

Butambala District Profile

Location

Central part of Uganda with its headquarters 72.1 km from Kampala by road.

Neighbours: North West – Gomba; North West – Gomba; East – Mpigi; North East; Mityana; West- Gomba; South – Mpigi; South West - Kalungu

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Population

2014 population census (Total 100,840)

Male: 50,082

Female: 50,758

Ubos projections

2020: 107,800

2021: 109,000

Major Economic Activity: Subsistence agriculture and small-scale animal husbandry

Unemployment: 2,177 youths aged 18-30 years who were neither working nor in school by 2014

Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) (from Auditor General's Report)

Low recovery of YLP funds: whereas the groups that had matured were expected to have repaid a total amount of UGX. 658,057,427 (Interest inclusive) by close of **the financial year 2018/2019, only UGX. 82,312,000 (13%) was repaid.**

Women Entrepreneurship Programme: whereas the groups that had matured were expected to have repaid a total amount of UGX. 122,339,780 (Interest inclusive) by close of the financial year 2018/2019, only UGX. 18,373,400 (15%) was repaid.

Education

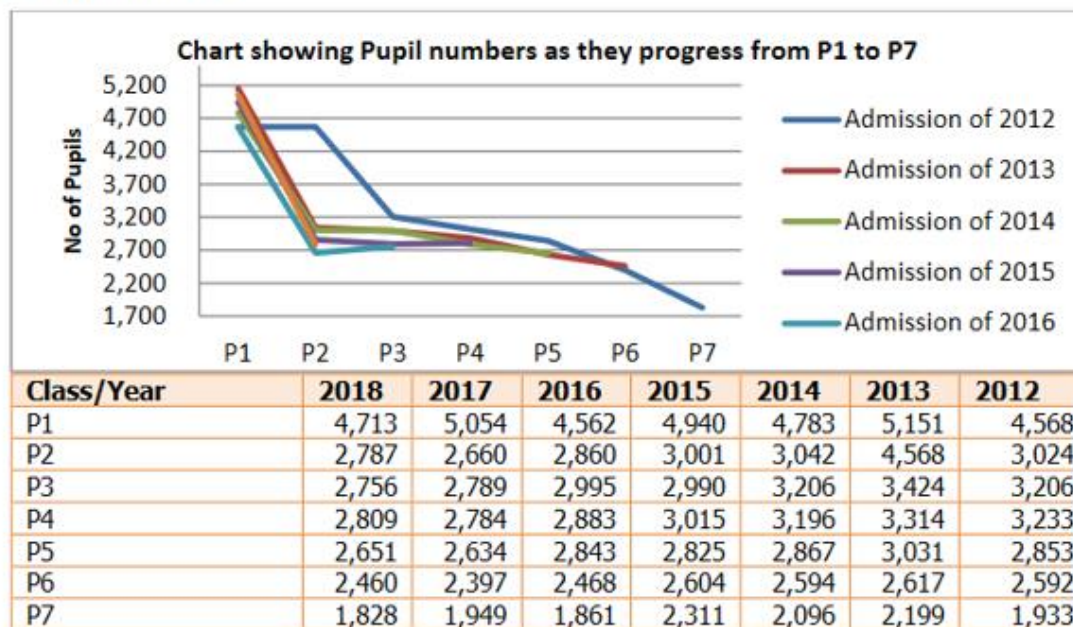
- Number of persons aged 6-15 years not attending school is 1,613
- Persons aged 15 years and above whose highest level of education is below S.4 was 29,513 (82.9%)
- 7,313 persons aged 18 years and above who are illiterate

High Dropout Rate

- 58% of pupils drop out by Primary Seven

Poor UPE School Infrastructure (63 schools)

This implies that an average of 2799 (58%) pupils dropped out over the seven years as shown below;



This negative trend is an indicator that the program may not be achieving its objectives. **UPE DROPOUT RATE IN BUTAMBALA DISTRICT** Source: Auditor General's Report 2019

Lack of access to safe water in schools

- 6 (10%) schools out of 63 (100%) had a water source located within the school.
- 18(29%)schools out of 63 (100%) had a water source situated in a distance of less than 1Km.
- 19 (30%) schools out of 63 (100%) had a water source situated in a distance of 1Km.
- 20 (31%) schools out of 63 (100%) had a water source situated in a distance of more than 1.5Km up to 4Kms.

Insufficient Latrines and Desks

- 21 (33%) schools out of 63 (100%) had a pupil to latrine stance ratio above the standard of 1:40. The highest ratio of 1:101 was noted in Kayenje C/S Primary School.
- 29 (46%) schools out of 63 (100%) had a pupil to desk ratio above the standard of 1:3. The highest ratio of 1:7 was noted in Bukasa C/S Primary School.

Dilapidated buildings in four sample schools

The school had insufficient classrooms and thus the Primary 4&5 pupils were sharing one classroom. The school has a population of 254 pupils and 8 teachers that are sharing one latrine.



Photo showing teaching of P4 & P5 classes ongoing in the same room

Kinoni Umea Primary School



Photo showing the school latrine

The school had only 4 permanent classrooms while the other classes (P3, P4 and P5) were studying in a Mud and wattle classroom which had no shutters, no flows and a missing portion of roofing.

There was no motorable road to the school

The school had a population of 166No pupils and 8 teachers that are sharing one latrine.



Photo showing latrine with a makeshift palm-leaf bathroom

Katabira Primary School



Photo showing the P3 classroom with no roof section.

The school had 2 buildings which had no shutters and had been weakened by rain. The buildings had been condemned, however it was still in use.



Photos showing the classrooms without shutters

Wamala Primary School



The classroom had no shutters and had been weakened by rain. The latrine was in a poor state and could collapse.



Photos showing the classrooms without shutters

Lwamasaka Primary School



Photo showing the school latrine

Health (UBOS Census Report of 2014)

- 10.1 % households were found to be 5 km or more to the nearest health facility
- Only 9.1 % households had access to piped water
- 343 households were without any toilet facility
- 95.0% households were not living in decent dwellings.

Upgrade of Butaaka Health Centre II to Health Center III (from Auditor General's Report 2019)

Start: 5th March 2019 Expected completion: 5th September 2019

- Inspection on 21st October revealed multiple incomplete works.

Gombe Hospital (AG 2019)

- Insufficient Staff Houses
- Inadequate Medical Equipment

Appendix 6: Non-functional medical equipment at Gombe Hospital

NO.	ASSET DESCRIPTION	ENGRAVED CODE	CONDITION
1.	Pharmaceutical refrigerator	G62w1308v00036	Waiting repair
2.	UPS-power back up	AHF/ASK/EQ/005	Waiting repair
3.	Fridge	BUT/HEALTH/017	Waiting repair
4.	Fridge	BUT/HEALTH/024	Waiting repair
5.	Auto Clave	BUT/HEALTH/025	Waiting repair
6.	Hotplate	BUT/HEALTH/026	Waiting repair
7.	Water Distiller	BUT/HEALTH/035	Waiting repair
8.	Adult Weighing scale	BUT/HEALTH/104	1in use 2 waiting repair
9.	Examination Bed	BUT/HEALTH/130	1 in use, 1 out of order
10.	Thermometer	BUT/HEALTH/238	1 out of order
11.	Stools	BUT/HEALTH/243	2 out of order
12.	Autoclaves	BUT/HEALTH/280	2 in use 1 needs repair
13.	Oven	BUT/HEALTH/284	Needs repair
14.	Washer Disinfectors	BUT/HEALTH/285	Needs repair
15.	Equipment stand	BUT/HEALTH/291	Out of order
16.	Paint Measure	BUT/HEALTH/313	Repair
17.	Laryngoscope set	BUT/HEALTH/314	Out of order
18.	Fridge	BUT/HEALTH/390	Out of order/repairable
19.	Theatre tray	BUT/HEALTH/391	Out of order/repairable
20.	X-Ray Machine	BUT/HEALTH/570	Out of order/repairable
21.	Ultra Sound Scan	BUT/HEALTH/571	Out of order/repairable
22.	UPS for Scan	BUT/HEALTH/572	Out of order/repairable
23.	Probe for Scan	BUT/HEALTH/573	Out of order/repairable

Source: Auditor General's Report 2019

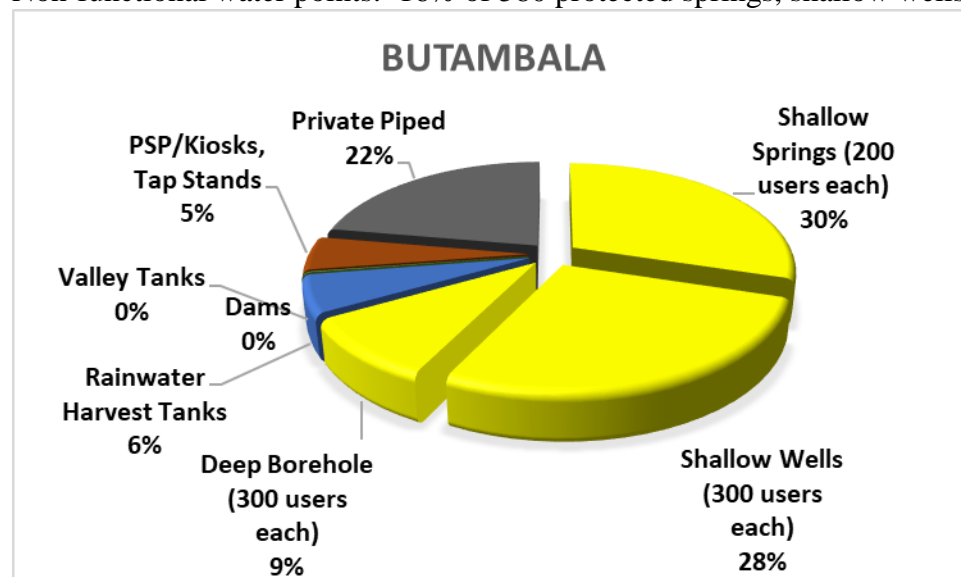
Access to Energy for Lighting (UBOS Census 2014)

Tadooba: 57.6% Paraffin Lantern: 16.5% Electricity: 18.9%

Access to Water

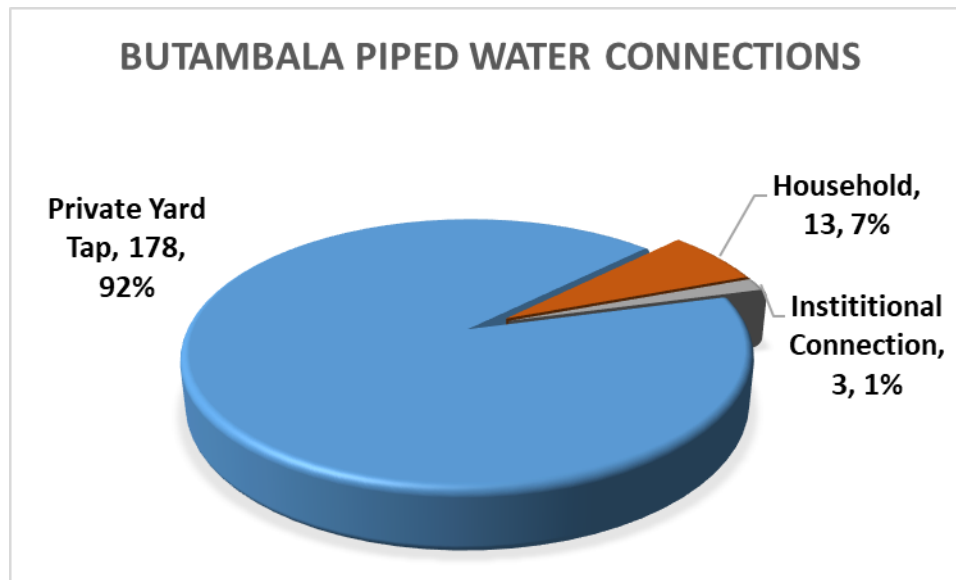
Population: 107,894 Population served: 102,499 Not served: 5,395

Non-functional water points: 16% of 580 protected springs, shallow wells and boreholes.



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*Pie chart generated from Access to Safe Water (from MWE Database)
accessed 15.10.20*



Administration

Budget Performance: Revenue

- Central Government transfers: 99.9% of budget received
- Local revenue: 99.4%
- Transfers from other government entities: 99.9% received
- Grants (incl. donor funds): 99.8% of expected funds received.

Environmental Protection

- Severe and prolonged droughts.
- Causes: climate change, wetland degradation, location in the rain shadow, changes in land use, poor farming methods and deforestation.

(Source: Butambala Hazards, Risks and Vulnerabilities, GOU, 2016)