

Uganda Reference Guide

April 2012



THE FORD FAMILY PROGRAM
In Human Development Studies and Solidarity



The Kellogg Institute for International Studies

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This Uganda Reference Guide is meant to give an overview of the Republic of Uganda and provide information on the program area where the Ford Family Program in Human Development Studies and Solidarity works with its local partners. More detailed information on specific topics or areas may be provided upon request.

CIA World Factbook: UGANDA



BRIEF BACKGROUND

The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences prevented the establishment of a working political community after independence was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi Amin (1971- 79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and human rights abuses under Milton Obote (1980-85) claimed at least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri Museveni since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. During the 1990s, the government promulgated non-party presidential and legislative elections. Uganda assumed a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2009-10 term.

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Geographic Coordinates: 1 00 N, 32 00 E

Geography Notes: landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and rivers

Area: *Total:* 241,038 sq km

Land: 197,100 sq km

Water: 43,938 sq km

Area - Comparative: Slightly smaller than Oregon

Land Boundaries: *Total:* 2,698 km

Border Countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo (765 km), Kenya (933 km), Rwanda (169 km), South Sudan (435 km), Tanzania (396 km)

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: None (landlocked)

Climate: Tropical; Generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); Semiarid in Northeast

Terrain: Mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Elevation Extremes- Lowest Point: Lake Albert 621 m

Elevation Extremes- Highest Point: Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley 5,110 m

Natural Resources: copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, arable land, gold

Land Use: *Arable land:* 21.57%

Permanent crops: 8.92%

Other: 69.51% (2005)

Irrigated Land: 90 sq km (2008)

Total Renewable Water Resources: 66 cu km (1970)

Freshwater Withdrawal (Domestic/Industrial/Agricultural)- total: 0.3 cu km/yr
(43%/17%/40%)

Freshwater Withdrawal Per Capita: 10 cu m/yr (2002)

Natural Hazards: NA

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; widespread poaching

International agreements party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

International agreements signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

PEOPLE

Population: 34,612,250

Country comparison to the world: 36

Note: Estimates for Uganda explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS. This can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2011 est.).

Population Growth Rate: 3.576% (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 3

Birth Rate: 47.49 births/1,000 population (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 2

Death Rate: 11.71 deaths/1,000 population (July 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 33

Net Migration Rate: -0.02 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 116

Urbanization- Urban Population: 13% of total population (2010)

Rate of Urbanization: 4.8% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Age Structure

0-14 years: 49.9% (male 8,692,239/female 8,564,571)

15-64 years: 48.1% (male 8,383,548/female 8,255,473)

65 years and over: 2.1% (male 291,602/female 424,817) (2011 est.)

Median Age- Total: 15.1 years

Median Age- Male: 15 years

Median Age- Female: 15.1 years (2011 est.)

Sex Ratio

At birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

Under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

Total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2011 est.)

People- Noun: Ugandan(s)

People- Adjective: Ugandan

Ethnic Groups: Baganda 16.9%, Banyakole 9.5%, Basoga 8.4%, Bakiga 6.9%, Iteso 6.4%, Langi 6.1%, Acholi 4.7%, Bagisu 4.6%, Lugbara 4.2%, Bunyoro 2.7%, other 29.6%, 6.1%, Acholi 4.7%, Bagisu 4.6%, Lugbara 4.2%, Bunyoro 2.7%, other 29.6% (2002 census)

Religions: Roman Catholic 41.9%, Protestant 42% (Anglican 35.9%, Pentecostal 4.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.5%), Muslim 12.1%, Other 3.1%, None 0.9% (2002 census)

Languages: English (official national language, taught in schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages, preferred for native language publications in capital and may be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic

Literacy total population: 66.8% (*Literacy definition: age 15 and over can read and write*)

Literacy male: 76.8%

Literacy female: 57.7% (2002 census)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education) total: 11 years

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education) male: 11 years

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education) female: 11 years (2009)

Education expenditures: 3.3% of GDP (2009)

Country comparison to the world: 139

HEALTH

Infant mortality rate: 62.47 deaths/1,000 live births

Country comparison to the world: 28

Infant mortality rate -male: 66.05 deaths/1,000 live births

Infant mortality rate -female: 58.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 est.)

Life expectancy at birth- total population: 53.24 years

Country comparison to the world: 205

Life expectancy at birth- male: 52.17 years

Life expectancy at birth- female: 54.33 years (2011 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.69 children born/woman (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 2

Physicians Density: 0.117 physicians/ 1,000 population (2005)

Health Expenditures: 8.2% of GDP (2009)

Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

Vector-borne diseases: malaria, plague, and African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

Water contact disease: schistosomiasis

Animal contact disease: rabies (2009)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 6.5% (2009 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 10

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 1,200,000 (2009 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 8

HIV/AIDS - deaths: 64,000 (2009 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 8

GOVERNMENT

Country Name- Conventional Long Form: Republic of Uganda

Country Name- Short Form: Uganda

Government Type: Republic

Name of Capital: Kampala (1.535 million)

Administrative Divisions: 112 Districts

Geographic Coordinates: 0 19 N, 32 25 E

Time Difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Independence: 9 October 1962 (from the UK) (Celebrated as a National holiday)

Constitution: 8 October 1995; Amended in 2005 (The 2005 amendments removed presidential term limits and legalized a multiparty political system.)

Legal System: mixed legal system of English common law and customary law

International Law Participation: accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICC jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of state: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (since seizing power 26 January 1986); Vice President Edward Ssekandi (since 24 May 2011)

Note - The president is both chief of state and head of government.

Heads of Government: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; Prime Minister Amama Mbabazi (since 24 May 2011). *Note - The prime minister assists the president in the supervision of the cabinet.*

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among elected legislators.

Elections: The President reelected by popular vote for a five-year term; The next election is to be held in 2016.

Legislative Branch: Unicameral National Assembly (332 seats; 215 members elected by popular vote, 104 nominated by legally established special interest groups [women 79, army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor 5], 13 ex officio members; serve 5-year terms)

Elections: next to be held in February 2016

Election Results (February 2011): Percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NRM 279, FDC 34, DP 11, UPC 9, CP 1, JEEMA 1, independents NA, other NA

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (judges are appointed by the president and approved by the legislature); High Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political Parties & Leaders: Conservative Party [Ken Lukyamuzi]; Democratic Party [Norbert Mao]; Forum for Democratic Change [Kizza Besigye]; Inter-Party Co-operation (a coalition of opposition groups); Justice Forum or JEEMA [Asuman Basalirwa]; National

Resistance Movement [Yoweri Museveni]; Peoples Progressive Party [Bidandi Ssali];
Ugandan People's Congress [Olara Otunnu]

Political Pressure Groups & Leaders: Lord's Resistance Army or LRA [Joseph Kony];
Parliamentary Advocacy Forum or PAFO; National Association of Women Organizations
in Uganda or NAWOU [Florence Nekyon]; Ugandan Coalition for Political Accountability
to Women or COPAW

Diplomatic Representation in the US- Chief of Mission:

Ambassador Perezi Karukubiro Kamunanwire
5911 16th Street NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 726-7100

Diplomatic Representation from the US- Chief of Mission:

Ambassador Jerry P. Lanier
1577 Ggaba Road, Kampala
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7007, Kampala
[256] (414) 259 791

Flag description: Six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red;
a central white disk depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the hoist side;
black symbolizes the African people, yellow- sunshine and vitality, red- African
brotherhood; the crane was the military badge of Ugandan soldiers under the UK

ECONOMY

Overview: Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, small deposits of copper, gold, and other minerals, and recently discovered oil. Uganda has never conducted a national minerals survey. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986, the government- with the support of foreign countries and international agencies- has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. Since 1990 economic reforms ushered in an era of solid economic growth based on continued investment in infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, lower inflation, better domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. Uganda has received about \$2 billion in multilateral and bilateral debt relief. In 2007 Uganda received \$10 million for a Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program. The global economic downturn has hurt Uganda's exports; however, Uganda's GDP growth is still relatively

strong due to past reforms and sound management of the downturn. Oil revenues and taxes will become a larger source of government funding as oil comes on line in the next few years. Rising food and fuel prices in 2011 led to protests. Instability in South Sudan is a risk for the Ugandan economy in 2012 because Uganda's main export partner is Sudan, and Uganda is a key destination for Sudanese refugees.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$45.9 billion (2011 est.), \$43.15 billion (2010 est.), \$41 billion (2009 est.)

Note: data in 2011 US dollars

Country comparison to the world: 95

GDP (official exchange rate): \$16 billion (2011 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 6.4% (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 37

GDP - per capita (PPP): \$1,300 (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 204

GDP - composition by sector:

Agriculture: 21.8%

Industry: 26.1%

Services: 52.1% (2011 est.)

Labor force: 16.02 million (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 38

Labor force - by occupation:

Agriculture: 82%

Industry: 5%

Services: 13% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Population below poverty line: 35% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

Lowest 10%: 2.4%

Highest 10%: 36.1% (2009)

Distribution of family income - Gini Index: 44.3 (2009)

Country comparison to the world: 44

Investment (gross fixed): 23.9% of GDP (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 71

Budget

Revenues: \$2.393 billion

Expenditures: \$3.364 billion (2011 est.)

Public debt: 25% of GDP (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 104

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13.7% (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 203

Central bank discount rate: 14% (31 December 2010)

Commercial bank prime lending rate: 20.5% (31 December 2011)

Stock of domestic credit: \$2.449 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 130

Market value of publicly traded shares: Not Available (2011)

RESOURCES

Agriculture - products: Coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry

Industries: Sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production

Industrial production growth rate: 6% (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 54

Electricity

Electricity - production: 2.176 billion kWh (2008 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 133

Electricity - consumption: 1.958 billion kWh (2008 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 135

Electricity - exports: 82.04 million kWh (2009)

Electricity - imports: 82.04 kWh (2009 est.)

Oil

Oil - production: 0 bbl/day (2010 est.)

Oil - consumption: 14,000 bbl/day (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 143

Oil - exports: 0 bbl/day (2009 est.)

Oil - imports: 13,770 bbl/day (2009 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 134

Natural Gas

Natural gas - production: 0 cu m (2009 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 0 cu m (2009 est.)

Natural gas - exports: 0 cu m (2009 est.)

Natural gas - imports: 0 cu m (2009 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves: 14.16 billion cu m (1 January 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 79

Current account balance: -\$1.456 billion (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 149

Exports: \$2.582 billion (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 132

Exports - commodities: Coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products; gold

Exports - partners: Sudan 15.3%, Kenya 10.2%, Rwanda 8.5%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 7.8%, UAE 7.7%, Netherlands 6.4%, Germany 5.4%, Belgium 4.1% (2010)

Imports: \$4.771 billion (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 126

Imports - commodities: Capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies; cereals

Imports - partners: Kenya 17.1%, UAE 14.1%, China 8.5%, South Africa 6.2%, Japan 5.9%, Germany 4.3% (2010)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$3.108 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 104

Debt - external: \$3.535 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 129

Exchange rates

Ugandan shillings (UGX) per US dollar – 2,567.1 (2011 est.)

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones - main lines in use: 327,100 (2010)

Country comparison to the world: 114

Telephones - mobile cellular: 12.828 million (2010)

Country comparison to the world: 56

Telephone system

General assessment: Mobile cellular service is increasing rapidly, but the number of main lines is still deficient; work underway on a national backbone information and communications technology infrastructure; international phone networks and Internet connectivity provided through satellite and VSAT applications

Domestic: intercity traffic by wire, microwave radio relay, and radiotelephone communication and mobile-cellular systems for short-range traffic; mobile-cellular teledensity about 30 per 100 persons in 2009

International: country code - 256; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat; analog links to Kenya and Tanzania

Broadcast

Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) operates radio and television networks; Uganda first began licensing privately-owned stations in the 1990s; by 2007 there were 150 radio and 35 TV stations; transmissions of multiple international broadcasters are available in Kampala (2007)

Internet

Internet country code: .ug

Internet hosts: 19,927 (2010)

Country comparison to the world: 111

Internet users: 3.2 million (2009)

Country comparison to the world: 66

TRANSPORTATION

Airports

Total Airports: 46 (2010)

Country comparison to the world: 94

Airports - with paved runways: 5

Airports - with unpaved runways: 41

Railways

Total: 1,244 km

Country comparison to the world: 82

Roadways

Total: 70,746 km

Country comparison to the world: 67

Paved: 16,272 km

Unpaved: 54,474 km (2003)

Waterways: on Lake Victoria, 200 km on Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, and parts of Albert Nile

Ports and terminals: Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell

MILITARY

Military branches: Uganda Peoples Defense Force (UPDF): Army (includes Marine Unit), Uganda Air Force (2010)

Military service age and obligation: 18-26 years of age for voluntary military duty; 18-30 years of age for professionals; no conscription; 9-year service obligation; the government has stated that recruitment below 18 years of age could occur with proper consent and that "no person under the apparent age of 13 years shall be enrolled in the armed forces"; Ugandan citizenship and secondary education required (2010)

Manpower available for military service:

Males age 16-49: 7,249,271

Females age 16-49: 7,025,439 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

Males age 16-49: 4,313,068

Females age 16-49: 4,200,901 (2010 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

Male: 423,923

Female: 420,236 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures: 2.2% of GDP (2006)

Country comparison to the world: 66

TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES

International Disputes: Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government forces that extend across its borders; Uganda hosts 209,860 Sudanese, 27,560 Congolese, and 19,710 Rwandan refugees, while Ugandan refugees as well as members of the Lord's Resistance. The LRA seeks shelter in southern Sudan, CAR and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Garamba National Park; LRA forces have attacked villages in these areas

Refugees (country of origin): 215,700 (Sudan); 28,880 (Dem. Rep. of Congo); 24,900 (Rwanda)

IDPs (Internally displaced persons): 1.27 million (350,000 IDPs returned in 2006 following ongoing peace talks between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda)

Updated 19 January 2012

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

BBC Timeline: Uganda

A chronology of key events:

- 1500** - Bito dynasties of Buganda, Bunyoro and Ankole founded by Nilotic-speaking immigrants from present-day southeastern Sudan. Kampala, the capital, is spread over a series of hills
- 1890** - HQ of British colonial administration
- 1962** - Capital of independent Uganda Population: 1.2m
- 1700** - Buganda begins to expand at the expense of Bunyoro.
- 1800** - Buganda controls territory bordering Lake Victoria from Victoria Nile to Kagera river.
- 1840s** - Muslim traders from the Indian Ocean coast exchange firearms, cloth and beads for the ivory and slaves of Buganda.
- 1862** - British explorer John Hanning Speke becomes the first European to visit Buganda.
- 1875** - Bugandan King Mutesa I allows Christian missionaries to enter his realm.

British influence

- 1877** - Members of the British Missionary Society arrive in Buganda.
- 1879** - Members of the French Roman Catholic White Fathers arrive.
- 1890** - Britain and Germany sign treaty giving Britain rights to what was to become Uganda.
- 1892** - British East India Company agent Frederick Lugard extends the company's control to southern Uganda and helps the Protestant missionaries defeat their Catholic counterparts, who had been competing with them, in Buganda.
- 1894** - Uganda becomes a British protectorate.
- 1900** - Britain signs agreement with Buganda giving it autonomy and turning it into a constitutional monarchy controlled mainly by Protestant chiefs.
- 1902** - The Eastern province of Uganda transferred to the Kenya.
- 1904** - Commercial cultivation of cotton begins.
- 1921** - Uganda given a legislative council, but its first African member not admitted until 1945.
- 1958** - Uganda given internal self-government.
- 1962** - Uganda becomes independent with Milton Obote as prime minister and with Buganda enjoying considerable autonomy.
- 1963** - Uganda becomes a republic with Mutesa as president.
- 1966** - Milton Obote ends Buganda's autonomy.
- 1967** - New constitution vests power in the president and divides Buganda into four districts.

Idi Amin years

1971 - Milton Obote toppled in coup led by Idi Amin.

1972 - Amin orders Asians who were not Ugandan citizens (around 60,000 people) to leave

1972-73 - Uganda engages in border clashes with Tanzania.

1976 - Idi Amin declares himself president for life and claims parts of Kenya.

1978 - Uganda invades Tanzania with a view to annexing Kagera region. 2003: BBC's Sarah Stancer on Amin's rule

1979 - Tanzania invades Uganda, unifying the various anti-Amin forces under the Uganda National Liberation Front and forcing Amin to flee the country; Yusufu Lule installed as president, but is quickly replaced by Godfrey Binaisa.

1980 - Binaisa overthrown by the army. Milton Obote becomes president after elections.

1985 - Obote deposed in military coup and is replaced by Tito Okello. Obote went into exile in Zambia after the coup.

1986 - National Resistance Army rebels take Kampala and install Yoweri Museveni as president.

Beginnings of recovery

1993 - Museveni restores the traditional kings, including the king of Buganda, but without giving them political power.

1995 - New constitution legalises political parties but maintains the ban on political activity.

1996 - Museveni returned to office in Uganda's first direct presidential election.

1997 - Ugandan troops help depose Mobutu Sese Seko (Zaire); he is replaced by Laurent Kabila.

1998 - Ugandan troops intervene in the Democratic republic of Congo on the side of rebels seeking to overthrow Kabila.

2000 - Ugandans vote to reject multi-party politics in favor of continuing Museveni's "no-party" system.

2001 - January - East African Community (EAC) inaugurated in Arusha, Tanzania, laying groundwork for common East African passport, flag, economic and monetary integration. Members are Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

2001 - March - Uganda classifies Rwanda, its former ally in the civil war in DR Congo, as a hostile nation because of fighting in 2000 between the two countries' armies in DR Congo. Museveni wins another term in office, beating his rival Kizza Besigye by 69% to 28%.

Campaign against rebels

- 2002** - March - Sudan, Uganda sign agreement aimed at containing Ugandan rebel group, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), active along common border. LRA wants to run Uganda along lines of biblical Ten Commandments. Led by "prophet" Joseph Kony they have kidnapped thousands of children and displaced many civilians.
- 2002** - October - Army evacuates more than 400,000 civilians caught up in fight against LRA which continues its brutal attacks on villages.
- 2002** - December - Peace deal signed with Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) rebels after more than five years of negotiations.
- 2003** - May - Uganda pulls out last of its troops from eastern DR Congo. Tens of thousands of DR Congo civilians seek asylum in Uganda.
- 2003** - August - Former dictator Idi Amin dies in hospital in Saudi Arabia.
- 2004** - February - LRA rebels slaughter more than 200 people at an IDP camp in the north.
- 2004** - December - Government and LRA rebels hold their first face-to-face talks, but there is no breakthrough in ending the insurgency.
- 2005** - April - Uganda rejects accusations made by DR Congo at the International Court in The Hague. DR Congo says Uganda invaded its territory in 1999, killing citizens and looting.
- 2005** - July - Parliament approves a constitutional amendment that scraps presidential term limits. Voters in a referendum overwhelmingly back a return to multi-party politics.
- 2005** - October - International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for five LRA commanders, including LRA leader Joseph Kony.
- 2005** - November - Main opposition leader Kizza Besigye is imprisoned shortly after returning from exile. He is charged in a military court with terrorism and illegal possession of firearms. He is released on bail in January 2006.
- 2005** - December - International Court in The Hague rules that Uganda must compensate DR Congo for rights abuses and the plundering of resources in the five years leading to 2003.
- 2006** - February - President Museveni wins multi-party elections, taking 59% of the vote against the 37% share of his rival, Kizza Besigye.
- 2006** - July - Peace talks between the government and the LRA begin in southern Sudan.
- 2006** - 26 August - The government and the LRA sign a truce aimed at ending long-running conflict. A ceasefire comes into force on 29 August. Subsequent peace talks are marred by regular walk-outs.
- 2006** - November - Government rejects a United Nations report accusing the army of using

indiscriminate and excessive force in its campaign to disarm tribal warriors in the lawless northeastern region of Karamoja.

- 2007** - March - Ugandan peacekeepers deploy in Somalia as part of an African Union mission to help stabilize the country. The UN World Food Programme says it will have to halve food handouts to more than 1 million people displaced by war in the north.
- 2007** - April - Protests over a rain forest explode into racial violence in Kampala, forcing police to protect Asian businesses and a Hindu temple. Asian man and two others are killed.
- 2007** - July - Lord's Resistance Army says lack of funds for foreign travel and to reach commanders in remote hideouts will delay peace talks.
- 2007** - August - Uganda and DR Congo agree to try defuse a border dispute.
- 2007** - September - State of emergency imposed after floods cause widespread devastation.
- 2008** - February - Government and the Lord's Resistance Army sign a permanent ceasefire at talks in Juba, Sudan.
- 2008** - November - The leader of the rebel Lord's Resistance Army, Joseph Kony, again fails to turn up for the signing of a peace agreement. Ugandan, South Sudanese and DR Congo armies launch offensive against LRA bases.
- 2009** - January - Lord's Resistance Army appeals for ceasefire in face of continuing offensive by regional countries. The UK oil explorer Heritage Oil said it had made a major oil find in Uganda.
- 2009** - February - Opposition criticises appointment of president's wife Janet Museveni as minister for Karamoja region. President says no one else wanted the job.
- 2009** - March - Ugandan army begins to withdraw from DR Congo, where it had pursued Lord's Resistance Army rebels.
- 2009** - October - Somali Islamists threaten to target Uganda and Burundi after action by African peacekeepers in Somalia kills several civilians.
- 2009** - September - Rioting erupts in Kampala over a planned visit by local king to a region hostile to him.
- 2009** - November - Rights activists condemn proposed anti-homosexuality Bill, which would \ prescribe execution for some gay people. The bill is condemned by the European Union and the United States.
- 2009** - December - Parliament votes to ban female circumcision. Anyone convicted of the practice will face 10 years in jail or a life sentence if a victim dies.
- 2010** - January - President Museveni distances himself from the anti-homosexuality Bill, saying

the ruling party MP who proposed the bill did so as an individual. The Ugandan army says it killed Bok Abudema, a senior commander of the Lord's Resistance Army militant group, in the Central African Republic.

2010 - February - Heritage Oil sells its assets in Uganda to the UK firm Tullow Oil after Italian energy company Eni dropped out of the bidding.

2010 - March - Uganda's main opposition party accused President Museveni of preparing his son Lt Col Kainerugaba Muhoozi to succeed him. Mr Muhoozi commands a special forces unit and has now been given control of the elite presidential guard. Campaigners opposing Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Bill take a worldwide online petition to parliament signed by some 450,000 people. A fire caused by an arsonist destroys historic burial site of four rulers of traditional Buganda kingdom, sparking riots.

2010 – June – Public prosecutor opens corruption investigation against Vice-President Gilbert Bukenya, Foreign Minister Sam Kutesa and several other ministers and officials over the alleged theft of \$25m. Troops step up border security following apparent resurgence in DR Congo of ADF-NALU rebels striving for an Islamic state in Uganda.

2010 - June-August - Operation Rwenzori against Ugandan ADF-NALU rebels prompts 90,000 to flee in North Kivu province of neighboring DR Congo.

Blasts

2010 - July - Two bomb attacks on people watching World Cup final at a restaurant and a rugby club in Kampala kill at least 74 people. The Somali Islamist group Al-Shabab says it was behind the blasts.

2010 - August - National Resistance Movement primary elections for parliamentary and local candidates suspended amid irregularities, violence.

2010 - October - UN report into killing of Hutus in DR Congo between 1993 and 2003 says they may constitute "crimes of genocide". It implicates Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Zimbabwe and Angola.

2010 - October - Constitutional Court quashes treason charges against opposition leader Kizza Besigye. Outcry as The Rolling Stone newspaper publishes names and pictures of men identified as gay. Homosexuality is illegal.

2010 - December - Security tightened after a grenade explosion kills three people on a Kampala-bound bus in Nairobi, Kenya.

2011 - February - Yoweri Museveni wins his fourth presidential election with 68% of vote.

Challenger Kizza Besigye - standing against Mr Museveni for the third time - alleges vote-rigging and dismisses the result as a sham.

2011 April - Kizza Besigye arrested several times over "walk-to-work" protests against rising prices.

2011 July - US deploys 100 special forces personnel to help Uganda combat LRA rebels.

2011 September - Court orders release of LRA commander Thomas Kwoyelo, saying he should be given the amnesty on offer from the government.

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1069181.stm

Published: 25 November 2011

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Mpigi District

At Independence in 1962, Mpigi was part of Buganda Kingdom. Following the abolition of kingdoms in 1967, Buganda was divided into 4 districts-East Mengo, West Mengo, Mubende and Masaka districts. Under the 1974 provincial Administration, West Mengo became Mengo District, which in 1980 became Mpigi District.

Location

Mpigi borders the districts of Mubende in the North, Wakiso in the East, Kalangala and Masaka in the South and Sembabule in the West. Mpigi district is located in the central region of Uganda. It is endowed with various natural resources including: fresh water lakes L. Victoria and L. Wamala, major rivers such as R. Katonga, 23 percent of the district land area is vast wetlands.

Climate

The district has a favorable climate for agricultural production, experiencing two rainfall seasons in a year with mean average rainfall of 1320mm per annum.

People

The district has over 414,757 people, 206,012 of whom are females and 208,745 are males. The main language is Luganda.

Economic activities

The major economic activity in Mpigi district is agriculture with food crops such as sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, maize, bananas, groundnuts etc. Cash crops include coffee and cotton. Fishing, trade and commerce, transport and tourism also add to the district's economic activity.

Education services

There are a total of 324 primary schools with 246 government, 57 private, and 21 community schools. For secondary schools, the district has over 37 schools, 16 are government, 10 private and 11 community. It also has three technical institutions, three teacher training colleges, and Uganda Martyrs University at Nkozi.

Health services

The District has two health sub-districts: Mawokota North and Mawokota South. There are 17 Government dispensaries (II), 13 Government health centres (III), 4 private dispensaries, and 24 clinics. There is a Government hospital in Gombe with 104 beds. Uganda Catholic Medical Bureau at Kisubi has 74 beds and Nkozi hospital has 90 beds.

*Uganda districts information handbook by Mugisha Odrek Rwabwogo
Published in 2002, Fountain Publishers (Kampala, Uganda)
Updated information from <http://www.mpigi.go.ug/> February 2012*

Nkozi Sub-County

Nkozi Sub-County is crossed by the Equator at 0° and 31° E at an altitude of between 1200 and 1400 meters above sea level. Nkozi Sub-County is one of three sub-counties in Mawokota County in Mpigi District (others are Kintuntu and Buwama). The Sub-County is made up of eight (8) parishes: Mugge, Bukunge, Nnindye, Ggolo, Nakibanga, Nabusanke, Kayabwe, and Buseese (in total fifty-four (54) villages). Nkozi Sub-County is mostly accessible by road through a Kampala–Masaka highway and other feeder roads from the neighboring districts. It can as well be accessed through the waters of Lake Victoria from Kalangala through landing sites such as Lwalalo, Luku, and Kamaliba. The land distribution of the Sub-County gives high percentage of settlements, cultivation and forests, followed by water and swamps. A small proportion of the land is occupied by hills. The table below summarizes the features and percentages of the land distribution of the Sub-County.

Table 1: Land Distribution of Nkozi Sub-County	
Features	%
Settlement, Cultivation, and forests	65%
Water and Swamps	31%
Hills	4%
Source: Nkozi Sub-County, 2003, Local Council Mawokota, Mpigi District, <i>Three Year Development Plan for July 2004-June 2007</i> .	

The climatic condition of Nkozi Sub-County is dictated by its geographic positioning. Nkozi Sub-County, as an equatorial area, enjoys a mean temperature of approximately 22°C (or 72°F) with occasional bursts of rain. These climatic conditions are boosted by some natural resource such as Lake Victoria, swamps, seasonal streams, forests, natural vegetations, and minerals especially rock, sands, and clay. The Sub-County receives moderate rainfall between the months March and May and August and November every year. The equatorial sunshine follows after every rainfall season.

Nkozi Sub-County has a total population of 30,930 (in 2003) of which 15,497 are female and 15,433 and male. The greatest concentration of households is found in Kayabwe Parish while the least is in Nakibanga Parish respectively accounting for 65% and 3% of the total household in the Sub-County. The Sub-County makes 19% of the district household totals. Nnindye Parish has the highest population at 19% while Nakibanga Parish is the smallest at 7% of the total Sub-County population respectively. Table 2 below is a statistical summary of the households, population by sex and parish, and the percentages of the households, male and female in the Sub-County over the District totals.

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics								
Parish	Households		Males		Females		Totals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bukunge	613	4	1,331	9	1,305	8	2,636	9
Buseese	621	4	1,470	10	1,608	10	3,078	10
Ggolo	1,036	6	2,347	15	2,254	15	4,601	15
Kayabwe	11,139	65	2,060	13	2,218	14	4,278	14
Mugge	1,204	7	2,417	16	2,353	15	4,777	15
Nabusanke	795	5	1,733	11	1,849	12	3,582	12
Nakibanga	469	3	1,145	7	1,098	7	2,243	7
Nindye	1,249	7	2,930	19	2,812	18	5,742	19
Nkozi Totals	17,126	100	15,433	100	15,497	100	30,930	100
Mpigi Totals	90,093		208524		206874		415398	
Nkozi % age over Mpigi	19.00%		7.40%		7.50%		7.40%	
Source: National Population and Census, September 2002								

It is estimated that around 80% of the population of Nkozi Sub-County is engaged in a variety of agricultural practices as the main source of income. The other 20% consists of fishing activities, petty trade, sporadic small-scale manufacturing, and brick making. The livelihoods of the people of Nkozi Sub-County are highly dependent on subsistence agricultural practices, mixed farming, fishing and shop retailing of mostly manufactured goods which serve as essential needs for the habitants Nkozi.

The Sub-County's development strategies are overseen by the Local Government Administration (LGA). It has the sole responsibility to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the all forms of development more especially the ones that lead to economic gain for individuals and the area as a whole. To enable these different forms of development, the Local Government (LG) collaborates with a number of development stakeholders, including CBOs, NGOs, private and public institutions, etc. Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) is among these stakeholders.

Uganda Martyrs University

Uganda Martyrs University's main campus is located at Nkozi, which is 82 kilometers west of Kampala, Uganda's capital city, on the Kampala-Masaka road. UMU opened its doors in October 1993 with 84 students and two academic Departments, the Institute of Ethics and Development Studies and the Faculty of Business Administration and Management.

To date, the total enrollment of students is 2,026. Approximately 459 students are full-time residents on campus, while the rest are following distance-learning or part-time programs at the Nkozi campus or the Kampala campus at the Uganda Catholic Management and Training Institute in Rubaga. Students of UMU come from all over the world, and hosts students for fieldwork and research from both Europe and USA. This international atmosphere offers a good study experience to the students and staff as well as an opportunity for a rich cultural exchange.

The quiet rural setting of the well-kept campus is ideal for study and reflection. The University has a well-stocked library, an African Research and Documentation Centre, a computer network with a stable Internet link, excellent catering facilities, sports facilities, banking services, and recreation rooms. Healthcare is provided in the University infirmary and Nkozi Hospital.

There are eleven residence halls for the full time students who reside on campus. The rooms are spacious with ample light, providing the students with an environment conducive to study. UMU also has a small guesthouse for visiting lecturers and other guests of the University. There are also nearby hostels owned by private developers but that fall under the general authority of the University.

Mission Statement

The vision of Uganda Martyrs University is derived from the Christian understanding of the person. UMU is committed to the development of each individual through education at all levels, stressing the creation of an environment where intellectual and moral values are priorities.

Since the person is at the center of all growth and development, both at individual and societal levels, all members of the community respect each other in an attempt to create an environment of openness and trust. The University is committed to promoting justice, respect, solidarity, human rights, equality, and environmental protection - in its own community and in society.

The University is committed to providing quality education, while at the same time promoting and living by the non-negotiable values of service and respect. The UMU community is committed to realizing the aims and objectives of the University through democratic processes.

The curricula of the University, which are continually revised to the benefit of the changing needs of society, aim at developing professional people who will combine career competence with a strong sense of moral responsibility and social values to meet the challenges of the world today. Students are encouraged to be creative, imaginative, entrepreneurial, and self-critical,

through inventive, imaginative, interactive, and invitational teaching.

The University stresses the right to academic freedom in its teaching, research, and learning processes, while at the same time respects the cultural heritage of African traditions and values. All students enrolled at UMU are required to follow the ethics courses deemed relevant to their course of studies.

The University is committed to serving the community through outreach and community-oriented programs and initiatives, especially in relation to the marginalized, poor and vulnerable. The dispersal of skills and the sharing of knowledge with the express aim of social transformation are intended to create mutually beneficial relationships.

UMU's wish to implement practical sustainable development in our local rural setting means that the University is committed to respectful and sound environmental management. We are a part of the whole biotic community and wish to live in harmony with our environment.

While providing a higher education of quality, within which Christian and human values are priorities, the University upholds its Catholic identity of universality by being open to all, regardless of religious affiliation. The University implements its policy of non-discrimination on the grounds of race, tribe, sex, social status, or disability.

Faculties, Institutes, and Centres

Programs offered within these departments include undergraduate degrees and many post-graduate programs, including Master's and PhD programs.

Faculties

Business Administration & Management

The main emphasis of the faculty revolves around the provision of an academic curriculum that attempts to blend managerial theory and practice. The faculty aims at training a graduate who has understood and internalized managerial theory. The graduate will also acquire useful managerial skills and attitudes that can be applied in a relevant fashion to varied work scenarios.

Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was initiated to meet the current qualitative and quantitative demand for professional agriculturalists with hands-on skills. Our mission is to holistically build quality and quantity professional agriculturalists with sustainable resource management hands-on skills, in order to meet the University goal of creating an environment where intellectual and moral values are a priority, while contributing to the national goal of modernizing agriculture as an alternative means of diversifying foreign exchange earners and alleviating poverty.

Science

The Faculty is committed to training competent, high-level manpower in science subjects that

will form a backbone for the stock of scientists in and outside Uganda to the highest levels within the reach of the University, while also enhancing and updating skills of staff by encouraging them to attain higher qualifications either through conventional studies and/or research and to publish results in local and/or international publications.

The Built Environment

The mission of the faculty is to be relevant to the current and future needs of developing countries and to educate outstanding men and women with design creativity and technical competence. The Faculty recognizes that in a continuously changing built environment, professional experience and research are important contributors to achieve its mission.

Education

The Faculty of Education is committed to achieving UMU's goal of offering holistic general education required for the development of the human person in a way that is qualitative, affordable, and convenient to the students. It combines traditional face-to-face and distance-learning approaches, both that utilize well-designed modules.

Health Sciences

Health Sciences was transformed into a faculty in January 2005, and its mission is to form health managers with integrity, knowledge, managerial skills, attitudes, and competencies needed to provide good quality health services to the Ugandan population.

Ethics & Development Studies

The Institute of Ethics and Development Studies was set up to train professionals who will have a role to play in the development of the country. The development courses offered by the Institute concentrate on growth at all levels: individual, community, societal, cultural, and economic, and emphasize the fact that sustainable and sustained development promotes growth for all members of society, while at the same time respecting the environment.

Centres/Departments

- Directorate of Research
- Directorate of Outreach (ND's closest partner at UMU)
- African Research & Documentation Centre
- Good Governance and Peace Studies
- The Department of Microfinance
- The Department of Languages
- The Department of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)
- The Department of Computer Science and Information Systems (CSIS) School(s)
- The School of Post Graduate Studies
- The East African School of Diplomacy and International studies

<http://www.umu.ac.ug/>

Last Updated February 2012

Uganda Martyrs University Directorate of Outreach

Background

Organized community outreach at Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) started as a community social services arm of the Equator Valley Farm (EVF) in 1999, with a purpose of contributing to community development through facilitating capacity of maize farmers near the University. An agricultural outreach service program was initiated to teach improved agricultural practices to farmers, as well as equip the community with knowledge in food security and utilization. With support from a Belgian NGO known as TRIAS, EVF expanded the scope of outreach, both geographically and thematically to cover the 3 sub-counties of Buwama, Kintuuntu, and Nkozi.

In March 2003, EVF became a business organization which meant that it no longer qualified for donor funding from TRIAS. Despite EVF's continued interest in supporting the community, its income-base (after withdrawal of donor funding) was too small to sustain the social arm of the outreach program. Consequently, the University took this on as a non-teaching department with the purpose of coordinating academic and non-academic outreach activities – thus, the Uganda Martyrs University Community Outreach Program (UMUCOP) was established.

Based on a needs assessment conducted at this time, UMUCOP narrowed its geographical coverage from three sub-counties to only Nkozi. A coordinator, two field staff, and an administrator were recruited in November 2004. A project entitled *“Sustainable production and sales of agricultural inputs, development of marketing opportunities, training of farmers, and improvement of the nutritional situation in Nkozi sub-county (Mpigi District), Uganda”* was initiated and ended in 2008. This project won the University an award from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as one of the unique examples of *“Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African Universities (MESA).”* The Department was also mentioned at the presentation of awards to winners of good education practices within the commonwealth universities in Durban in 2008.

To underscore the importance of the centrality of community support, UMU upgraded the Department of Outreach to a Directorate of Outreach in April 2009. The Directorate of Outreach was created to help UMU fulfill two major priorities, which are central to its mission: (a) the need for UMU to underscore openness and deference for community needs as well as environmental concerns – through community engagement activities, and (b) the need to have all students, and academics, as well as support staff involved in community engagement work.

The University Partnership for Outreach, Research and Development (UPFORD) pillar of the Directorate is a partnership between UMU, ND and the residents of Nnindye Parish.

Staffing

The Directorate of Outreach comprises of the following four employees: Apolo Kasharu (UPFORD Coordinator), Harriet Nakitende (Agriculture and Nutrition Specialist), Juliet Nambuubi (Community Mobilization Specialist), and Agnes Nakayi (Administrator).

Nnindye Parish

Nnindye Parish is one of 8 parishes in Nkozi Sub-County. It is composed of 12 villages; Bukibira, Kankobe-Bugabo, Kankobe-Senero, Kasaalu, Kayunga, Kikoota, Lubanda A, Lubanda B, Lubanda C, Luteete, Nnindye A and Nnindye B. A village is the smallest political unit in Uganda and is governed by a Local Council. Below are some photos of Nnindye taken during a mapping exercise conducted in the Parish in November 2007.

Field Pictorial Report during the Mapping exercise, Nov, 2007



Community representatives drawing the final sketch map of the Nnindye parish showing all the available resources in their locality. This was done by looking at all the four (4) maps.



Mapping team poses for a group picture at Kakoni Trading Centre. Nnindye Parish after a completion of mapping exercise as well as sketching of the final map, where changes and additions were finally done.

University Partnership for Outreach, Research and Development (Nnindye)

Projects in Nnindye are the joint work of three key stakeholders: The residents of Nnindye, Uganda Martyrs University, and the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, USA. The partnership is locally known as **UPFORD–University Partnership For Outreach, Research and Development**. UPFORD collaborates with other local partners, especially the local government wherever possible. The goal is to help the people of Nnindye achieve their holistic development goals. Our approach is community-driven, and integrates research and development practice. In all the work, we as partners focus on learning and teaching best development practices.

In order to understand the life and the people of Nnindye parish, and to design a holistic program for their long-term transformational development, UPFORD conducted a baseline assessment survey in late 2008. Information gathered from this survey was shared with the community and discussions were held in each village for further identification and prioritization of their needs. From this long list of needs, the community identified priority sectors: agriculture, water and sanitation, health and education.

In the priority areas, the community identified and designed specific projects with the help of advisors from the universities and other organizations. To arrive at a selection of projects, and the consequent planning for them, three representatives from each village were elected to form a planning team. The process of planning took one year before a full plan outlining clear goals and potential projects could be produced. During the planning process, representatives consulted with their communities to ensure widespread participation.

At UMU, faculty representatives selected by the Deans and Directors participated in the planning process through their involvement in the planning meetings, assisting with training, as well as playing an advisory role. This team established the first annual operational plan in late 2010.

To aid in implementation of the strategic plan, the community established management committees at village and parish levels. Leadership teams of volunteers have been elected from village to Parish levels, with the highest decision-making body being the Nnindye Parish Development Committee (PDC). The PDC, which consists of one representative from each village, oversees all the activities of individual village committees and is responsible for overall management of the UPFORD program in Nnindye. The PDC is re-elected every 2 years.

UPFORD is currently in its second year of project implementation in the priority sectors. Leadership training, capacity building and empowerment activities for the community and its leadership are ongoing.

Current Status of Community Development Projects in Nnindye

Agriculture Sector- Community Demonstration Gardens

Toward the goal of improving agriculture, meetings were held with the project-planning committee, Uganda Martyrs University Community Outreach Program (UMUCOP) team and UMU's Faculty of Agriculture.

The initial project selected was to establish collectively farmed demonstration gardens in each of the twelve villages. Along with the establishment of the gardens will be a seed distribution campaign and a collective marketing system in the Parish.



One acre of land in each village was donated by a landowner for a demonstration garden to grow matooke (banana) for a minimum of five years. Community bylaws and lease agreements between the village and the landowner were agreed upon in every village to ensure that each community member involved has clear roles and responsibilities. The community was mobilized



into teams to clear the plot, dig holes, and enrich the soil with organic manure. UMUCOP and the government Agriculture Extension Officer from the Sub-County provided instruction and oversight for these activities. The procurement committee of the PDC selected the supplier for all planting materials. Each community was responsible for mixing the manure in the soil. Initial planting was scheduled to occur in October 2010, thereby placing the first harvests in 2011.

Prolonged drought delayed the planting until March 2011 with the arrival of good rains. All twelve community gardens have been planted and are being cared for by the community. Currently, some of the gardens have produced their first harvest of bananas and farmers are beginning to reap the benefits.

Additionally, a seed distribution campaign is underway, distributing maize and bean seed to more than 200 community members. The goal of these projects is to increase agricultural productivity in order to improve household food security and income generation for all community members.

Health Sector -Village Health Team Strengthening

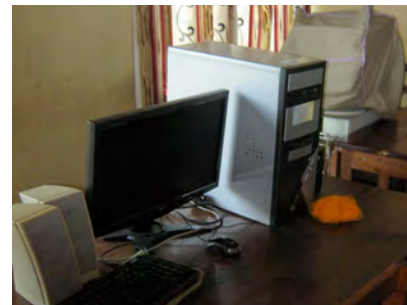


Toward the goal of improving health in the community, UPFORD is working closely with UMU's Faculty of Health Sciences, local government and other organizations to strengthen the capacity of the Nnindye Health Center (HC) and its outreach capacity through the Village Health Team (VHT) which has about 40 community health workers.

Assessments of the Health Center and the VHT were conducted to better understand their activities and community perceptions of their

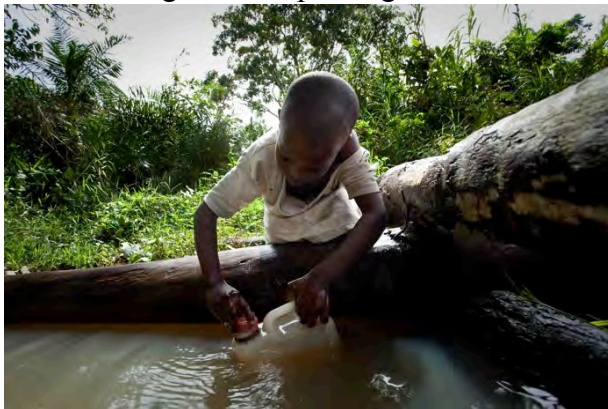
services. The data is currently being analyzed by the Faculty of Health Science who will work with UPFORD to determine the best way forward.

UPFORD is also working to help build ICT infrastructure at the Health Center. The staff will be trained to maintain a database of health information to better track and analyze the community's health. Additionally, we will implement a mobile reporting system for the VHT to stay better connected to the HC staff.



Water/Sanitation Sector -Construction of New Water Sources

Toward the goal of improving access to clean water and improved sanitation in the community,



UPFORD is continuing on the planned activities of last year to establish new water sources and promote improved sanitation.

The community identified access to safe water and sanitation as one of their greatest challenges. The first step in designing an intervention to address this need is understanding where and what types of water sources should be established to accomplish greater access.

A local consultant is currently working with community leaders to design an appropriate plan to increase and manage new sources of safe water. Two to three new sources will be constructed this year. Existing sources and committee structures that manage and maintain these water sources will be integrated into this project also. Public health campaigns promoting safe water and sanitation will be conducted in the community in collaboration with the Village Health Team and the Health Center in Nnindye.

Education Support and Sensitization

Toward the goal of improving educational standards and learning environments in schools in Nnindye, UPFORD has started with outreach programs sensitizing schools and parents on their roles and responsibilities.



We will begin laying the groundwork to set up a school feeding program next year. This will build on the school garden project (funded by Sieben) that just wrapped up this month.

Additionally, UPFORD contributed to the construction of VIP (ventilated improved pit) latrines at St. Francis Secondary School in Nnindye. This was a direct request from the school in order to meet the needs of their students.

Empowerment Sector - Leadership Capacity Building



Working together with the community, UPFORD is helping empower people to drive and achieve their development goals. Together we are continuously conducting trainings on project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as creating workshops, and other activities to achieve this goal. The community must be equipped with the capacity to initiate, implement and sustain their development projects.

Additionally, the community was presented an opportunity to work with Catholic Relief Services to develop Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs) in and around Nnindye. These groups provide a simple savings and lending structure to help people achieve some of their goals related to income.

Planning for the continuation of current projects and expansion into new projects is currently underway for FY 2012-13.



Baseline Survey Assessment: Nnindye Parish 2008



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda Martyrs University, working in partnership with the University of Notre Dame and in collaboration with local residents, intends to implement a holistic development programme in the community of Nnindy Parish. To start off this project, a comprehensive area assessment study of Nnindy Parish was commissioned. The goal of this assessment is to generate information to help understand the life and the people of Nnindy with regards to their goals, aspirations, vulnerabilities, capacities, opportunities,

resources and challenges so as to help determine the most appropriate, long-term, multi-sectoral development intervention for the parish.

The study was conducted by Wilsken Agencies Ltd between the 11th November and the 14th December, 2008. Face-to-face household interviews with heads of households or their spouses and Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with community members were conducted to generate the required information. A total of 301 household interviews and 12 FDGs were conducted in the community of approximately 6,000 people.

This report presents the findings of the study organized as per the thematic areas of the assessment.

Findings

Resources

Economic resources: Nnindye does not have a lot of resources or potential resources to fall back on; its only major resource is land and physical manpower. The most productive sector in the age bracket (20 - 44yrs) is just 26% of the population. Fifty-eight percent of the population is below 19 years of age. There are no known mineral resources, forest resources, or developed entertainment/tourist resources.

Water resources: Although one of the villages (Bukibira) is near the lake, other than being a source of water, the lake does not seem to be a major resource for the people of the parish or village. In naming sources of income and occupations of households, only a few (2%) said that they were trading in fish. However there are several swamps in the area, which if utilized in a sustainable manner, can be a source of livelihoods.

Energy resources: Energy resources used and available to the people of Nnindye are mostly inefficient, unreliable, and unsustainable, and pose a threat to both the health of individuals as well as the environment. Nnindye relies mostly on firewood as fuel for household cooking and kerosene as fuel for household lighting. Unfortunately however, forest and fallow sources for firewood have been so severely depleted that households are resorting to using cassava stems meant for planting as firewood. Although an electricity grid is available to those households along the main road, it is only used by just about 2% of households. Other potential energy resources such as biogas and solar energy are not being exploited.

Agricultural resources: Nnindye's main agricultural resources are sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, maize and matooke/bananas. While these crops are widely consumed in Uganda, they are mainly food crops that do not fetch a higher price per yield compared to cash crops. Furthermore, despite agriculture being the main employment sector and source of income for the parish, crops are grown at a very small scale and most of the yield is consumed at home rather than put up for sale.

Capacities

Education: Nnindye has six primary schools and one secondary school. Of the primary schools, five are under the Universal Primary Education government system while one is private. The secondary school is a private school run by the Catholic Church. There is one private vocational school in the parish that serves only a small number of girls, and a government technical school is currently under construction. The nearest university is Uganda Martyrs University located in Nkozi, ten kilometers away. This is a private university, with high tuition fees that very few families in the surrounding communities can afford to pay.

Health: The health infrastructure in the parish is poor as is typical of most rural parishes in Uganda. Nnindye has one government health centre II¹ and five private clinics/drug shops. The drug shops are often

¹ In 2009, the Health Centre II in Nnindye was officially upgraded to a Health Centre III based on the services it can offer (maternity and in-patient). The physical infrastructure and staffing capacity of the HC, however, limit these services.

makeshift shops, with poorly stored medicines, prescribed and dispensed by non-trained personnel. Among residents surveyed, 66% of the time they were ill they received treatment from a health facility. In the past five years, 43% of births occurred in a health center or hospital. Malaria is the most common illness faced by the Nnindye community though they report the most pressing health problem to be lack of clean drinking water.

Water and sanitation: The Nnindye community suffers from an acute lack of safe water. The commonest source of drinking water is the unprotected communal well. Ranked from the most reported water source to the least, the community relies on communal wells, rainwater, protected springs, swamps, rivers, and the lake as water sources. Although there are several boreholes in the parish, most households are located far from the boreholes or they are not functional. The distance, combined with the long queues and the fact that the boreholes are constructed near swamps, compels some people to draw water from the nearby swamps instead. Most households (93%) claim to know how to sanitize water. Furthermore, 66% of households are willing to pay for safe water if it were to be brought closer to them.

More than three quarters (78%) of the households visited reported that they had a pit latrine with a cover. The other 21% said they had a pit latrine but with no cover while only 1% had no pit latrine. Those who do not have latrines reported that they utilize open spaces in fields.

Roads and transport infrastructure: Nnindye parish is divided into two by the Kampala-Masaka highway. This is the only tarmac road in the parish. The rest of the roads in the parish are marrum roads which are of poor quality and not well-maintained. Most roads are too narrow, allowing for only one-lane vehicle traffic, limiting accessibility to all villages. The most common means of transport used by residents to move around the villages or transport agricultural produce is by motorcycle (*boda-boda*) transport and bicycles. Most residents however cannot afford the cost charged to use these means of transport; as a result, they resort to walking to their various destinations within and outside of the parish.

Agricultural capacity and food security: Nnindye has very promising agricultural potential. Almost all households are involved in both crop and animal husbandry to some extent. Agricultural crops and produce are normally sold to generate income. Nnindye has fertile loam soils, which are favorable for cultivation of various kinds of food, and with accessibility to water from the surrounding swamps. However, Nnindye's agricultural potential and capacity is limited by the choice of crops grown and animals kept as well as household decisions regarding what to plant, when to sell, and how to sell. The crops grown in Nnindye are not of a high commercial value nor do they reap high yields. The choice of crops grown is mostly influenced by how quickly they can be harvested to provide for home consumption needs rather than their commercial value or potential yields. Furthermore, even when crops are sold to yield cash, they are sold at their least potential commercial value. For example, beans and maize are sold when fresh rather than waiting for them to dry and sell when their price value is much higher.

Vulnerabilities

Poverty is the biggest cause of vulnerability of the people of Nnindye. The lack of enough resources and few opportunities to improve livelihoods affect every aspect of life in the parish including the choice of crops grown, education, health, employment opportunities, and even the environment. Unfortunately, as is always the case with poverty, it is a vicious cycle where cause and effect merge into one and an external intervention, implemented with the full participation of the community, can help break the cycle.

Opportunities / recommendations for a long-term development transformation intervention

Poverty being the major cause of vulnerability in Nnindye means that increasing household incomes is the key to improving livelihoods in Nnindye. The most obvious available opportunity to increase Nnindye household incomes is through agriculture. A transformative intervention targeted at improving household income through agriculture needs to address the issues of crop and animal potential and market

accessibility limiting the agricultural potential of the parish. The other available opportunity to exploit is the social capital avenue, in particular the will of the people to fight poverty and create change in their livelihoods.

Introduction

This is the report of an assessment baseline study commissioned by the University of Notre Dame and Uganda Martyrs University. The overall aim of the study was to generate information to help understand the lives of the people of Nnindye Parish as well as design a holistic programme for their long term transformational development. The assessment study is expected to enable the identification of challenges, goals, aspirations, vulnerabilities, capacities, opportunities, and resources regarding life in the parish.

The study was conducted by Wilsken Agencies Ltd between the 11th of November and the 14th of December, 2008. This report presents the findings of the study organized as per the thematic areas of assessment.

The Area Assessment Baseline Study

Motivation

Uganda Martyrs University, working in partnership with the University of Notre Dame and in collaboration with local residents, intends to implement a holistic development programme in the community of Nnindye Parish. To achieve this, there was a need to first carry out a comprehensive area assessment to ascertain challenges, goals, aspirations, vulnerabilities, capacities, opportunities and resources regarding life in the parish.

Goal

The goal of the assessment was to generate information to help to help understand the lives of the people of Nnindye Parish.

Objectives

Specifically, the objectives of the study were:

1. To provide insight on priority areas that offer potential for development
2. To identify area opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities and resources
3. To assess the viability of a multi-sectoral development program
4. To collect and analyze the secondary data from the District and other sources so as to establish the viability of possible program intervention
5. To compile a report and share it with various stakeholders for programme design decisions

Study Design and Methodology

Study Design

The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. The quantitative research methodology involved survey research methodology where face-to-face interviews were conducted with household heads or their spouses at the households. The Qualitative component of the study employed Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and document review. A total of 301 household interviews and 12 FGDs within the community of Nnindye were conducted. The total sample was computed to enable statistical measurement of behaviour change over time, with the power of the study set at 80% with a 95% confidence interval.

Target population, sample and respondent selection

The target population was all members living in the parish. Interviews targeted the collection of data about households rather than just individuals. The study sample was 301 households. Prior to data collection a households listing in all villages was developed from which the sample of 301 was randomly selected. To determine the sampling interval, the total number of households in each village was divided by the number of households. The data collector then identified a common feature such as a road and continued on that road, selecting households on the left-hand side of the road following the skip interval. Once he reached the end of the village, he then turned around to select households on the other side of the road. The household listing exercise was done with the help of a local team of members from each village. The sample allocation to each village was done proportionate to its contribution to the total parish population as obtained from the national bureau of statistics.

Table 1: Sample allocation per village

Household interviews

Village	Frequency (N=301)	Percent (%)
Bukibira	29	10
Kankobe-Bugabo	30	10
Kankobe-Senero	17	6
Kasaalu	34	11
Kayunga	28	9
Kikoota	15	5
Lubanda A	27	9
Lubanda B	18	6
Lubanda C	15	5
Luteete	30	10
Nnindye A	34	11
Nnindye B	24	8

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered in randomly selected households. The questionnaire collected data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the household, education, livelihood, assets, credit, in-kind assistance and remittances, agriculture and food security, energy, water and sanitation, health, social capital and religion. The questionnaire was translated into Luganda (the local language) and administered through face-to-face interviews with target respondents. At the households, interviews were mainly conducted with household heads or their spouses. In cases where the household head or the spouse was not available, an adult member of the household was interviewed. Seventy-six percent of interviews were done with either the head of the household or spouse. Only 24% of the interviews were conducted with the other members of the household. More than half (54%) of the respondents were females.

Focus group discussions

In each village, one focus group discussion of about 10 -12 participants was conducted with the community members. A total of twelve (12) groups were conducted with community members, six with females and 6 with males. Results from both the focus group discussions and from the household interviews have been integrated into this report.

Background to the study

Nnindyie is a parish in Nkozi Sub-county, Mawokota County of Mpigi District. Mpigi is a district in central Uganda. The district was cut out of East Mengo, one of the four districts carved out of Buganda Kingdom during the abolition of cultural institutions in 1967. In 1974, East Mengo became Mengo district and in 1980, it became Mpigi district covering the counties of Busiro, Butambala, Gomba, Kyaddondo, and Mawokota. In 2000, Busiro and Kyadondo counties were separated from Mpigi to create Wakiso District. Currently, Mpigi District is made of the counties of Butambala, Gomba, and Mawokota and covers an area of 3600Km² (World Bank, 2004).

Mpigi District's administrative town is located in Mawokota County and is approximately 35 kilometers west of the capital city, Kampala. Mpigi District borders with the districts of Mubende (North), Wakiso (East), Kalangala and Masaka (South), and Sembabule (West). Its southern border also touches Lake Victoria. The biggest ethnic group is the Baganda, and Luganda is the main language.

The district has over 414,757 people, of which 206,012 are females and 208,745 are males. The district is primarily a rural district, with only 8.4% of the population living in urban areas.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district with food crops like sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, maize, bananas, and groundnuts produced. Food crops are sold to the surrounding districts and other major Ugandan towns. Kampala provides the largest market to food crops grown in Mpigi district. Coffee is the major cash crop grown in the district, while fruits and vegetables like tomatoes, onions, cabbage, and watermelons are also grown in Mpigi.

The district has about 324 primary schools, 246 of which are government aided, 57 that are private, and 21 that are community schools. The district has over 37 secondary schools, 16 of which are government, 10 are private, and 11 are community owned schools. It also has 3 technical institutions, 3 teacher training colleges, and a University.

There are 17 health center IIs, 13 health center IIIs, 4 private dispensaries and 24 clinics. There is a government hospital in Gombe with 104 beds and a private hospital in Nkozi with 90 beds.

Nnindyie is one of the 118 parishes found in Mpigi district and has a total population of about 5306² people of which 2069 are adults. The parish has 12 villages; Bukibira, Kankobe-Bugabo, Kankobe-Senero, Kasaalu, Kayunga, Kikoota, Lubanda A, B and C, Luteete, and Nnindyie A and B.

Uganda Martyrs University and the University of Notre Dame commissioned an area assessment study of the parish to help understand better life in the parish. Below are the findings.

² UBOS Census 2002

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Ethnicity

Baganda are the predominant ethnic group in the parish comprising about 86% of the parish population. Other ethnic groups are Bafumbira, Bagisu, Bakiga, Bakonjo, Banyankole, Banyarwanda, and Barundi. See table 2 below.

Table 2: Ethnicity distribution

Ethnicity	(%)
Baganda	86
Bafumbira	1.3
Bagishu	0.3
Bakiga	0.7
Bakonjo	0.7
Banyankole	2
Banyarwanda	7
Barundi	2

Marital Status

Most households (68%) surveyed are of married partners or those cohabiting. Only 10% of households are of single males or females (never been married). See table 3 below.

Table 3: Respondents marital status

Marital status	(%)
Single (Never married)	10
Married monogamous	45
Married polygamous	9
Not married, living with partner	14
Widowed	13
Divorced/separated	8

Religious Affiliation

Most households (89%) are of Christian religious affiliations/denominations. Muslims represent 11% of the parish population. At 71%, Catholics are the majority and Adventists (SDA) are the least (0.3%). See table 4 below for distribution.

Table 4: Religion of household head

Religion	(%)
Roman Catholic	71
Protestant/Anglican	14
Muslim	11
Born-again Protestant	3
Adventist (SDA)	0.3
Pentecostal/saved	0.7

Household size and age distribution

The mean household size in Nnindye Parish is five members with a maximum household size of eight and a minimum of one.

The population of the parish breaks down by age in a pyramid shape, with the majority of the parish populations falling in the younger age brackets. The majority of the population (59%) is below 20 years of age. The most active and productive segments of the population (20-44) years constitute less than one-third of the total population representing 26% of the population. See table 5 below.

The implications of having more than two-thirds of the population largely dependent on the income of only 26% of the population places a heavy dependence burden on these income-generating individuals. The large proportion of children and youth, along with the 10% population above 55 years, creates a large need for social infrastructure in the area of health and education.

Table 5: Household age distribution

Age (Years)	(%)
0-4	12
5-9	17
10-14	18
15-19	12
20-24	7

25-29	6
30-34	4
35-39	5
40-44	4
45-49	4
50-54	2
55+	10

Education levels and occupations in the households

The majority of people in Nnindye (71%) are reportedly literate. Up to 71% of the respondents could read while 72% could write in at least one language. The current proportion of the population in school is 45%. Of this proportion, 8% are attending pre-primary/kindergarten level education, 78% are attending primary level education, 12% are attending secondly O-level education, and less than 1% attends secondary A-level, education, vocational education, or university education.

Most people in Nnindye did not go beyond primary level education. A majority of respondents (86%) reported primary education as the highest education level attained (table 5 below). Poverty was the main reason given to explain why a huge proportion of people in the parish have only attained primary education. The study found that people stopped school either because their parents did not meet school requirements or that there were no secondary schools in their vicinity. Others cited the high cost of secondary education in private schools, while others left school to find jobs. Participants in the FGD discussions reported that one could easily get a primary school within walking distance of most of the households, yet there is only one private secondary school in the entire parish.

Table 6: Respondents education attainment

Education attainment	(%)
Nursery /Kindergarten	3
Primary	86
Post-primary/vocational	1
Secondary: O-level (SI-S4)	9
Secondary A-level (S5-S6)	0.2
College (Middle level)	0.2
University	0.4

FGD participants further elaborated upon the problem of lack of education as being mainly due to tuition fees and a lack of a government-aided secondary school. They reported that although many primary schools in the parish are government-aided, Universal Primary Education (UPE) schools, parents are required to pay money ranging from 7,000/= (Uganda shillings) to 12,000/= per term. The amount of money charged per pupil was dependent on his/her class, with those in the lower sections paying less. When asked the purpose for these fees, respondents reported that it was for school development, the church, meals, and exam registration for primary seven (last level of grade school) pupils.

'Although it is a UPE school we pay 7,000/= as a building fund' (Male, Kankobe)

Parents reported that the secondary school charged about 70,000/= per term for a student, which was a lot of money. Students reported that the distance to the secondary school was too long. These factors led to students dropping out of school and opting for marriage or engaging in income-generating activities. The study asked the respondents who reported that their children were not in school why the children were not in school. Reasons given have been presented in the table 7 below.

Table 7: Reasons why not in school

Reasons	Percent
Not yet in schooling age	16.1
Can't pay school fee	15.9
Can't pay for books and/or school uniform	0.2
Poor school quality	0.2
No need for further schooling	2.5
Found jobs	18.7
Caring for young household members	0.3
Pregnant	0.3
Sick or disabled	0.3
Not interested	0.7
Transportations/travel to school is prevented/ too difficult	0.7
Just finished exam (KCPE or other)	0.2
Aged/adult	11.8
Work on farm/ farming/farmer	6.5
Work around household/homestead (non-care giving)	4.5
Lack of clean/private sanitary facilities at school	0.2
Housewife/husband	2.3

Married	13.3
Dropped out of school (reason not specified)	1.5
Not necessary	4.0
Total	100

LIVELIHOODS

Occupation

Farming constitutes the main economic activity for the residents of this community with 81% of household members reporting to be engaged in subsistence farming. The other economic activity largely reported was trading. However, only 26% of the population in Nnindyie is engaged in any work in exchange for cash or food aside from working on their own farm. See table 8 for breakdown of occupations.

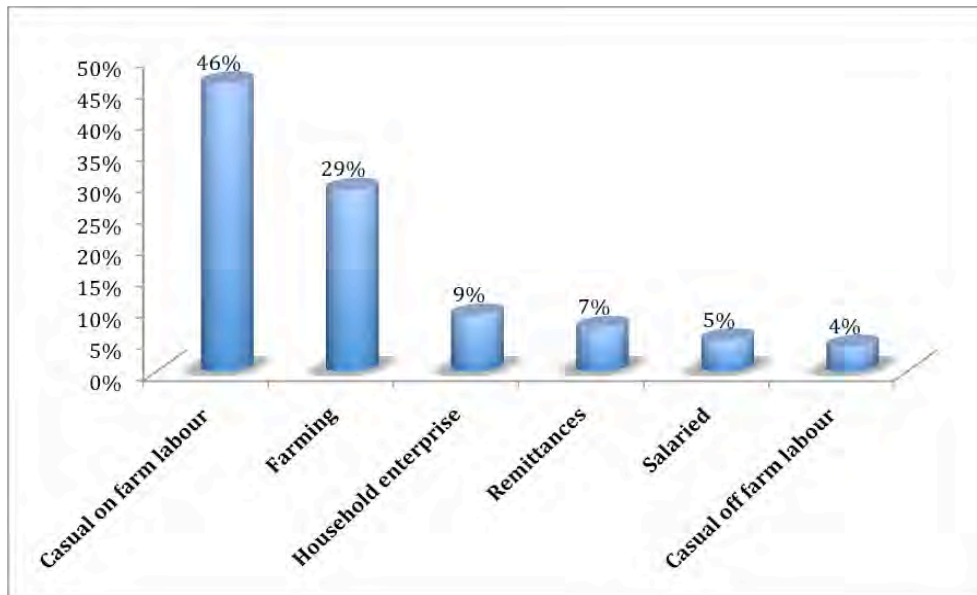
Table 8: Respondents main occupation

Occupation	(%)
Farming	81
Business/Trading	3
Salaried	3
Trading fish	2
Boda boda / Driver	2
House wife	2
Carpentry	1
Construction	1
Student	1
Security Personnel	1
Other	4

Household Sources of Income

Casual labour represented the highest source of income for the household among the respondents. Up to 46% of households visited reported that they earn an income through providing casual farm labor, followed by farming (29%) and household enterprise (9%). Other sources of income for households included remittances from abroad, salaries for those in full time or regular-paying jobs, and casual off-farm labor. Off-farm activities/sources of income include carpentry, small motorcycle transport (Boda-boda), construction, tailoring, crafts, fishing, trade, shop/bar attendant, and hair styling in salons (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Most important sources of income



Earnings from salaried or waged activities

According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the average estimated annual earning accrued from salaried or waged activities stands below 1,000,000 Uganda shillings (61% of the population). More than one third (42%) of respondents reported that they earn more than 1,000,000 shillings annually from such activities. See table 9 below.

Table 9: Annual salaried/ wage earnings

Annual Income range	(%)
1000 - 50,000/=	10.9
50,001 – 100,000/=	9.4
100,001 - 200,000/=	6.3
200,001 - 500,000/=	18.8
500,001 - 1,000,000/=	12.5
1,000,001 - 5,000,000/=	34.4
5,000,001 – 10,000,000/=	3.1
Above 10,000,000/=	4.7

Earnings from household enterprises and other off-the-farm sources

However, households are also involved in enterprises and other income activities off the farm. The various activities involved in are shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Household enterprises: Goods and services produced for sell.

Goods and services	Percent
Boda boda	2
Brewing	7
Brick making	4
Carpentry	2
Construction	4
General-kiosk owner	2
Milling, grinding, de-husking etc.	2
Trading fish	6
Trading livestock	2
Tailor (outside home)	3
Trading farm produce	35
Midwifery	2
Jam/other food processing	2
Knitting	7
Beauty salon (hair, nails, skin)	7
Poultry business	3
Business (not specified)	6
Selling clothes/second hand clothes	6
Total	100

The annual average earning from household enterprises and other off the farm sources was reported at around 200,000 shillings among those who participate in such enterprises.

Credit, in-kind assistance and remittances

Not many people in Nnindyé have access to credit or receive in-kind assistance and remittances from relatives abroad. In the 12 months preceding the survey, only 12% reported to have received credit and 21% reported to have received in-kind assistance and remittances. Credit and loans make up most of the

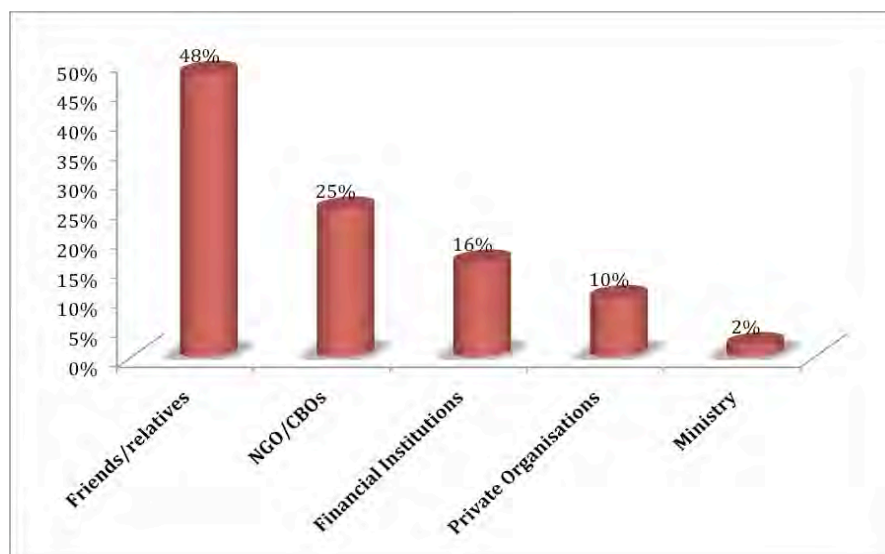
assistance received by households (46%) followed by remittances (29%) and in-kind assistance (25%). Table 11, below, shows that the majority (69%) of the respondents got credit, and in-kind assistance and remittances ranging from 1,000 – 100,000/=.

Table 11: Total cash remittance received

Amount of cash received	(%)
1000 - 50,000/=	52
50,001 – 100,000/=	17
100,001 - 200,000/=	15
200,001 - 500,000/=	8
500,001 - 1,000,000/=	3
1,000,001 - 5,000,000/=	6

Survey respondents who accessed outside assistance were asked about their source of credit, in-kind assistance, and remittances. Nearly half (48%) reported to have received assistance from friends/relatives, 25% from NGOs/CBOs, 16% from financial institutions, and 10% from private organizations (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Source of credit, in-kind assistance and remittances



Though 12% of survey respondents reported to have accessed or applied for a loan in the 12 months preceding the study, FGD participants observed that there were no formal organizations through which communities could access loans. Participants who reported to have taken loans from a financial institution reported that they had received the loans from Uganda Micro Finance Limited (UML), a microfinance institution in Kyengera town, about 60 kilometers away from Nnindye in Wakiso district.

Formal lending institutions aside, participants found borrowing from friends and peers an easy option because they do not ask for interest, and do not make formal agreements. In the discussions participants noted that most times when a need for money arose, they would either sell off their property or borrow from friends.

“There are no banks (Ed; Micro finance institutions), we only borrow from friends” (Male, Nnindye B)

“No one can lend you money in this village because we all do not have” (Male, Bukibira)

The qualitative module sought reasons that compel people in the community to seek loans. Participants mentioned reasons that can be divided into two categories. First, residents borrowed to boost household income through other investments including large-scale farming, boda boda purchase, and household retail business. Secondly residents borrowed in order to meet urgent household needs. It was observed that at times participants borrowed money to buy sweet potato cuttings and pesticides/herbicides, to hire land and labor, and to purchase farm inputs. Others reported that money would be borrowed to pay school fees, to buy scholastic materials, and to pay for medical care. In regard to school fees, participants noted that in cases where the child who needed school fees was in a candidate class, the pressure to borrow would be stronger, and as a result, residents would at times sell household assets.

“Money is borrowed to boost our incomes” (Male, Nnindye B)

When asked the range of money most commonly borrowed, results show that money for household needs would range from 10,000/= to 100,000/=:, while money borrowed for boosting household income would range from 100,000/= to 2,000,000/=. However, it was unlikely that this amount of money in the latter category could be borrowed from friends and peers. It was further observed that women were very unlikely to borrow large sums of money (over 200,000/=). This was further confirmed by the findings in the household interviews.

Households Assets

Livestock and land are the most common assets owned by households. The most common appliance owned by households is the tin wick lamp, owned by 84% of households. Less than 10% of households own high-end appliances such as cars, pickup trucks, sewing machines, colored television sets, electric cookers, gas cookers, cameras, tractors, and others. See Table 12.

Table 12: Types of Appliance owned by households

Household Appliances	Percent
Battery torch	42
Tin wick lamp	84
Lantern lamp	42
Improved woodstove	20
Gas cooker	4
Kerosene wick stove	11
Kerosene pressure stove	6
Electric cooker	6

Radio	32
Tape recorder/cassette player	7
Television (black & white)	5
TV (colour)	6
Sewing machine	4
Mixer and grinder	5
Loom	6
Cell phone	15
Iron box (electric)	14
Iron box (charcoal)	31
Wall clock	9
Camera	4
Bicycle	18
Wheel barrow	7
Motorcycle	8
Tractor	5
Car	9
Pick-up	8
Other vehicle/transport equipment	8
Chimney through roof	8

Ownership of farm equipment

Just over 5% of households own three or more pieces of farm equipment, with the remaining owning one to two pieces. The hand-hoe is the most common farm equipment owned by households (owned by 40% of households). This is followed by the panga owned by 37% households. See Table 13 for types of farm equipment owned. No one in the community owns a tractor or other large pieces of farm equipment.

Table 13: Types of farm equipment owned

Farm equipment type	Percent
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Hand-hoe (string tied)	40
Well w/ hand-drawn bucket	15
Hand pump to lift water	14
Hand-pumped sprayer	17
Grinder	23
Slasher	15
Rake	15
Sickle	11
Panga	37
Axe	24
Fencing rod	16
Local brew drums	36

As in the case for home appliances, most households (94%) who own farm equipment only have one or two functioning units.

Ownership of Livestock

In Nnindye, 83% of households own only 1-2 animals, 13% own between 3-5 animals and only 4% own more than 6 animals as livestock. Chickens, followed by cows, goats, and pigs are the most commonly owned livestock in Nnindye. About 21% of households own chickens, 20% own cows, 16% own goats, and 11% own pigs. See Table 14 below.

Table 14: Types of livestock owned

Types of livestock	Percent
Cows	28
Goats	23
Sheep	13
Chicken	30
Ducks or other birds	15
Beehives	12
Fish ponds	7
Rabbits	5
Pigs	15

AGRICULTURE and FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture

Almost all households in Nnindye are involved in agriculture either for household consumption and/or for income. But only 71% generate income from agriculture-related activities.

Crops grown for cash or food include sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, maize, tomatoes, watermelon, Irish potatoes, coffee, bananas, sorghum, soya peas, cowpeas, groundnuts, and eggplants. All households who were engaged in growing food crops for sale grew sweet potatoes, while nearly three-quarters (72%) grew beans and 75% grew cassava. Nearly half (46%) of households who grew crops for sale grew maize. These constitute the largest grown crops in Nnindye. See Table 15.

Table 15: Types of Crops for food and Cash

Crop Types	Percent
Maize	46
Beans	72
Sorghum	0.2
Groundnuts	9
Avocados	0.3
Matooke/ Bananas	42
Tomatoes	17
Onions	0.2
Cassava	75
Eggplant	2
Sweet potatoes	100
Coffee	9
Groundnuts	9
Irish potatoes	4
Soya peas	0.2
Watermelons	4
Cowpeas	0.2

Many households are also involved in livestock rearing. The major livestock kept include chicken, cows, goats, and pigs. 'Zero' grazing is the most common used husbandry method for animals, though the free-range system is commonly used for chicken. Only in a few households construct homes for the poultry and livestock. FGD participants reported that this is so because most households are not financially-sound enough to afford the extra expenses of building structures for animals and poultry.

"Rearing of chicken is free range because we cannot afford rearing them in houses" (Female, Nnindye B)

Agricultural income-generating sources

Agricultural crops and produce, rather than animals, are commonly sold to generate income. The majority of agricultural produce is not processed and has no value-added when put to sale.

Produce is normally sold using a variety of non-standardized units of measure such as bags/sacks, tins, wooden boxes, or baskets. Each household manages its own sale of produce for the most part. There is a trade association that helps manage and organize the buying or selling of produce, but the association's capacity is limited.

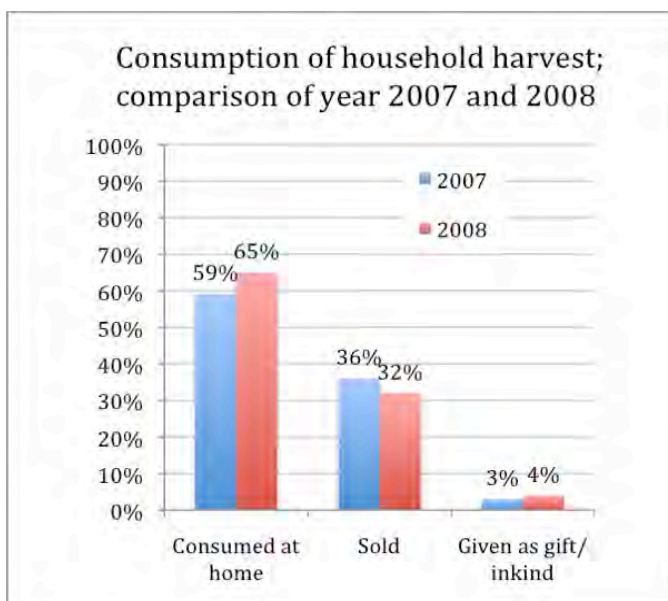
There are several ways in which produce is sold. In some instances, sweet potatoes and tomatoes are sold when still in the garden. In the garden, a buyer approximates the amount of bags that will be harvested from the garden, and on this basis, a price is set. Farmers who prefer to sell their produce while in the garden argued that the chances of being cheated are minimized. Their reason is because there is no standard measurement of the produce, normally buyers will price the produce based on its size. Participants however noted that this grading at times can lead to low prices for the produce, especially sweet potatoes, since it is difficult to establish the size of the yield before harvest.

As hinted in earlier sections of this report, most agriculture done in Nnindye is of the subsistence nature. The most common crops grown for cash are also the same ones grown for food. Traditional cash crops like coffee are grown on a low scale.

The majority of crops harvested are consumed at home, and the rest are sold or given in kind.

In 2007, 59% of a household harvest was consumed at home, 36% was sold at market and 3% was given as gifts/in kind. The following year, 2008, 65% of the household harvest was consumed at home, 32% was sold at market and 4% was given as gifts/in kind.

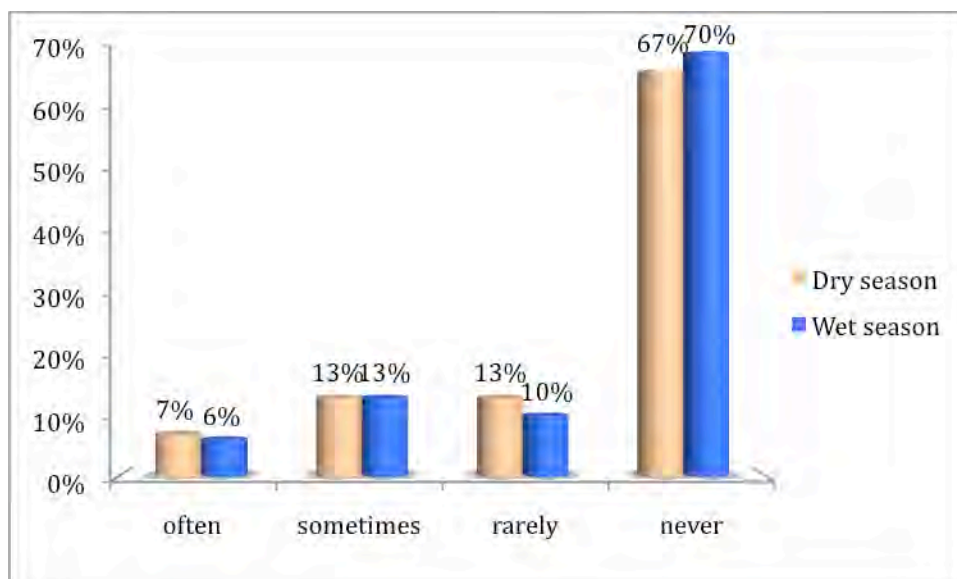
Figure 3: Consumption of household harvest



Food security

Nearly one-third (30%) of households in Nnindye only eat one meal a day during the wet season, and 33% reported the same during the dry season. Overall, there seems to be little difference in food security during the dry and wet seasons. Poor harvest was mentioned by 50% of households as one of the two main obstacles to having sufficient food to eat. Lack of money, the need to spend money on school fees and medicine, prolonged drought and bad weather, lack of land, and large household sizes were other obstacles mentioned.

Figure 4: Frequency of household members going without two meals a day



Sixteen percent of household heads in Nnindye report to have gone without food for at least an entire day in the month preceding the survey. Of these, 37% had spent one day, while 35% reported to have spent two days without a meal (table 16). This situation resulted because households did not have enough money or because parents felt the need to feed children first.

Table 16: Days spent without any meal in the month preceding the study

Days	Percentage (%)
1	37
2	35
3 days or more	28

FGD participants continued, however, saying that the number of meals missed may not be entirely due to lack of enough food. The residents noted that there were times when they could have only one meal a day

because they left the gardens late and only had time for preparing and eating one meal.

The discussions revealed that in times of drought, households purchased food for their consumption from shops in their neighborhood. Maize flour was the most commonly purchased food during the drought because the flour cost less in comparison to other foodstuffs.

Limitation to Agricultural Production

Land use

Evidently people used most of their land for food production. It was noted, however, that once crops were grown, they could be sold off quickly in the event of an urgent monetary need. In a few circumstances, farmers partitioned their pieces of land into sections for livestock, commercial, and subsistence crop growing.

Crops are grown for both subsistence and commercial purposes. Growing bananas was reported to be a recent phenomenon in the community, and the community's adaptation to this crop is the result of access to recent trainings and access to better suckers from Uganda National Agricultural Advisory Services NAADS.

Market for the produce Farmers observed that there was a market for their produce, though the selling price for produce was often low. Participants reported that in times when there is a national bumper harvest, farmers have to compete for buyers. In such circumstances buyers opt for more productive areas like Soroti, compelling farmers in Nnindy to sell to buyers who end up paying very low prices.

Respondents reported that normally buyers from within the community and other areas purchase their produce. Farmers also sell the produce themselves along the Masaka – Kampala highway. It was also noted that at times farmers themselves will mobilize, hire a vehicle, and take their produce to Kampala where it would fetch a higher income.

When asked in what quantities the produce was sold, respondents reported that the produce was sold in tins or bags, based on the land crop coverage. Whereas most of the farmers who sold their produce while still in the garden sold at the harvesting time, there were a few who sold before the harvesting season.

The price for a tin³ of dry beans ranges from 25,000/= to 30,000/=, while the price for fresh beans ranges from 7,000/= to 15,000/= for a sack. Sweet potatoes are sold for a price between 7,000/= to 35,000/= per bag, though there are exceptional circumstance where a bag could go for about 50,000/=. Variation in price depends on the demand for the produce and bargaining ability of the person buying. Farmers reported that very often buyers who come from other areas buy at a higher price in comparison to the traders within the community.

³ In order to fill a sack, one needed four (4) tins of a given produce.

ENERGY, WATER and SANITATION

Energy

Primary Energy sources used for cooking

Firewood and charcoal are the primary energy sources for the community. The majority of households (90%) use firewood as their primary energy source, while the other 10% use charcoal. Forty seven percent of the firewood is sourced from community land, while the rest is from property owned by a household member. FGD participants reported that it is the very few 'relatively rich' households that could afford using charcoal as a source of energy.

Due to dwindling firewood sources, people are resorting to using cassava stems, some of which are resistant to cassava mosaic disease, for household energy. This variety of cassava is also a valuable crop for ensuring food security. Scarcity of firewood is attributed to the increased clearing of trees in search of more arable land.

Female members of households mainly bear the responsibility of collecting firewood in the community. Forty five percent of the households reported that the adult females in the household collected firewood, while 17% responded that girls collected firewood. Only 25% of the households reported that collection of firewood is a chore shared equally by all members of the household (table 18).

Table 17: Group that gathers firewood in the household

Group	(%)
Girls	17
Adult-Females	45
Boys	8
Adult-Males	6
Shared equally among all members of HH	25

Seventeen percent of the households use a secondary source of energy for cooking. Of this group, 48% use charcoal as their secondary source while kerosene and gas are each used by only 18% of respondents. Only 8% use electricity as their secondary source of energy for cooking.

Energy sources used for lighting

Respondents report using kerosene lamps most often as a source of lighting (70%) followed by fires from the cooking stove or from fireplaces (60%). Very few households use electricity or gas for lighting purposes. Table 19 shows how often in the past 12 months leading up to the survey households used different sources of energy for lighting.

Table 18: Sources of energy used for household lighting

Energy types	Never (%)	Rarely (%)	Sometimes (%)	Often (%)
Stove or cooking fire	24	4	13	60

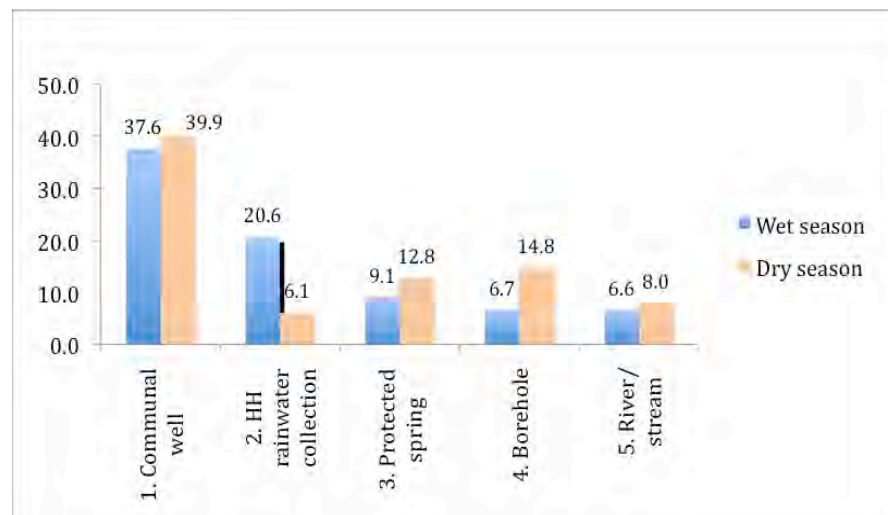
Kerosene lamp	12	5	13	70
Candles	70	14	11	6
Biogas/gas/LPG lamp	97	1	1	1
Batteries (disposable, dry cell)	82	7	7	4
Batteries - rechargeable	95	1	2	3
Electricity	98	1	0	1
Powered pump	99	0	0	1

Water and Sanitation

Primary Water sources

Most of the households get water from unsafe water sources. Households reported that they most often fetch water from communal wells followed by rainwater collection centers in the wet season. The proportion of households that fetch from the communal wells increases by about 4% in the dry season while rainwater collection center usage declines by about 15%. Other sources of water include protected and unprotected wells, streams, Lake Victoria, and boreholes.

Figure 5: Top five sources of water for all uses in Nnindy



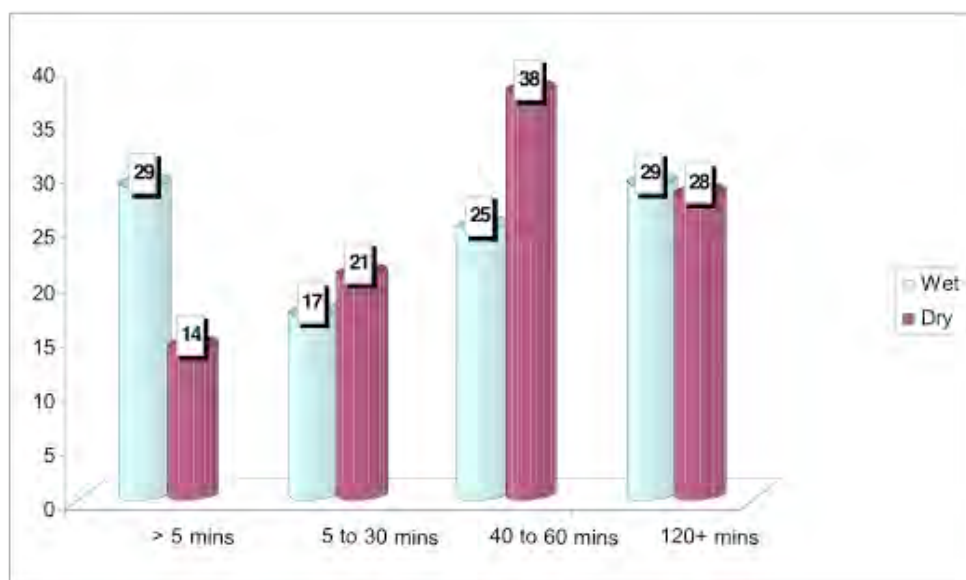
FGD participants in Bukibira village reported that because of their proximity to the lake, they often collected water from it. The study found that clean water is only available when rainwater is harvested or when taken from operational boreholes in some of the villages. However, water for daily household use is often retrieved from ponds and swamps near the wetlands in the parish. See table 19.

Table 19: Primary sources of water for various uses during the wet and dry seasons

Sources of Water	To drink/cook food		Bathing/washing		Other household uses		Water for animals		Irrigation	
	Wet (%)	Dry (%)	Wet (%)	Dry (%)	Wet (%)	Dry (%)	Wet (%)	Dry (%)	Wet (%)	Dry (%)
Household well without pump	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Household well with motor and pump	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Communal well	36	41	36	39	37	42	42	38	36	42
Household water tank	6	2	5	4	6	3	4	3	5	2
Communal or co-op water tank	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rainwater collection (own dwelling roof top)	23	5	23	8	22	4	16	8	21	4
Rainwater collection (sch/co-op/central building roof)	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	2
Protected springs	8	15	9	13	8	14	11	11	10	12
Unprotected springs	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
River, stream or canal	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	8	6	8
Lake	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7
Pipe (community tap)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Borehole	6	14	6	13	6	14	7	15	6	17

Most household water sources are located a distance outside of household compounds. For a third of the households, a water source can be reached in less than 5 minutes during the wet season. This number halves (14%) in the dry season, when the majority of households (66%) travel 40 or more minutes to reach a water source. It is prudent to note that *even in the wet season*, 29% of households report a distance of 120 or more minutes to reach their water source. See figure 6.

Figure 6: Distance in minutes to water source



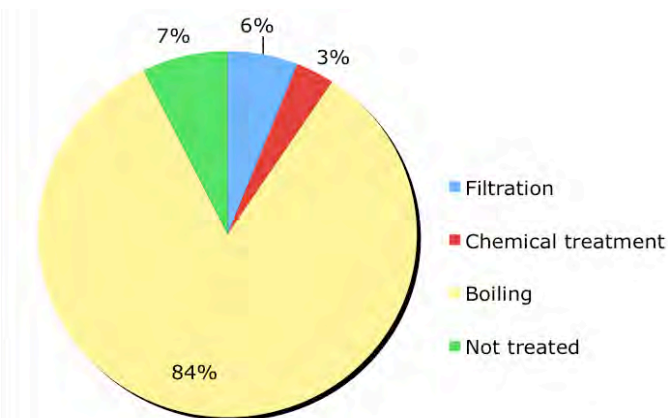
For water sources used specifically for drinking and cooking purposes, households report a mean distance of 1.1 km during the wet season, with a mean time of 61 minutes to reach. During the dry season this increases to 1.5 km, and takes a mean time of 74 minutes to reach. Households spend a mean time of 29 hours per week gathering water.

FGD Participants reported that many boreholes in the parish had broken down while others were poorly located. They noted that many of the boreholes were located about two hours away from their homesteads, and there was always a long queue. The long queue compelled residents to instead draw water from the unsafe water sources closer to the homestead.

Water sanitization

The majority of the households (93%) report that they are *able* to sanitize their drinking water. FGD discussions revealed that most residents understand the need for water sanitization and reported to do so consistently. As indicated in figure 5 below, the most common way of sanitizing drinking water reported by households was boiling the water (84%), followed by the use of filtration systems at 6% and the use of chemicals at 3%. Only 7% actually reported that they do not sanitize their drinking water.

Figure 7: Methods used to sanitize household drinking water



Willingness to pay for safe water

The majority (66%) of households are willing to pay for safe water if it was brought closer to them. Of the households willing to pay for safe water, 43% are willing to pay a maximum of Uganda shillings 50/- for a twenty-liter jerry can of water (Table 21). However, community members noted that any mode of payment for water established should take into consideration the fact that farmers do not get money on a daily basis but seasonally.

Table 20: Amount household were willing to pay

Amount (Uganda Shillings)	(%)
25	3
50	43
100	25
150 - 200	27
300+	3

Sanitation

The majority of households (69%) reported to have covered pit latrines at home. In addition, about 9% of the households reported to have dug a pit or hole away from homestead, and about 1% use open space in the field or forest. See table 22.

Table 21: Types of toilet facilities owned by households

Toilet Facilities	Percent
Open space (field, forest)	1.3
Dug pit/hole at homestead	11.3
Dug pit/hole away from homestead	9.3
Covered latrine at homestead	68.8
Covered latrine away from homestead	9.0
Modern flush toilet	0.3

HEALTH

Obstacles to good health

The study sought to establish the community's main obstacles to good health. Poor water supply and poor nutrition was the two main health problems reported. When households were asked the two main obstacles to good health, 31% of the households reported poor quality water and 15% reported poor nutrition. For 14% the far distances to the health centers was an obstacle, 8% cited expensive medicines and 6% cited lack of proper latrines as other challenges. Overall, water supply and quality related problems are the main

obstacles to good health named by the parish followed by medicine and medical treatment accessibility. See table 22 below.

Table 22: Most pressing health problem

Health problem	(%)
Poor water quality	31
Poor nutrition	15
Health centre too far/no transport	14
Medicine too expensive	8
Lack of proper latrines	6
Inadequate services in health center	5
Absence of water	5
Poverty	3
Mosquitoes	3
Bad weather	0
AIDS	0
Don't Know	11.2

Prevalence of illness and Hospitalization of household members

Respondents in 18% of the households reported to have at least one member who was taken seriously ill and hospitalized in the year that preceded the survey. Of the 18%, one member was taken seriously ill and hospitalized in 17% of the households; while in 1% of the households, three members were reported ill and hospitalized. It was further reported that some members in 30% of the households had lost time working while ill or while taking care of a sick person. Most of the household respondents (71%) who had reported to have lost working time while ill or caring for a sick person had lost between a day and one week. Sixteen percent of the respondents reported members had lost about one month of work, while the remaining population lost more than a month.

Malaria was reported as the leading reason for the hospitalization of people in 66% of the households, while 9% reported the cause of hospitalization as pregnancy related and 7% reported water-related illness. The water-related illnesses reported were diarrhea, dehydration, and typhoid. HIV/AIDS, asthma, diabetes, accidents, and cancer were other reasons for the hospitalization of community members in Nnindyeh parish.

Household births

At least 26% of the households reported births in the five years that preceded the study. Two percent of the households reported to have had an infant death in the same period. Some births (43%) occurred in health centers while about 27% of births occurred with the assistance of traditional birth attendants.

Health Centers

Nkozi Hospital (40%) and Nnindye Health Centre II (40%) were the most recently visited health facilities. Apart from the drug shop, Nnindye Health Centre II is the only facility located in the parish. Though Nnindye Health Center and some other health centers are closer to the communities than Nkozi hospital, people had a preference for Nkozi Hospital, since the hospital offered a variety of services that are not available in the local health centers.

Table 23: Health facilities visited most recently

Health Facility	(%)
Nkozi hospital	36
Nnindye health centre	35
Kakoni health centre	10
Buwuma health centre	>1
Ggolo health centre	>1
Kayabwe hospital	>1
Masaka hospital	1
Mulago hospital	>1
Nabiwanga health centre	2
Drug shop	1
Mulegusi clinic	1
Clinic – unspecified	12

Household respondents were asked the reasons why they visited a specific health facility (table 25). Half of the respondents (55%) reported that distance to the health facility was a very key determinant of the facility visited. This was followed by the effectiveness of treatment given (23%) and the affordability of the cost of the treatment (17%). Discussions with community members also revealed that Nkozi Hospital is often visited because it always has medicine, and it is where most health facilities referred patients to for management of complicated cases.

Table 24: Reason for choice of a particular health facility

Reason for choosing health centre	(%)
Distance	55
Effectiveness	23

Cost	17
Congestion	3
Courteous	2

The common means of transport used to travel to health facilities are by foot/walking (44%), *boda-boda* motorcycles, (29%), and bicycles (17%). In case of an emergency, a majority, of households (68%) use *boda-boda* motorcycles to transport a patient to a health facility. In addition, fifteen percent of the households were not sure of what they would use in a case of an emergency, while only 2% said they would use an ambulance.

Table 25: Transport means to a health facility

Means of transport to health facility	(%)
Walk	44
Boda boda	29
Bicycle	17
Car	5
Carried	3
Taxi	2

For most households (51%), it takes about an hour to get to a health facility by their chosen means of transport. At the health facilities, waiting times range from minutes to three hours. For only 25% of respondents the waiting time was less than an hour. Thirty-nine percent reported waiting between 2-3 hours.

HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

HIV/AIDS

The majority of the households (87%) are aware of HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), and 76% of respondents know where to go in case they need those services. Participants in the FGDs observed that VCT services were available at Nkozi hospital and could be accessed when needed. They further noted that in some instances, health practitioners would come to Nnindye Health Center II from where the community could access VCT. In the household interviews, approximately 60% of the respondents mentioned Nkozi hospital as a facility where one could get VCT, while 23% mentioned Nnindye Health Center II. Other places mentioned included Kakoni Hospital, Masaka Hospital, and other health centers in the neighboring communities.

Though discussions with participants revealed that there was an increase in people tested for HIV in the community, only 59% reported to have been tested in the household interviews. The study also found that 66% of the respondents would like to be tested in future. The majority of respondents who had taken the HIV/AIDS test (77%) did pick up their test results. Approximately 57% of the respondents who had been

tested for HIV/AIDS had done so within 12 months, while 21% had tested in the two years before the baseline survey and the rest had been tested more than two years prior to the survey. Most of the participants tested for HIV because they wanted to know their status, but others simply accepted an offer to take the test. A small portion of respondents tested because they were required to have the test for other reasons, such as pregnancy.

Tuberculosis

Sixty-six percent of the household respondents reported that they had heard about tuberculosis. Three percent of the population reported to have had tuberculosis before, and reported that they were diagnosed with either a sputum test or chest X-ray. All of the diagnosed persons has access to medicine, though when asked the names of the specific medicines, none could recall any.

Five of the eight household respondents (63%) who reported to have contracted tuberculosis took medicine for less than the necessary treatment length of eight months. Four reported that their treatment stopped when they moved to a new location, while one said it was because he did not find the medicine effective. Only five reported to have provided sputum samples after treatment (confirmation that TB was cured), and respondents' results all proved negative.

Malaria

Thirty-five percent of the households reported to have had someone sick with malaria in the 3 months that preceded the survey. Amongst the households that reported a member to have been sick with malaria, 87% reported that the sick person received treatment. The majority of the people (36%) sought their treatment from clinics, and clinics were followed by hospitals (35%), community health workers (16%), local shops (8%), and garden/herbal drug shops (5%). Only one person reported receiving treatment from a traditional healer (table 27). The majority of those who sought treatment (87%) recovered, 2% passed away, and the remainder was still sick.

Table 26: Place where treatment for malaria was sought

Place where treatment for malaria was sought	Percent
At home	18
Traditional healer	0.6
Community health worker	15
Clinic (outpatient)	30
Hospital (out patient)	33
Hospital (In patient)	3.4

Eighty-one percent of household respondents said that they had taken chemical drugs when they had malaria. Herbs and roots were mentioned by 11% of the respondents, along with drinking a lot of water and eating fruits (5%) and better nutrition (4%). Respondents mentioned anti-malarial tablets that included; Sulfadoxine/Pyrimethamine (SP), Quinine tablets, drip and injection, Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT), Panadol, and Chloroquin.

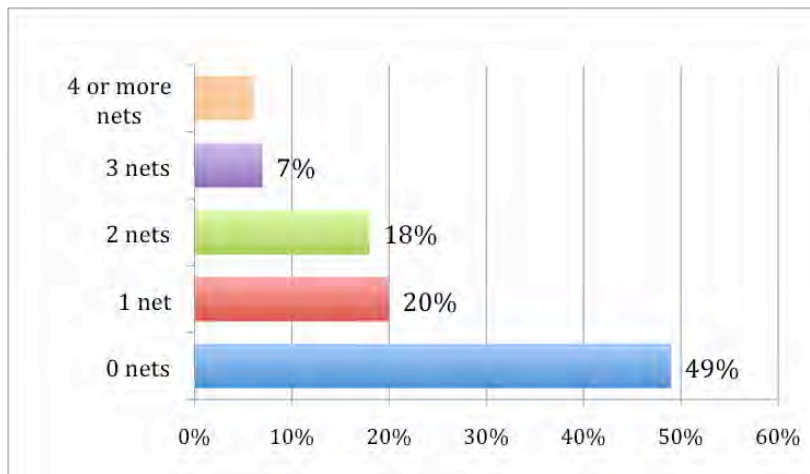
Ownership of mosquito nets

When asked what the communities did to avoid malaria, participants reported that they were sleeping under mosquito nets and used mosquito coils. Half (51%) of households said that they owned a mosquito net. It was observed, however, that households did not have sufficient mosquito nets because many of the households have large families. Nets were mostly donated by organizations like World Vision, as households could not afford to buy the mosquito nets themselves. Given that these mosquito nets were largely given by NGOs, it is safe to assume that these mosquito nets are likely *Insecticide-Treated Nets* (ITNs).

'You have 10 people in a household and therefore need 10 ITNs. This is not affordable because you have other household needs' (Female, Nnindye B)

As figure 6 below indicates, 39% of the households that reported to have an ITN had only one net, while 36% had only two nets. Twenty five percent of the households with ITNs had more than two ITNs. Most of the ITNs (60%) were obtained by the households between the one to six months that preceded the survey, while 31% of the nets were obtained 7 to 12 months before and 10% were obtained more than one year ago. Two-thirds (65%) of the respondents reported that their mosquito nets were pre-treated while 10% did not know whether they were. In addition, 61% of household respondents reported to have slept under an ITN the night before the study.

Figure 8: Number of mosquito nets per household



Though five percent of the respondents reported that there had been a national spraying against malaria in the area, it was revealed that there has never been such an exercise in the parish. Six percent of the respondents noted that their houses' interiors had been sprayed against mosquitoes 12 months before the study. In addition, there were private organizations that sprayed houses against insects. Five percent of the respondents reported to have had their households sprayed two months before the study, while the others said it was more than four months ago. A household member in 3% of the households conducted the spraying, while 2% of the households reported that a private company did the spraying and 1% alleged that it was a government worker.

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND CULTURE

Community groups

Only 7% of the households report to be members in a community association. Discussions with the community members found that females were more likely to belong to an association or group than males. Approximately 60% of the women in all the focus group discussions were members in an association.

Association membership was mostly in community-based organizations, NGOs/INGOs, and farmers and sports associations. The associations included village health teams, *Nnindye agaly'awamu*, *Akatunda*, *bakadde Kambe*, *kikoota farmers*, *Munno mu kabi*, *FAL*, *Kwagalwakwo*, *Nigiina*, *Lubanda Football Association*, and *Nabita*. *Nnindye agaly'awamu* was the association reported to be most important to them, followed by *Muno mukabi*.

Most of the respondents who were members to a particular association were to some extent active in the organization's decision-making process. Thirty percent were reported to be association heads, 20% were very active members, while 45% were somewhat active. Only 5% of those with association membership did not participate in decision-making of the association.

Usefulness of the groups

Those who belonged to associations reported to have benefited from this membership. Improved knowledge on better farming methods was a benefit that was repeatedly mentioned. Respondents also found the associations important because they helped people start their own businesses (38%) and helped pay medical bills (29%) and school fees (17%). Groups also help members in time of need, like providing support with funerals, sensitization on health issues like HIV/AIDS, and also necessities for the home.

Importance of religion

Overall, participants noted that religion was a very important factor in their lives, stating that the knowledge that everything happens with God's will makes religion paramount in a person's day-to-day life. Eighty-two percent of the respondents in the household interviews considered religion to be very important in their lives. The majority (69%) of respondents stated that they trusted their religious leaders to a great extent. Only 32% trusted Ugandans who follow other religions.

Other than attending religious services, 60% of the respondents reported attending a prayer group, faith sharing groups or a small religious community. Most (69%) of the respondents attended a religious service at least once a week, while 70% prayed at least once a week outside a religious services.

Empowerment and political action

Only 46% of the respondents trusted their local government officials, while the proportion of those who trusted central government officials plunged to 37%. When asked how happy respondents consider themselves to be, 22% said they were very happy and 33% considered themselves moderately happy. Other respondents considered themselves either neither happy nor unhappy (8%), moderately unhappy (22%) or very unhappy (16%).

Seventy nine percent of the respondents said they had voted in the 2006 elections. More than half of the respondents (56%) of the respondents felt that they had the power to make important decisions that could change the course of their lives. More than one-third of respondents, 37%, believe they are unable to change their lives. When asked which of two statements agreed with, majority of the respondents agreed with the statement albeit with different degrees that read "it is important not to expect much help from Uganda's government. It is better that we rely on outside organizations to support our schools, clinics and to provide water." Forty three percent agreed with the statement strongly, while 34% simply agree.

Comparison of Nnindye indicators with National indicators

To gain a comparative picture of Nnindye on a national scale, the table below provides you with the current indicator level of Nnindye and compares it with the current prevailing national data. National figures for this purpose were obtained from the DHS 2006 and the Uganda National Household Survey 2005- 2006.

Table 27: Key indicators compared at the national level

Indicator	Nnindye Result	National DHS 2006 & UNHSP 2005 result (%)
Mean household size	5.0	5.1
Household headship (Male headed households)	74.0	70.7
Education		
- % of household members who are literate	71.0	69.0
Schooling status		
- No formal schooling	8.2	22.5
- Some primary	86.0	59.9
- Some secondary	1.0	14.9
- Completed secondary	0.2	0.6
- Post secondary	0.6	2.1
Occupation of household members		
- Professionals	3.0	0.9
- Technicians and associated workers	2.0	2.9
- Service and sales workers	8.0	9.4
- Agriculture and fisheries	81.0	70.6
- Crafts and related traders	1.0	3.6
Ownership of selected household assets		
- Radio	32.0	76.3
- Bicycle	18.0	39.6
- Mobile phone	15.0	23.4
- Motor cycle	8.0	5.0
- Other transport equipment (motor vehicles, boat)	25.0	2.1
- Household appliances (includes cooker, kettle, flat iron, etc)	24.0	59.5
Source of drinking water		
- Improved piped water into dwelling	0.0	62.7
- Public tap	0.0	6.3
- Borehole	14.0	34.7
- Protected dug well/ spring	5.0	20.2
- Rain water	23.0	0.6
- Unprotected well/spring	41.0	22.3
- Surface water	14.0	13.5

Time taken to the source of water (round trip)		
- Less than 30 mins	35.0	29.5
- 30 mins or longer	65.0	67.3
Water treatment prior to drinking		
- Boiling	75.0	34.4
- Chlorine (tab/liquid)	5.0	0.7
- Filtration	2.0	1.0
- No treatment	18.0	63.4
Type of toilet facility		
- Flush toilet	0.3	0.1
- VIP	0.0	0.7
- Pit latrine with slab	68.8	7.0
- Shared toilet facility	9.3	37.3
- Pit latrine without slab open pit	11.3	40.8
- No facility/ bush/ field	1.3	13.6
Household effects		
- Radio	32.0	58.2
- Television	11.0	2.6
- Mobile phone	15.0	9.6
- Refrigerator	-	1.2
Ownership of farm animals		
- Local cattle	28.0	7.3
- Cross breed cattle	-	1.6
- Goats	23.0	9.3
- Sheep	13.0	3.3
- Pigs	15.0	8.8
- Chicken	30	7.3
Health - TB		
- Have ever heard of TB	66.0	98.5
Malaria		
- Ownership of a mosquito net	51.0	34.0
- Household has at least 1 ITN	51.0	10.7
HIV		
- Ever taken an HIV test	59.0	21.0
- Took an HIV test in the past 12 months (among those who have ever tested)	57.0	14.1
Households took one meal a day	30.0	9.6

Synthesis and Conclusion

The baseline assessment set out to understand and provide insight about life in Nnindyie mainly as regards to its resources, capacities opportunities, challenges and vulnerabilities and how these can be translated into opportunities for long term development transformation of the parish. To conclude this report, we now attempt to sieve out these issues and assess the viability of a long-term multi-sectoral development programme in the parish as well as provide some recommendations to what the extent of its interventions should be.

Resources

Economic resources: Nnindyie does not have a lot of resources or potential resources to fall back on, it's only major resource is land and perhaps physical man power. But even as regards man power, the productive age bracket (20 - 44yrs) is just 26% of the population. More than half (58%) of the population is below ages 19 years of age. There are no known mineral resources, forest resources or entertainment/tourist resources.

Water resources: Although one of the villages (Bukibira) is near the lake, other than being a source of water, fishing does not seem to constitute a major economic activity for the people of the parish or village. In naming sources of income and occupations of households, only a few (2%) said that they were trading in fish. However there are several swamps in the area which if exploited sustainably, can be a source of livelihoods.

Energy resources: Energy resources used and available to the people of Nnindyie are mostly inefficient, unreliable, unsustainable and a threat to both the health of individuals as well as the environment. Nnindyie relies mostly on firewood as fuel for household cooking and kerosene as fuel for household lighting. Unfortunately however, forest and fallow sources for firewood have been severely depleted that households are resorting to using cassava stems meant for planting as firewood. Although an electricity grid is available, it is used by only about 2% of households. Other potential energy resources such as biogas and solar energy are not being exploited.

Agricultural resources: Nnindyie main agricultural resources are sweet potatoes, beans, cassava maize and matooke/bananas. However, whereas these crop types are widely consumed in Uganda, they are of less potential commercial value than alternatives like coffee, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, water melons, rice etc. Further, despite agriculture being the main employment sector and source of income for the parish, crops are grown at a very small scale and most of the yield is consumed at home rather than put up for sale.

Capacities

Education: Nnindyie has six primary schools and one secondary school. Of the primary schools, five are under the Universal Primary Education government system while one is private. The secondary school is a private school run by the Catholic Church. There is one private vocational school in the parish that serves only a small number of girls, and a government technical school is currently under construction. The nearest university is Uganda Martyrs University located in Nkozi, ten kilometers away. This is a private university, with high tuition fees that very few families in the surrounding communities can afford to pay.

Health: The health infrastructure in the parish is poor as is typical of most rural parishes in Uganda. Nnindye has one government health centre II⁴ and five private clinics/drug shops. The drug shops are often makeshift shops, with poorly stored medicines, prescribed and dispensed by non-trained personnel. Typical of most government health facilities at this level, their capacity to handle health service demands and treatment is limited. By virtue of space, personnel, and equipment and set up, they can only provide outpatient care, antenatal care, immunization and outreach services. Staff capacity wise, a health centre II is normally manned by one enrolled nurse, one enrolled midwife and two nursing assistants meaning that the types of cases and diagnosis that can be handled at this level is limited to the skill sets of the staff. Further, still typical of most government health facilities at this level, the lack of or insufficient availability of medicines is major limiting factor and Nnindye Health Centre II is no exception. A combination of these reasons explains why Nnindye residents prefer to make journeys of up to three hrs to go to other health facilities such as Nkozi hospital for medical services. The good news however is that Nnindye residents do not appear to have a high prevalence of complex serious health problems that would make the capacity of the health centre II and or nearby other health facilities outside the parish seriously inadequate.

Among residents surveyed, 66% of the time they were ill they received treatment from a health facility. In the past five years, 43% of births occurred in a health center or hospital. Malaria is the most common illness faced by the Nnindye community though they report the most pressing health problem to be lack of clean drinking water. On the other hand of serious illnesses, only 4% of respondents interviewed reported to have ever contracted tuberculosis. More than one-third (35%) of households reported with a case of malaria in the three months preceding the survey, while only 4% of respondents interviewed reported to have ever contracted tuberculosis. There seems to be a fair amount of public health knowledge and awareness as well as a good enthusiasm as regards to health seeking behavior. Accessibility, however, is a problem. The health centers that provide quality services are often too far and transport sparse, and the people lack money to pay for services.

Water and sanitation: Safe water is the number one obstacle to good health in the Nnindye community. Most primary water sources used by households are unsafe. By rank these are communal wells; rain water; protected spring; swamps and rivers and the lake. Although there are a few boreholes in the parish, most households are far from the boreholes locations. The distance combined with the long queues and that the boreholes are constructed near swamps compels some people to draw water from the nearby swamps instead. However, the good news is that, most households (93%) claim to know how to sanitize water. Further, most households (66%) are willing to pay for safe water if it were to be brought closer to them.

Regarding sanitation, 6% of households say that the lack of proper latrines is a major obstacle to health in the parish. This assertion seems to be validated by kind of toilet facilities used by households. Whereas about 78% households report that they have or use covered pit latrines, 21% report that the latrines they have or use are uncovered pit/holes and about over 1% report that they do not have latrines at all and utilize open spaces in fields.

Roads and transport Infrastructure: Nnindye parish is divided into two by the Kampala-Masaka highway. This is the only tarmac road to be found in the parish. The rest of the roads in the parish are murrum roads. The roads are not well maintained and their quality is poor. Most roads are too narrow allowing only for one lane vehicle traffic. Accessibility to all villages is possible by road using a motor vehicle apart from one village. Villages have multiple road accesses, though some of these roads are in such a poor state that they have deteriorated to footpaths and bicycle lanes. The most common means of transport used by residents to move around the villages or transport agricultural produce is by motorcycle (*boda-boda*)

⁴ In 2009, the Health Centre II in Nnindye was officially upgraded to a Health Centre III based on the services it can offer (maternity and in-patient). The physical infrastructure and staffing capacity of the HC, however, limit these services.

transport and bicycles. Most residents however cannot afford the cost charged to use these means of transport; as a result, they resort to walking to their various destinations within and outside of the parish.

Agricultural capacity and food security: Nnindye has a very promising agricultural potential. Almost all households are involved in agriculture. Households are involved in both crop and animal husbandry to some extent. Agricultural crops and produce are normally sold to generate income. However, Nnindye agricultural potential and capacity is limited by the choice of crops grown and animals kept, as well as household decisions as regards what to plant, when to sell and how to sell. The choice of crops grown for food and cash in Nnindye is not of high commercial value or potential. The choice of crops is mainly dictated by the immediacy of food harvest for home consumption rather than by the crop's commercial value or potential yields. Further, even when crops are sold to yield cash, they are sold at their least potential commercial value. For example beans and maize are sold when fresh rather than waiting for them to dry and then sold in this state where their price value is much higher.

Vulnerabilities

Poverty is the biggest cause of vulnerability of the people of Nnindye. The lack of resources and opportunities to improve livelihoods affects every aspect of life in the parish and the decisions made thereof; the choice of crops grown, education, health, employment opportunities and even the environment. Unfortunately as is always the case with poverty, it's a vicious cycle where cause and effect merge into one and only an external intervention, implemented with the full involvement of the community, can help break the cycle.

Recommendations for a long-term development transformation intervention

Increasing household incomes is the key to improving livelihoods in Nnindye. The most obvious available opportunity to increase Nnindye household incomes is through agriculture. The goal to improve household income through agriculture requires a closer look at crop and animal potential , as well as limitations in market accessibility and the reasons for decreased agricultural potential. The social capital avenue is another resource to exploit, in particular the will of the people to fight poverty and create change in their livelihoods.

Agriculture: The goal to improve household income through agriculture requires, first, a closer looks at the limitations of agriculture potential at the parish.

- *The choice of crops grown for food and cash and the reasons why households choose to grow these particular crops:* households need to be encouraged to let their agricultural decisions be driven more by the market outlook rather than what their immediate or short-term household needs. For example, the choice of crops grown should be changed to include crops of a higher commercial value and market potential. The decisions on when to sell and how to sell agricultural produce should be influenced by how best to maximize potential income.
- *The balance of crop and animal husbandry activities:* Nnindye is barely engaged in animal husbandry; however, more engagement in this area is needed to compliment the income generated from crop production . Rearing animals for cash shold widen households' income base, as well as provide manure for crop and bio-gas production.
- *Marketing and market accessibility:* Farmers are often very cautious, conservative, and resistant to change unless they are provided with concerted assurance. Typically, the major issue with substance farmers in regards to producing more than they can consume is whether they are able to sell the extra produce. This fear of market availability has been a major hindrance for many well-intended, agricultural-driven transformation projects, and Nnindye is no exception. Therefore, to

make a sustainable agricultural-based project that transforms people's livelihoods, we need to address reliable mechanisms to offload produce and strengthen farmer cooperative groups.

Challenges

There are potential obstacles to the implementation of agricultural and other interventions that need to be considered in planning an intervention. These include:

- *The high numbers of non-school attending youths and unemployed:* According to survey results, most youths of school going age are neither attending school nor employed. Experience elsewhere has shown that this scenario often breeds crime, particularly theft, especially if there is an increase in incomes of the employed few. Further, keeping this status quo may cancel out improvements in household incomes generated by intervention if the balance between contributing members of the household and non-contributing members is not managed.
- *Gender roles particularly in managing household incomes:* Studies have shown that while the women in a household often are the ones more involved in agriculture, the income generated from such activities is managed by the lead males of the household. Because of cultural land and property ownership issues, it is safe to assume that this way of doing things is not about to change soon. Therefore the planned intervention needs to take into consideration how to directly put income in the hands of women of the household or how to increase their involvement in the management of the household income.
- *Non-agricultural based supplementary income:* One way to overcome the above highlighted challenge is to involve women in generation of non -agricultural supplementary income such as weaving, crafts, and animal husbandry.
- *Roads infrastructure:* Nnindye has poor road, and an agricultural-based intervention thrives on the ability to access produce on farms and transport them to the market. Creating a roads-and-transport network would greatly improve this avenue of market accessibility. The current status of this network in Nnindye needs to be improved to fully support the proposed planned intervention.