum moth, sorghum midge, simsim cog worm, rodents, mango fly, aphids, bean fly affected the crops very highly in 2012. While cassava melybugs, craw, elegham grasshopper potato weevil, striga are had a moderate effect. Tomatoes and Cabbages were the most affected crops during 2012. Other crops affected included Cassava, sorghum, beans, maize and groundnuts as shown in the table below.

Table 7.3: Major crops affected and the level of severity, 2012

Pest	Crop affected	Drug used	Severity
Striga	Sorghum,maize,millet		Moderate
Maize stalk borer	Maize		High
Bean bruchids	Beans	Actellic/malathian	High
Sorghum moth	Sorghum	Actellic	High
Beans flower beetle	Beans		High
Aphids	Cabbages,beans,g/nuts		High
Cassava green mite	Cassava		High
White fly	Beans,cassava,maize		High
Sorghum shoot fly	Sorghum		High
Bean fly	Beans		High
Mango fly	Mango		High
Sorghum midge	Sorghum		High
Simsim cog worm	Simsim		High
Cutworm	Vegetables		High
Leaf minor	Vegetables		High
Elegham grasshopper	Maize,beans		Moderate
Maize weevil	Maize,sorghum	Actellic	High
Rodents	Maize,sorghum,g/nuts		High
Craw	G/nuts		Moderate
Termites	Maize,beans,g/nuts	Ambush	High
Cassava mealybugs	Cassava		Moderate
Potatoes weevil	Potatoes		Moderate
Cowpeas beetle	Cowpeas	Actellic/malathian	High

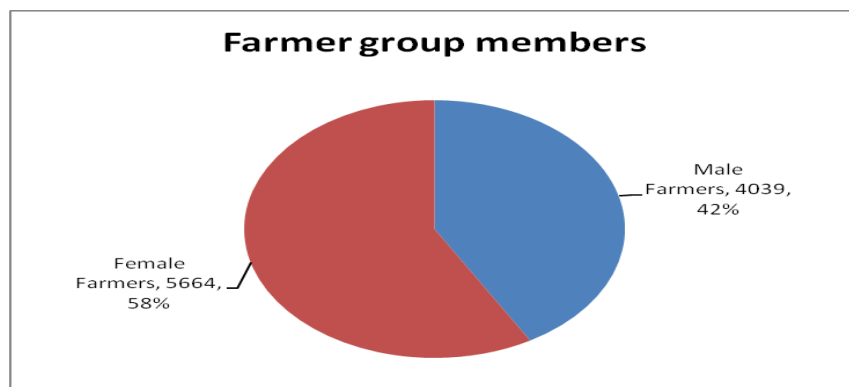
Source: Production department

7.2 Agricultural Projects and Programmes, NAADS

7.2.1 Farmer groups

In 2012, a total of 9,703 farmer groups were recorded of which 58 percent were female farmer groups while 42 percent were male farmer groups

Figure 7.2: Number of farmer groups by sex, 2012



7.2.2 Community Stores

The district has a total of 42 established community stores, of these 23 are commodity stores and 19 are drying slabs. There are more community stores in Kacheri (16) and less in Kotido Sub County. Three commodity stores and 19 drying slabs are fully functional, 1 commodity stores is ready for handover, and 19 commodity stores are yet to be handed over.

Table 7.2: Number of community stores by type and sub county, 2012

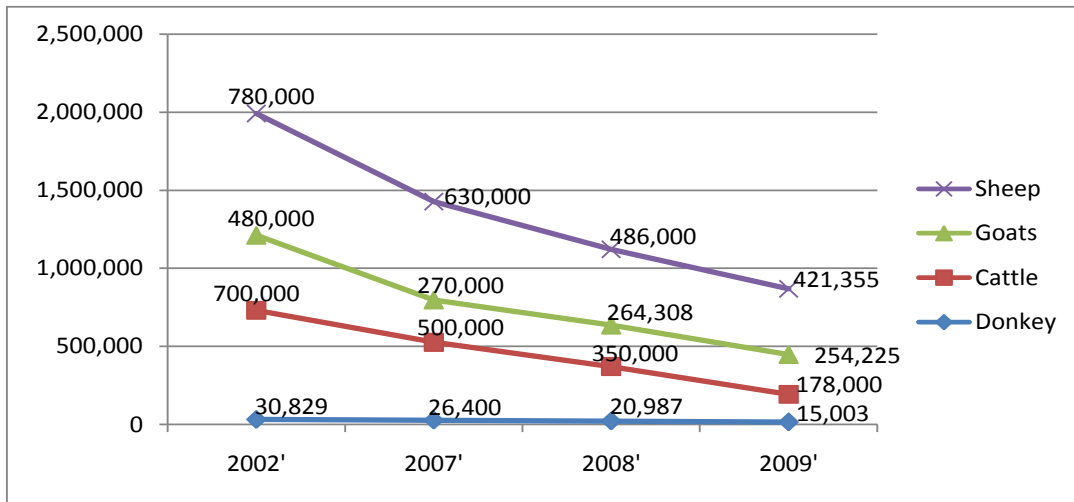
Sub county/TC	Commodity store	Drying Slab	Grand Total
Kacheri	9	7	16
Kotido	1	4	5
Panyangara	7	4	11
Rengen	6	4	10
Grand total	23	19	42

Source: Production department

7.3 Livestock

7.3.1 Number of Livestock by Type

Figure 7.2: Number of livestock by type, 2002 - 2009



7.3.2 Livestock diseases

Livestock rearing in the district has been affected by the following disease, CBPP, CCPP, PPR, Foot rot, Calf scour / diarrhea, East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Brucellosis, Mange, Goat pox, Pink eye disease, Foot and Mouth disease. The following livestock parasites also affect livestock, namely Ticks, Worms, Mites, Biting flies, Midges.

CHAPTER 8: CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics

This section covers statistics on various forms of crimes reported to the Uganda Police Force and traffic statistics such as road traffic accidents. Also included are Prison statistics such as information on offenders and convicts, among others.

8.1 Traffic and Road safety Statistics

Traffic is defined as the passage or flow of vehicles, pedestrians, ships, or planes along defined routes such as highways, sidewalks, sea lanes, or air lanes in a particular locality, during a specified period of time. In this statistical abstract traffic will refer to flow of vehicles and pedestrians.

8.1.1 Reported road accidents

An accident is an unforeseen and unplanned event or circumstance, often with lack of intention or necessity. In Uganda, accidents commonly reported result from motor vehicles in motion (crashing of automobiles, motorbikes etc) or any other moving object. Accidents are grouped into: **Fatal Accidents** (Where loss of life has occurred), **Serious Accidents** (where there is serious injury or destruction of property or both, but no loss of life and **Minor Accidents** (involves minor injury or minor destruction of property or both but no loss of life).

The Uganda police Force recorded a total of 75 road traffic crashes in 2011. There was an increase of about 200 percent fatal accidents from 2010. There was a general increase in all accidents ie the minor accidents increased by 125 percent while the serious accidents increased by 70 which percent as it is indicated in the table below

Table 8.1: Nature of accidents by year, 2010 -2012

Nature of accident	2010	2011	Percentage change (2010/11)
Fatal	3	9	200.0
Serious	23	39	69.6
Minor	12	27	125.0
Total	38	75	97.4

Source: UBOS Statistical abstract 2011

8.1.2 Victims/Casualties of traffic crashes

An accident victim is a person directly involved in an accident, including those that have been killed and a person that sustain minor or serious injuries. **Persons Killed** refers to a person who dies within one year or one day from injuries received in a collision, while **Serious Injury** refers to an injury a person receives in a collision these may include fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing's,

burns, severe cuts and lacerations or severe general shock requiring medical treatment and a **Minor Injury** could be a sprain, bruise or cut not judged to be severe or slight shock requiring roadside attention. A victim of a road accident may be a driver, a motor cyclist, a pedal cyclist, a passenger or a pedestrian.

The table below indicates a big increase of 118 percent in the number of traffic casualties between 2010 and 2011. The table further indicated that persons who sustained minor injuries were the most common casualties in 2011 with 144 percent.

A total of 107 persons were involved in accidents out of which 9 (8%) were killed, 76 (71 %) were seriously injured and 22 (21 %) had minor injuries. The table shows a breakdown of road accident casualties in 2010 compared to 2011. There was an increase in the number of drivers and pedal cyclists sustaining major having serious injuries however there were increases in the number of passengers and pedestrian who were seriously injured.

Table 8.2: Accident Victims by type of road user group, 2010 – 2011

Victim	Road User group	2010	2011	Percentage change (2010/11)
PERSONS KILLED	Drivers	-	-	
	Motor cyclists	1	-	
	Pedal cyclists	-	-	
	Passengers	-	3	
	Pedestrians	3	6	
	TOTAL	4	9	125
	% killed	8	8	
SERIOUS INJURY	Drivers	3	4	
	Motor cyclists	6	5	
	Pedal cyclists	1	3	
	Passengers	11	44	
	Pedestrians	15	20	
	TOTAL	36	76	111
	% with serious injury	73	71	
MINOR INJURY	Drivers	-	6	
	Motor cyclists	1	3	
	Pedal cyclists	1	3	
	Passengers	5	8	
	Pedestrians	2	2	
	TOTAL	9	22	144
	% with minor injury	18	21	
Grand Total		49	107	118

Source: UBOS Statistical abstract 2011

8.2 Prison Statistics

8.2.1 Number of Prisoners

Prison is a place where people are kept as a punishment for crimes they have committed or while awaiting trial, while a Prisoner a person kept in prison as a punishment for a crime or while waiting for trial. Uganda Prisons Services compiles data on prisoners and categorizes them into two types, namely prisoners convicted and those on- remand. The table below shows the total number of 99 prisoners in the district, reflecting an increase of 191 percent from 2010. The table further indicates that, majority of the prisoners were on remand with (83 percent) in 2011. There was a considerable decrease in the convicted prisoners from 26 in 2010 to 17 in 2011 which is a 35 percent reduction

Table 8.3: Number of prisoners, 2010 – 2011

Category	2009	2010	2011	Percentage change (2010/11)
Convicted	56	26	17	(35)
Remand	70	8	82	925
Percentage Convicted	44.4	76.5	17.2	
Total	126	34	99	191

Source: UBOS Statistical abstract 2011

8.2.2 Death in Prisons

The table indicates a fluctuation in the total number of deaths that occurred in prisons across regions. There was no death of prisoners registered in the district in 2011.

Table 8.4: Death in prisons by region, 2008-2011

Regions	2008	2009	2010	2011
District				
Kotido	0	1	3	-
Region				
Eastern	42	63	29	15
Northern	24	39	21	14
National				
Uganda	182	250	145	150

Source: UBOS Statistical abstract 2011

8.2.3 Prison Capacity

The table below gives the existing prison occupancy rate in the district. The table further reveals overcrowding of prisons in the district .Overall, the district occupancy rate was 26 percent , implying that there are approximately 4 prisoners for every space meant for one prisoner.

Table 8.5: Prison Capacity 2011

	National	Eastern	Northern	Kotido
Prison Population	32,929	5,819	5,443	99
Existing Prison Capacity	12,605	3,399	1,828	26
Occupancy rate (percent)	261	171	298	381

Source: UBOS Statistical abstract 2011

8.3 other statistics required at district level

1. Types of crime committed
2. Causes of road accidents

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 2.1 A: List of sub countries, parishes and villages per county/ municipality

COUNTY	SUB COUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE		
JIE	KACHERI	KACHERI	GRAZING AREA		
			KAGOLE EAST		
			KAGOLE WEST		
			KOKUWAM		
			LOKORWA		
			NAMAM-MOE		
			NAMUKUR		
			NAPWATAPULI-LOSILANG		
			NASIYON		
			NAYONAI		
			LOKIDING	LOKIDING	KALOGWEL
					KANAMERIONGOR
	KEJUS				
	LOKIDING				
	NAKOSOBURIN				
	TEPETH				
	LOSAKUCHA	LOSAKUCHA			GRAZING AREA
					KANAYATARENG
					KOGILIGILI
					KOKORIA
					NAKARENGAN
					NASIRIAMAMORU
	KOTIDO	KANAWAT	NATIR		
			LOKORE EAST		
			LOKORE WEST		
			NAPEET		
			UM UM		
			LOKITALAEBU	LOKITALAEBU	GRAZING LAND
		KALEMU-ARENGAN			
		KALOUJUKA			
		KESIMEN			
		LOKITELA-ANGATUK			
		LOMUDIT			
LOSILANG		LOSILANG	NAAPONG		
	NAKORETO SOUTH				
	SPECIAL AREA				
	COLLEGE COMMUNITY				
	GRAZING AREA				

		JIMOS
		KALOLET
		KATAP
		LODERA I
		LODERA II
		MAMLOPE
		MORUNGOR
		NARIWO
		NATEDEKITOI
		NAYESE
		POET
		TOROI
	ROM-ROM	LONGELEP
		LOPIE
		MERIWALA
		NACHELE
		NAKODIOKODOI
KOTIDO TC	KOTIDO CENTRAL WARD	ACHOLI INN
		MINISTRY OF WORKS
	KOTIDO EAST WARD	ACHOLI QUARTERS
		DODOTH COLLEGE
		ENTEBBE
	KOTIDO NORTH WARD	LOMUKURA
		OLD SHOPS
	KOTIDO RURAL	LOCHEDOMUE
		LODIPDIP
		LOGOLE
		LOKOCHIL
		LOOI
		LOPEDUR
		LOSOGOT
		NARENGEMORU
	KOTIDO WEST WARD	GOVERNMENT QUARTERS
		KARAMOJA SEEDS SCHEME
		KOTIDO MIXED
	NARIKAPET WARD	NARIKAPET
		POLICE
		SPECIAL AREA
NAKAPERIMORU	LOOKOROK	GRAZING LAND
		ITAKWARA
		KALOBUR
		LODERE
		NYAKWAE
		OYAPWA

	POTONGOR	KALEKORI
		LONGELEP
		LORIU
		NAMUKUR
	WATAKAU	GRAZING LAND
		KAIRWATA
		KALOGWALA
		KALOGWANG
		LOBONGIA
		LOKORE
		LOMUKURA
		LONGELEP
		MASULA I
		MASULA II
		NAKIPORET
		POET
PANYANGARA	KAMORU	KAMORU NORTH
		KAMORU SOUTH
		KARUKADONG
		KONGOLE
		NAADOI
		NAKAAL
		NAMOGOSIT
		NANGELEKEK
		NATAPAREKALE
	LOLETIO	KADOKIN EAST
		KADOKIN WEST
		KAPADAKOOK
		KAPUYON
		LODOKET
		LOMONIA
		LOPEDOT
		MODOKONYANG
		NAPUTIR
	LOPOSA	JIMOS
		KONGESIA
		LODERA
		LOKITERA-ARENGAN
		LOPUTUK
		LOTOME
		NAKONGMUTU CENTRAL
		NAKONGMUTU NORTH
		NAKONGMUTU SOUTH
	RIKITAE	ILLA

		LOMOKORI
		LOMUKURA
		NADOME
		NAKIRIONI
		NAREGAI
		NAWAPET
		TESO
RENGEN	KOTYANG	KADUKAN
		KAEKAR
		KAKULOI
		LOONEI
		NAAPONG
		NGADAKORI
	LOKADELI	CILLAPUS
		KAPELOK
		LODOKET
		LOKADELI
		LOKATAP
		LOMEJAN
		WATAKAU
	LOPUYO	GRAZING LAND
		LOGOMAN
		NAKWALET
		NAMONICEK
		NAPEET
		UM-UM NORTH
		UM-UM SOUTH
	NAKWAKWA	GRAZING LAND
		KALERE
		KANALOBAE
		LOKODOKODIO
		NABUIN EAST
		NAKORETO
		NAMONIC
		NANGOLEMURIA
		NASAPIR
		RUTOM
	NAPONGA	CAICAON
		KANAMWAR
		KOKORIO
		NABURIBUR
		NAPONGA

Table A2.2b: District Staffing Levels in Deputy CAO'S office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2c: District Staffing Levels in Procurement office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2d: District Staffing Levels in Planning office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2e: District Staffing Levels in Finance office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2e: District Staffing Levels in Auditor's office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2f: District Staffing Levels in Education office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2g: District Staffing Levels in Production office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2h: District Staffing Levels in Natural Resource office

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2i: District Staffing Levels in Community service office*Source: Personnel's Office***Table A2.2j: District Staffing Levels in Technical Services & Works office***Source: Personnel's Office***Table A2.2k: District Staffing Levels in District Health Services office**

Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
District Health officer	1	0	1
Assistant DISTRICT Health officer(environment)	1	0	1
Assistant district Health officer(maternal	1	0	1
District Health Educator	1	1	0
Principal Health Inspector	1	1	0
Biostatistician/health information scientist	1	1	0
Cold chain technician	1	1	0
Stenographer	1	1	0
Stores Assistant	1	1	0
Office attendant	1	1	0
Driver	1	1	0
Total	11	8	3

*Source: Personnel's Office***Table A2.2l: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre IV**

Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
Senior Medical Officer	1	0	1
Medical Officer	1	0	1
Senior Nursing Officer	1	1	0
Public Health Nurse	1	0	1
Clinical officer	2	2	0
Ophthalmic Clinical Officer	1	1	0
Health Inspector	3	3	0
Dispenser	1	1	0
Public Health Dental Officer	1	1	0
Laboratory Technician	1	1	0
Ass.Vector Control Officer	1	1	0
Nursing Officer (Nursing)	3	3	0
Nursing Officer (Midwifery)	2	2	0
Nursing Officer (Psychiatry)	1	0	1
Senior TB / Leprosy Supervisor	1	1	0
Assistant Health Educator	1	0	1
Anaesthetic Officer	1	1	0

Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
Theatre Assistant	2	1	1
Anaesthetic Assistant	2	1	1
Enrolled Psychiatric Nurse	1	1	0
Enrolled Nurse	6	6	0
Enrolled Midwife	3	2	1
Accounts Assistant	1	0	1
Laboratory Assistant	1	0	1
Stores Assistant	1	1	0
Health Assistant	1	1	0
Health Information Assistant	1	1	0
Nursing Assistant	11	11	0
Plumber	1	1	0
Driver	2	2	0
Askaris	4	4	0
Porter	6	6	0
Total	66	56	10

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2m: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre III

Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
Senior Clinical Officer	5	1	4
Clinical Officer	5	2	3
Nursing Officer (Nursing)	5	3	2
Laboratory Technician	5	4	1
Enrolled Midwife	10	2	8
Enrolled Nurse	15	2	13
Laboratory Assistant	5	6	-1
Health Assistant	10	4	5
Health Information Assistant	5	5	0
Nursing Assistant	15	14	1
Askaris	5	7	-1
Porter	10	8	2
Total	95	58	37

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2n: District Staffing Levels in Health Centre II

Service Provider Category	Approved	Filled	Gap
Enrolled Nurse	16	9	4
Enrolled Midwife	8	1	7
Health Assistant	16	5	7
Nursing Assistant	16	12	4
Askaris	16	9	7
Porter	16	9	7

Total	88	45	36
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Source: Personnel's Office

Table A2.2o: District Staffing Levels in Public Health/Environmental Health Education

Location	Number of inspectors
Kacheri Sub County	1
Rengen Sub County	1
Kotido TC	2
Panyangara Sub County	1
Nakapelimoru Sub County	1
Jie Health Sub District	2
District	2
Total	10

Source: Personnel's Office

Table A5.1: Primary school enrolment by class and sex, 2010

Source: UBOS

Table A5.2: Secondary school enrolment by class and sex, 2010

Source: UBOS

Table A5.3: List of schools by location and type

Table A5.3: Type of crop pests and level of intensity, 2012

Pest	HIGH	MODERATE
Aphids	1	
Bean bruchids	1	
Bean fly	1	
Beans flower beetle	1	
Cassava green mite	1	
Cassava mealybugs		1
Cowpeas beetle	1	
Craw		1
Cutworm	1	
Elegham grasshopper		1
Leaf minor	1	
Maize stalk borer	1	
Maize weevil	1	
Mango fly	1	
Potatoes weevil		1
Rodents	1	
Simsim cog worm	1	
Sorghum midge	1	
Sorghum moth	1	
Sorghum shoot fly	1	
Striga		1
Termites	1	
White fly	1	