



UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME ON POPULATION

BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE UN JPP

FINAL REPORT

Submitted By:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNFPA in partnership with other UN agencies are implementing a 4 year UKAID funded GoU/United Nations Joint Programme on Population (UN JPP) intended to contribute towards accelerating the onset of a beneficial demographic transition in Uganda in line with the priority of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the National Development Plan (NDP). The JPP is implemented jointly through ten UN Agencies, viz; International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Organisation of Migration (IOM), United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN-Women, and UNAIDS and eight government line ministries, department and agencies.

The JPP focuses on 15 selected districts, 8 of which as dubbed M&E districts for purposes of demonstrating results and impact. The JPP has four main result areas (Outcome areas) each with outputs and activities namely; Fertility reduction in line with individual/couple choices especially among young people; Prepared and protected healthy mothers, children and youth; Youth and vulnerable groups that have competitive skills and opportunities to participate in the economy including urban development and; adequately resourced, coordinated and managed national population programmes. Therefore, UNFPA, the Administrative Agent of the UN JPP commissioned a study in order to obtain baseline information on the status of each of the outcome indicators to establish reference points to assess progress towards achieving intended JPP results at national level and district level (15 JPP districts and selected M&E districts).

The study was conducted in all the 15 target JPP districts of Arua, Yumbe, Gulu, Oyam, Kitgum, Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Katakwi, Mubende, Bundibugyo, and Kanungu. Out of the 15 JPP district, the 8 M&E districts selected for the population based survey were Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Arua, Mubende, Oyam, Katakwi, and Yumbe. The study targeted women of age (15-49 years), young people aged 10-24 years, and youths aged 18-30 years; Local leaders at LCI, LCIII and LCV, religious leaders, health facilities and district technocrats including; DHOs/DHTs, DCDOs/CDOs, DPOs, DEOs, DISs, CAOs, and District Planners, & DPPs to mention but a few. A total of 1357 households were selected randomly out of which, 2372 women aged 15-49years, 2270 youths and young people aged 10-30 years participated in the study. A total of 217 leaders and 111 health facility in-charges participated in survey.

Descriptive cross-sectional study was used involving a combination of both qualitative and quantitative techniques to collect data. These included administering survey questionnaires, conducting FGDs, KIIs, and review of documents. Specifically, Women's KAP survey questionnaire, Youths and Young people questionnaire, Health facility survey questionnaire and Local leader KAP survey questionnaire were administered to collect data in selected M&E districts. 16 FGDS were conducted in each M&E district as well. In addition to key informant interviews with technocrats, the team also reviewed key documents including, latest MISs (HMIS & EMIS), DDPs, DBFPs, UNDP HDI report 2007, DPAPs, UNPS, UBOS 2002 Census Report, Statistical abstract 2012, UNFPA-CPAP 2010/14, PP program reports, and National Population Policy Action Plans among others for indicators at district and national level. Data was entered in EpiData 3.02 software and exported to STATA for analysis. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics. Data for most indicators was

analysed to generate indicators at 2 levels i.e. (i) National vs. 15 JPP district aggregate level data; and (ii) by individual JPP districts where the indicators apply.

Study findings revealed that Uganda continues to experience unprecedented increase in population growth. The population growth rate for the 15 JPP districts was 4.6%, slightly higher than the national average (3.2%). The PGR was highest in Yumbe (7.8%), but lowest in Kanungu district (2.1%). The factor driving the current trend could be the high Total Fertility Rate averaging about 6.5%, which is 0.3 percentage points higher than the national (6.2%). The current HDI for Uganda is 0.446 (UNDP, 2007) (no specific district data) and the average for the 15 JPP districts was 0.42 according to the UNDP report 2007. The study further revealed that, the young people's dependency ratio stands at nearly 98.8% in the 15 JPP districts though lower than the national average at 91.9%.

In the 15 JPP districts, the contraceptive prevalence rate for currently married women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) was 16.5% though lower than the CPR for Uganda which stood at 26%. Mubende and Bundibugyo district had the highest CPR of 30.7% and 26.8% respectively and this was higher than the CPR for Uganda.

This scenario notwithstanding, the number of new users of modern family planning increased by 61.9% in the 15 JPP districts, according to the HMIS data for FY 2010/11-2011/12. The currently married women aged 15-49 years who participated in the UN JPP baseline survey said that the most preferred contraceptive methods were injectables (6.4%), followed by implants (4.5%), LAM (2.4%) and the pill (1.7%). The UDHS (2011) puts the national figure at 14.5 for injectables, 2.7% for implants, 0.2% for LAM and 2.9% for the pill. Estimates from the JPP baseline found that the CPR for currently married women using any modern contraceptive method was high in the rural area (24.1%) as compared to the urban areas (7.7%). 51.4 percent said that they made a joint decision on utilization of any modern contraceptive method and 34.6% of the married women made an independent decision to use any modern contraceptive method.

With regards to the stock out of all the 3 most commonly used contraceptive methods (male condoms, depo-provera and pill), out of the 95 HFs which offered FP services, 66 HFs (59.5 %) did not have stock-outs of all the 3 modern family planning methods in the last 3 months preceding the survey. Most health facilities did not have stock outs of pills and depo-provera.

Overall, teenage pregnancy rate was high (26.5%) in the 8 M&E districts implying that nearly 27 in every 100 teenagers were pregnant or had given birth. UDHS 2011 put the national figure at 23.8%. Katakwi district had the highest teenage pregnancy rate (30.3%) as proxied by the eastern region followed by districts located in Karamoja sub regions (29.7%). This could be premised on the low levels of awareness of modern family planning methods among the young people, only 1 in every 100 young people aged 10-24 years (1.3%) had accurate knowledge on all the 3 most commonly used modern contraceptive methods.

Although the current policy interventions emphasize integration of adolescent friendly reproductive health services in PHC, findings show that out of the 111 health facilities which participated in the baseline survey, 49 health facilities (44.1%) provided adolescent youth friendly services. Most health facilities in Arua (64%) and Oyam (57%) provided sexual reproductive health services for youth. Functional male action groups advocating for SRH and rights are almost nonexistent, only Mubende had a total of 5 male action groups. Out of the 15 JPP districts, only 6 districts of Katakwi (25), Bundibugyo (13), Amudat (12),

Mubende (8), Arua (6) and Oyam (3), had functional young people's groups advocating for SRH and rights.

In the 15 JPP districts, the NER reveals that majority of the primary school going age (86.9%) are in school while only 15% of the same in secondary are in school. Abim (201%) and Arua (143.9%) had the highest Net Enrolment Rates at primary level while Kaabong (33.5) and Abim (31%) had highest NER for secondary level. The completion rates stood at 40% for primary and 18% in secondary overall for the 15 JPP districts.

The study found out that in the 15 JPP districts, on average, 37.5% of the deliveries occurred in the health facilities. Gulu recorded the highest percentage of deliveries (85.8%) and Amudat had the lowest (6.5%). Children born with low birth weight averaged about 6.7% percent in the 15 JPP districts. In Kitgum alone, 15.9% were low birth weights. Few mothers attended 4th ANC the results showed. The overall percentage increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit was 11.1% in the 15 JPP districts with the highest increase recorded in Abim district (60.2%).

Youth unemployment still remains a national development challenge. Two out of every three unemployed persons in Uganda were youths. The JPP baseline survey of youths further revealed that only 19 in every 100 youths aged 18-30 years (19.3%) accessed skills development and employment opportunities in the 8 M&E districts and yet no youth employment action plan was developed and implemented either in the 15 JPP districts or even at the national level. Notwithstanding, all the 15 JPP districts planned and were implementing activities in line with some of the priority actions under the 2011 National employment Policy priority action area. Majority of youth who were members of any coalition network actively participated in the planning process at the Sub County and district.

At least every JPP district allocated some funds to population issues though the amounts allocated to and actual expenditures varied per district. The study found out that, on average 30.6% of the districts' budgets was allocated to population issues though actual expenditure dwindled to 23.4%. At national level, of the 175billion shillings received for population activities in 2011, 146 billion shillings was spent. Generally, most of the expenditure (44%) was on Basic research, followed by 39% on family planning services.

Out of the 217 leaders who participated in the baseline survey, most of the leaders (71.4%) were aware, able to identify a population phenomenon. 71% understood the inter-linkages between population and development concerns, a minimal variability of just 4 percentage points. Oyam district had the highest number of leaders (65.63%) who could not identify a population phenomenon and link it to development in their area. 13 out of the 15 JPP districts (86.7%) used 4 or more authentic socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources to develop their DDPs although most DDPs were not well referenced.

The major JPP towns (municipalities) of Gulu, Arua, and Moroto did not have Urban Physical Development plans at the time of the survey though most Rural Growth Centres and Town Boards in the JPP districts had just recently finalized Physical Development Plans. The JPP partners should continue supporting the population programmes at the national and district level. They should increase on the funding and critically monitor the implementation of population program activities especially targeting women, young people and youths at the district and grass-root/village level especially in the rural areas.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AYFS	-	Adolescent Youths Friendly Services
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CDC	-	Centre for Disease Control
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
CP	-	Contraceptive Pill
CPAP	-	Country Program Action Plan
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBFPs	-	District Budget Framework Papers
DCDO	-	District Community Development Officer
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DH	-	District Hospital
DHO	-	District Health Officer
DHT	-	District Health Team
DIS	-	District Inspector of Schools
DPO	-	District Population Officer
DPP	-	District Physical Planner
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
EMP	-	Emergency Pill
FAL	-	Functional Adult Literacy
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FP	-	Family Planning
FY	-	Financial Year
GoU	-	Government of Uganda
HC	-	Health Centre
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HF	-	Health Facility
HHs	-	Households
HISP	-	Housing Income Support Program
HMIS	-	Health Management Information System
HoD	-	Head of Department
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	-	Income Generating Activities
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IOM	-	International Organisation of Migration
JPP	-	Joint Programme on Population
KAP	-	Knowledge Attitudes and Practices
KIDP	-	Karamoja Integrated Development programme
KII	-	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	-	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MAG	-	Male Action Group
MC	-	Male Condom
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	-	Management Information System
MLHUD	-	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoES	-	Ministry of Education and Sport
MoGLSD	-	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MoLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
MWE	-	Ministry of Water and Environment

NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NER	-	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisations
NIDI	-	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
NUSAF 2	-	Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project
PGR	-	Population Growth Rate
PGR	-	Population Growth Rate
PI	-	Population Issue
PLHIA	-	People living with HIV/AIDS
PO	-	Probation Officer
POPSEC	-	Population Secretariat
PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
PRDP	-	Peace Recovery Development Plan
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
RA	-	Research Assistants
RRH	-	Regional Referral Hospital
Shs	-	Shillings
SRH	-	Sexual Reproductive Health
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TC	-	Town Council
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	-	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	-	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	The Joint United Nation Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEB	-	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	-	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHS	-	Uganda national Household Survey
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
UNPS	-	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPDP	-	Urban Physical Development Plan
UPFFSP&D	-	Uganda Parliamentarians Forum on Food Security, Population & Devt
UWOPA	-	Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association
VHT	-	Village Health Teams
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
YFC	-	Youths Friendly Corner
YPG	-	Young People groups

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In January 2011, the United Nations and GoU with funding from the UK Government approved a 4-year (2011-2014) Joint Programme on Population (UN JPP), “*Investing in People*”, involving a partnership of UN Agencies, GoU, NGOs and development partners. The Goal of the JPP is to *contribute to accelerating the onset of a beneficial demographic transition in Uganda*. This is in line with the priority of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the National Development Plan (NDP).

The JPP is implemented jointly through ten UN Agencies, viz; International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Organisation of Migration (IOM), United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN-Women, and UNAIDS. Government ministries directly involved in the JPP include: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Population Secretariat; National Planning Authority; and Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Although the JPP is a national programme with several interventions at national and district levels targeting mainly policy issues, implementation of JPP is focused on 15 selected districts. These include; Kotido, Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kitgum, Gulu, Oyam, Abim, Kaabong, Katakwi, Arua, Yumbe, Mubende, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo.

A subset of these districts has been selected as focus districts for M&E for purposes of demonstrating results and impact. The selection was guided by UN agency convergence per district. Preference was given to districts where a number of UN agencies were working towards a common JPP result. Districts that were not selected for M&E i.e. Amudat, Nakapiripirit, Kitgum, Abim, Kaabong, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo, but with unique result experiences will be included in reporting processes as case studies for purposes of documenting lessons learnt.

The Joint Programme on Population (JPP) partners believe that if people's health continues to improve; and if more young people, especially girls, enroll and complete their formal education; and if more people use family planning to space their children, Uganda will change from a state of high fertility and high mortality, to one of low fertility and low mortality - a process referred to as the "demographic transition". This transition will result in a situation where more people are in the working age group. If the young people entering the workforce have the right skills, and if they are provided with employment opportunities, this will result in a wave of economic growth for Uganda - a phenomenon known as the "demographic bonus", where everyone should benefit.

1.2 The four Outcome Components of the JPP

The JPP has four main result areas (Outcome areas) each with outputs and activities. This study will therefore seek to obtain information on baseline for the four outcome areas which are:

Outcome 1: Fertility reduced in line with individual/couple choices especially among young people:-

Within the UN JPP framework, this outcome will be achieved through increased access to Family Planning, sexuality information and youth friendly services for sexually active population especially young people; expanded provision and uptake of family planning including social behaviour change materials, increased supply of family planning commodities such as male and female condoms and community mobilization for involvement of males and young people in sexual and reproductive health and rights including family planning. For this outcome, the districts for intensive M&E focus are; Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Oyam, Katakwi, and Arua.

Outcome 2: Prepared and protected healthy mothers, children and youth:-

UN JPP aims to address health and education that contribute to fertility and mortality reduction, which are requisites for demographic transition. The JPP supports acceleration of efforts to improve maternal, new-born and child health and survival; and creation of conditions conducive for retention and completion of education especially for girls (including providing bursaries for girls' education). For this outcome, the districts for intensive M&E focus are; Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Oyam, Katakwi, Arua and Mubende.

Outcome 3: Youth and vulnerable groups have competitive skills and opportunities to participate in the economy including urban development:-

This outcome component aims to address the barriers to socio-economic development of young people particularly focusing on creating opportunities for skills development and business and financial services. For this outcome, the districts for intensive M&E focus are; Gulu, Arua and Mubende.

Outcome 4: Adequately resourced, coordinated and managed national population programme:-

This outcome component aims to address gaps in data, data analysis and its integration into national and sub-national planning, programming and monitoring mechanisms. The outcome component also aims to increase commitment of decision-makers to address population issues through evidenced-based advocacy efforts and integration of population issues in planning. The outcome also supports strengthening young people's participation in planning and decision making. The other critical component of this outcome is to ensure the coordination of and synergy in the implementation of the JPP. For this outcome, the districts for intensive M&E focus are; Moroto, Katakwi and Yumbe.

1.3 Objective of the Survey

The overall objective of the baseline survey was to answer the key baseline question: “what is the baseline status for each of the indicators of the JPP Outcomes and Outputs?” This baseline assessment will establish reference points to assess progress towards achieving intended JPP results at national level and district level (15 JPP districts and selected M&E districts).

1.4 Scope of work

The scope of the baseline study included obtaining data (existing and new) for measuring outcome and output indicators for the JPP as indicated in the M&E matrix. The levels of measurement of the indicators include:

- a) **National-** for outcome indicators focusing on policy implementation and resource mobilization efforts at national level;
- b) **15 JPP districts-** for indicators of outcomes and outputs with activities targeting the 15 JPP districts, and with measurements based on existing or administrative data; and
- c) **M&E districts-** for indicators requiring population based surveys.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study site

The study was conducted in the 15 priority districts targeted by the UN JPP, namely: Arua, Yumbe, Gulu, Oyam, Kitgum, Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Katakwi, Mubende, Bundibugyo, and Kanungu. Out of the 15 JPP district, the 8 M&E districts selected for the population based survey were Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Arua, Mubende, Oyam, Katakwi, and Yumbe.

2.2 Target population

All women in the reproductive age (15-49 years) who were resident members of the households were eligible to be interviewed. In addition, all young people aged 10-24 years and youths aged 18-30 years were eligible to be interviewed if they were resident members of the household. Leaders (i.e. religious leaders, cultural leaders and local leaders at LCI, LCIII and LCV) were eligible to be interviewed. The key informants were identified at national, and district level. The key informants who were eligible for the key informant interviews (KII) included District Health Officers (DHOs), District Health Team (DHTs), District Community Development Officers (DCDOs)/Community Development Officer (CDOs)/District Probation Officers, District Population Officers (DPOs), District Education Officers (DEOs), District Inspector of Schools (DISs), Chief Administrative Officers, (CAOs), District Planners, & District Physical Planners (DPPs).

2.3 Study design

Descriptive cross-sectional study was used involving a mixture of methods and different population sub groups i.e. young people aged 10-24, the youth (18-30 and women aged 15-49 years). The bulk of indicators were obtained from review of literature, while a few indicators required population based surveys i.e. survey of youths, women, young people, local leaders, and health facility based survey considering the different outcome indicators.

2.4 Sample size calculation and selection of households

A total of 1357 households were selected randomly out of which, 2373 women aged 15-49 years, 2270 youths and young people aged 10-30 years participated in the study (Table 1). Within a district, the study was conducted in two sub counties (*One rural setting & another in an urban setting*). The complete list of households was obtained from the local authority (parish -county) from which households were randomly selected.

Table 1: Sample size

District	Women aged 15-49 years	Youth and young people aged 10-30 years	HH per district	Leaders ¹
Arua	423	508	259	27
Gulu	329	307	190	35
Yumbe	295	233	73	25
Oyam	118	114	110	32
Kotido	542	453	172	23
Moroto	66	106	59	19
Katakwi	192	177	172	28
Mubende	407	372	322	28
Total	2372	2270	1357	217

2.5 Data collection methods and tools

A combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques was used to collect data. These included administering questionnaires, conducting FGDs, KIIs, and review of documents.

2.5.1 Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used for the UN JPP baseline survey 2012, namely, the women questionnaire, the youth and young people KAP survey questionnaire, the local leaders KAP survey, and the health facility questionnaire. In consultation with the JPP taskforce and stakeholders, UNFPA adapted these questionnaires to reflect population and health issues relevant in the 15 UNJPP districts in Uganda. In the questionnaire for women, youths and local leader, some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person eligible, including age, sex, education, religion, marital status where applicable.

a) Women's KAP survey questionnaire



The Woman's questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15-49 years. The eligible women were asked questions on the following topics: background characteristics (age, education, occupation, religion, & marital status, etc.); maternal health; fertility preferences; awareness, knowledge and use of family planning methods; Source and use of modern contraceptives; antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care; and community involvement in sexual & reproductive health. Picture 1 shows a research assistant administering a questionnaire to a woman in Oyam district.

¹ Leaders included religious leaders, cultural leaders and Local councils (LC1, LCIII & LCIV) but these were not selected from households

b) Youths and Young people questionnaire

The youths and young people's questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible youths aged 18-30 years and young people aged 10-24 years. The eligible respondents were asked questions on the following topics: (*see appendix*)

- Background characteristics (age, gender, orphan hood, education, occupation, religion, & marital status, etc.)
- Awareness, knowledge and use of contraceptives/family planning methods
- Source and use of information on SRH
- Youths skills development and opportunities
- Community involvement in sexual & reproductive health

c) Health facility questionnaire

A baseline indicator under JP output 1.1, that is, the number of HCIIIs & HCIVs providing adolescent friendly services, necessitated a health facility (HF) survey in the 8 M&E districts. The HF included; all hospitals (*Government, PNFP and PFP*), HCIVs and HCIIIs, identified from the list of all health facilities in the 8 M&E districts. The in-charges of HFs were interviewed, using the HF questionnaire to assess the status of the indicators (*see appendix*).

d) Local leader KAP survey questionnaire

In order to collect data on outcome 4 (*i.e. adequately resourced, coordinated and managed national population programme*), a rapid KAP survey of local leaders was conducted in only the 8 JPP M&E districts. In each district, at least three committee members at each level of local government leadership in 2 sub-counties (*i.e. 1 in a rural setting and another in an urban setting*) were eligible to be interviewed. However, at the LCI and LCIII level the 3 leaders were interviewed *i.e.* the chairperson, woman representative and youth representative. But at district level, leaders interviewed included the chairperson LCV, woman representative, youth representative, and religious leaders (*i.e.* Catholic Church, CoU, Moslem & Pentecostal). At national level, representatives from the 4 recognized parliamentary fora (*i.e.* UPFFSP&D, UWOPA, UPFC, and MDGs) were consulted. A total of 217 local leaders participated in the survey. A semi-structured KAP survey questionnaire was used to collect data from local leaders. The eligible leaders were asked questions on the following topics: community accessibility and involvement in sexual reproductive health (SRH) and understanding of the relationship between population issues (*population structure, population size, population distribution, population growth, migration, births, and death*) and development planning.

2.5.2 Review of documents

To collect data on the baseline indicators specified at the national and some at district level, various documents (soft and hard copies), for instance, latest management Information Systems (MIS) for example, Health Management Information System (HMIS) and Education Management System (EMIS). Other documents included District Development Plans (DDP), District Budget Framework Papers (DBFP), District Population Action Plans (DPAP), District Physical Plans (PHP), UNDP Human Development Report 2011, UNPS, UBOS 2002 Census Report, Statistical abstract 2012, UNFPA-CPAP 2010/14, PP program reports, NPPAP, and national Employment Action Policy for Uganda 2011 among others indicated in the reference section of this report, were collected from key stakeholders and reviewed. However, some documents *e.g.* UDHS 2011 did not provide specific results for some of the 15 JPP districts but gave regional indicators. Therefore regional figures were used as proxies to reflect indicators in the 15 JPP districts.

2.5.3 Focus Group Discussions

In each district, 16 FGDs (8 FGDs in the rural area and another 8 in the urban area) were conducted in order to supplement on the findings from the KAP surveys. Two FGDs were conducted separately per each of the 4 categories of participants i.e. for men (aged 15-54 years), women (aged 15-49 years), boys (aged 10-24 years), & girls (aged 10-24 years), making a total of 16 FGDs per district. Participants in the FGDs were only community members who had not been interviewed using the semi-structured KAP survey questionnaires at the household level.



A group of 8-12 community members were identified to with help of local leaders and RAs to participate in the FGDs. The district supervisors with the help of RAs facilitated the FGDs in line with the key aspects under investigation. Discussions lasted nearly an hour at a convenient venue identified by the community members. FGDs were conducted in a relaxed and conducive environment which allowed full participation and concentration.

Picture 2 shows an FGD session for young people (boys aged 10-24 years) in the background and young girls (aged 10-24 years) in the foreground in Moroto district. Groups were separated to reduce bias and ensure confidentiality and full participation.

2.5.4 Key Informants interviews

Representatives from key stakeholders at national and district level participated in the survey as key informants. The discussion mainly focused on reasons behind some district indicators, planning issues, policy implementation and resource mobilization efforts at national and district level. The key informants included; DHOs/DHTs, DCDOs/CDOs, DPOs, DEOs, DISs, CAOs, and District Planners, DPPs, Patrons of YFCs, and some members of youth groups. Representatives from the 8 champion ministries (*MoH, MFPED, MoGLSD, MoES, MoLG, MLHUD, MAAIF, and MWE*) participated in the KIIs.

2.6 Data processing

a) *Data cleaning and preparation of data for analysis.*

Daily preliminary review of questionnaires was conducted immediately in the field in order to cross check for errors and omissions and ensure quality datasets. All questionnaires were returned to Kampala for data processing, which consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, and editing computer-identified errors. Data entry and editing were accomplished using the EpiData 3.02 software.

b) *Analysis of quantitative and qualitative data*

The dataset was in EpiData and was exported to STATA 9.0 for analysis. Prior to final analysis, data were further cleaned using both visual and computed aided checks, based on summary statistics, in order to identify, errors, missing cases, outliers, and extremes. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics. Data for most indicators was analysed to generated indicators at 2 levels i.e. (i) National vs. 15 JPP district aggregate level data; and (ii) by individual JPP districts where the indicators apply. Results were further broken down to provide indicator estimates for gender (male vs. female), and residence².

² However, because of the small proportion of the population living in urban areas, the low urban JPP baseline indicators have only minimal impact on JPP baseline indicators for the JPP districts as a whole.

3 RESULTS OF THE UN JPP BASELINE SURVEY

3.1. Indicator 1: Population Growth Rate

Level: National

Source: UBOS Census Data, 2002

Population Growth Rate (PGR) is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period and the number of people migrating to and from a country.

According to UBOS (2007), the annual population growth rate for Uganda was projected to increase from an estimated 3.3% per annum in 2007 to 3.5% per annum in 2011 and then starts to decline back to 3.3% per annum in 2017. The population of Uganda, which was 24.7 million in 2002, is projected to reach 54.8 million by 2025, and if the trend is not checked, 103 million by 2050 (POPSEC, 2011). This high population growth rate (at an average of 3.2%) ranks among the highest in the world, and is attributed to the country's high fertility rate.

The size and structure, and growth rate of a country's population are primarily driven by the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration). For this assessment, the PGR for the 15 JPP districts was obtained from the UBOS Statistical Abstract for 2011, which has projections for 2012. UBOS makes annual computations of these data referenced from the 2002 population Census, and other intercensal data. Table 2 shows the growth of the population in the JPP districts in percentage terms. The overall population growth rate for the 15 JPP districts was 4.6% which is higher than the national average rate of 3.2%. The PGR is highest in Yumbe (7.8%), Kaabong (6.7%), and Kotido (6.6%), and lowest in Kanungu district (2.1%) among other districts shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Total Population and Population growth rates per JPP district

District	Total Population (UBOS 2011)	Total Population (UBOS 2012)	% PGR (2011-2012)
Katakwi	169,800	176,800	4.0
Abim	55,200	56,500	2.3
Arua	751,700	776,700	3.3
Gulu	385,600	396,500	2.8
Kaabong	369,500	395,200	6.7
Kitgum	238,300	247,800	3.9
Kotido	218,500	233,300	6.6
Moroto	128,300	136,000	5.8
Amudat	107,300	113,700	5.8
Nakapiripirit	152,400	161,600	5.9
Oyam	366,200	378,900	3.4
Yumbe	504,500	545,500	7.8
Bundibugyo	248,900	261,700	5.0
Kanungu	246,900	252,100	2.1
Mubende	588,300	610,600	3.7
15 JPP districts	4,531,400	4,742,900	4.6
Uganda	32,939,800	34,131,400	3.2

(Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2011)

At 7.8%, Yumbe's PGR had one of the highest in Uganda. This was partly attributed to high fertility rate of 6.8 for the region (the UDHS estimate for the West Nile region, used as a proxy). Further explanations for this high PGR were noted from Yumbe's District Development Plan (2010/15 DDP) the population growth rate is 7.9%, one of the highest in Uganda and was attributed to high fertility rate of 7.1 and low mortality rates. Other various key informants attribute this trend to the predominantly Muslim population in the district, which is associated with a polygamous culture and the tendency to bear many children. It was also attributed to in-migration into the district by refugees from Sudan who settled in areas of the forest reserve in Koboko, although on a small area. High population growth rate in the district coupled with the influx of refugees from Sudan has led to degradation and depletion of some productive resources (soil fertility, wetlands, and forests) in Yumbe district. The actual number of refugees who settled in Yumbe district was not known by the district officials.

However, the strategies that have been identified and adopted by Yumbe District for future intervention include:-

- Scaling up Family planning and Reproductive Health advocacy.
- Scaling up immunisation programme through outreach programmes.
- Promoting basic primary Education especially Girl Education.
- Integration of population and development in development plans for effective District and LLG Development planning.
- Scaling up community sensitization on population and development.

3.2. Indicator 2: Human Development Index

Level: National

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2011

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living. It is used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, developing or under-developed, and is also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life of people.

Therefore HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development (UNDP, 2006): (1) living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), (2) being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and (3) having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being. Currently, the authoritative source of data on the HDI is the UNDP, which computes HDIs for all member countries on a periodic basis, and publishes the Human Development Report (HDR)

The latest data from UNDP indicates that the current HDI for Uganda for 2011 was 0.446 (UNDP, 2011)³. The previous national HDI, from UNDP 2007 report, was 0.581 which was 0.135 higher than latest national HDI for the year 2011. However, the latest HDR did not provide indices disaggregated by district (probably still under analysis). The latest district specific HDIs are from the HDR of 2007, and until the updated estimates for 2011 are obtained, this report presents HDIs for 2007. Figure 1 shows the district specific HDIs for the

³ District specific HDI (2011) indices have not been released.

JPP districts as at the most recent year for which the UNDP provides district specific indices (i.e. 2007).

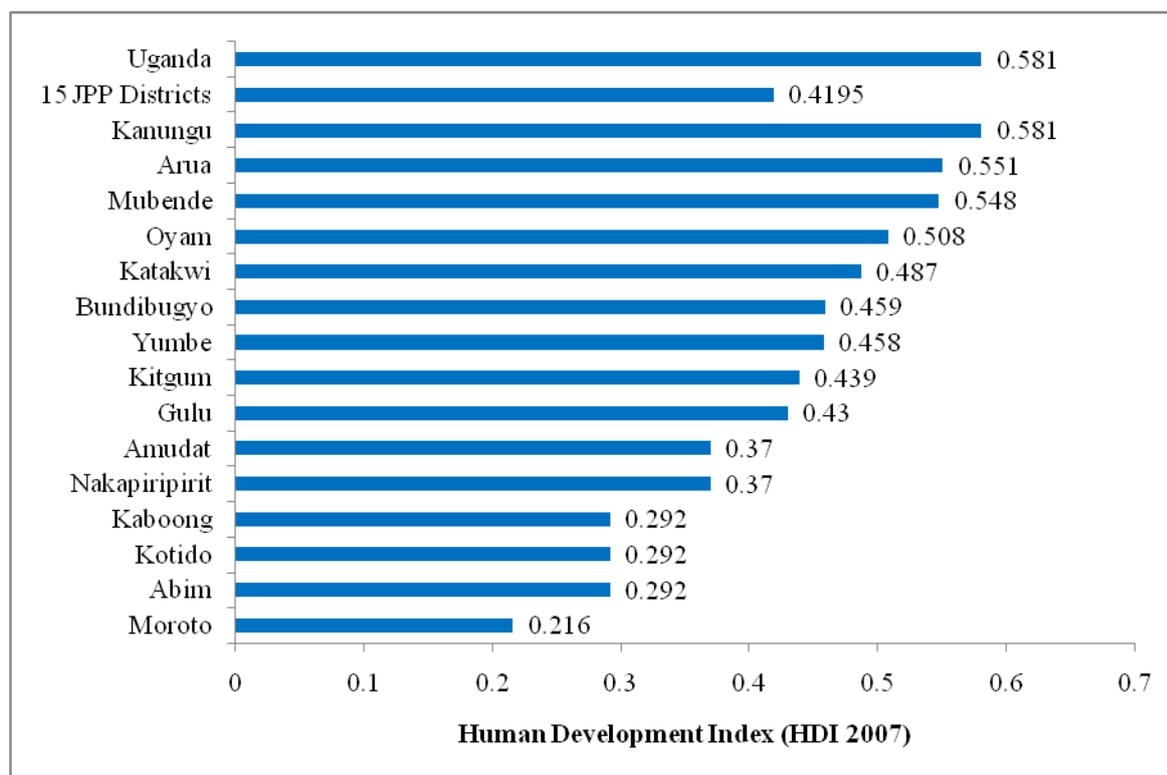


Figure 1: Human Development Index (UNDP 2007)

The overall mean HDI for the 15 JPP districts was 0.42 (UNDP, 2007) which was less than the national HDI for the same year (0.58). (NB: Districts that were formed after 2007 have been allocated the index for the mother district)

These data also indicate that overall, the JPP districts in the Karamoja region have substantially lower indices than other JPP districts, for reasons that are known, namely: high infant and adult mortality, low literacy levels, and low standards of living. According to the UNDP (2007), districts with the lowest HDI were mainly in northern region especially in Karamoja area. The low level of HDI in Karamoja sub region was attributed to the cattle rustling, disarmament, drought and other factors that make healthy and wealthy living difficult to attain which consequently forced people to relocate to safe areas with fewer opportunities to participate in economically productive activities. These districts also had poor enrollment ratios in addition to high infant mortality rates.

3.3. Indicator 3: Young age Dependency Ratio

Level: National

Source: UBOS 2007 Projections of Demographic Trends in Uganda 2007-2017

Young age dependency ratio (YDR) is the ratio of younger dependants (people younger than 15 years of age) to the working age population aged 15-64 years (World Bank 2012; UBOS 2012). It is expressed as dependents per 100 working age population.

Data for this analysis was obtained from the UBOS 2007 Projections of Demographic Trends in Uganda for 2007-2017. This report is the most current report that provides age-group disaggregated data, by districts, and by year in the country. This report provides detailed population projection by year from 2007 to 2017, from which we used the data on population age structure for 2010, 2011 & 2012. The data are organized by 5 year age-groups. Total numbers for the respective 5 year sub-populations to obtain the numerator (persons aged 0-14 years) and the denominator (persons aged 15-64 years) were used to calculate the YDR.

In Table 3, it is shown that the overall young age-dependency ratio is 99% in the 15 JPP districts in the year 2012⁴. This implies that the ratio of the dependent population to the working population is close to 1:1.

In the year 2012, Yumbe and Oyam had the highest young age dependence ratio (close to 110%) which implies that for every 100 people in the working age group 15-64 years, there are 110 young dependents. Districts such as Mubende, Kanungu, Bundibugyo, and Kitgum also had a high young age dependence ratios of 100% or more as shown in Table 3. Overall the 15 JPP districts had a higher dependency ratio (99 dependents per 100 persons in working age group) than the national young-age dependency ratio (92 dependents per 100 persons in working age group).

The 5 year age group mid-year population in the years 2010 and 2011 per JPP district was not available in the report (*UBOS Projections of Demographic trends in Uganda 2007-2017 Volume 1, December 2007*). Therefore data, that is, number of people aged 0-14 years and 15-64 years, is indicated for the year 2007 in Table 3 as well.

⁴ UBOS Projections of Demographic trends in Uganda 2007-2017 Volume 1, December 2007

Table 3: Young age dependency ratio per JPP district in year 2012

District	YEAR 2007			YEAR 2012		
	Population aged (0-14 years) in 2007	Working Age Population (15- 64 years) in 2007	Young age Dependence Ratio (%) 2007	Population aged (0-14 years) in 2012	Working Age Population (15- 64 years) in 2012	Young age Dependence Ratio (%)
Yumbe	160,900	147,200	109.3	280,300	255,400	109.8
Oyam	254,500	235,100	108.3	191,700	175,100	109.5
Mubende	111,200	108,500	102.5	306,900	283,600	108.2
Kanungu	131,000	130,200	100.6	123,700	120,900	102.3
Bundibugyo	100,400	101,200	99.2	168,800	167,900	100.5
Kitgum	166,500	166,300	100.1	203,400	203,200	100.1
Katakwi	68,700	69,400	99	84,300	84,800	99.4
Amudat	100,400	101,200	99.2	134,900	135,800	99.3
Nakapiripirit	164,800	170,200	96.8	134,900	135,800	99.3
Gulu	74,400	89,900	82.8	190,300	195,400	97.4
Arua	189,000	172,400	109.6	267,200	279,800	95.5
Kotido	225,600	236,400	95.4	103,600	124,700	83.1
Kaabong	124,500	151,000	82.5	175,100	211,800	82.7
Moroto	110,800	134,400	82.4	147,800	179,000	82.6
Abim	23,700	29,000	81.7	24,500	29,800	82.2
15 JPP Districts	2,006,400	2,042,400	98.2	2,465,900	2,495,900	98.8
Uganda	14,628,000	14,337,000	102	17577671 ⁵	16144152 ⁶	91.9

(Source: Authors Calculations from UBOS 2007 Projections of Demographic trends in Uganda, 2007 -2017)

During the key informants and FGDs in the rural and urban areas of Yumbe district, the high age-dependency ratio was attributed to a high fertility rate as a result of early marriages, short birth intervals, low uptake of family planning and cultural factors that promote a polygamous culture especially among the largely Muslim community. Explanations from other key informants and FGDs in rural and urban areas of Oyam district pointed out that the high age-dependency ratio was attributed to a high fertility rate as a result of early marriages, short birth intervals, low uptake of family planning and cultural factors that promote extended family relations and having many children. However, examination of the TFRs of other JPP districts showed that Oyam and Yumbe district are not the districts with the highest TFR, meaning that other factors ought to be in play. Therefore, there are two other plausible explanations namely; (i) that Oyam district may have a higher proportionate mortality among working age individuals compared to other districts – but this did not come out in the document reviews and the key informant interviews, and (ii) Triangulation of information from other sources (especially from records reviews) suggests that Oyam had a higher level of migration of people in the working age group (15-64 years), especially the youth, to other urban centres in the region outside the district, a suggestion that was confirmed by key informants at the district level. The same reasons are cited for the high dependency ratio for Yumbe District.

According to the Gulu district Local Government DPAP (2012/13-2014/15), the district had a fairly low dependency ratio (97%) because of the ongoing interventions to reduce the high

⁵ It is 51.5% of 34,131,400 (UBOS 2007 Projections Demographic trends in Uganda 2007-2017)

⁶ It is 47.3% of 34,131,400 (UBOS 2007 Projections Demographic trends in Uganda 2007-2017)

fertility rate. These interventions include advocating for a manageable family size through promotion of family planning. This is being done by the district, lower local governments and the Civil Society organizations (e.g. Blue Star, Marie Stopes and RHU among others). Activities by the different stakeholders also include distribution of condoms to the community at zero cost, promotion of both universal primary and secondary education which is expected to shift part of the dependency burden from the household level to the Local and Central Government, and education of communities on family planning.

A lower dependency ratio was observed for the districts in the Karamoja sub region compared to other JPP districts. This could be attributed to a higher proportionate mortality rate in the younger age-groups. Due to its poor health status indicators, Karamoja region is known to have a highest high infant mortality rate (87 per 1000 live births) and under-five mortality (153 per 1000 live births) compared to other JPP districts (UDHS, 2011). The mortality rates were also higher as compared to other districts in Uganda. Uganda MDG target for IMR is 58 per 1000 live births by the 2015.

Other reasons mentioned during the FGDs were rural-urban migration especially amongst the young people who migrate to urban areas in such of employment and other source of livelihood. The term rural-urban migration as used in geography refers to the situation where people tend to move from villages to towns. Most of the young people engage in petty business and begging on the streets in Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Tororo, etc. Seasonal unemployment in rural areas also forces people to move to urban areas to find temporary work though some of them become permanent.

3.4. Indicator 4: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: UDHS 2011

Total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years (15 -49 years) and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates (UDHS 2006; UBOS 2012).

For this assessment, data on the TFR was obtained from the UDHS 2006 and UDHS 2011. However, because the UDHS does not provide district specific estimates, regional proxies were used for the individual districts.

The UDHS (2011) findings indicate that the overall TFR for Uganda has reduced to 6.2 children per woman. The national TFR is higher in the rural areas (6.8 children per woman) compared to urban areas (3.8 children per woman). The TFR for of the 15 JPP district was in 2011 (UDHS, 2011) than the TFRs reported in UDHS 2006. Table 4 shows the TFR per region as a proxy for each of the 15 JPP districts.

Table 4: Total Fertility Rate

District	TFR ⁷ UDHS 2006	TFR UDHS 2011
Arua	(7.2)	6.8
Yumbe	(7.2)	6.8
Gulu	7.5	6.3
Kitgum	7.5	6.3
Oyam	7.5	6.5
Abim	7.5	6.4
Kotido	7.5	6.4
Kaabong	7.5	6.4
Moroto	7.5	6.4
Nakapiripirit	7.5	6.4
Katakwi	7.7	7.5
Amudat	7.5	6.4
Mubende	6.3	6.3
Kanungu	6.2	6.2
Bundibugyo	7.3	6.4
15 JPP Districts	7.3	6.5
Uganda	6.7	6.2

(Source: UDHS 2006 and UDHS 2011)

The region in which Katakwi district is located (Eastern region) had the highest TFR (7.5 children per woman) according to UDHS 2011. This region's TFR was significantly higher than the other JPP districts, as the only outlier. The rest of the JPP districts however had TFRs that were within close range of each other. The mean TFR for all the JPP districts was 6.5 which was higher than the national TFR (6.2) from UDHS 2011.

The high TFR in Katakwi (and the Eastern region) was attributed to cultural factors, associated with the desire by men to have many children to compensate for dowry, as

⁷ Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview. Figures in parentheses are based on less than 750 un-weighted women (UDHS, 2006).

indicated in the FGDs. In one of the FGDs with young boys aged 10-24 years in Oale Village, it was revealed that many girls are orphaned or are homeless. These girls get married at an early age in order to get a home to stay. Other reasons for the high TFR in the region, cited by the different FGDs and Key Informants included:

- Cultural and religious beliefs in preference of many children for labour and social security for the future
- Low utilization of contraceptive services with CPR.
- High illiteracy levels
- High mortality rates
- Low women status and non-involvement of women in decision making on reproductive health matters
- Rampant poverty which hinders the masses from accessing health services at convenience
- Social structure breakdown and increased immorality especially among teenagers.
- Unemployment which render most men and youths idle.
- Lack of access to information on modern FP methods especially in rural areas
- In some communities especially in the Eastern region (e.g. Katakwi district), having many children was considered to be prestigious.

The high fertility rate in Kotido was attributed to many factors which included early and un-spaced pregnancies, pro-natal cultural beliefs, and low contraceptive usage among others (Kotido DDP 2010/15). In Yumbe, the high TFR was attributed to the Muslim culture. During the key informant interviews with the DHTs and DCDO in Yumbe, it was revealed that the TFR was high because of its predominantly Muslim population, with the polygamous culture. It was also attributed to the low CPR. In one of the FGD for women it was revealed that high TFR was caused by misconceptions about FP methods and the increased desire for men to have many children.

3.5. Indicator 5: Contraceptive prevalence rate (Married women aged 15-49)

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: UNPS/UDHS 2011

3.5.1 Current use of modern Contraception

This section presents information on the prevalence of current contraceptive use among married women aged 15-49 using any modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is usually defined as the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are currently using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a given point in time. Level of current contraceptive use among married women aged 15-49 is the most widely employed measure of the success of family planning programs.

Data on this indicator was obtained from the UDHS (2011). Because the UDHS 2011 does not provide district specific data, data on this indicator was obtained by extrapolating regional estimates as proxies for contraceptive prevalence in each of the 15 JPP districts. Table 5 below shows the contraceptive prevalence rates among married women aged 15-49 years using any modern contraceptive method in the each of the 15 JPP districts.

Table 5: Contraceptive prevalence rate for married women using any modern FP method

District	CPR (%)UDHS 2006	CPR (%)UDHS 2011 ⁸
Arua	10.5	13.6
Yumbe	10.5	13.6
Gulu	8.1	23.4
Kitgum	8.1	23.4
Oyam	8.1	23.4
Abim	8.1	7.4
Kotido	8.1	7.4
Kaabong	8.1	7.4
Moroto	8.1	7.4
Nakapiripirit	8.1	7.4
Katakwi	16.6	23.2
Amudat	8.1	7.4
Mubende	30	30.7
Kanungu	18.1	25.1
Bundibugyo	13.9	26.8
15 JPP districts	11.5	16.5
Uganda	17.9	26

(Source: UDHS 2006 and UDHS 2011)

Based on these data, the average CPR for the 15 JPP districts was 16.5%, way below the national average CPR of 26% in the year 2011. Districts in the Karamoja region have a significantly lower CPR compared to other JPP districts. This is attributed to cultural resistance to contraceptives use, low levels of awareness about contraceptives, and indifference to family planning. The West Nile districts have a much lower contraceptive prevalence than the national average (almost half the national average). This is attributed to the cultural motivation to have many children.

⁸ Since UDHS 2006 and 2011 lacks district specific CPR, regional proxies have been allocated to each JPP district

The JPP baseline survey included questions on contraceptive use for women 15-49 which enabled estimation of CPR for each of the selected M& E districts. Results showed that out of the total 2,372 women who participated in the JPP baseline survey 1736 women (73.2%) were married. Table 6 shows that of the 1,736 married women, only 772 used any method of contraception (17.3%) and nearly 16.9 percent used a modern contraceptive method. The CPR for currently married women aged 15-49 years using any modern contraceptive method, calculated from the UN JPP baseline survey, is indicated per M&E district in Table 6 below.

The district specific CPR figures in Table 6 are not directly comparable to the regional proxies in table 5 above. This means that nearly 17 in every 100 currently married women used any modern contraceptive method. This estimate was slightly above the UDHS 2011 estimate of 16.5% prevalence of contraceptive use for the JPP districts, a difference attributed to the increase to in the use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women in the year 2012 as a result of increased outreaches and awareness programmes on reproductive health. In addition, the difference in CPR may also be attributed to the fact that the CPRs from the JPP baseline survey are district specific and not regional proxies as are the UDHS estimates. For this assessment therefore, the UDHS 2011 estimates will be used as the reporting standard.

Table 6: CPR Modern Methods for Married Women 15-49 KAP Survey

District	CPR Total	CPR Urban	CPR Rural
Arua	18.6	3.7	33.5
Yumbe	16.1	12.2	25
Gulu	18.6	10.6	21.6
Oyam	17.2	7.9	26.5
Kotido	7.7	2.8	12.6
Moroto	15.7	9.2	22.2
Katakwi	16.4	7.9	24.8
Mubende	19.1	12.2	25.9
Overall CPR	16.9	7.7	24.1

(Source: JPP baseline survey 2012)

The CPR for currently married women using any modern contraceptive method was high in the rural area (24.1%) as compared to the urban areas (7.7%) as shown in table 6. However, because of the small proportion of the population living in urban areas, the low urban CPR baseline indicator has only minimal impact on CPR baseline indicator for the JPP districts as a whole.

3.5.2 Range of contraceptive methods used

The JPP baseline survey however provides additional data on practices related to FP use in the JPP districts. Tables 7, 8 and 9 shows that the most commonly used modern contraceptive method was the injectables (used by 6.4 percent of currently married women). The rhythm, or moon beads, method is used by 1 percent of currently married women.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by contraceptive method used in rural areas

DISTRICT		Arua	Gulu	Yumbe	Oyam	Kotido	Moroto	Katakwi	Mubende	Overall CPR in rural
Any method		33.5	21.9	25.9	27.4	12.6	22.2	26	27.1	24.7
Any modern method		33.5	21.6	25	26.5	12.6	22.2	24.8	25.9	24.1
Modern method	Female sterilization	1.6	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	1
	Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pill	2.5	1.8	5.5	1.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	3.3	2.4
	IUD	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Injectables	12.9	11.6	3.7	14.1	1.5	0.0	7.9	16.7	9.2
	Implants	14.6	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.7	3.9	11.5	3.0	6.6
	Male Condom	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.7
	Female Condom	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAM	1.0	0.7	9.1	0.0	5.7	13.1	0.0	2.1	3.5	
Any traditional method		0.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.5
Traditional method	Rhythm, or moon beads	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.4
	Withdrawal	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
	Folk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not currently using		32.3	23.5	27.5	26.4	43.9	27.4	29.6	25.2	30.9
No. of married Women using any modern FP		22	62	85	31	59	17	43	115	434

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Table 8: Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by contraceptive method used in urban areas

DISTRICT		Arua	Gulu	Yumbe	Oyam	Kotido	Moroto	Katakwi	Mubende	Overall CPR in urban
Any method		4.3	11	12.5	7.9	2.8	9.2	7.9	12.2	7.9
Any modern method		3.7	10.6	12.2	7.9	2.8	9.2	7.9	12.2	7.7
Modern method	Female sterilization	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.4
	Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pill	0.8	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
	IUD	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Injectables	0.0	7.1	0.9	5.3	1.1	0.0	1.8	6.8	2.8
	Implants	2.3	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	3.6	1.2	1.8
	Male Condom	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.5
	Female Condom	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

DISTRICT		Arua	Gulu	Yumbe	Oyam	Kotido	Moroto	Katakwi	Mubende	Overall CPR in urban
	<i>Diaphragm</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>LAM</i>	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.1
Any traditional method		0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Traditional method	<i>Rhythm, or moon beads</i>	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	<i>Withdrawal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Folk</i>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not currently using		3.1	16.8	7.3	11.5	13.9	14.4	9.7	8.7	9.7
No. of married Women using any modern FP		172	31	41	9	13	7	13	52	338

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Table 9 also shows that out of the 8 M&E districts, injectables were the most common method in Mubende (11.8%). Implants were most common in Arua (8.5 %) and Katakwi (7.6 %), whilst in Karamoja, LAM was the most common method in Moroto (7.2 %).

Table 9: Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by contraceptive method used

DISTRICT		Arua	Gulu	Yumbe	Oyam	Kotido	Moroto	Katakwi	Mubende	Overall CPR
Any method		18.9	16.5	19.2	17.7	7.7	15.7	17.0	19.7	17.3
Any modern method		18.6	16.1	18.6	17.2	7.7	15.7	16.4	19.1	16.9
Modern method	Female sterilization	0.8	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.7
	Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pill	1.7	1.1	4.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
	IUD	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
	Injectables	6.5	9.4	2.3	9.7	1.3	0.0	4.9	11.8	6.4
	Implants	8.5	1.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.9	7.6	2.1	4.5
	Male Condom	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Female Condom	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	LAM	0.5	0.7	6.3	0.5	3.3	7.2	0.0	1.9	2.4
Any traditional method		0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
Traditional method	<i>Rhythm, or moon beads</i>	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
	<i>Withdrawal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
	<i>Folk</i>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not currently using		17.7	20.2	17.4	19.0	28.9	20.9	19.7	17.0	21.6
No. of married Women using any modern FP		194	93	126	40	72	24	56	167	772

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Similar to the JPP baseline survey findings, the UDHS (2011) also found that injectables were by far the most commonly used modern FP method among currently married women (i.e. used by 14% of women) in Uganda. This and the comparatively high preference for implants were attributed to the level of convenience that injectable methods and longer term reversible methods give to the women, compared to other methods. Participants in the FGDs noted that injectables and implants allow them to control their fertility without necessarily having to take a pill or another method every-day. Discussants also noted that women can use these methods without their partners necessarily knowing. For example, in one of the FGDs in Gulu district, women said that they preferred to use injectables because the men could know that the woman was using a contraceptive method. This implies that some men still do not support use of any modern contraceptive methods leaving the spouse to make a concealed decision/independent decisions to positively influence their reproductive health.

3.5.3 Awareness of the husband/male partner about women’s use of FP methods

The JPP baseline survey provided some insight into the extent to which male partners of female FP users were aware of their spouse’s use of family planning.

Figure 2 shows that out of the 772 married women who used any modern method in all the 8 M&E districts, 79.25 percent said that their husband or male partner was aware that the spouse was using any modern contraceptive method whereas only 18.64 percent used any modern contraceptive method without knowledge of the husband or partner.

Figure 3 shows that out of the 755 married women who used any modern method in all the 8 M&E districts, 51.42 percent said that they made a joint decision on utilization of any modern contraceptive method. 34.6% of the married women made an independent decision to use any modern contraceptive method and 13.5% reported that was mainly a husband’s decision.

Figure 2: Awareness of the husband or partner

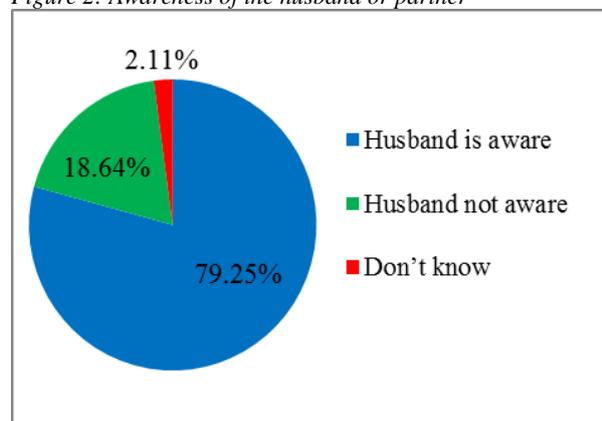
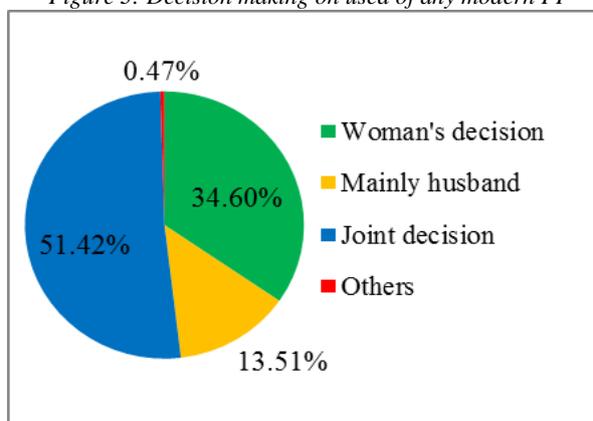


Figure 3: Decision making on used of any modern FP



(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

3.5.4 Reasons for not using the Contraceptive methods

The JPP baseline survey also provided an insight into the main reasons for non-use of family planning. This information was obtained in the JPP baseline survey by asking women aged 15-49years to mention the main reason why the woman or partner was not using any contraceptive method.

The main reason for not using any contraceptive method was; woman not married (11.3%), currently pregnant (10.3%), and breast feeding (9.6%), abstinence from sex (5.6%), among others in Table 10. This finding may represent a glaring misconception in the population that people who are not married or cohabiting ought not to be using contraception. However, this

sub-group may also include respondents who may not be sexually active at the time of the survey.

Table 10: Reasons why woman or partner is not using contraceptive method

Main reasons why woman or partner was not using any contraceptive method	Currently married or cohabiting		Not currently married or cohabiting		Overall	
	No. of women	(%)	No. of women	(%)	No. of women	(%)
<i>Respondent opposed</i>	9	0.4	2	0.1	11	0.5
Fertility related reasons:						
<i>Not married'</i>	0	0	268	11.3	268	11.3
<i>Not having sex</i>	36	1.5	96	4.1	132	5.6
<i>Infrequent sex</i>	36	1.5	10	0.4	46	1.9
<i>Menopausal or Hysterectomy</i>	73	3.1	14	0.6	87	3.7
<i>Sub-fecund or Infecund</i>	59	2.5	8	0.3	67	2.8
<i>Postpartum Amenorrhic</i>	74	3.1	0	0	74	3.1
<i>Breast feeding</i>	205	8.6	23	1	228	9.6
<i>Fatalistic</i>	22	0.9	4	0.2	26	1.1
<i>Currently pregnant</i>	219	9.2	27	1.1	246	10.3
Opposition to use:						
<i>Husband or Partner opposed</i>	43	1.8	2	0.1	45	1.9
<i>Others opposed</i>	8	0.3	2	0.1	10	0.4
<i>Religious Prohibition</i>	13	0.6	2	0.1	15	0.7
Lack of knowledge:						
<i>Knows no method</i>	19	0.8	8	0.3	27	1.1
<i>Knows no source</i>	3	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.3
<i>Health concerns</i>	22	0.9	4	0.2	26	1.1
Method related reasons:						
<i>Fear of Side Effects</i>	57	2.4	11	0.5	68	2.9
<i>Inaccessibility or Too far</i>	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1
<i>Costs too much</i>	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
<i>Inconvenience to use</i>	3	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2
<i>Interferes with body's normal pr</i>	9	0.4	0	0	9	0.4
<i>Don't know</i>	38	1.6	17	0.7	55	2.3
<i>Others</i>	14	0.6	11	0.5	25	1.1
Overall	964	40.6	515	21.8	1479	62.4

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

Other reasons for non-use of FP were cited in the FGDs and KI interviews. For example, in one of the KII in Katakwi, the District Health Officer said that men in Katakwi are not on board with family planning because they invest a lot of money/wealth in their wives in the form of dowry and therefore expect value for the money in the form of children. This implies that conservation of regressive cultural norms contributed to the non-utilization of contraceptive methods. The DHO of Gulu cited the high poverty levels and unemployment which render people idle, hence contributing to high fertility and non-use of contraception.

From the FGDs in the rural sub country of Madudu in Mubende district, participants cited the following factors as contributing to the low utilization of contraceptive methods:

- Cost of family planning methods, for example, in the rural areas a packet of condom costs UGX 1000, which is considered unaffordable especially amongst the low income households.
- Competition for highest number of births especially amongst polygamous families to satisfy the man's desire for many births per wife.
- High desire to get a specific gender in births
- Myths and misconceptions, for example, modern FP methods reduce libido
- Fear of side effects, for example, excessive bleeding when injectables are used

3.6. Indicator 6: Teenage pregnancy rate

Level: National

Source: UNPS/UDHS 2011

Teenage pregnancy has remained a major health and social concern in Uganda because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. In addition to the physiological risks, there is a negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the mother, and hence the child, because current school policy is to have pregnant girls terminate their education (UDHS, 2011).

Teenage pregnancy rate (TPR) was for this study obtained from the UDHS 2011, focusing on the 15 JPP districts. Because the UDHS 2011 does not provide district specific data, proxies were allocated to the districts based on the teenage pregnancy rates for their respective regions.

In Uganda, rural teenagers start parenthood earlier than their urban counterparts (24% versus 21%, respectively). Teenage pregnancy also varies greatly with a woman's education. In Uganda, 16% of girls with secondary education have begun their reproductive life compared to 45% of those with no education (UDHS, 2011). Table 11 shows that the overall teenage pregnancy rate in the 8 JPP M&E districts was 26.5% based on the UDHS 2011 and regional proxies for districts. This implies that nearly 27 in every 100 teenagers are pregnant or had given birth in the 15 JPP districts.

Table 11: Teenage Pregnancy Rate

District	TPR UDHS 2006 (%) ⁹	TPR UDHS 2011 (%) ¹⁰
Arua	21.8	26.4
Yumbe	21.8	26.4
Gulu	34.0	25.6
Kitgum	34.0	25.6
Oyam	34.0	25.6
Abim	34.0	29.7
Kotido	34.0	29.7
Kaabong	34.0	29.7
Moroto	34.0	29.7
Nakapiripirit	34.0	29.7
Katakwi	31.1	30.3
Amudat	34.0	29.7
Mubende	29.8	22.6
Kanungu	13.4	14.6
Bundibugyo	28.4	22.6
15 JPP districts	30.2	26.5
Uganda	24.9	23.8

(Source: UDHS 2006 and UDHS 2011)

Table 11 also shows that the Eastern Region (with a regional teenage pregnancy rate of 30.3% for the eastern region) represented by katakwi district had the highest teenage pregnancy rate, followed by districts located in Karamoja (29.7%).

⁹ Since UDHS 2011 lacks district specific CPR, regional proxies have been allocated to each JPP district

¹⁰ Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have begun childbearing (UDHS, 2011)

During one of the FGD sessions for women in Patuda parish Gulu district, the high teenage pregnancy rate was attributed to: 1) Early Marriages, 2) Poor care taking from parents, 3) Peer influence (need for money for upkeep), 4) Drop out from school due to lack of school fees and high levels of promiscuity. On the other hand, discussions with young boys (aged 10-24 years) from the same parish indicated that the reasons for high teenage pregnancy were: 1) Poverty, 2) Promiscuity, 3) Curiosity 4) Bad peer groups/bad influence, 5) Test for reproductive fertility, 6) Ignorance & illiteracy about the dangers of early pregnancies and 7) Girls usually assume they are old enough.

In Oyam and Mubende district, teenage pregnancy was mainly attributed to poverty and unemployment among youths especially teenagers. The girls were often given handouts by men (e.g. Boda-boda cyclists) and later lured into risky sexual behaviors. In another FGD of young girls aged 10-24 years in Kinya and Tanganyika parishes in Arua municipality, they attributed the high teenage pregnancy rate to the behaviour of their parents and guardians who, especially within the Muslim communities, had the belief that once a girl experienced her first menstrual period, she was ready for marriage. This misconception coupled with the desire for quick wealth in form of dowry led to early marriages and teenage pregnancy.

In Kotido District, it was revealed in an FGD session with young boys that parents coerce the young boys to give them grandchildren. Citing one participant in FGD for young boys in Kotido, parents are quoted as saying: *My son I have now grown old, so I want to see my grandchild before I die*". This practice was common in Karamoja sub-region and it also happens when parents of the girl and boy have agreed on dowry in form of cows.

The same factors as cited in explaining the high Total Fertility Rate in Katakwi could as well explain the break-away levels of teenage pregnancy in Katakwi district, namely, cultural factors that promote early pregnancy and having too many children.

In one of the consultative discussions with the district administration and DHTs in Mubende district, it was revealed that there was a high rate of teenage mothers reporting to the health facilities. The causes sited included the following;

- Poverty levels are high thus rendering most parents unable to provide the basic needs for their children like education and end up opting for marriage.
- Diversity of the culture in the district and yet majority of the occupying tribes believe in a positive impact of early marriages.
- The ignorance of people on the laws, for example the Marriage Act which makes it illegal to make a teenager aged <18 years pregnant.
- Failure to access adolescent friendly services on issues like SRH.

3.7. Indicator 7: Percentage of young people with accurate information on FP

Level: 8 M&E districts

Source: Community survey, 2012

Accurate information on family planning was based on the following: (1) correct knowledge of use of condoms (2) correct knowledge of use of emergency pill and (3) correct knowledge of use of contraceptive pills. Knowledge of correct use of these methods was assessed using questions in the youth KAP survey questionnaire. For example, the youth were asked: “Describe the correct way to use a male condom”. Their responses were checked against a standard checklist of steps obtained from the Ministry of Health. A youth was considered as having accurate information about the use of a particular method if they correctly mentioned at-least 50% of the required steps.

Table 12 shows that in the 8 M&E districts, out of the 1661 young people aged 10-24 years, only 1.3 percent had accurate information on all the three main contraceptive methods. Overall, nearly 24 in every 100 young people (24.2%) had accurate knowledge on use of male condom. Kotido had the least number of young people (1.9%) who knew the correct way to use a male condom. Kotido and Katakwi had the least number of young people (0.6%) who knew the correct way to use an emergency pill.

Table 12: Percentage of young people (10-24years) with accurate information on modern FP

District	Contraceptive Pill (%)	Emergency Pill (%)	Male Condom (%)	Knowledge of all the 3 methods (%)
Arua	3.8	1.6	16.6	0.7
Gulu	20.3	7.8	53.7	5.5
Yumbe	8.2	3.3	28.7	0.5
Oyam	5.6	4.4	25.6	1.1
Kotido	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.0
Moroto	12.2	13.3	18.9	1.1
Katakwi	75.0	0.6	19.1	0.0
Mubende	12.0	3.5	30.4	1.4
8 M&E districts	7.9	3.6	24.2	1.3

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

Table 12 shows that in Gulu district nearly 6 in every 100 young people (5.5%) had accurate knowledge on all the 3 modern methods of FP. This means that 6 percent of young people in Gulu knew the correct way to use all the 3 common methods of FP. This was attributed to promotion of FP methods through radio programmes, distribution of IEC materials and provision of ASRH services in health facilities. Table 11 also shows that Gulu district also had the highest number of young people (53.7%) with accurate knowledge on used of male condoms.

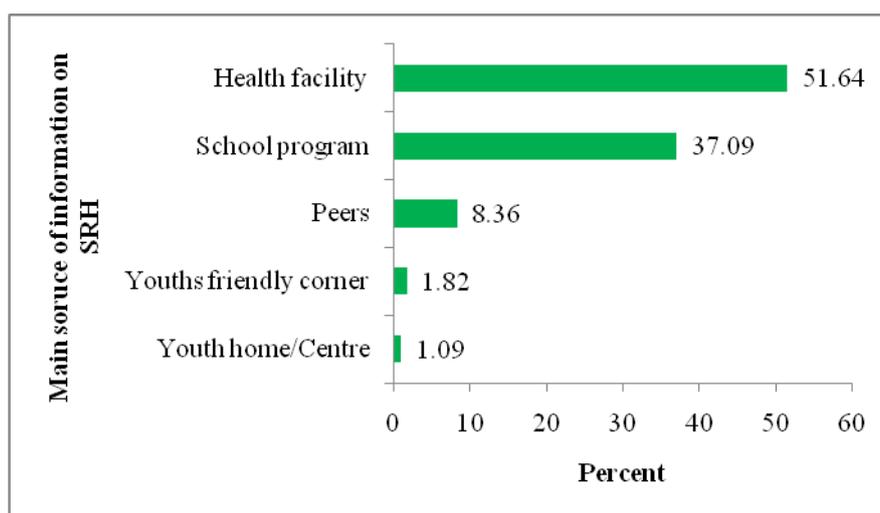
Katakwi district also had the highest number of young people (75%) with accurate knowledge on used of contraceptive pill and nearly 19 in every 100 young people knew the correct way to use a male condom. This was because Katakwi district upgraded their HCIIIs to provide both family planning and ANC services to the community. Contraceptives are given out for free in Health facilities. Every 3 months the VHTs train the people and also replenish those on oral contraceptives. Mothers who suffered from side effects are treated and are used to encourage other women to use modern contraceptives. Young people have peer educators on the use of

contraceptives and these are available in most of the HCs. There are an estimated 210 peer educators in Katakwi district.

Sources of information on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)

During the JPP baseline survey, the young people aged 10-24 years were asked the main sources of information on SRH. Figure 4 shows that the main source of information on SRH was the health facilities (52%).

Figure 4: Main source of information on Sexual and Reproductive Health



(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

From figure 4 above, it is clear that the most frequent sources of information on FP for young people were health facilities (over 51% of young people cited this), followed by school programs (37.1%). However, about 8 percent of young people cited peers as their predominant source of SRH information.

Preferred source of information on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH): Young people were asked about their preferred source of SRH information, regardless of their commonest source of information. Figure 5 shows that most young people aged 10-24 years preferred to get information on SRH mainly from health workers (62.4%).

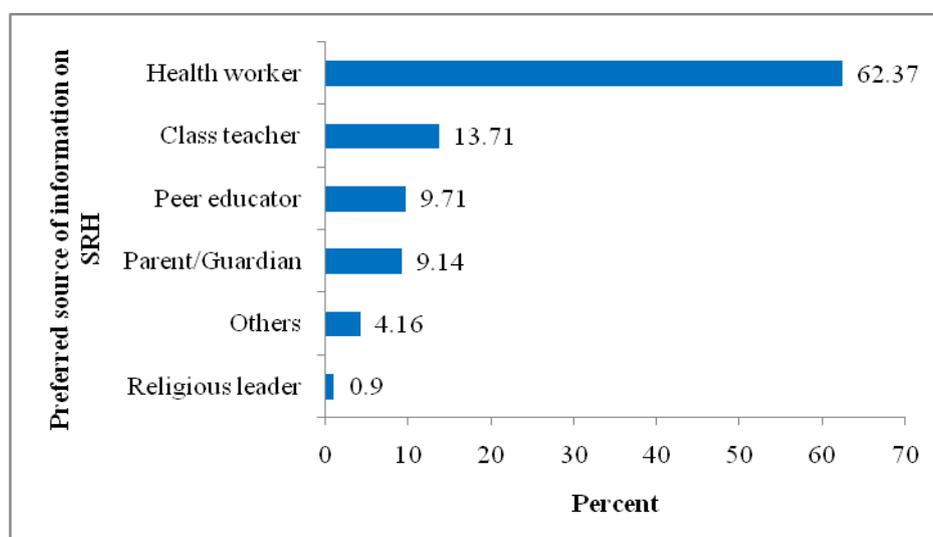


Figure 5: Main source of information on Sexual and Reproductive Health

The possible explanation for young people's preference of health workers is the depth of information they are likely to get from this source.

3.8. Indicator 8: No. of HCIIIs, HCIVs and Hospitals providing AYFS in target districts

Level: 8 M&E districts

Source: Health Facility survey

The present generation of young people faces more complex challenges to their health and development than their parents did (Raphael, 1996). However, the major health problems for young people are largely preventable. Young people need youth-friendly services that recognize and respond to their special cultural and developmental needs. According to Tylee *et al.*, (2007) priority for the future should be to ensure that each country, state, and locality has a policy and mechanisms to encourage provision of innovative and well accessed youth-friendly services.

a) Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS)

Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS) can be provided in two modes: Either as an integrated package in the different service delivery points of a health facility (i.e. integrated into the OPD, Antenatal Care, Family Planning and other service delivery points in the health facility) or provided using a Youth Friendly Corner approach in which adolescents and youth can visit a corner of the facility which has been dedicated to providing specialized services that are attractive to youth. Whichever mode is used, the MoH has a list of standards that define what a facility with 'adolescent and youth friendly services is'. This list of standards was used to assess all health facilities from level III and above (HCIII, HCIV, General Hospitals and Referral Hospitals) in the 8 M&E districts. A facility qualified as having 'adolescent and youth friendly services if they had a youth friendly corner and 'met the minimum adolescent friendly services delivery standard.

Table 13 shows that out of the 111 health facilities which participated in the baseline survey, only 49 health facilities (44.1%) provided adolescent youth friendly services (AYFS). Arua district had the highest proportion of facilities providing AYFS (64%), while Gulu district had the lowest (19%).

Table 13: Number of health facilities providing adolescent youth friendly services

District	Level of Health Facilities					Total			
	No. of Hospitals	No. of Hospitals providing AYFS	No. of HCIVs	No. of HCIVs providing AYFS	No. of HCIIIs	No. of HCIII providing AYFS	Total No. of HFs	Total No. of HF providing AYFS	% providing AYFS
Arua	3	2	3	2	30	19	36	23	63.9
Gulu	4	1	2	0	15	3	21	4	19.1
Yumbe	1	0	1	1	8	4	10	5	50.0
Oyam	1	1	1	0	5	3	7	4	57.1
Kotido ¹¹	0	0	1	1	6	1	7	2	28.6
Moroto	1	1	1	0	4	2	6	3	50.0
Katakwi	1	1	1	1	6	2	8	4	50.0
Mubende	1	0	2	1	13	3	16	4	25.0
Overall	12	6	12	6	87	37	111	49	44.1

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

¹¹ Kanawat HCIII, a Catholic based PNFP declined to participate in the JPP baseline survey.

Picture 3: Display for YFC at Moroto RRH
HCIV



Picture 4: Display for YFC at Katakwi



b) Ministry policy and standards on YFS

The Ministry of Health, working with partners and stakeholders, first developed a national adolescent health policy in 2004. Recently, the national adolescent health policy was revised and updated in 2011. The policy spells out key strategies for improvement in the health status of adolescents and to this effect, describes a package of services in the areas of reproductive health services, substance abuse and mental health, accidents injuries and disabilities, nutrition and oral health targets and socio-economic and occupational health targets. The policy spells out the following key strategies for its implementation: Advocacy, Behaviour Change communication, Training, Resource mobilisation, Research, Coordination, Provision of Adolescent Friendly services, Monitoring and Evaluation and a Multi-sectoral approach. A key provision of this policy is that operational level service providers ought to provide a package of adolescent friendly services.

3.10. Indicator 9: Percentage increase in number of new users of Family Planning

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: HMIS, 2010 and 2011

A New User is a client who accepts at least one modern method of contraception from a health service delivery point for the first time. The number of users of FP was compiled for the financial years 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, using data from the HMIS records for the 15 JPP districts. According to the JPP indicator definition, this indicator should be computed based on data on new FP users from the current year (as the numerator), compared with new FP users from the previous year (as the denominator), adjusted to a percentage level. This information was accessed from the HMIS records of all 15 JPP districts.

Table 14 below presents the districts specific findings on this indicator. Table 14 shows that out of the 15 JPP district, 9 districts had an increase of over 50% in number of new users of family planning. The overall increase in the number of new user of modern FP was 61.9%. Several districts showed a positive increase while others showed a negative increase. Specifically, the districts included Amudat (>100%), Katakwi (>100%), Moroto (>100%), (Yumbe (81.9%), Abim (80.6%), Oyam (76.2%), Kanungu (61.7%), Kotido (50.9%). The decrease in the number of new users of FP was registered in Bundibugyo (37.3%), Kaabong (16.7%), and Gulu districts (8.3%).

Table 14: Percentage increase in number of new users of FP in target districts

District	No. of new users of modern FP in FY 2010/2011	No. of new users of modern FP in FY 2011/12	% increase in number of new users of FP in target districts
Arua ¹²	9266	14438	55.8
Yumbe	4324	7867	81.9
Gulu	37305	34200	-8.3
Kitgum	3544	3,652	3.1
Oyam	4191	7385	76.2
Abim	2462	4447	80.6
Kotido	2,021	3,049	50.9
Kaabong	2290	1,906	-16.8
Moroto	2017	5685	181.9
Nakapiripirit	3875	5266	35.9
Katakwi	2479	27427	1006.4 ¹³
Amudat	655	21937	3249.2 ¹⁴
Mubende	22373	26242	17.3
Kanungu	9144	14789	61.7
Bundibugyo	6761	4226	-37.3
15 JPP districts	112707	182516	61.9

(Source: District HMIS Records for FY 2010/11 and FY 2011/12)

Noteworthy is the fact that districts like Amudat and Katakwi had out-of-the-ordinary percentage increments in FP uptake between the 2 years used in this baseline survey assessment of this indicator. This paradox was attributed to the challenge of including condoms in the FP methods counted. The indicator in its present form counts all methods as equal. In districts that implement a condom distribution drive, we are likely to see an 'out of the ordinary surge' in the number of new FP users corresponding to these drives, especially if the condoms distributed in drives are also captured in the monthly HMIS data.

Improvement in record keeping and reporting will also lead to marked improvement in new user of family planning because in most cases data on family planning new users is not captured especially at lower level health facilities due to lack of personnel to do that. This was attributed to the fact that the position of records assistant at the lower level health facilities was scrapped off leaving the bulky of work to the In-charges.

¹² HMIS for FY 2009/10 and 2010/2011

¹³ The increase is above 100% because of high number of condoms (9874) given out & other methods (13,679) e.g. implants given out in health facilities. New users of FP increased 11 times in FY 2011/12

¹⁴ Increase is due high number of condoms given out in health facilities in Amudat. New users of FP increased 34 times in FY 2011/2012

3.11. Indicator 10: Proportion of HFs without stock-outs of 3 most commonly used Contraceptive Methods

Level: 8 M&E districts

Source: Health Facility Survey 2012

Stock-outs of contraceptives are a key factor fueling un-met need for contraceptives. An assessment of stock-outs of 3 indicator contraceptives was conducted in health facilities in 8 of the 15 JPP districts. A facility was considered as ‘having no stock-out of any key contraceptive’ if none of the 3 core contraceptives (male condoms, oral contraceptive pills and Depo-Provera) was out of stock for the 3 months preceding the survey.

A total of 111 health facilities (HFs) participated in the JPP baseline survey in the 8 M&E districts (Table 15).

Table 15: Proportion of HFs without stock-outs of 3 most commonly used CM

District	Total No. of HFs	HFs offering FP Services		Proportion of health facilities without stock-outs of 3 most commonly used contraceptives methods (Depo-Provera, pills & condoms)						Overall	
		No. of HFs	%	Male Condom		Contraceptive Pill		Depo-Provera		No. of HFs without Stock-outs	%
				No. of HFs without Stock-outs	%	No. of HFs without Stock-outs	%	No. of HFs without Stock-outs	%		
<i>Arua</i>	36	31	86.1	25	80.6	28	90.3	30	96.8	22	61.1
<i>Gulu</i>	21	19	76.2	19	100.0	19	100.0	19	100.0	19	76.2
<i>Yumbe</i>	10	9	90.0	5	55.6	7	77.8	9	100.0	3	30.0
<i>Oyam</i>	7	6	85.7	5	83.3	6	100.0	6	100.0	5	71.4
<i>Kotido</i>	7	7	87.5	6	85.7	7	100.0	7	100.0	6	75.0
<i>Moroto</i>	6	3	50.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	3	50.0
<i>Katakwi</i>	8	6	75.0	5	83.3	6	100.0	6	100.0	5	62.5
<i>Mubende</i>	16	14	87.5	6	42.9	9	64.3	11	78.6	3	18.8
<i>Overall</i>	111	95	85.6	74	77.9	85	89.5	95	100.0	66	59.5

(Source: JPP baseline survey, 2012)

Table 15 shows that 95 of the 111 health facilities assessed in the 8 M&E districts (85.6%) offered family planning services. Out of the 95 HFs which offered FP services, none of them had stock-outs of Depo Provera (100%), 85 HFs did not have stock-out of contraceptive pills (89.5%), and 74 HFs did not have stock-out of male condom (77.9%) in the last 3 months preceding the JPP baseline survey. Almost all health facilities that offered FP in the 8 M & E districts except in Mubende and Arua never reported experiencing a stock out of Depo-Provera in the last 3 months preceding the survey. This occurrence point to either low utilization or timely re-stocking of the Depo-Provera in the health facilities that offered them.

Table 15 also shows that out of the 95 HFs which offered FP services, 66 HFs (59.5 %) did not have stock-outs of all the 3 modern family planning methods (male condom, contraceptive pill & Depo-Provera) on the overall. The districts which had the highest number of HFs without stock-outs of all the 3 contraceptive methods were Gulu (76.2 %) and Kotido (75 %). This was closely followed by Oyam (71.4 %), Katakwi (62.5 %) and Arua (61.1 %) among others.

Most M&E districts attributed the low stock-out rate of at least one of the 3 most used contraceptive methods to the push-system used by the National Medical Stores whereby medical supplies are distributed to the lower level Health facilities by the Health Sub Districts even if they are not requested for by the HFs. In addition, other suppliers for example, partners such as Baylor Uganda and Marie Stopes also gave out condoms to some HFs, for example, Katakwi district had a high number of condoms distributed. Other reasons included consumer preference on one type of FP method to another.

In Kotido district, most HFs did not have stock-out of the 3 most used contraceptive methods because of the push-system used by the NMS whereby medical supplies are distributed to the HFs even if they are not requested for by the HFs. In addition, there was low utilization of contraceptive methods for most districts in Karamoja sub region.

Overall, Depo Provera was available in all the health facilities that offered FP (table 15). This was because access to Depo-Provera required the individual to go to the HFs unlike other methods such as condoms which are distributed by VHTs. On the overall still, 22 percent of the health facilities had stock-outs of male condoms. This was attributed to the increased utilization due to increased promotion and distribution of cost-free male condoms by VHTs. Men also preferred to use condoms perhaps because of their dual purpose nature i.e. for both family planning and protection against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

During the consultative discussion with the In-charges of HF which had stock-outs, it was revealed that the main solution to the stock-out of the at least one of the 3 modern contraceptive method used was to borrowing from other health facilities which had the product in plenty. Other HFs received donations from agencies, for example, Marie Stopes, etc. In some case, the HFs requested from the district health offices and sometimes waited for the push methods used by NMS. HFs also advised users to purchase, mainly condom, from outside the HFs but also take keen note of the precautions, expiry dates and any damage on the packet and follow user instructions.

3.12. Indicator 11: No. of functional male action groups advocating for SRH and rights

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: Program reports, DHOs and discussion with chairpersons

This indicator required an enumeration of the number of functional male action groups (MAGs) advocating for SRH and rights. A functional male action group was defined as a formal or informal organized group of males, formed for a particular cause, registered with the district, and is reported by the district officials to have been active as at the time of the survey. For a MAG to qualify as ‘advocating for SRH and rights’, the group had to have the following activities as minimum: peer promotion activities; community outreach activities; reproductive health and rights activities, in their action plans that are implemented.

During the documents reviewed, consultative discussions with DHOs/DHTs and DCDO/CDOs, and probation officers, it was revealed that there were no functional male action groups advocating for SRH and rights in the rest of the 14 JPP districts except Mubende district which had 5 functional male action groups (Table 16). During the FGDs with the young boys and girls aged 10-24 years, it was still confirmed that there were no MAGs in most JPP districts except straight talk clubs formed in schools.

Table 16: Number of functional MAGs with SRH advocacy

District	No. of MAGs	No. of functional MAGs advocating for SRH advocacy and rights	Remark/comment
Arua	0	0	According to the DHO, and DCDO, there were no male action groups.
Yumbe	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs, and DCDO there were no male action groups.
Gulu	0	0	According to the DCDO, & Assistant probation officer, there were no male action groups.
Kitgum	0	0	According to the DHO, there were no male action groups.
Oyam	0	0	According to the DHTs, and DCDO, there were no male action groups.
Abim	0	0	According to the DHO, there were no male action groups.
Kotido	0	0	According to the DCDO, probation officer, and DHT, there were no male action groups.
Kaabong	0	0	According to the DCDO, probation officer, and DHT, there were no male action groups.
Moroto	0	0	According to the DHO, there were no male action groups.
Nakapiripirit	0	0	According to the DHTs, and DCDO, there were no male action groups.
Katakwi	0	0	4 groups were formed in 2012 but not yet functional. They did have a committee in place but were in the process of forming a committee.
Amudat	0	0	According to the DHO, there were no male action groups.
Mubende	5	5	According to the DHO/DHTs, there were 5 male action groups.
Kanungu	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs, there were no male action groups in kanungu
Bundibugyo	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs, there were no male action groups.
Overall	5	5	According to the DHO/DHTs, there were 5 male action groups

Then main reason for nonexistent of functional MAGs with SRH advocacy was lack of support in terms of funds, logistics and technical support to set up the MAGs and sustain them do engage in advocacy for SRH and rights.

3.13. Indicator 12: No. of functional YPGs advocating for SRH & Rights

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: Program reports, DHOs and discussion with chairpersons

This indicator required an enumeration of the number of functional young people's groups (YPGs) advocating for SRH and rights. A functional young people's group was defined as a formal or informal organized group of youth, registered with the district, and is reported by the district officials to have been active as at the time of the assessment. For a YPG to qualify as 'advocating for SRH and rights', the group had to have the following activities as minimum: peer promotion activities; community outreach activities; reproductive health and rights activities, in their action plans that are implemented.

The total number of functional young people's groups advocating for SRH and rights in 6 JPP districts were 67 as shown in Table 17. Katakwi district had the highest number (i.e. 25 functional young people's groups advocating for SRH). The groups that exist in the 15 JPP districts are youth groups whose members were both youths (10-30years) and young people (10-24 years) but there were no specific functional young people's groups (YPGs) advocating for SRH and rights 9 JPP districts except in Katakwi, Bundibugyo, Amudat, Mubende, Oyam, Arua districts.

Table 17: Number of functional Young People groups advocating for SRH and rights

District	No. of YPGs	Functional YPGs advocating for SRH & rights	Remark/comment
Arua	6	6	According to the District Health Educator, out of the 9 YPGs, only 6 were functional
Yumbe	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in Yumbe
Gulu	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH
Kitgum	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Oyam	3	3	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Abim	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Kotido	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Kaabong	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Moroto	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district
Nakapiripirit	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there are no YPGs advocating for SRH in the district

District	No. of YPGs	Functional YPGs advocating for SRH & rights	Remark/comment
Katakwi	25	25	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs we found out that there existed 25 groups in katakwi and all these were functioning
Amudat	12	12	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs there were 12 YPGS in Amdut
Mubende	8	8	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs Mubende had 8 YPGs that were functioning and advocating for SRH
Kanungu	0	0	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs, there were no YPGs that existed.
Bundibugyo	13	13	According to the DHO/DHTs & CDOs all the 13 YPGs that existed were functional
Overall	67	67	

(Source: JPP baseline survey, 2012)

During the consultative discussion with the DHTs and CDOs, there was general lack awareness about the existence of YPGs in most JPP districts. This highlighted the poor linkage between the district health office and YPGs. It also highlighted the fact most YPGs were not registered by the CBS department as required and therefore not known by the community based service department. The YPGs also ran parallel programmes and activities some which were not known by the district health office and CBS department.

3.14. Indicator 14: Percentage of pregnant women with anemia

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: HMIS

The study also sought to collect data on the proportion of pregnant women reported with anemia in the JPP districts. However, we found out that HMIS data does not capture anemia among the pregnant instead, district HMIS data captures anemia for those below 5 years and above 5 years of age both male and female. Therefore this indicator was not found in the HMIS district annual reports for FY 2010/11 and FY 2011/12. The indicator is also not collected in the UDHS. The UDHS provides anemia data 'for all women of reproductive age' and not specifically the pregnant women.

It was agreed with the JPP technical team that this indicator will be excluded from the JPP M&E matrix.

Notwithstanding, in order to effectively monitor this indicator in the JPP period, there is need to establish a sentinel surveillance system for anemia in pregnancy in selected health facilities within the JPP monitoring districts.

3. 15. Indicator 13: Net enrolment ratio in both primary and secondary, by sex

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: EMIS

Net enrollment for primary was determined by the proportion of the population of the official age (6-12 years) for primary school going level that is actually going to primary school.

Net enrollment for secondary was determined by the proportion of the population of the official age (13-18 years) for secondary school going level that is actually going to secondary school. This information was obtained from the Education Management System (EMIS) from the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), for the year 2011.

At the national level, the national Net Enrolment Rate (NER) reveals that for every 100 children who are of secondary school going age, only 24 are in school (EMIS FY 2010/11; ESSAPR, 2011). On the other hand, net enrollment at primary school level is much higher; for every 100 children who are of primary school going age, 97.5 are in school (EMIS FY 2010/11; ESSAPR, 2011)

Table 18 shows that in the 15 JPP districts for every 100 children who are primary school going age, only 87 are in school. Table 18 also shows that in the 15 JPP districts, the NER reveals that for every 100 children who are secondary school going age, only 15 are in school. The NER for the 15 JPP district was lower than the national NER of 24%.

Data in Table 18 above show that the overall NER for the 15 JPP districts at the primary level is 87%, which is over 10 percentage points below the national average. Likewise, net enrollment at secondary level is 15.2%, which is about 9 percentage points below the national average. The possible explanations for these trends included

It is also noted that at primary level, a number of districts had a net enrollment above 100% (e.g. Abim – 201% and Arua - 144%) as shown in Table 18 below. The reason for this is that while the primary school going age is defined nationally as 6-12, a number of primary school goers in these districts are way above this age, therefore resulting in an artificially larger numerator than the denominator.

At both primary and secondary levels, there appears to be no significant difference in the net enrollment for boys and for girls.

The lowest enrollment rates were observed for the districts in the Karamoja region, which were way below the other JPP districts. This was attributed to: cultural resistance to enroll children into school, using children as a source of labour, as well as presence of fewer schools in the region leading to long distances.

Comparing the past two years, net enrollment figures for primary level show a steady improvement both at national, district and for the JPP districts while for secondary level, net enrollment rate have stagnated across the board.

Table 18: Net Enrolment Ratio in both primary and secondary, by sex

District	Net enrolment ratio in both primary and secondary, by sex in year 2010						Net enrolment ratio in both primary and secondary, by sex in year 2011					
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Arua	133.4	136.8	135.1	17.9	24.3	21.0	143	144.7	143.9	17	21	19
Yumbe	57.4	58.0	57.7	8.2	12.9	10.7	63	62	62.4	6	8	7
Gulu	103.2	103.2	103.2	23.3	32.3	27.8	116.1	114.6	115.4	20	30	25
Kitgum	94.9	95.2	95.1	19.9	27.6	23.8	100.8	99.5	100.2	22	30	26
Oyam	116.0	116.9	116.4	7.6	9.6	8.6	132.2	132.3	132.2	7	7	7
Abim	168.5	203.2	185.1	26.9	28.0	27.4	192.1	211.6	201.4	28	35	31
Kotido	31.9	37.0	34.7	2.5	3.6	3.1	30.5	35.9	33.5	3	4	3
Kaabong	40.4	51.0	45.9	2.3	3.8	3.1	39.5	50.6	45.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Moroto	32.4	34.6	33.5	3.9	11.5	7.8	33.7	35.5	34.6	32.4	34.6	33.5
Nakapiripirit	47.3	48.5	47.9	2.7	5.3	4.1	43.3	46.6	45	3	4	5
Katakwi	102.4	95.8	99.0	11.3	15.2	13.3	110	103.7	106.8	14	17	16
Amudat	25.2	22.6	23.7	2.0	4.5	3.4	27.5	22	24.3	1	2	1
Mubende	78.6	75.9	77.2	18.3	18.1	18.2	86.8	83.8	85.3	19	19	19
Kanungu	98.5	93.9	96.2	24.4	23.3	23.9	99.4	93.4	96.4	26	25	26
Bundibugyo	77.6	87.3	82.2	8.7	15.3	11.9	73.5	81.5	77.3	6	13	10
15 JPP districts	80.5	84.0	82.2	12.0	15.7	13.9	86.09	87.85	86.93	13.63	16.65	15.24
Uganda ¹⁵	96.4	95.6	96.0	23.5	25.7	24.6	97.7	97.1	97.5	23	25	24

(Source: EMIS, 2010 and EMIS 2011)

¹⁵ Source: EMIS, 2010 and EMIS 2011

3.16. Indicator 15: Completion rates for boys/girls in school

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: Monitoring data/EMIS

Primary completion rate is defined as the total number of pupils registered for the PLE, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary graduation age. This information was obtained from the EMIS data for 2011.

Table 19 shows that the overall completion rate in primary was 40% in the 15 JPP districts. This implies that for every 100 primary school age going children, 40 are in school within the 15 JPP district. Table 19 also shows that the overall completion rate in secondary was 18% in the 15 JPP districts. This implies that for every 100 primary school age going children, 18 are in school within the 15 JPP district. The completion rate in secondary in the 15 JPP districts was nearly 50% less than the national values of 36.1%. The completion rates were highest girls in primary (45%) and lowest in secondary (13.9%) as compared to the boys in the 15 JPP district. The majority of JPP districts are lagging behind in terms of pupils' ability to complete primary and secondary education and it was worse in the JPP districts located in Karamoja sub-region except Abim district.

It is noted, from table 19, that the completion rate for the 15 JPP districts was significantly lower than the completion rate at national level, at both primary and secondary level. Key informants attribute this trend to socio-economic factors in which pupils leave school to begin employment. One Key informant in Gulu reported that even on the actual date of PLE, some pupils left to go fishing. Other factors include long distances to schools, lack of scholastic materials and meals, as well as un-seriousness by parents and guardians who do not value education.

We note that at primary level, the completion rate for girls was significantly higher than the completion rate for boys, and this trend was observed for almost all the 15 JPP districts, yet the reverse was true for secondary schools. This trend at primary level is attributed to the fact that boys tend to take on employment earlier than girls. Therefore, boys leave school to start work. This is consistent with earlier observations that children are viewed as a source of economic gain in most of these districts.

Comparing 2010 and 2011 data for all the 155 JPP districts, it can be observed that although total completion rate improved at primary level, completion rates for girls dropped slightly while for boys improved.

Table 19: Completion rates for boys and girls in primary and secondary education

District	Completion rates in primary and secondary, by sex in 2010 ¹⁶						Completion rates in primary and secondary, by sex in 2011					
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Arua	67	46	56	22.4	36.9	29.5	42	63	52	n.a	n.a	n.a
Yumbe	22	12	17	8.3	15.9	12.4	12	19	16	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gulu	84	59	72	28.1	55.5	41.7	64	86	75	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kitgum	69	46	58	25.3	46.2	35.9	47	65	56	n.a	n.a	n.a
Oyam	63	38	51	7.3	12.9	10.1	37	62	49	n.a	n.a	n.a
Abim	95	68	81	23.3	37.5	30.1	69	99	83	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kotido	11	10	10	4.0	4.7	4.4	11	12	12	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kaabong	13	6	10	2.9	4.0	3.5	7	14	11	n.a	n.a	n.a
Moroto	18	13	16	4.4	7.3	5.9	14	15	14	n.a	n.a	n.a
Nakapiripirit	11	7	9	3.6	6.3	5.0	51	59	55	n.a	n.a	n.a
Katakwi	58	48	53	16.6	25.8	21.3	57	65	61	n.a	n.a	n.a
Amudat	11	7	9	2.6	3.3	3.0	6	7	7	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mubende	51	60	56	20.8	22.6	21.7	65	57	61	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kanungu	57	62	59	30.6	36.8	33.7	62	61	61	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bundibugyo	52	27	39	8.1	16.7	12.3	28	56	41	n.a	n.a	n.a
15 JPP districts	45	34	40	13.9	22.2	18.0	38.1	49.3	43.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
Uganda	65	63	64	32.9	39.9	36.1	66	68	67			

(Source: EMIS, 2010 and EMIS 2011)

NB. The 2011 data on completion rate for secondary level was not available at the time of the survey.

¹⁶ Completion Rates for 2010 in the 15 JPP districts

3.17. Indicator 16: Drop-out rate for boys/girls in school

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: Monitoring data/EMIS

School Dropout rate in the 15 JPP district:

Dropping out refers to a pupil quitting school before he or she graduates. It cannot always be ascertained that a pupil has dropped out, as he or she may stop attending without terminating enrolment.

Table 20 shows that the overall dropout rate was 11% in primary and 11.1% in secondary in the 15 JPP districts. The total dropout rate was highest in both primary (47%) and secondary (47.1%) in Amudat district. In Amudat the dropout rate was higher for boys in primary (62%) and secondary (62.4%) than for girls in primary (26%) and secondary (25.8%). The dropout rates in the 15 JPP districts, was higher than the national rate by 4% in primary and 4.9% in secondary level.

It is apparent from the table above that the EMIS tends to undercount drops-outs because these data are not in tandem with the completion rate data. The probable reason for this is that it is not easy for head teachers to ascertain whether a child has actually dropped out completely from the school. It could also indicate a gap in surveillance for drop-outs.

Table 20: Drop-out rates for boys and girls in 15 JPP districts for year 2011

JPP DISTRICT	Drop-out for primary and secondary by sex in year 2010						Drop-out for primary and secondary by sex in year 2011 ¹⁷					
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Arua	9	8	9	20.3	29.4	25.5	6	5	5	6.1	4.8	5.4
Yumbe	9	9	9	9.8	10.3	10.1	11	9	10	11.3	9.1	10
Gulu	6	6	6	14.0	0.8	5.8	4	2	3	4.2	1.6	2.9
Kitgum	8	8	7	19.3	21.1	20.4	6	4	5	6	3.8	4.9
Oyam	8	7	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	7	8	9.1	7.4	8.2
Abim	15	15	15	26.9	19.8	23.7	15	14	15	15.4	14	14.7
Kotido	25	27	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	10	10	11	9.9	10.4
Kaabong	15	11	13	6.7	3.2	4.4	7	3	4	6.7	3.2	4.4
Moroto	14	12	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	13	14	16	12.9	14.4
Nakapiripirit	9	9	9	4.1	1.2	2.1	13	11	12	12.9	11.4	12
Katakwi	10	7	8	8.5	10.9	9.9	10	3	6	10	2.6	6.2
Amudat	23	28	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	62	47	25.8	62.4	47.1
Mubende	10	11	11	12.8	12.3	12.6	9	6	8	8.7	6.5	7.6
Kanungu	5	4	5	12.9	7.6	10.2	4	8	6	3.8	7.7	5.7
Bundibugyo	17	12	15	37.7	33.2	34.5	17	8	12	17.1	7.7	12.2
15 JPP districts	12.2	11.6	12.0	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.9	11	11	10.9	11	11.1
Uganda	9	8	9	13.4	13.2	13.3	7	6	7	7.2	6.1	6.6

(Source: EMIS, 2010 and EMIS 2011)

¹⁷ Proxy figures computed out of enrolment & those that sat final exams in 3rd term (MoES, 2011)

Young people in the JPP baseline survey who had dropped out of school were asked about the main reasons for having dropped out. The main reasons were: Lack of school fees (61.9%), pregnancy (11.1%), wanted to stop (10.5), prolonged sickness (4%) and other school dues (1.8%) and long distance to school (0.4%). These findings show that schools may be charging some fees, even where primary education is supposed to be free.

Highest level of education attained by school drop outs in the 8 M&E districts

Figure 6 show that the youths and young people KAP survey revealed that most of respondents who were out of school ended in primary level (51.44%) i.e. lower primary P1-P2 (15.18%) and upper primary P5-P7 (36.26%). Nearly 22 out every 100 respondents did not get formal education.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

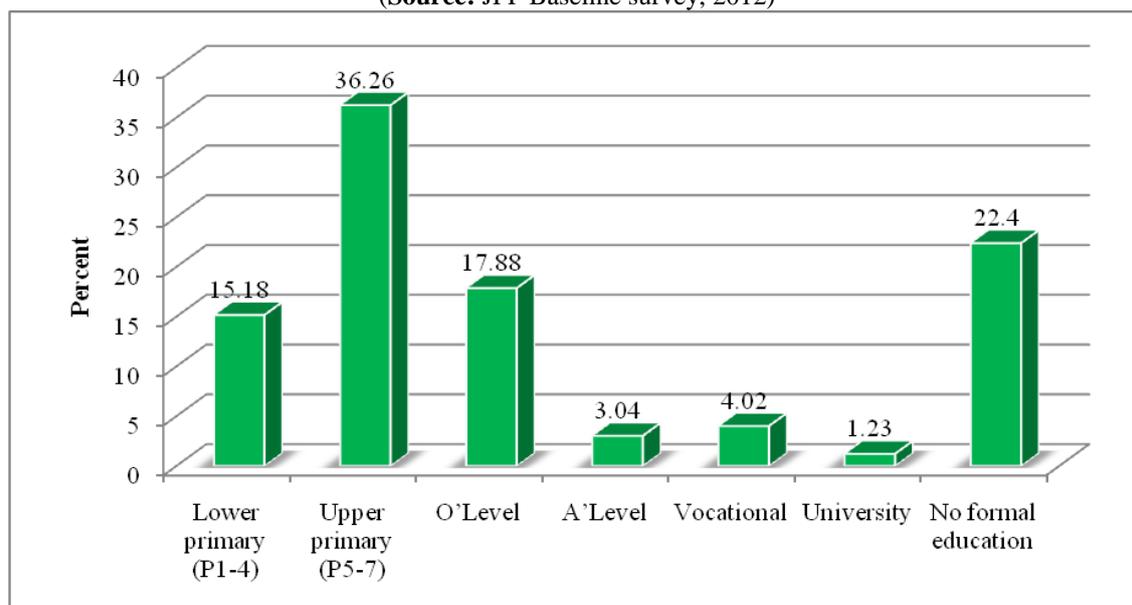


Figure 6: Highest level of education attained by the school dropouts

Reasons for dropping out of school

Table 21 shows that majority of the learners dropped out of school due to lack of school fees (62.2%). In addition, nearly 11 in every 100 girls who dropped out of school did so because of early pregnancy. Table 21 also shows that nearly 2 in every 100 girls dropped out of school because they were forced out of school to marry by their parents/guardians.

Table 21: Main reason for dropping out of school 8 M&E districts

Main reason for dropping out of school	Gender		Overall (8 M&E districts); n=902
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
<i>Pregnancy</i>	0	10.98	11.0
<i>Forced by parents/guardian to marry</i>	0.55	1.88	2.4
<i>I wanted to stop at that level</i>	4.55	5.99	10.5
<i>Lack of school fees</i>	30.38	31.82	62.2
<i>Other school dues</i>	1.11	0.67	1.8
<i>Prolonged sickness</i>	1.88	2.11	4.0
<i>Long distance to school</i>	0.11	0.33	0.4
<i>PWDs</i>	0	0.11	0.1
<i>Insecurity</i>	1.11	1.66	2.8
<i>Others</i>	2.44	2.33	4.8
<i>Overall (8 M&E district)</i>	42.13	57.87	100

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

3.18. Indicator 17: Percentage deliveries occurring in health facilities

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: HMIS

The percentage of deliveries occurring in health facilities reflects the households' perception of the importance of new born and maternal health and the availability, quality and affordability of health services.

Table 22 shows that in the 15 JPP districts, nearly 38 in every 100 deliveries (37.5%) occurred in the health facilities. The highest percentage of deliveries that occurred in HFs were in Gulu (85.8%), followed by Kitgum (60.3%). The lowest was in districts located in Karamoja sub-region especially Amudat (6.5%), and Kaabong (9.5%).

Table 22: Percentage of deliveries occurring in health facilities

District	FY 2010/2011			FY 2011/12		
	No. of expected deliveries	Deliveries in Unit	% deliveries occurring in health facilities	No. of expected deliveries	Deliveries in Unit	% deliveries occurring in health facilities
Arua ¹⁸	35264	11160	31.6	35264	13031	37.0
Yumbe	5289	1844	34.9	24468	8502	34.8
Gulu	16845	11210	66.5	18702	16038	85.8
Kitgum	10803	5816	53.8	11,154	6727	60.3
Oyam	17150	6878	40.1	17761	7504	42.3
Abim	2711	1478	54.5	4340	1893	43.6
Kotido	9923	2618	26.4	10,597	2,787	26.3
Kaabong	16747	1112	6.6	15326	1457	9.5
Moroto	13010	567	4.4	6635	712	10.7
Nakapiripirit	7183	796	11.1	7391	934	12.6
Katakwi	7498	2462	32.8	8536	3334	39.1
Amudat	5514	193	3.5	5514	359	6.5
Mubende	27589	6883	24.9	29171	8319	28.5
Kanungu	11921	4354	36.5	11727	4910	41.9
Bundibugyo	11473	4277	37.3	12072	5393	44.7
15 JPP districts	198920	61664	31.0	218658	81900	37.5
Uganda ¹⁹						39.0

(Source: HMIS for FY 2010/11 and 2011/12)

Among the 15 JPP districts, Gulu district had the highest health facility delivery rate (85.8%) compared to the other districts. This could be attributed to: 1) the wide-spread infrastructure, compared to the other districts, the wide-spread IEC (including radio and other channels), the larger urban and high-way population, and the active VHT program. Gulu district also had a large network of NGOs that participate in promotion of safe-motherhood and child health services. Karamoja region was doing very poorly, although it was reported that there have been programs offering incentives for health facility delivery (e.g., mothers being given a piece of cloth to wrap the baby). We also found out that the Joint Programme on Population

¹⁸ HMIS for FY 2010/2011 was used for Arua district only.

¹⁹ AHSPR 2010/2011

has also procured and distributed Mama Kits to the districts of Gulu, Arua, Bundibugyo, Kitgum, Yumbe, Oyam, Kanungu and Katakwi in an effort to encourage mother to deliver in health facilities. In Kaabong, the VHTs encourage mothers to attend ANC and facility deliveries.

The low levels of facility deliveries in Karamoja are attributed to the bad roads, the long distances to health facilities and the cultural attitudes that promote home delivery. Citing one DHT key informant from Kotido district, “A *Karimojong* woman is supposed to deliver in the squatting position, yet in the health facility they are told to deliver on their backs; this is why they prefer the TBAs”

3.19. Indicator 18: Percentage births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: TBD for 15 JPP districts/ HMIS 2011/2012

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality (UDHS, 2011). Children delivered at home are usually more likely to be delivered without assistance from a trained provider, whereas children delivered at a health facility are more likely to be delivered by a trained health professional. In Uganda, 58% of births take place with the assistance of a skilled provider, which may be a doctor, nurse or midwife, medical assistant or clinical officer (UDHS, 2011).

According to WHO (2012) a **skilled birth attendant** is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Traditional birth attendants trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled attendant at delivery.

Table 23 shows that in the 15 JPP districts, nearly 38 in every 100 births (37.51%) were attended to by a skilled attendant. This value was nearly 21 percentage points below the national value of 58% in the UDHS 2011 report.

Table 23: Percentage births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant

District	FY 2010/11			FY 2011/12		
	No. of expected deliveries in unit	Deliveries in Unit ²⁰	% births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant	No. of expected deliveries in unit	Deliveries in Unit	% births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant
Arua ²¹	35264	13039	37	35264	13031	37.0
Yumbe	5289	1844	34.9	24468	8502	34.8
Gulu	16845	11210	66.5	18702	16038	85.8
Kitgum	10803	5829	54	11154	6797	60.9
Oyam	17150	6878	40.1	17761	7504	42.3
Abim	2711	1484	54.7	4340	1895	43.7
Kotido	9923	2618	26.4	10,597	2,787	26.3
Kaabong	16747	1112	6.7	15326	1457	9.5
Moroto	13010	567	4.4	6635	745	11.2
Nakapiripirit	7183	798	11.1	7391	934	12.6
Katakwi	7498	2462	32.8	8536	3347	39.2
Amudat	5514	193	3.5	5514	359	6.5
Mubende	27589	6883	24.9	29171	8319	28.5
Kanungu	11921	4354	36.5	11727	4910	41.9
Bundibugyo	11473	4283	37.3	12072	5393	44.7
15 JPP districts	198920	63535	32.0	218658	82018	37.5

(Source: HMIS for FY 2011/12)

The highest number of births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant was in Gulu district (85.8%) and Kitgum district (60.9%). This was attributed to the national policy of promoting maternal health through promoting informed choice, service accessibility and improved quality of care through the national Safe Motherhood Programme (SMP).

In rural areas of most JPP districts, conceiving pregnant women sometime seek the help of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) due to difficulty in accessing formal health services and also high transportation or treatment costs. TBAs are trusted as they embody the cultural and social life of the community. However, the TBAs' lack of knowledge and training and the use of traditional practices have led to risky medical procedures resulting in high maternal mortalities.

However, the percentage of births attended by a TBA dropped from 23 percent in the 2006 UDHS to 18 percent in the 2011 UDHS. Also noteworthy is the fact that delivery assistance by a skilled provider in rural areas has increased in the last five years, from 37 percent in the 2006 UDHS to 53 percent in the 2011 UDHS.

²⁰ This figure may include deliveries by private practitioners.

²¹ HMIS for FY 2010/2011

3.20. Indicator 19: Percentage of low birth weight in health facilities

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: HMIS

A child's birth weight or size at birth is an important indicator of the health status of the mother during pregnancy. It is also correlated to a child's vulnerability to the risk of early infant morbidity, mortality and chances of survival (UDHS, 2011). Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kilograms, or children reported to be 'very small' or 'smaller than average, have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death. The birth-weight of a child compared to the norms for his/her age also provides an indicator of the nutritional status of the mother.

Data for this assessment was obtained from the HMIS in which babies born with weight less than 2.5kg was registered as a low birth weight (LBW).

Table 24 shows that the percentage of low birth weight in health facilities was 6.7 percent in the 15 JPP districts. Kitgum District had the highest LBW rate (15.9%), followed by Oyam (9.4%).

Table 24: Percentage of low birth weight in health facilities

District	FY 2010/11			FY 2011/12		
	No. of all live births in unit	No. of Babies born with low birth weight (<2.5kg)	% low birth weight in health facilities	No. of all live births in unit	No. of Babies born with low birth weight (<2.5kg)	% low birth weight in health facilities
Arua ²²	10783	451	4.1	12814	451	3.5
Yumbe	1818	109	6.0	8328	559	6.7
Gulu	9862	882	8.9	16038	875	5.5
Kitgum	5712	383	6.7	6727	1068	15.9
Oyam	6583	598	9.1	7204	677	9.4
Abim	1478	166	11.6	1845	159	8.6
Kotido	2618	142	5.4	2787	179	6.4
Kaabong	1058	96	9.1	1421	122	8.6
Moroto	521	33	6.3	693	48	6.9
Nakapiripirit	767	22	2.9	924	18	2.0
Katakwi	2380	111	4.7	3317	277	8.4
Amudat	188	39	20.7	353	24	6.8
Mubende	4848	528	10.9	7938	407	5.1
Kanungu	4242	247	5.8	4776	236	4.9
Bundibugyo	4038	176	4.4	5178	285	5.5
15 JPP districts	56937	3983	7.0	80343	5385	6.7

(Source: HMIS for FY 2010/2011 and 2011/12)

The high LBW rate in Kitgum District was attributed to a number of factors, especially the high teenage pregnancy rate (25.6%), early pregnancy and poor nutrition of the mother especially in food insecure areas in the northern regions and Karamoja sub region. The high

²² HMIS for FY 2010/2011

LBW rate was also attributed to the decrease (1.4%) in the number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC from 3092 women in FY 2010/11 to 3049 in FY 2011/12 (Kitgum HMIS 2010/2012). Studies conducted elsewhere, for example, Negi *et al.*, (2006) found out that the birth weight of newborns was influenced significantly by the number of antenatal visits made by the mother. Mothers with one antenatal visit had almost six times higher risk of having a LBW baby in comparison to mothers who had 5 or more antenatal visits (odds ratio is 5.71). Among the factors that were identified by Kraemer (1987) as possible determinants of LBW, maternal factors, socio economic status, calorie intake, urinary tract infection and quality of antenatal care were listed as prominent factors.

In Uganda, low birth weight of children tends to decrease as a woman's age at birth increases (UDHS 2011). For example, younger mothers, those less than age 20, are more likely than women age 35-49 to have infants with low birth weight (14 percent and 8 percent, respectively).

The LBW in most JPP district could also be attributed to the high illiteracy levels especially in the rural areas. The UDHS (2011) revealed that children of mothers with less than secondary education and children born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are slightly more likely to be of LBW (20.1%). Studies conducted elsewhere, for example, Viengsakhone *et al.*, (2010), found out that mothers with an inadequate level of knowledge regarding healthy pregnancy practices were at 10.1 times higher risk of developing LBW babies. Therefore improving a mother's knowledge of and practice for a healthy pregnancy needs to be emphasized to reverse these LBW trends.

3.21. Indicator 20: Percentage increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: HMIS

A major objective of antenatal care is to identify and treat problems such as Anemia and infection. A well-designed and well-implemented antenatal care (ANC) program therefore facilitates detection and treatment of such problems during pregnancy; it also provides an opportunity *to disseminate health messages to women and their families (UDHS, 2011)*. ANC from a trained provider is vital in monitoring the pregnancy and reducing the morbidity risk for the mother and child during pregnancy and delivery.

According to the indicator definitions, this indicator is supposed to be derived from a comparison of current data with data from the previous year to obtain the annualized increase in attendance. The Ministry of Health recommends that mothers visit ANC at least 4 times during their pregnancy. Available data at national level show that ANC attendance for the 1st visit is generally high, at over 90% nationwide. However, ANC attendance for the recommended 4 times is low.

When a mother attends ANC at-least 4 times, it provides an opportunity for them to get all the preventive services required through the pregnancy, especially TT2, IPT2, Iron and Folic Acid as well as monitoring the wellbeing of mother and fetus. Mothers who develop complications during pregnancy are likely to be identified early and proper planning for their management instituted.

Table 25 shows that the overall percentage increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit was 11.1% in the 15 JPP districts. The highest increase was recorded in Abim district (60.22%). The increase was recorded in only 8 of the 15 JPP district.

Table 25: Percentage increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit

District	No. of pregnant women attending 4 th ANC visit in previous year (FY 2010/11)	No. of pregnant women attending 4 th ANC visit at end of Current year (FY 2011/12)	% increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit ²³
Arua ²⁴	7748	10972	41.6
Yumbe	4147	4782	15.3
Gulu	5539	8144	47.0
Kitgum	3092	3049	-1.4
Oyam	5673	7971	40.5
Abim	1091	1748	60.2
Kotido	1839	2458	33.7
Kaabong	2776	2589	-6.7
Moroto	1281	1278	-0.2
Nakapiripirit	2971	3114	4.8
Katakwi	2378	2058	-13.5
Amudat	306	319	4.3
Mubende	10847	8452	-22.0
Kanungu	4487	3890	-13.3
Bundibugyo	4647	4524	-2.65
15 JPP districts	58822	65348	11.095

(Source: HMIS for FY 2010/11 & FY 2011/12)

Abim district had the highest increase (60%) in the number of women attending 4th ANC. According to the DHTs, this was attributed to the increased in quality of ANC services and increased use of VHTs in outreaches conducted within the community. The increase was attributed to the following reasons;

- VHTs were facilitated to move to households with family planning methods and also sensitizing communities on family planning.
- Mapping of pregnancy women in the district
- Outreaches, for example, four outreaches were carried out per month for every health facility. All VHTs participate in the outreach programmes (Family planning, ANC, EP, HCT).
- Under health education during OPD, women are encouraged to involve their husbands in health seeking behaviours, family planning and ANC visit.

Despite the improvement in antenatal services provision in health facilities in Mubende district, the number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit decline (22%) from 10847 in FY 2010/11 to 8452 in FY 2011/12. In one of the FGDs with women aged 15-49 years in Naluwondwa parish in Madudu S/C located in the rural areas of Mubende district, it was revealed that some women go for ANC. However other women do not go for ANC because of the following reasons;

- Ignorance on both men and women about the relevancy of ANC
- Fear of finding health workers not in attendance especially in the morning hours
- Fear to be subjected to the mandatory HIV/AIDS test to all pregnant mothers at health centres especially government one.

²³ Negative values indicates a decline in 4th ANC visit

²⁴ Arua HMIS District Annual Report for FY 2010/11

- The fact that some services are supposed to be free services at government health centres but are instead paid for which influences the overall number of women attending ANC.
- Few health centres to ratio of patients and population generally and:
- In most cases finding long queues at health centres (H/Cs)

In another FGD for women in Kabulamiro parish in Madudu S/C located in the rural areas of Mubende district, it was revealed that some women go for ANC. However other women do not go for ANC because of the following reasons;

- Negligence on side of women, since one is not experiencing any abdominal pains, only attends ANC when something wrong happens.
- Long distance to health centres
- Lack of basic necessities when giving birth in health centres
- Presence of TBAs in the community
- Fear to be subjected to HIV/AIDS test
- Negligence on side of husbands

3.22. Indicator 21: Proportion of youths among the unemployed

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: UBOS Census 2012; UNHS 2009/10

According to the National Youth Statute, a youth is a person aged 18-30 years. The youths constitute 21.3% (i.e. 55% females and 45% males) of the national population (UNHS 2009/10). The youth unemployment was estimated to be at approximately 23% (UBOS 2002) and it skyrocketed to 32.2% (UNHS, 2009/10). UBOS (2012) youths employment report estimated the total population of youths to be 6.3million, which is 20% of the total population.

Lack of decent work if experienced at an early age, threatens to compromise a person's future employment prospects and frequently leads to unsuitable labour behaviour patterns that last a lifetime (UBOS, 2012). There is a demonstrated link between youth unemployment and social exclusion. An inability to find employment creates a sense of uselessness and idleness among young people that can lead to increased crime, mental health problems, violence, conflicts and drug use or abuse. The most obvious gains then is in making the most of the productive potential of the youth and ensuring the availability of decent employment opportunities for the youth.

According to the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12, overall, two out of every three unemployed persons were youths. The proportion was higher in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (58 percent). This is an indication that the youth are more likely to be unemployed than adults. Table 26 shows that proportion of youth among the unemployed was 63.7% in Uganda.

Table 26: Proportion of youth among the unemployed 2011/12

	Total unemployment (14-64) (000's)	Youth unemployed (000's)	Proportion of youth among the unemployed
Sex			
Male	146	82.1	56.3
Female	206.2	142.4	69.1
Residence			
Urban	156.8	110.3	70.4
Rural	195.4	114.2	58.4
Total	352.2	224.5	63.7

Source: (UBOS, National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12)

3.23. Indicator 22: Proportion of youth employment action plans implemented

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: UBOS Census 2012; UNHS

Employment creation is central to the national socioeconomic development process of any country. The Government of Uganda has prioritized youth employment to ensure that “*youths and vulnerable groups have competitive skills and opportunities to actively participate in the economy for sustainability livelihoods*”. This has increased the demand for development and implementation of youth employment action plans. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 Article 11, the Local Government Act 1997 Cap 243 and the National Planning Authority gives the local government powers to plan, budget and develop planning documents to ensure effective service delivery in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Through a desk-based review of documents, it was revealed that there was no youth employment action plans developed and implemented either in the 15 JPP districts or national level. The Uganda National Employment Policy (2011) was reviewed and crosschecked with what was being implemented at district level.

The National Employment Policy (2011) priority action areas are:

- i. Employment-intensive growth
- ii. Labour market information
- iii. Labour productivity, skills development and training
- iv. Promotion of agriculture and rural employment
- v. Improving informal sector, micro and small-scale enterprises
- vi. Private sector growth and employment
- vii. Improving labour administration and labour standards
- viii. Externalisation of labour
- ix. Employment of vulnerable groups and promotion of gender equality
- x. Promotion of youth employment.

Under the priority sector of promotion of youth employment, government is concerned about youth employment and underemployment in the country. The youth constitutes the highest percentage of the labour force and the vast majority of the entrants to the labour market. The youth require to be instilled with, among others, a positive work culture; commitment and dedication to work including discipline, career guidance and counseling and imparting of

skills to enable them become relevant to the current needs of the labour market and employment creation.

Developing and implementing the National Action Plan for youth employment and in particular:

- Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.
- Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.
- Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1st five years of establishing business.
- Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.
- Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.
- Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.
- Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.
- Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.

A critical review of documents (DDPs and DBFPs) obtained for the districts revealed that the 15 JPP districts planned and were already implementing activities in line with the national action plan for youth employment. In particular, the priority actions under the policy priority action area i.e. promotion of youth employment were considered. However, none of the 15 JPP districts had developed a youth employment action plan tailored to the needs of the district. The DDPs indicated strategies and activities some of which are in line with the National Employment Policy (2011) priority action areas as shown in Tables 58 – 72 (Appendix 2)

Promotion of youth employment at the national level

The GoU developed a strategy to promote youth employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011). A review of documents and consultative discussions at the national level revealed that there were some recent developments towards promoting youths employment, for example, inclusion of youths issues in the 2011/2012 Budget.

The 2011/2012 budget is one of the most recognizable strategies by the Government to deal with the problems youth face in the employment sector. The financial facilities proposed by the Government are pro youth and an indication that the Government is now looking at young people as important stakeholders in the development process.

A sum of Shs. 44.5 billion was therefore allocated towards creating jobs in this financial year and a number of interventions that will be implemented to address the current employment challenges were highlighted. These include establishment of a youth entrepreneurship venture capital fund together with the DFCU Bank to support youth starting or expanding their business enterprises. Finances were also allocated to Enterprise Uganda to undertake a youth entrepreneurial training program to instill business management skills among the youth, to enable them to join the job market or create their own enterprises and also enable it to undertake Business Development Skills clinics in collaboration with the private sector and

Uganda Small Scale Industries Association (USSIA), with special focus on imparting technical skills to youth, using non-formal vocational training programmes; establishing dedicated work spaces in markets in which youth and other small scale manufacturers under the Job Stimulus programme will undertake manufacturing and other processing activity.

Legal Framework

a) Employment Act of 2006

Employment relations in Uganda are primarily governed by the Employment Act of 2006. A number of its provisions have a direct bearing on the question of youth unemployment in the country. Section 6 (1) of the Employment Act 2006 provides that it shall be the duty of all parties including the Minister, labour officers and the industrial court to seek to promote equality of opportunity with a view to eliminating any discrimination in employment. In relating this provision to employment and the youth in Uganda, the law presupposes that the youth are entitled to access employment opportunities in the same manner as senior citizens in the country.

b) National Youth Policy

One of the principles underlying the National Youth policy is the promotion of the principle of equity in opportunities and in distribution of programmes, services and resources. The policy serves to promote equal access to socio-economic and employment opportunities commensurate with ability, potential and needs of youth. In as much as such a principle exists on paper, some of the programmes and partnerships that the Government proposes to set up are mainly accessible to the urban youth and not the rural youth. This will ultimately worsen the problem of rural-urban migration which is one of the major causes of youth unemployment in the country.

The policy also recognizes the right of youth to seek meaningful employment without discrimination. In reality, the youth are marginalized by various employers, Government inclusive, because they lack the relevant long-term experience that such employers require. Many youth have therefore been denied the opportunity to utilize the skills that they have acquired in school. The policy does not provide specific and meaningful ways in which the Government intends to ensure that this right is not infringed upon by the various stakeholders in the employment sector.

As part of the policy, the youth are under an obligation to contribute to social economic development at all levels, create gainful employment and take advantage of available education and training opportunities et cetera. The capacity of the youth to fulfill these obligations is continuously curtailed by the fact that they lack adequate financial resources. The policy provides that one of its priorities is to advocate for the formulation and implementation of an appropriate National Employment Policy that addresses and responds to the concerns of the youth such as the promotion of income generating activities among the youth by supporting appropriate micro-credit financial institutions that extend credit facilities to the youth, advocate for creation of a Youth Trust Bank et cetera. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development needs to play a more pro-active role in ensuring that such financial measures are actually put in place to address the problem of youth unemployment. In as much as the policy looks at education, training and capacity building as one of the strategic areas necessary in order for it to fulfill its mission, goal and objectives, the policy does not look into prospects of amending or reviewing of the current Ugandan curriculum so as to reduce on the widespread problem of a mismatch between the skills and knowledge schools are dispensing and the existing needs of the labour market.

The other challenge surrounding the National youth policy is that it is a static document and is therefore not quickly adopted to cover the trends in the Ugandan economy and plan accordingly. The 2011 budget proposals for example are not adequately included within the policy. One of the priorities of the National Youth Policy in terms of education, training and capacity building is to support vocational training in order to enable the youth to acquire a range of skills and essential tools. Indeed, vocational training has the capacity to solve the youth employment problems. However, the reality on the ground is that the Government is doing very little to support the young people who take up vocational jobs. There is no policy in place to give them tax subsidies and the Government has also failed to control inflation which negatively affects their business enterprises. The result is that other young people who are not involved in these kinds of businesses have a negative attitude towards vocational institutes and businesses of this nature.

The policy also provides for the promotion of functional literacy programmes and special training for youth who are illiterate and migrants including pastoralists, the internally displaced persons, refugees, street children and the disabled. This in itself is a good policy in as far as it ensures that all young people in the country have employable skills that they can utilize to start up various income generating projects.

The Youth Policy recognizes that the trend of rural-urban migration by the youth is mainly caused by the search for better social services and amenities like education and health services, search for employment and and/or business opportunities. However, today many employers in the country still do not offer any form of health insurance to their employees. The salaries received by many workers including young people are too low to ensure that they access proper social services.

3.24. Indicator 23: Percentage of youth accessing skills development and employment opportunities

Level: 8 M&E districts

Source: Survey

a) Youth's access to skills development opportunities

In order to determine the percentage of youths accessing skills development in the 8 M&E districts, the youths were asked, in the JPP baseline survey, to mention if they underwent any training (out of school) to enhance their skills and opportunities for employment. Only skills development opportunities, for example, formal training undertaken to enhance skills for job creation or employment, was considered during the baseline survey.

Table 27 shows that overall nearly 26 in every 100 youths (25.5%) accessed skills development and employment opportunities in the 8 M&E districts. The JPP district which had a high number of youths with access to skills development opportunities was Moroto (41%) and Gulu (40.4%).

Table 27: Percentage of youth accessing skills development

District	No of Youth Surveyed (10-30 yrs)	Youths with access to skills development opportunities		Youths with no access to skills development opportunities	
		No. of Youths	Percent	No. of Youths	Percent
Arua	217	67	30.9	150	69.1
Gulu	213	86	40.4	127	59.6
Yumbe	152	43	28.3	109	71.7
Oyam	77	18	23.4	59	76.6
Kotido	246	15	6.1	231	93.9
Moroto	61	25	41.0	36	59.0
Katakwi	60	10	16.7	50	83.3
Mubende	247	61	24.7	186	75.3
8 M&E districts	1274	325	25.5	949	74.5

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

In one of the consultative discussion with the DCDO of Moroto district, it was revealed that many Youths had access to skills development opportunities because there were many organizations operating the district. The organizations included; Restless, BRAC regional office, ASB, CND, CEAL, Italian Development Corporation. These organizations supported youths by providing skills development and training in life skills e.g. brick laying, carpentry, making blocks using machines, and metal fabrication, and setting washing bays, etc. Italian Development Corporation provided start-up capital and training in life skills.

In one of the consultative discussion, in regard to youth's access to skill development, with the district planning officer of Gulu district, it was revealed that youth have been encouraged to enroll, at no cost, at the Northern Uganda Development Centre to empower them to be self-reliant. At this centre, they are trained in skills such as agriculture, carpentry, and mechanics. Another youth skills development centre is Bobi Polytechnic. The number of youth was high and they cover about 75% of the population in the district, therefore not all enrolled for these skills development trainings.

Table 28 shows that out of the 325 youths (25.5%) who had access to skills development opportunities, only 34 youths (17%) received vocational skills to enhance their skills. Only 4% received training in use of computers to process information.

Table 28: Type of training received to enhance skills development among youth

Type of training received to enhance skills development among youths	Percent (n=325)
Vocational skills training	17.0
Savings & credit management	1.0
Marketing skills	2.0
Costing and pricing	1.0
Using computers to process information	4.0
Training in numeracy & writing skills	1.0
Overall (8 M&E district)	25.51

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

b) Access to employment opportunities by youths

In this JPP baseline survey, the adopted definition of employment was that based on UBOS (2011), that is, the state of gainful engagement in any economic activity. Employment was categorized into the following;

Paid employment; These are youths who performed some work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind, as well as persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the time of the survey for reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, and who had a formal attachment to their job as evidenced by one or more of the criteria such as the continued receipt of a wage or salary.

Casual Workers; Youths who are called upon once in a while to carry out specific assignments for a business to earn a piece rate

Self Employed; Comprises of Employers and Own Account Workers.

Out of the 1258 youths aged 18-30 years only 607 youths (48.3%) had access to employment opportunities while nearly 52 in every 100 youths (51.7%) did not have access to employment in the 8 M&E district as indicated in table 29 below.

Table 29: Youth 18-30 with access to employment opportunities

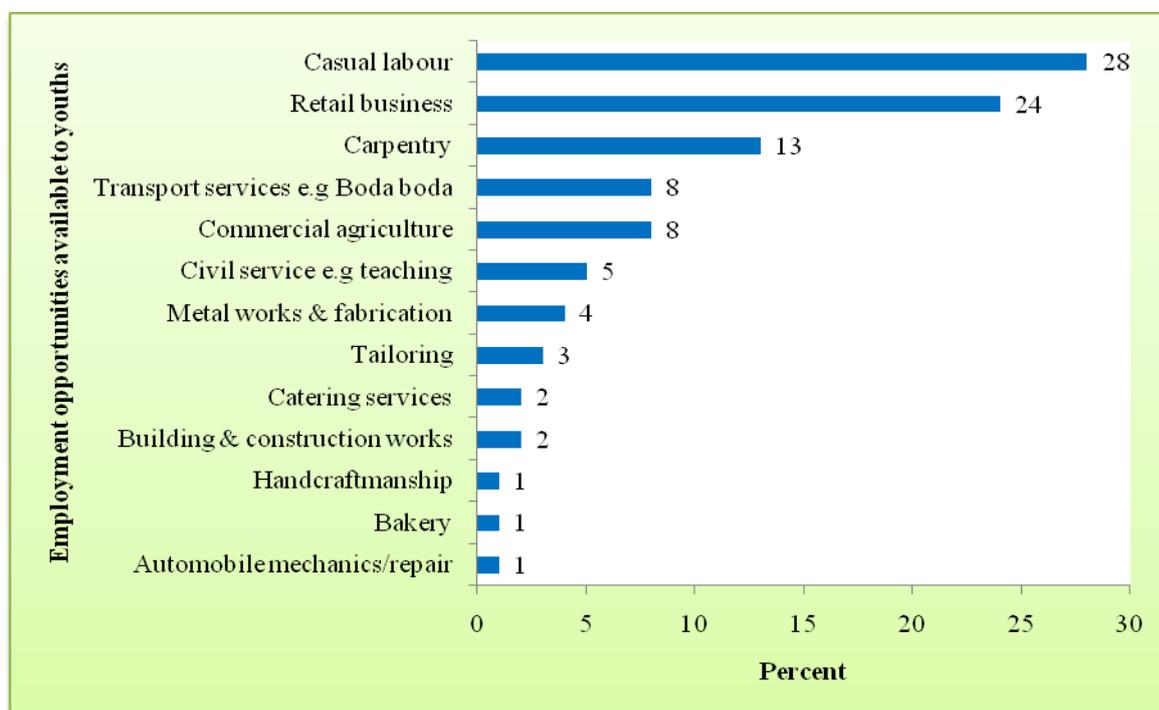
District	Youths (18-30) with access to Employment Opportunities			Youths without access to Employment Opportunities	
	No. of Youths	No. of Youths	Percent	No. of Youths	Percent
Arua	215	103	47.9	112	52.1
Gulu	210	172	81.9	38	18.1
Yumbe	141	29	20.6	112	79.4
Oyam	77	28	36.4	49	63.6
Kotido	246	118	48.0	128	52.0
Moroto	61	36	59.0	25	41.0
Katakwi	61	17	27.9	44	72.1
Mubende	247	104	42.1	143	57.9
8 M&E districts	1258	607	48.3	651	51.7

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

List of employment opportunities accessible to youths in the 8 M&E districts

For example, Figure 7 shows that the employment opportunity mostly accessed by youths was casual labour (28%), retail business (24%), and carpentry (13%).

Figure 7: Employment opportunities available to the youths



(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

c) Access to skills development and employment opportunities by youths

The study found out that overall, only 19.3% of the youth (18-30) were accessing skills development and employment opportunities in the 8 M & E district. Gulu had the highest (37.3%) followed by Moroto (36.1%) and Arua (25.6%). This could be premised on the fact that these districts are regional hubs with as bulky of economic activities and higher prospects for employments. There is also a high concentration of reconstruction projects by donor agencies in Gulu mainly targeting youth empowerment.

Table 30: Proportion of youth accessing skills development and employment opportunities

District	Youths (18-30) accessing skills development and Employment opportunities		
	No. of Youths Surveyed	No. of Youths	Percent
Arua	215	55	25.6
Gulu	212	79	37.3
Yumbe	140	22	15.7
Oyam	77	12	15.6
Kotido	245	10	4.1
Moroto	61	22	36.1
Katakwi	61	6	9.8
Mubende	247	36	14.6
8 M&E districts	1258	242	19.3

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

3.25. Indicator 24: Amount of financial resources mobilized for the population programme

Level: National & 15 JPP districts

Source: Financial flows survey

A review of documents (DBFPs, and DDPs) revealed that population issues were integrated within other activities of the district. In addition, a desk-based review of DPAPs was conducted and the results indicate that all the DPAPs in the JPP districts were not costed. In addition, there was no clear distinction in the amount of resources mobilized for the population programmes and other development population issues. Most of the population issues cut across departments/sectors at the district. Most districts indicated funds in lumpsum amounts and there was no clear breakdown of funds allocated to population programmes. Population issues were integrated within other activities.

However, at the national level, a separated financial flow survey titled “*Financial Flows for Population activities in Uganda, UNFPA/NIDI Survey 2011*” was conducted by UBOS in 2011. The aim of the Resource Flows project (RF project) was to monitor progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994. The information collected is mainly used for advocacy and mobilization of resources to ensure implementation of the Programme of Action. The term “population activities” in this survey refers to projects, programmes and activities in the following categories: *Basic reproductive/maternal health services, Family planning services and Basic research, data and population, and development policy analysis as defined in the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action.*

A total of 54 institutions (MDAs and NGOs) were identified by UNFPA and UBOS for participation in the survey. Questionnaires were distributed to both Government and NGOs engaged in the population activities. These institutions included 3 Government Ministries, 2 Government Agencies, 1 Academic Institution and 48 NGOs. Private Institutions such as religious bureaus which run hospitals that provide the ICPD population activities were also included in the survey.

It was important to monitor progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) in line with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) based on the amount of resources mobilized and committed to population activities like basic reproductive/maternal health services, Family planning services and Basic research, data and population, and development policy analysis.

Summary Table 31 below indicates that the total income received for population activities from international and domestic sources to both government and NGOs was UGX 175Billion (\$54million). Of the total income received, NGOs and Government institutions contributed approximately 7% (UGX 9Billion) and 0.02% (UGX 8Million) respectively from their own sources towards population activities. This implies that the private sector contribution towards funding for population activities in Uganda is negligible (less than 1% of the total funds for population activities in Uganda) as indicated in table 31 below.

Table 31: Summary of Financial Resources mobilized & Spent on Population activities by Source and activity (Ugx Billion)

Organizational category	Total funds by Source			Total expenditure					
				Total		Population activity			
	Domestic and international	Own	Total	(Bn)	%	FP	Basic RH/MH	Basic research	Total
Government Institutions	50	*	50	38	26	46	5	49	100
NGOs	116	9	125	108	74	36	22	42	100
Total	166	9	175	146	100	39	17	44	100

(Source: UNFPA/UBOS/NIDI survey 2011)

Table 31 further shows that UGX 145Billion (\$57Million) was spent on population activities in Uganda. Of the 175billion shillings received for population activities in 2011, 146 billion shillings was spent. In each of the organizations, of the funds they received, they spent at least 83 percent. Generally, most of the expenditure (44%) was on Basic research, followed by 39% on family planning services and the least (17%) on Basic Reproductive (RH) and maternal health (MH) across both NGO and Government institutions.

It was noted that most of the expenditure across both NGOs (42%) and government (49%) institutions was on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

3.26. Indicator 25: Number of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Level: TBD for 15 JPP districts

Source: DBFP/Budget/DDPs

In order to determine the number of key sector and district plans and policies that mainstreamed youth issues, a desk-based review of documents (DDPs, DBFPs, DPAPs, and Physical development plans) was conducted. The documents published by the districts were reviewed to identify how the youth issues are integrated. The youths issues considered were; *health, education, social protection, recreation economic issues, and political issues*. Interest was how the youth issues were described in the documents, planned for in the current FY and amount of funds budgeted for and disbursed.

At district level, all sector/department plans are integrated into the DDP and DBFPs. Table 32 shows that overall, there was a maximum of 4 *district plans that mainstreamed youth issues in the 15 JPP districts. The minimum was 2 (DDP and DBFPs) and the maximum number was 4 (DDPs, DBFPs, DPAPs & UPDPs) per JPP district.*

Table 32: No of District Plans that mainstream youth issues

District	District Plans				Total
	DDP	DBFP	DPAP	UPDP	
Arua	1	1	1	1	4
Yumbe	1	1	1	1	4
Gulu	1	1	1	1	4
Kitgum	1	1	1	1	4
Oyam	1	1	1	1	4
Abim	1	1	0	1	3
Kotido	1	1	1	1	4
Kaabong	1	1	1	1	4
Moroto	1	1	1	1	4
Nakapiripirit	1	1	0	1	3
Katakwi	1	1	1	1	4
Amudat	1	1	0	0	2
Mubende	1	1	1	1	4
Kanungu	1	1	0	1	3
Bundibugyo	1	1	1	0	3
15 JPP districts	15	15	11	13	54

(Source: JPP baseline survey, 2012)

Results show that all the District Development Plans and Budget Framework Papers in the 15 JPP districts mainstreamed at least single youth issue. Districts of Arua, Yumbe, Gulu, Kitgum, Katakwi, Oyam, Kotido, Kaabong, Moroto and Mubende had all their 4 plans (*DDPs*, *DBFPs*, *DPAPs* & *UPDPs*) mainstream youth issues. Detailed information is contained in Appendix 2 of the report

3.27. Indicator 26: Proportion of target districts allocating and disbursing funds to population issues

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: DBFP/Budget/DDPs

a) Assessment technique used

The JPP baseline focused on allocation to and expenditure on population issues rather than allocation and disbursement of funds as reflected in the M&E framework. Expenditure rather than disbursement is more relevant to reflect how population issues are being addressed by the districts.

In order to determine the proportion of funds allocated and spent on population issues in the financial years 2010/11, the critical population issues that were considered during the desk-based review of documents (DDPs and DBFPs) are indicated in Table 33 below.

Table 33 shows the assessment form used determine the proportions of funds allocated and spent on each critical population issues. Table 35 shows the results per JPP district.

Table 33: Assessment form used to determine budgets and expenditure on population issues

Key population issues by sector by sector and JPP district	Population issues identified in the District Development Plan (DDP)	Interventions to address the identified population issues in District Budget Framework Paper (BFP)	Budgeted for in the BFP (UGX)	Expenditure in the BFP (UGX); [Non wage + Donor Dev't]	Funds disbursed for the intervention (Yes/No)

Table 34: Critical population issues assessed per sector and sub-sector in DDPs in JPP district

SECTOR AND SUB SECTOR	Critical Population issues identified in the District Development Plan (DDP)
1. MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES SECTOR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of district population plan • Functional population offices
2. FINANCE AND PLANNING SECTOR	
Composition:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population structure (age and sex)
▪ Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population research
▪ Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate • Family size • Orphan-hood • Low status of women • Unmet need for family planning • Livelihood of population
3. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING SECTOR	
Composition:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land fragmentation
▪ Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil degradation
▪ Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity
▪ Entomology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depleting water resources
▪ Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water resources
▪ Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to STIs like HIV/AIDS • Marketing of produce and local products • Access to credit
4. HEALTH SECTOR	
Composition:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity and Mortality Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among infants - Among children - Among mothers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertility Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early pregnancies - Early marriages - Contraceptive prevalence - Antenatal Care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene and Sanitation Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Latrine coverage

SECTOR AND SUB SECTOR	Critical Population issues identified in the District Development Plan (DDP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Obstetric Care (EMoC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing levels at health facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Information issues
5. EDUCATION AND SPORTS SECTOR	
Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration ▪ Education Inspectorate ▪ Special Needs ▪ Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and hygiene in schools • School enrolment • School structures • Literacy levels • Reproductive health for adolescents (ASRH) • Performance levels (retention in school, etc)
6. COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES SECTOR	
Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour and Industrial Relations ▪ Probation and Social Welfare ▪ Gender and Culture ▪ Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation and the Disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of employment by sex and age • Child abuse/rights • Crime rates • Domestic violence • Orphan-hood and vulnerable children • Youth participation • Level of elderly, disabled in the population by administrative units • Women involved in planning • Welfare of women in communities • Influence of culture on communities (Early marriage, widow inheritance, divorce/Separation) • Proportion of the population affected by disaster (war, floods, drought, etc.)
7. NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	
Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment ▪ Lands and Physical Planning ▪ Forestry ▪ Survey ▪ Wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land fragmentation • Land shortage • Deforestation • Encroachment on wetlands • Climatic changes • Up-coming urban centres • Rural-urban migration • Bush burning • Soil erosion • Environmental pollution
8. WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTOR	
Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roads ▪ Housing ▪ Transport and Plant ▪ Water and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Transport and Communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road network and access ➤ Poor communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Radio coverage Telecommunication coverage • Poor housing/Shelter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overcrowding of rooms - Multiple use of rooms - Poor ventilation - Type of houses-Mud and wattle

SECTOR AND SUB SECTOR	Critical Population issues identified in the District Development Plan (DDP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to safe water • Poor sanitation in households and institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low latrine coverage - Poor waste disposal and management - Sanitation related diseases

b) Allocation and expenditure of fund on population issues;

All district allocated funds to population issues. Table 35 shows that the amount of funds allocated to population issues and the actual expenditure from the DBFPs. The proportion of funds allocated to population issues was high (30.6%) but the actual expenditure on population issues (PIs) was low (23.39%). The detailed breakdown of the fund allocations per population issues per JPP district per sector is indicated in Appendix 3.

A review of documents (DBFPs, and DDPs) revealed that most districts indicated funds in lump sum amounts and in some DBFPs there was no clear breakdown of funds allocated to population issues. Population issues were integrated within other activities. Therefore a separate financial flow survey should be conducted in the 15 JPP districts in order to come up with exact figures. The financials figures in Table 35 below were extracted from the DBFPs from the various districts.

Table 35: Proportion of target districts allocating and disbursing funds to population issues

District	FUNDS ALLOCATED AND EXPENDITURE ON POPULATION ISSUES		OVERALL DISTRICT BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE in FY 2010/11		% allocated to PIs	% spent on PIs
	Amount of funds (UGX) allocated to population issues ²⁵	Expenditure (UGX) based on BFPs ^{26 27}	Total Budget of district (UGX)	Total Expenditure for district (UGX) ^{28,29}		
Arua	4,842,367,000	1,516,431,000	42,835,706,000	16,469,063,000	11.3	9.2
Yumbe	7,988,531,000	4,597,189,000	23,448,010,000	10,168,633,000	34.1	45.2
Gulu	2,323,200,212	3,697,352,000	33,514,929,000	10,984,572,000	6.9	33.7
Kitgum	6,498,730,000	1,494,708,000	27,976,243,000	6,615,475,000	23.2	22.6
Oyam ³⁰	19,843,026,000	29,078,306,000	23,899,233,000	184,395,541,000	83.0	15.8
Abim ³¹	10,103,670,000	6,974,726,000	11,738,213,000	10,195,559,000	86.1	68.4
Kotido	2,282,402,000	326,219,000	13,735,559,000	5,222,498,000	16.6	6.3
Kaboong	2,271,574,000	404,724,000	19,618,684,000	5,596,073,000	11.6	7.2
Moroto	3,603,352,000	668,296,000	9,720,566,000	2,249,040,000	37.1	29.7
Nakapiripirit	4,897,773,141	1,221,057,000	14,219,043,000	4,300,272,000	34.5	28.4
Katakwi	5,870,845,000	2,193,669,000	16,691,216,000	6,412,906,000	35.2	34.2
Amudat	1,740,041,640	2,527,897,670	7,023,384,916	5,344,287,500	24.8	47.3
Mubende	8,871,918,000	13,182,551,000	19,875,545,000	18,170,294,000	44.6	72.6
Kanungu	3,415,778,000	1,233,333,000	17,198,437,000	6,565,104,000	19.9	18.8
Bundibugyo	7,538,325,000	959,190,000	19,460,754,000	6,946,896,000	38.7	13.8
15 JPP districts	92,091,532,993	70,075,648,670	300,955,522,916	299,636,213,500	30.6	23.4

(Source: Author's calculations from the DBFPs for FY 2011/2012)

²⁵ Funds exclude lump sum amounts except for Abim & Oyam districts

²⁶ Expenditure excludes wage

²⁷ Expenditure= Actual expenditure by end December.

²⁸ Expenditure= Actual expenditure by end December.

²⁹ Total district expenditure includes all budget lines.

³⁰ Amount of funds allocated to population issues= lump sum budget figures per key sector

³¹ Amount of funds allocated to population issues= lump sum budget figures per key sector

Table 35 reveals that all the districts allocated at least 7 % of their total budget to Population issues. The proportion varied from 6.9% in Gulu to 86.1% in Abim district. 8 of the 15 JPP districts allocated at least 30% of the budget to population issues.

The proportion of budget actually spent on Population issues varied from 6.3% in Kotido to 68% in Abim, six out of the 15 districts spent at least 30% on population issues. Four out of the 15 districts (27%) allocated at least 30% of the district budget to population issues and had spent at least 30% of the district expenditure on population issues.

3.28. Indicator 27: Percent of leaders that are aware and understand the inter-linkages between population and development concerns

Level: 15 National/8 M&E districts

Source: Survey

Table 36 shows that out of the 217 leaders who participated in the baseline survey, most of the leaders (71.4%) were aware, able to identify a population phenomenon (*population size, population growth, population distribution, migrations, births, and deaths*). There was a slight variability of 4 percentage points (71%) in leader who were aware and those that understood the inter-linkages between population and development concerns. Population size and growth were the most identified population phenomenon by the leaders who participated in the survey. Oyam district had the highest number of leaders (65.6%) who could not identify a population phenomenon and link it to development in their area.

Table 36: Leader's awareness and ability to link population characteristics to development

District	Awareness			Able to link	
	No. surveyed	No. aware	%	No. able to link	%
Arua	27	16	59.3	16	59.3
Gulu	35	31	88.6	31	88.6
Yumbe	25	15	60.0	15	60.0
Oyam	32	11	34.4	11	34.4
Kotido	23	16	69.6	16	69.6
Moroto	19	16	84.2	16	84.2
Katakwi	28	23	82.1	23	82.1
Mubende	28	27	96.4	26	92.9
8 M&E districts	217	155	71.4	154	71.0

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Oyam had the lowest number of leaders who could correctly identify a population issues and link to development in their areas because of inadequate access to information as a result of lack of a resource centre or public library equipped with reading material written in the local languages. Other reasons include the low level of education (42.9% of leaders ended in primary while 5 percent never had formal education).

Mubende had the highest percentage of leaders (96.4%) who were aware of population phenomenon though only 92.9% could ably link a population phenomenon to development. In most of the districts, local leaders who were aware of population phenomenon could also link them to the development process.

3.29. Indicator 28: Proportion of youth coalitions, networks and councils that are actively involved in formulation of sub county/district development plans

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: District records/Surveys

Participation entails youth coalitions, networks and councils initiating, developing agendas and programs, attending, and reporting back on development plan for the youths at various stages of the youth structures, disaggregated by district, sub-county level of developing plans, evidenced by: meeting agenda, meeting minutes, attendance lists, and documented sources/reports.

(a) Youths Councils

During the JPP baseline survey, DCDOs/CDOs/probation officers and youth representatives at local councils (LCI, LCIII and LCIV) were asked to elaborate how youth councils were involved in the formulation of sub-county and DDPs.

It was revealed that representation on the district council leadership includes directly elected councilors as well as special interest groups of women, youth, and the persons with disability (PWDs). The rationale for electing representatives of special interest groups e.g. youths is that, in the process of council deliberations, such representatives would ideally pursue policies and operational agendas of concern to the members of their particular groups. Such agendas might include articulating and setting specific policy priorities and influencing local council budget priorities in favor of policy and service delivery agendas that are consistent with the interests of their constituencies. The youths are represented at local councils (LCI, LCIII and LCIV). At the district level, there was a male and female youth representative.

Involvement of youth councils in the planning process;

Based on the consultative discussions, FGDs and documents reviewed youth involvement in the planning process starts at the village level.

At village level, they call for planning meetings which coordinated by the Parish development committees. They list the village priorities and planning meetings are chaired by the parish chief. Village priorities are discussed in the parish development committees which composing of all chairpersons (LCIs) of the villages. PDC set priorities for the parish.

At the SC level, the various priorities from the different parishes are incorporated into the SC development plan, which is later forwarded to the district to be incorporated into the DDP. Youth are invited to discuss issues to be incorporated in the SC development plan. But these issues are scrutinized by the Sub-county technical planning committees. After which they are forwarded to the district.

At the district, there are youth counselors who are involved in the discussion of the district plans and budgets. Youth counselors are also involved in the discussion of the DDPs. The CBS depart is allocated budget from the district but for only youths. The youth councils at the district then discuss and set activities for the youths in that year. The CBS depart is given a budget ceiling to work with the youth council to prioritize the youths activities planned for in that year. However, unless a member of the youth council is also a youth counsellor, it is only youth councilors who are involved in the formulation & discussion of the DDPs and DBFPs.

In all the 15 JPP districts, the youths participated in the through their representatives who were consulted at the following level;

- At district level, the youth were represented in district council (one male, one female)
- At sub county level, the council consists of 2 youth representatives (1 male & 1 female)
- There was a district youth chairperson

For example, in one of the consultative discussions, the district planning officer said that all these plans (Sub-county plans & DDPs) are formulated using a bottom-up approach. In these consultations vulnerable populations are consulted and the youth are given special attention. Village level consultations are conducted where youth are encouraged to attend so that their needs are heard and planned for. Participatory rural appraisals are done at these levels however, not only the youths are encouraged to attend but also OVCs, and women so that all categories are catered for. However, not all youths take part in this process because some think that it is the mandate of government to plan for them and so they do not participate. Further still it may be as a result of poor mobilization due to low capacity; they are also not well mobilized and therefore not well informed. The hierarchy follows from bottom up at different levels i.e. Village – Parish – sub-county – then District.

For example, Table 37 shows how the youth councils were involved in the formulation of sub-county /DDPs that in Mubende district.

Table 37: How youths councils are involved in the formulation of sub-county/DDPs in Mubende District.

District	How Youths councils are involved in the formulation of sub-county /DDPs
Mubende	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>There is a co-ordination committee at the district and sub county levels through which the different youth categories (Leadership and entrepreneurship) were represented. They meet at least twice a year.</i> ▪ <i>Youth are on the committee that approves the sector work plan which includes the chairman of co-ordination committee, chairperson district youth councillors, female and male councillors.</i> ▪ <i>Youth council is made up of female representative from each sub county (3 from each sub county, a chairperson and a secretary. They meet on quarterly basis.</i> ▪ <i>Youth policy was implemented but it had loopholes.</i> ▪ <i>The district Youth councils sits once year at the district. It consists of 3 representatives from each S/C (Chairman, Secretary and treasurer). The district has 19 S/Cs so on average there 57 members that attend the council meeting.</i> ▪ <i>Fund for transport refund to the 57 members is limited therefore meetings are only once in F/Y and some members in distant S/C don't attend the meetings.</i> ▪ <i>Receive on average UGX1.5-2million from the government and approx UGX 2million from local revenue to support the youth across the 19 S/Cs.</i> ▪ <i>The committee of the Youth council consists of 9 members at LC1, LC2 and LC3 level. Many times the youth representatives at S/C, parish and village level are not recognized in other-wards not invited in the planning meetings. The youth representatives themselves are also not fully aware of their responsibilities</i> ▪ <i>Only 3-4 S/Cs had invited the chairperson of the youth council for the S/C Community sectorial planning meetings. The people responsible often don't invite the youth representatives for the meetings. The youth are therefore not being planned for at S/C level.</i> ▪ <i>The district youth council executive consists of 11 members that sit on a quarterly basis with the district youth Officer and Senior CDO present in those youth planning meetings</i> ▪ <i>We mostly depend on grants (donor funds) and donations for youth development issues which are already planned for given that the local revenue is low.</i>

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

(b) Youth Networks

A **network** involves several groups that all work on the same issue or problem. Groups in a network usually meet with each other, or communicate with each other, regularly. However, groups in a network do not usually work together on strategies/approaches or tactics/activities. In other words, the groups share a concern about an issue or problem, but they all want to do their own thing to try to solve the issue or problem.

Often the one thing groups in a network will do together is produce news releases and/or reports that set out a common position on the details of an issue or problem, and common solutions. While working as a network allows each group to use its favourite strategies/approaches and tactics/activities without having to have the other groups agree, what can happen is the different groups' different activities can conflict with each other, and make it appear to a government or corporation that there is not actual broad support for proposed solutions.

During the desk-based review of documents and consultative discussion with district officials/representatives from the community based service department, administration, district health office, youth council representatives, and youth groups, it was revealed that there were no youth networks (Table 38). In some cases, youth groups operated without the awareness of the DCDOs and DHOs. The glaring nonexistence of the youth networks in most JPP districts needs to be addressed for proper collaboration, share of lessons of experience and sustainability of programs on SRH among youths.

Table 38: Proportion of Youth Networks that participated in formulation of S/C plans and DDPs

District	No. of Youth Networks	Proportion of Youth Networks that participated in formulation of the S/C and DDPs	Remark/comment
Arua	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs, & youth council representative, there were no youth networks.
Yumbe	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs, & youth council representative, there were no youth networks.
Gulu	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Kitgum	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Oyam	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Abim	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Kotido	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Kaabong	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Moroto	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Nakapiripirit	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Katakwi	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Amudat	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Mubende	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Kanungu	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Bundibugyo	0	0	According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs
Overall	-	-	

(c) Youth Coalitions

A **coalition** also involves several groups that all work on the same issue or problem. Groups in a coalition also usually meet with each other, or communicate with each other, regularly. Unlike a network, a coalition of groups also works together on strategies/approaches and tactics/activities. The difficulties of having groups in a coalition agree on strategies and tactics mean that networks are more common than coalitions. However, by working together in every way, coalitions are often more effective than networks because they clearly show broad support for proposed solutions.

In this JPP baseline survey, only youth coalitions, youth networks and youths councils was requested for and only those that that participated in the last planning cycle (2011/2012) i.e. were involved in the formulation of sub-county/district development plans (DDPs), would be counted per JPP district. However, complete information on indicator 28 has not yet been

received from the JPP partners and stakeholders in the 15 JPP the districts. Table 35 would be used to present the results on this indicator.

Results from the desk-based review of documents and consultative discussion with district officials/representatives from the community based service department, administration, district health office, and youth council representatives, revealed that in some of the JPP districts, there were no youth coalitions (Table 39). In some districts, youth coalitions operated without the awareness of the DHOs and DCDOs. Table 39 shows the number of youths coalitions per JPP district. The few (2) youth coalitions in Oyam did not participate in the formulation of sub county and DDPs in the last planning cycles. Their representatives were not invited to attend the budget speeches.

Table 39: Youth Coalitions that participated in formulation of the S/C and DDPs

District	No. of Youth Coalition	Proportion of Youth Coalition that participated in formulation of the S/C and DDPs	Remark/comment
Arua	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs, & youth council representative, there were no youth networks.</i>
Yumbe	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs, & youth council representative, there were no youth networks.</i>
Gulu	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Kitgum	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Oyam	2	0	<i>According to the officials from the Oyam Advocacy Coalition for reproductive Health(COARH)</i>
Abim	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Kotido	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Kaabong	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Moroto	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Nakapiripirit	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Katakwi	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Amudat	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Mubende	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Kanungu	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Bundibugyo	0	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>
Overall	2	0	<i>According to the officials from the CBS department & DHOs</i>

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey, 2012)

Picture 4: Display of coalition at Anyeke HC IV in Oyam



3.30. Indicator 29: Proportion of DDPs developed based on socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: DBFPs

The DBFP is just a tool for budgeting and reporting. Therefore it does not indicate sources of data. Instead the District Development Plan (DDP) was considered for review in order to ascertain if it was developed based on of socio-economic and demographic and other data sources. This was determined based on the number of authentic sources of data used and referenced in the DDPs. The JPP districts with 4 or more authentic socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources with current data, and correctly referenced were considered to have passed the checklist.

Section 35 of the Local Government Act Cap 243, Amendment 2010 provides that the district shall prepare a comprehensive and integrated development plan incorporating plans of lower level governments for submission to National Planning Authority, and lower level local government shall prepare plans incorporating plans of lower councils in their respective areas of jurisdiction. The district Development Plans are prepared in consultation with stakeholders and especially the local communities.

The DDP is the major development pointer for the district. The District generates and updates development plans to inform development policies and targets as outlined in the MDG and NDP. The plan provides the list of projects broken down into national priority sectors; the plan also has information on the socio –economic profile of the district.

Table 40 shows the proportion of DDP developed based on socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources. Out of the 15 JPP districts only 13 districts (86.7%) used 4 or more authentic socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources to develop their DDPs. This was determined based on the number of authentic sources of data used and referenced in the DDPs. The criterion used was that district with 4 or more authentic socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources were considered to have passed the checklist. Abim and Amudat had the lowest.

Table 40: Proportion of DDPs developed based on socioeconomic, demographic data sources

District	No. of Sources	List of most commonly referenced sources were	Overall Proportion for the 15 JPP district ³²
Arua	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UDHS 2006 ▪ UNDP Human Development Report ▪ HMIS ▪ EMIS ▪ UBOS 2002 Census report ▪ UBOS Statistical abstracts ▪ National Development Plan ▪ MFPED ▪ POPSEC ▪ Ministerial Sector performance reports ▪ MDA Statistical Abstracts/publications 	86.7%
Yumbe	10		
Gulu	8		
Kitgum	4		
Oyam	4		
Abim	3		
Kotido	8		
Kaboong	10		
Moroto	6		
Nakapiripirit	4		
Katakwi	8		
Amudat	2		
Mubende	7		
Kanungu	7		
Bundibugyo	6		

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Reasons why the district did not use authentic data sources

- Lack of data disaggregated by gender and other socio economic variables
- Lack of computers and software to process data
- Lack of funding to collect socio economic and demographic data in the district.
- Inadequate IT services e.g. internet and power supply
- Inadequate research skills
- Inadequate data collection and analysis skills
- Collection of parallel statistics that are sometimes not shared among stakeholders e.g. NGOs, UBOS, MFPED, and other MDAs. For example, the TFR for Katakwi district was 6.25 (DPAP, 2011/16) and 6.35 (DPP 2010/15) which indicates a discrepancy in data collection and use at district level. In addition the CPR was 23% indicated in the DPAP and 24% in the DDP of Katakwi district.
- Poor report writing and editing skills, for example, poor referencing of published and unpublished works in the DPPs.
- Use of out dated statistics
- Lack of adequate data and information (Kaabong DDP 2010/2015)
- Use of indicators that are sometime primarily process indicators which could not be measured by routine data collection approaches or by the M&E system making it difficult to quantify progress.
- No reference point at sub-county level for data collection and retrieval (Kotido DDP, 2011/16). The planning department planned to set up a community based information management system in each sub-county.
- Poor flow of information and dissemination (Kotido DDP, 2011/16). Kotido district planned to sensitize the departments and NGOs on the usefulness of information sharing and dissemination
- Inadequate information on current population issues in the District (Kotido DDP, 2011/16). District planned to (i) sensitize through seminars on current population status in the District of the district leadership, Departments, NGOs / CBOs and Community and (ii) use IEC e.g. posters, District Population bulletins, Radio.

³² Includes district which had 4 or more sources of socioeconomic data

3.31. Indicator 30: Number of urban physical development plans addressing the needs of youth and vulnerable groups

Level: 15 JPP districts

Source: DBFPs

Young people are the core of a nation’s future, yet this significant stakeholder is rarely involved in poverty reduction strategies, environmental planning, and sustainable urban development (UN-Habitat, 2012). Despite the momentum in the rhetoric on youth activism for positive social change, little regard is given to the views, opinions, needs, and perspectives of young people and vulnerable groups including women headed HHs; child headed HHs, elderly headed HHs.

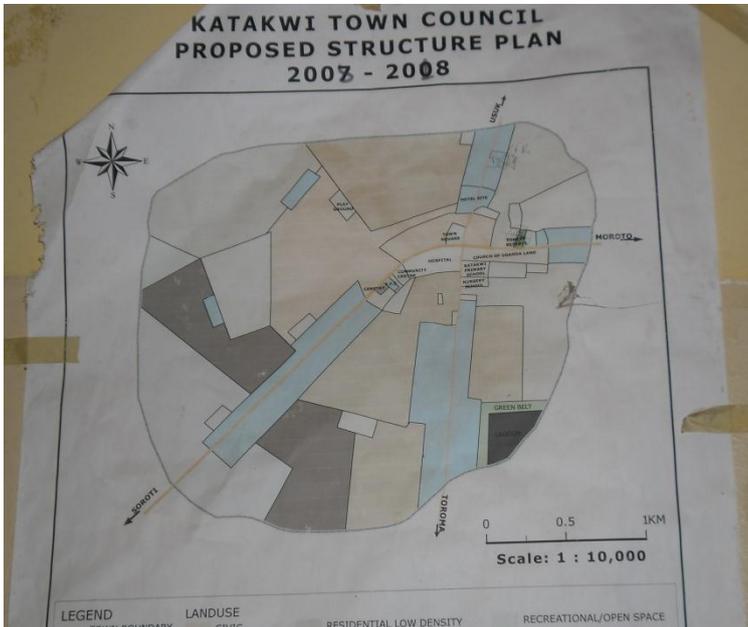
It was found that the major JPP towns of Gulu, Arua, and Moroto did not have physical development plans at the time of the survey. Most of the physical plans were out dated. However, development of a Physical plan for Gulu Municipality was underway with JPP support through UN-Habitat. Most Rural Growth Centres and Town Boards in the JPP districts of Arua (Rhino Camp), Oyam (Loro and Corner kamdini), Kitgum (Namokora) and Katakwi (Usuk) have recently finalized Physical Development Plans with support from World Bank. Table 41 shows that the total number of physical development plans (PDPs) was 13 (i.e. 1 per district except Amudat and Bundibugyo) which mainstream youth issues. Amudat and Bundibugyo districts did not have a PDP. According to Arua DDP 2010/15, there is lack of national physical planning standards, guidelines and regulations.

Table 41: No. of physical development plans addressing the needs of youth and vulnerable groups

District	Number of physical development plans addressing the needs of youth and vulnerable groups
ARUA DISTRICT	
<p>Arua district has two town boards namely Arua Municipal council and Rhino camp town Board. The PDP for Arua municipality was outdated and has since not been reviewed. The PDP for Rhino camp Town Board indicated a proposed beach area adjacent to Albert Nile, a football ground, entertainment center, netball, basketball and volleyball playgrounds have been proposed close to Rhino camp Secondary school to be accessed by the youths.</p> <p>On the other hand, the district physical planner Mr. Robert Anguzi mentioned that the urban physical plans at the district aim at ensuring a balanced social economic development; addressing concerns of urbanity; and putting settlement patterns in consideration e.g. roads, housing, shops and markets. The youth actions in the physical plan include; Development of a car washing industries for youth, allocation of boda boda stages; creating entertainment places for youth. For example, a one stop stadium at Barifu is being planned to cater for recreational activities for youth and that NEMA has allocated 23 million shillings to the district for a water jet car</p>	1

<p>washing plant. Currently youth centre are accessible to the youth are managed by other organizations like the catholic church youth centres in Ediofe and Arua parish.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the participation of the marginalized groups like women, youth, persons with disability and the elderly in physical planning, Arua district planned to carry out district and Sub-County levels campaigns for physical planning (Spatial) development. Planned activities included selecting and planning five growth centers using the newly developed participatory planning process manual.</p>	
YUMBE DISTRICT	
<p>The PDP indicated the location for playground/stadium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The recreation facilities were accessed by the youths ▪ Open spaces were also demarcated. ▪ <p>Gap identified in the UPDP: Though the youths centre existed on ground, it was not indicated on the UPDP. The playground was not fully developed as it lacked sanitary facilities</p> <p>There was a youths centres which had volleyball court which was accessible by the youths. The volleyball court was small and inadequate for all youths. Other games could not be played</p> <p>On the ground, there was a developed structure for OVC but this was not shown in the PDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths in rural areas are not involved because PDPs do not cover rural areas/sub-counties. 	1
GULU DISTRICT	
<p>The urban physical development plan mainstreamed youth issues. Visual observation of the plan revealed the following among others things:</p> <p>(a) Playgrounds/recreational facilities and accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a structure plan for Gulu municipality to cater for the children and youth for re-creation e.g. Karibian – Youths spend their time there playing, Volley ball, netball, 1 basketball. Its gazette for this kind of activity. Other youth Centres include Gulu youth centre, Flamour Uganda Youth centre, Marie Stopes, Comboni Samaritan, Health alert and Northern Uganda Youth centre. These are all in place and accessible by the youth’s for recreation activities. • There is an area also gazetted as a children’s park/ playing ground still within Karibian, • PECE stadium. This was an all-embracing ground for sports activities and this mainly target the youth although everybody else uses it. • BOMA ground is another place that has been gazetted for youth activities in Gulu although it has not been developed yet. <p>(b) Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One of the district priority areas as pointed out in the DDP 2011/16 was the planning of urban growth centres. This would entail mobilization 	1

and sensitization of the community on the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. Another priority area was the registration of individual and institutional land in the district	
KITGUM DISTRICT	
The PDP demarcated community grounds. The playground was available on ground and fully accessible by the youths.	1
OYAM DISTRICT	
Oyam has two town boards, i.e. Loro and corner Kamdini which recently finalized UPDP (2012-2022). The PDP for Oyam district did not indicate provisions for youth development centres yet youths centre existed on the ground. The play grounds were not also demarcated but there were some open spaces. Playgrounds were at some schools and were accessible by youths as well as students.	1
ABIM DISTRICT	
The PDP for Abim district indicated the recreation grounds e.g youth sports facilities. The district wanted to build a stadium. However, the PDP did not show other youth issues.	1
KOTIDO DISTRICT	
The physical development plan mainstreamed youth issues. Visual observation of the plan revealed the following among others things: (a) Recreation centres and accessibility by youths: It indicates the playground which was accessible by youths. The youths centre (YC) was clearly shown. The YC has a volleyball court where youths went to play. It also indicated the proposed site for a new playground. (b) Gaps in the physical development plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PDP did not entirely cater for youths in rural sub-counties because it was considered to be for the urban centre/Kotido town council only. • The current playground was not youth friendly because it lacked pit latrines, safe water point, shade, and stands/seats/pavilion. Open defecation was evident on the pitch and off pitch. • Though the plan catered for recreation centres especially playground, it did not clearly specify the nature of development that should be on site. • Other small growth centres do not have physical plans/land use maps yet • 	1
KABOONG DISTRICT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has an urban physical development plan. • Recreation ground is indicated but not yet developed and are therefore inaccessible by the youths. • There was no youth centre 	1
MOROTO DISTRICT	
Recreation facilities are demarcated. Resting places exist on the ground as well and are accessible by the youths. Visual observation revealed that there is a youth centre in the municipality but it was not demarcated on the PDP.	1

NAKAPIRIPIRIT DISTRICT	
<p>The PDP for was developed in 1992 and was therefore considered very old according to the physical planner. At the time of its development, the area planned for was small and did not cater for recreation facilities e.g. playgrounds.</p>	1
KATAKWI DISTRICT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PDP was developed in 1992 and is therefore very old given the current trend of development and demographic patterns in the district. The PDP indicated a recreation area & a stadium. Visual observation revealed that the stadium was not developed. Therefore it was not accessed or utilized by the youths. • An extension of the plan was done in 2005 to demarcate more land to the town council • Additional hand written alteration was made on the PDP e.g changing period from the machine printed 2007-2008 to hand written period of 2008-2018 as shown in Picture 6 below. 	1
	
<p><i>Picture 6: PDP for Katakwi showing hand written alteration on years.</i></p>	
AMUDAT DISTRICT	
<p>Amudat did not have a physical development plan. Amudat is relatively a new district making 3 years. It did not benefit from the project of developing the PDPs because it was still a rural area under the mother district Nakapiripirit.</p>	0
MUBENDE DISTRICT	
<p>The PDP was reviewed and the following were observed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kassanda trading centre has a physical development plan which indicates a market and football pitch. These facilities were fully accessible by the youths. • The PDP for Bukuya TC was developed in 2007. The plan demarcated a market, taxi park, and playground which are accessible to the youths • Part of Mubende T/C has a market taxi park, playground which are accessible to the youths (Picture 1). 	1

The PDP addressed the needs of youth & vulnerable groups in the following ways;

- District planned to develop an eco-tourism centre within the forest on Booma hills
- Taxi parks –There are 4 taxi parks namely Mubende T/C, Kassambya Town board, Bukuya Town road and Kassanda. They plan to ensure that every S/C or trading centre gets at least have one taxi park.
- Golf course is planned to be set up.
- Play grounds –In every S/C there is a playground for mainly football. There is a major garden/open green space located at the centre of Mubende town council
- Markets- Every S/C there is a market. At T/C there is 1 public market and 2 daily markets in which women, youths & other vulnerable groups engage in retail trade and other businesses.



Picture 9: Football Pitch in MubendeT/C opposite Mubende Referral Hospital

The following gaps were identified;

- Recreation centres- None so far but it is being planned for
- No youth centres.
- There is only one public library within Mubende T/C for the general public. Youths also benefit from it during holidays.

KANUNGU DISTRICT

(a) Existing physical Plans

- Kanungu T/C- (2008- 2018)
- Kihihi T/C – (2008-2018)
- Buhoma T/C – (2007-2017)

(b) How needs of youth were addressed

- Ensuring equitable distribution of schools to be accessible to the youths
- Provision of employment opportunities in terms of markets, buildings tourism industry, and IGAs, among others
- Social services like the play grounds which are open for any games.

(c) Challenges

- The nature of the terrain and land area was not favourable for games like football
- Limited land-the government does not own massive land. Therefore government has to procure land from the local residents.

1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the physical development plans remains a challenge given limited finance resources. E.g. in Buhoma, there is need to open up roads so that the tourists can access small projects of youth. 	
BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was no urban physical plan. ▪ The only existing one was for Ntoroko now a district 	0
OVERALL (15 JPP DISTRICTS)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths & vulnerable groups did not participate or get involved in the development of urban physical development plans. ▪ Youths in rural areas are not involved because urban physical plans do not cover rural areas/sub-counties. ▪ Most plans were developed long ago e.g. 1992 for Katakwi, 2002 for Nakapiripirit and have not been revised. ▪ Amudat did not have an urban physical development plan ▪ Most district which had urban physical development plans indicated playground and open parks but did not specify the actual nature of structures to developed. 	13

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

The JPP baseline survey revealed that the PDPs rarely reflect the manifold ways in which youth interact with and make active contributions to the communities in which they live. The role young people play, or might play in sustainable urban development is yet to receive maximum scholarly and policy attention in the physical planning process within the 15 JPP districts.

In the JPP districts, youths and young were not involved in the formulation of the physical development plans. The PDPs made no references to youth that go beyond descriptions of child-oriented projects such as schools, day care centres, and playgrounds. Therefore to mainstream the concerns, interests, and perspectives of youth in development—more specifically, sustainable socio-economic development—beyond mere acknowledgement of their needs remains a formidable challenge to the JPP districts.

In JPP districts, most of the physical development plans were old and were therefore not in conformity with the current socioeconomic and development trends within the JPP districts. JPP districts should be facilitated to development new PDPs that also clearly mainstream the issues of women, youth and young people and other vulnerable groups.

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

- a) The Annual Population Growth Rate for the 15 JPP districts is significantly higher than the national average posing a serious development challenge especially when the quality of the population still remains poor as it is. Young people dependency ratio is still very high among the JPP districts. This could be attributed to the higher fertility rates
- b) Up take of family planning and contraception is still low in the JPP districts Karamoja region still trailing from the bottom and yet Total fertility rates are high. Injectables and implants are more preferred than other methods among. Use of family planning among the young people or unmarried teenagers who want to avoid pregnancy is unacceptable in most communities most of the districts surveyed.
- c) Accurate information on family planning and commonly used contraceptives like emergency pills and oral contraceptive pills has not effectively trickled down to the young people in order to help them avoid unwanted pregnancies
- d) Health facilities offering a whole package of adolescent friendly sexual reproductive services are still very few in the JPP districts. Majority integrate youth services with other services which in one way or another compromises the quality and effectiveness of such services and ultimately their uptake by the young people who are very sensitive.
- e) More than half of the health facilities did not have quality guidelines and Job Aids on adolescent friendly health services to act as reference points while offering such services.
- f) There is a steady improvement and a positive trend in the use of family planning. Condom use accounts for a significant percentage of the new users. However, there still remain several misconceptions about FP that hamper its uptake in most of the districts.
- g) Male action groups and young people action groups have not been fully integrated into sexual reproductive health service delivery in majority of the JPP districts especially those that advocate for sexual reproductive health and rights. Some male action groups exists for other purposes for example to address Gender Based Violence, for collective engagement in Income generating activities, for participation in Government programmes like NAADS, NUSAF and PRDP projects among others.
- h) School enrolment and completion rates for the JPP districts are still lower than the national averages despite tremendous efforts both by the donors and government. Dropout rates too are higher in the JPP districts when compared to the national figures. The trends do not favour the girl child meaning literacy level among women still remains lower. Most districts had pupils that have out grown their education level. We also noted that progression to secondary level is still very low as majority only complete primary and drop out of the education system.
- i) Access to quality health services by pregnant mothers in the JPP districts is still poor although there is continued improvement in health service delivery in the country.

- j) All 15 the districts have youth employment plans under their DDPs although with varying levels of implementation although the top-bottom approach used in most districts could compromise the real needs of the ordinary youth since fewer youth are involved in the formulation. This could partly explain why few youths are accessing development skills and employment opportunities as well as non-existence of youth coalition networks in the most districts.
- k) Fewer budget allocations are made for population programmes by majority the districts and the lack of public support for population issues is visibly noticed both at the national and local planning levels

4.2 Recommendation

- JPP should initiate interventions that focus not only on family planning to slow the population growth rate, but on wise investments that will help develop an educated labor force and create jobs to sustain the increasing growth rate. There is need to address high fertility, increase the number of youth who attend secondary school and higher
- The UN JPP partners should continue supporting the Joint Population programs at the national and district level. They should increase financial support and critically monitor the implementation of JPP activities especially targeting women, young people and youths at the district and grass-root level and in the rural areas.
- The UN JPP partners should lobby policy maker to increase funding for population programmes at the national level and district level and where possible, JPP should supplement the constrained district budgets to support sectors that directly relate to the outcome indicators.
- There is need to facilitate and support young people and the youth to form coalitions that advocate for ASRH and YFS where they do not exist in the JPP districts. However, these should be integrated in the mainstream district service structures/department so that their activities are easily monitored.
- There is need to integrate sexual reproductive health in the scope of work and activities of the existing male action groups.
- The district local governments in the JPP districts should involve the existing youth coalitions, youth networks and youth councils in the development planning process right from the village level.
- Health facilities should be supported in providing comprehensive adolescent friendly sexual reproductive health services e.g. providing IEC materials, entertainment materials, support supervision and offering capacity building or refresher training to health workers in these facilities.
- JPP should provide quality guidelines and Job Aids on adolescent friendly services to the health facilities to enable them offer quality services even where adolescent friendly services are integrated with other health services.

- In addition, JPP should develop as school SRH educational programme that can be implemented through outreaches to increase information dissemination to the young people on issues of sexuality and reproductive health.
- JPP should advocate for increasing staffing levels of the health facilities in the 15 JPP districts through Ministry of health to meet at least the minimum staffing norm since inadequate health staff is one of the major constraints to health service delivery.
- JPP can also avail health facility equipment, provide medical supplies and a buffer stock of commonly used contraceptives like condoms and Pills for which most health facilities experience stock outs.
- JPP districts should be supported to collect socioeconomic data and to use recent data from authentic source when developing the DDPs and DBFPs, PDPs, DPAPs as well as improving capacity of the district official in referencing district documents.
- In JPP districts, most of the physical development plans were old and were therefore not in conformity with the current socioeconomic and development trends within the JPP districts. JPP districts should be facilitated to develop new PDPs that also clearly mainstream the issues of women, youth and young people and other vulnerable groups.
- The HMIS should be upgraded to record and present the number of pregnant women with Anemia. It should also record and report data on age in 5 year age-groups instead of using an age group 0-4 years and an open interval (5 and over) only. Five year groups would enable stakeholders to extract additional information, for example, on teenagers, adolescents, youths, and young people, and other indicators of health by age group, etc.
- HMIS focal persons in districts should be supported and facilitated to maintain updated health data. Most health facilities do not report monthly hence limiting capturing of credible data for proper planning
- Poverty reduction strategies like increasing access to youth employment skill and opportunities, promoting income generating activities for women etc. should be undertaken so that Poverty the major cause of all population evils is addressed.

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6 APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Summary JPP M&E Indicator Matrix and status base for reporting on the Indicators

Table 42: Summary JPP M&E Indicator Matrix and status base for reporting on the Indicators

Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
**GOAL: Contribute to a accelerating the onset of a beneficial demographic transition in Uganda	Population growth rate	Population growth rate (PGR) is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period and the number of people migrating to and from a country	National	UBOS 2011/12 Projections	4.6%		
	Human development index	Human Development Index is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living. It is used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, a developing or an under-developed country, and also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life of people.	National	UNDP 2007 Report	0.42		There was no district specific HDIs in the UNDP Human Development Report 2011. Therefore UNDP Human Development Report 2007 was used to present district specific HDIs. HDI for Uganda was 0.581 (UNDP, 2007) and 0.446 (UNDP, 2011)
	Young age dependency ratio	Young age dependency ratio is the ratio of younger dependants, people younger than 14yrs to the working age population aged 14-64yrs. It is expressed as dependents per 100 working age population.	National	UBOS Census Report (UBOS 2002)	98.8%		The young age dependency ration for Uganda was 91.9%

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
Outcome 1: Fertility reduced in line with individual/couple choices especially among young people	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.	15 JPP districts	UDHS, 2011	6.5		TFR for Uganda was 6.2 (UDHS, 2011). TFR for Uganda was 6.7 (UDHS, 2006)
	Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for women aged 15-49 years.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49yrs) who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a given point in time	15 JPP districts	UDHS, 2011.	16.5%		This is CPR for any modern method used by currently married women aged 15-49 years or whose partners was using. The CPR for 8 M&E districts was 31.8% from the JPP women's KAP survey, 2012. The CPR for Uganda was 26% for currently married women aged 15-49 years (UDHS, 2011)
	Teenage pregnancy rate (TPR)		National/ 15 JPP districts	UDHS 2011	26.5%		The TPR for Uganda was 23.8% (UDHS, 2011)
JP Output 1.1: Increased access to FP, sexuality information and youth friendly services for sexually active population especially young people	% of young people (10-24yrs) with accurate information on Family Planning in selected districts.	N=# of young people with accurate information on FP. D=Total # of young people in selected districts. <i>Accurate information on Family Planning includes: 1. Correct knowledge of use of condoms 2. Correct knowledge of use of Emergency Pill. 3. Correct knowledge of use of contraceptive pills.</i>	8 M&E Districts	Community Survey 2012		1.3%	From the Young people KAP survey 2012. This is on accurate knowledge of all 3 methods (%)
	Number of HCIII and IVs providing adolescent youth		8 M&E Districts	Health facility survey 2012		49	A total of 111 Health facilities were visited.

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
	friendly services in target districts						
	% increase in number of new users of FP in target districts	N= (# of New Users of modern method of contraception at end of current year) –(# of New Users of modern method of contraception at end of previous year). D=Total users of modern method of contraception in the previous year. <i>New User is a client who accepts at least one modern method of contraception from a health service delivery point for the first time</i>	15 JPP districts	HMIS (2011/12)	61.9%		
	Proportion of health facilities without stock-outs of 3 most commonly used contraceptives methods (depo, pills & condoms)	N= # of health facilities without stock-outs of at least 3 most commonly used contraceptives methods (Condoms, Depo& pills) in the last 3 months preceding the survey) D=Total # of health facilities	15 JPP districts	Health Facility Survey 2012		59.5%	This is the proportion of health facilities without stock-outs of all the 3 FPMs
JP Output 1.2: Community groups mobilised for male and young people's involvement in advancing SRH and rights	Number of functional male action groups advocating for SRH and rights	Total count <i>A functional male action group will have these minimum: peer promotion activities; community outreach activities; reproductive health and rights activities, in their action plans that are implemented</i>	15 JPP districts	Programme Reports , DHO,& Discussion with Groups' Chairpersons 2012	5		Located in Mubende district based on information from DHO/DHTs and officials from CBS department.

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
	Number of functional young people's groups (YPGs) advocating for SRH and rights	Total count <i>A functional young people's group will have these minimum: peer promotion activities; community outreach activities; reproductive health and rights activities, in their action plans that are implemented</i>	15 JPP districts	Programme Reports , DHO/DHTs,& Discussion with Groups' Chairpersons 2012	67		
JP Outcome 2: Prepared, protected and healthy mothers, children and youth	Net enrolment ratio in both primary and secondary, by sex	N= population of the official age for primary (6-12yrs) and secondary education (13-18 yrs.) according to national regulations who are actually enrolled in primary & secondary schools in the district, disaggregated by sex D= total population within the same age range in the district, disaggregated by sex	15 JPP districts	EMIS 2011	Pri = 82% (F=81%, M=84%) Sec = 13.9% (F=15.7%, M=12%)		
	% pregnant women with anemia	N= # of pregnant women with anemia, D= Total # of pregnant women. Anemia will be defined as HB level <11g/dl	15 JPP districts	HMIS	n/a		HMIS Data on Anaemia in pregnancy was not found in the HMIS district annual reports for FY 2010/11 and FY 2011/12.
JP Output 2.1: Conditions conducive for enrolment, retention and completion of education under UPE and USE institutions enhanced especially for girls	Proportion of boys/girls retained in school	N=Total # of girls/boys who have been enrolled in the next class at the same school D= # girls/boys who were enrolled in the lower class the previous year in the same school. <i>Retention is the number of pupils/students who start at that</i>	15 JPP districts	Monitoring data/EMIS	n/a	n/a	

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
		<i>school; go on the next year (s) at the same school. If the number retained in school is high then the programme has more appeal to the students and parents; and meets their needs</i>					
	Completion Rate in Primary and secondary schools	Primary completion rate is defined as the total number of pupils registered for the PLE, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary graduation age.	15 JPP districts	EMIS 2010	Pri = 40% Sec = 18.0%		
	Dropout Rate in Primary and secondary schools	Dropping out refers to a pupil quitting school before he or she graduates.	15 JPP districts	EMIS 2011	Pri = 11% (F=10.9%, M=11%) Sec = 11.1% (10.9%, M=11.1%)		
JP Output 2.2: Improved access to quality health care package for maternal, new born and child health	% deliveries occurring in health facilities	N=# of women who deliver in health facilities D=Total expected pregnancies in the community <i>The percentage of deliveries occurring in health facilities reflects the HH's perception of the importance of new born and maternal health and the availability, quality and relevance of affordable health services</i>	15 JPP districts	HMIS 2011/12	37.5%		It was 39% in Uganda (AHSPR, 2010/211)
	% births attended by midwife or other skilled attendant		TBD for 15 JPP districts	HMIS 2011/12	37.5%		

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
	% low birth weight in health facilities	N= # of births with birth weight less than 2.5 kg D= all live births in the health facilities <i>The live-birth-weight of a child compared to the norms for his/her age provides an indicator of nutrition in the mother.</i>	15 JPP districts	HMIS 2011	6.7%		
	% increase in number of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit	N= (# of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit at end of current year) - (# of pregnant women attending 4th ANC visit in previous year). D= # of pregnant women who attended 4th ANC visit in previous year	15 JPP districts	HMIS 2011/12	11.1%		
JP Outcome 3: Youth and vulnerable groups have competitive skills and opportunities to actively participate in the economy including urban development	Proportion of youths among the unemployed	N=# of youth (18-30 yrs.) that are unemployed. D=# unemployed (14-64 yrs.)	National	UBOS (National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12)	63.7%		The national figure was used
	Proportion of youth employment action plans implemented	Look at the national employment policy and crosscheck with what is being implemented at district level.	15 JPP districts	DDP, & District Budget Annual working papers (DBFPs)	0		There is no youth employment action plan at the district and national level. However, districts planned and implemented activities in line with the National Employment Policy 2011 priority action areas.
JP Output 3.1. Access to skills development and employment opportunities for youth increased	% of youth accessing skills development and employment opportunities		8 M&E districts	Community Survey (<i>Youth KAP Survey 2012</i>)		19.3%	

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
Outcome 4: Adequately resourced, coordinated and managed national population programme	Amount of financial resources mobilised for the population programme	N=Amount of financial resources mobilised for the population programme by source.	National	Financial flows survey (UNFPA/NIDI D/UBOS survey 2011)	UGX 175bn		Only lump sum amounts are shown in the BFPs. No specific breakdown per population programme. DPAPs were not costed.
	Number of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues	N=Total count	TBD for 15 JPP districts	DDP, DBFP, DPAP & UPDP	54		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this indicator, Only District plans (DDP, DPDP, DBFP, & UPDP) were assessed for mainstreaming youth issues in the plans. 54 out of the expected 60 plans (i.e. 15 districts x 4 plans each) had mainstreamed youth Issues.
Output 4.1. Increased commitment of leaders at national and sub-national levels to address population trends and patterns and allocate budget	Proportion of target districts allocating and disbursing funds to population issues	N=# of target districts allocating and disbursing funds to population programme D= total number of target districts	15 JPP districts	DBFP/Budget/DDPs	23%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion allocated (30.60%) Proportion spent (23.39%) Two separate indicators were measured: allocation & disbursement Proportion of districts allocating at least 30% of their budget on population issues was 60% (or 9 districts) Proportion of districts disbursing (spending) at least 30% of their budget on population issues was 40% (or 6 districts)

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
	Percent of leaders that are aware and understand the inter-linkages between population and development concerns	N=# of leaders who can identify a population phenomena (population size, structure, distribution and growth rate) and link them to a development process D=# of leaders under review	National/8 M&E districts	Community Survey <i>(Leaders KAP survey 2012)</i>		71%	Oyam District had the lowest (34.4%) Minimal variability was noticed between those who are aware and those able to link
	Proportion of youth coalitions, networks and councils that are actively involved in formulation of sub county/district development plans.	N= # of youth coalitions, networks and councils that participate in formulation of sub-county/district development planning D= Total number of youth coalitions, networks and councils surveyed in the sub-county/districts. <i>Participation entails youth coalitions, networks and councils initiating, developing agendas and programs, attending, and reporting back on development plan for the youths at various stages of the youth structures, disaggregated by district, sub-county level of developing plans, evidenced by: meeting agenda, meeting minutes, attendance lists, and documented sources/reports</i>	15 JPP districts	District records/ Surveys (<i>From the youth KAP survey</i>)	0		Youths coalitions, youth networks and youths councils were not involved in the formulation of sub-county plans and DDPs.
Output 4.2. Increased availability and utilization of disaggregated data, including demographic and socio-economic variables, at national, sectorial and sub-national levels	Proportion of district development plans (DDPs) developed based on socioeconomic, demographic and other data sources	N=# of district budget frameworks that refer to population issues D= JPP districts (15)	15 JPP districts	DDPs	86.7%		This indicator changed from DBFPs to DDPs. Only district with 4 or more authentic sources of socioeconomic data were considered to have passed the checklist.

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Description	Indicators	Definition	Level of Data Collection/Reporting	Data Source	Overall indicator (15 JPP districts)	Overall indicator (8 M&E districts)	Comment/Remark on Indicators
Output 4.3. Youth and vulnerable groups benefit from planned urbanization and human settlement development	# of urban physical development plans addressing the needs of youth and vulnerable groups	Total count <i>Participation and involvement of youth and vulnerable groups in the development planning processes and implementation. Vulnerable groups include: women headed HHs; child headed HHs, elderly headed HHs</i>	15 JPP districts	District records/ Surveys	13		14 JPP districts had physical development plans (PDPs). Amudat district does not have n PDP

(Source: JPP Baseline Survey 2012)

Appendix II: Promotion of Youths Employment in the 15 JPP districts

Table 43: Promotion of youth employment in Arua district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arua district LG recognises that one of the major causes of poverty in household is the high unemployment levels among the youths who preferred to work in offices than hard labour • Many government Programmes are partnering with Credit Institutions to offer loans to farmers, processors transporters of Agricultural produce. Locally there is Government Support for Establishment of SACCOs. • Local Economic Development (LED) Project started in Feb 2011 to provide financial advice and assistance to Bee producers. UGX 637m was earmarked for the 5year period. The project targeted women, youth & men Bee Honey and its products producers Around, Omogo, Odupi sub county, Ajai, Laura, Kafu, Eyi, Ajupane, to provide alternative income for community to conserve natural resources. • Lobby, build capacity and promote the socio-economic of women, youth and PWDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference in SACCOs operations • Youths have not accessed the youth fund provided by government • Farmers must be members of Local Credit and Savings Institutions to access production, marketing loans.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is 1 public university, yet to commence in the FY 2011-2012. • There is a National Teacher's college, a Primary Teacher's college & a Technical institute at Ragem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low community involvement and support in education.
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax education (through FM radio talk-shows to inform tax payers on their obligation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific tax rebates or exemptions for youth entrepreneurs
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NUSAF programs target specifically Women and youths while NAADS targets the active poor of which youths are beneficiaries. • CDD funded five youth groups in Oli division. • NUSAF funded four youth groups in Oli division. • There is Youth council fund. • Provision of sites and premises(collection centres) to Honey producers, Traders and processors some of whom include youths as beneficiaries • Entrepreneurship training, SME support to encourage Value addition in simsim under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a challenge of youth having fatigue in participating in planning process thus integrating them in certain programs like the CDD becomes a challenge.

	implementing partners (Arua District/Municipal LGs; NAADS SNV; NUSAF)	
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Interns and volunteers were recruited at the district LG and in some partner organisations e.g. NGOs. There are entrepreneurial training institutions, that is, Private Sector Development and Promotion Centre. The NAADS programme is responsible for provision of agricultural advice to farmers. It empowers farmers, particularly the poor, women and youths, to demand for agricultural advice that will improve production, productivity and profitability for their agricultural enterprises. The agricultural advice includes better management practices, market information, new technologies and where to access inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no internship or volunteer scheme specifically targeting youths in Arua.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilising youths to form groups under which they can be given support and capital e.g. Oli youth groups received over 1000 chicken from the presidential pledge for their poultry farm. There are registered savings and credit Co-operatives in Sub Counties and Division to promote Co-operative Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youths especially in the villages lack awareness about the programs thus need for adequate information.
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A One-Stop Youth Centre is being established in Arua municipality to enrich youths in entrepreneurship and computer skills, internet access, sports, lobbying and advocacy. A steering Committee has already been formed and trained. Establishment of one farmer stop centre(Bulking, Storage, marketing and processing) and producer associations; under implementing partners (NAADS & NUSAF) Providing Cluster specific information under implementing partners (Olam, NAADS, LG & NUSAF) Investment promotion and marketing (Investment and marketing Strategy for the district/Municipality). There are existing marketing groups in the Sub Counties to enhance access to business/market information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The one-stop youth centre will not be accessed by youths in villages Inadequate funds to implement set activities and untimely release
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating youth councillors to reach out to the youths. Facilitating youth trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no regional youth skills centre in the district.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 44: Promotion of youth employment in Yumbe district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking women groups to the local financing institutions, supporting women rotational and saving schemes by CBS department. • Yumbe is one of the districts whose youth are supposed to benefit from the national youth fund • Life skill training for pupils and students by CBS department • District offers youth skills development training e.g. tailoring for girls • Business and entrepreneur skills developments are being provided by District partners e.g. LABE (engaged in vocational education) & CREAM (engaged in Skills training & development.) • District has partners e.g. PRAFORD initiative which opened up a vocational skills training centre for training youth & offers in carpentry & joinery plumping, hair dressing & saloon etc. • District has partners e.g. CARITAS, & CARITAS ARUAENSIS in collaboration with the District gives self-help start-up capital to marginalized women groups and individuals. MP Financial Services gives soft loans to individual's salary earners. • District planned to increase use of SACCO facilities in rural areas to 50% of rural population. • One of the strategic objectives in the Yumbe DDP 2010/16 is to increase productive capacity and productivity of the population of Yumbe through improving access to agricultural extension services, marketing and market centres and trading opportunities, enhancing vocational skills as a means of promoting equitable gainful employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The youth have not accessed the youth fund provided by government. ▪ According to the DDP 2010/15, there are skewed employment opportunities for women compared to that of men. Relatively across the board, the literate and illiterate woman has less employment opportunities both in formal and informal enterprises. Labour-based road works have attracted more labour force from men than from the female workforce yet women are more dedicated workers than men and their proceeds go further to improve on the house hold incomes.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide scholarship for disadvantaged children and youth to secondary & BTVET institutions. • District planned to support programs targeted to disadvantage children and youth by Construct a school for SNE. • Expand BTVET by grant-aiding community BTVET institutions 	
3) Providing young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Yumbe DDP 2010/16, the major local revenue sources are: Markets dues, agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no specific tax

entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	fees, Trading Licence, forest fees, and local Service tax.	rebates or exemptions that target youth entrepreneurs
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth are integrated in NAADS, NUSAF 2, & PDRP. Farmers groups have members some of whom are youths, so they are involved in the identification and prioritisation of enterprises. The NAADS programme is responsible for provision of agricultural advice to farmers. It empowers farmers, particularly the poor, women and youths, to demand for agricultural advice that will improve production, productivity and profitability for their agricultural enterprises. The agricultural advice includes better management practices, market information, new technologies and where to access inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few district programmes specifically target youths in the community.
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district has partners e.g. NGOs who offer youth skills development training in tailoring for girls CBS department planned to advocacy for affirmative action in admission and recruitment Youth access internship at the district Head office. NGOs operating in the district offer volunteer scheme or internship opportunities to eligible applicants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no specific internship scheme or project placement scheme specifically targeting youths in Yumbe district.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town council & other development actors are jointly working with a number of community groups to further their income generation activities for youths . 	
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no one stop centre to offer technical advisory services
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the CDO, the district created youth centres which are active in Yumbe sub counter. The district established a youth training centre near the district head offices targeting for girls to be trained in tailoring. Promotion of youth friendly reproductive Services supported by UNFPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the training centre used by district as offices. Thus not being fully utilized by the youths. There is no regional youth skills centre in Yumbe.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 45: Promotion of youth employment in Gulu district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District LG understands that youths are disadvantaged due to lack of opportunities for financial gain and consequently, social wellbeing. This is compounded by high un-employment levels. • District LG also understands that many women have limited economic opportunities due to their societal roles and responsibilities, low social status, lack of ownership and access to productive assets, low participation in decision-making and high workload. Women face barriers to participation in community development activities that include refusal by husbands, discrimination, subordinate roles, weak leaders, lack of mobilization, lack of time and failure to see benefit in their participation. • Mobilization and sensitization of community on the importance of women participation in roads works by providing labour. • Economic empowerment through Promotion of equal opportunities and rights of ownership of productive assets targeting both men and women. • Encourage women to form village savings and credit schemes through which they can access loans to engage in more productive and taxable activities • Employment creation through promotion of self-help projects, enforcement of anti-narcotic law to minimize crimes and encouragement of productive youth group formation. Lobbying and promoting policies for sponsorship and training of under privileged youths. • Open many MFIs and encourage our people to transact their businesses through banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some youths did not access the youth fund provided by government ▪
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of FAL services in communities in Gulu through mobilization and training of FAL instructors opening up new FAL learning centres, supporting and facilitating the instructors by GOU-MGLSD, LABE, & LGs. • Socio-economic empowerment by providing SNE, livelihood support social/physical rehabilitation and vocational skills training to PWDs some of whom may be youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths often complain of having inadequate vocational skills, no productive assets,& limited income generation opportunities (Gulu DDP 2010/16).
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating and making By- laws and ordinance on Local revenue collection from Businesses, trades and persons in gainful employment 	
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NUSAF II projects integrate the youths in their activities for example by providing training like in hair dressing for the girls; and engaging them in economic activities such as growing crops like oranges. 	

<p>PRDP, and any other programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Acholi sub-region. • The NAADS programme is responsible for provision of agricultural advice to farmers. It empowers farmers, particularly the poor, women and youths, to demand for agricultural advice that will improve production, productivity and profitability for their agricultural enterprises. The agricultural advice includes better management practices, market information, new technologies and where to access inputs. 	
<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation through promotion of self-help projects, enforcement of anti narcotic law to minimize crimes and encouragement of productive youth group formation. Lobbying and promoting policies for sponsorship and training of under privileged youths. • Dissemination policies of labour laws and awareness creation on the rights of employment. • Mapping up of workplaces. • Promotion of gender sensitive policies on recruitment, deployment of staff, education, health, and sanitation. Awareness creation and lobbying development partners to assist in addressing some of the gender concerns in programmes and projects. • Induction of Councillors in mobilization skills, promotion of voluntarism in the community for development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific job-placement, volunteer, or internship schemes specifically targeting youths in Gulu district.
<p>6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District planned to conduct a registration of groups, monitor and supervise LLGs, executive committee meetings of councils (Women, Youth and PWD) • Sensitizing communities on government programmes In all the 12 sub counties • 1200 Functional Groups formed in FY 2010/11 but not all are youth groups. • According to the CBS department, there are 72 youth groups formed (i.e. 8 per sub-county) but only 60% are functional. • Group formation like Bodaboda Association, on job training, Common wealth training centres opened for youth and use more of labour intensive technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p>7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced ICT development and management at the district LG by designing user friendly databases for Information management among other planned activities. (Gulu DDP 2010/11) • Information on information on existing investment/ entrepreneurship opportunities is provided by the production department in collaboration with other department and stakeholders/private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no one-stop centre for offering technical advisory services
<p>8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Uganda Youths Development Centre supported by the UK Post Conflict Development Programme (PCDP) through the OPM. The PCDP also support a network of training provider to help train those who did not formal education due to the insurgency. 675 students graduated in various vocational training skills from the centre and 3074 were successfully trained in various technical skills at the satellite centres in 2011 alone. 	

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 46: Promotion of youth employment in Kitgum district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of income credit facilities Microfinance Services – Micro Finance institutions play a powerful role in reducing poverty. Money lending institutions with low Interest rates are very vital for the rural poor • Training in business Management 22% of the groups that practice Apiculture are women groups. They involved being supported in this. Pg. 124. Training on improved techniques is planned for these groups • Lobby development partners to support the district development programmes. • FAL • Diversification of enterprises • Promotion of enterprise mix at household levels. • Development of rural markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some youths have not accessed the youth fund provided by government.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of youth outside school on life skill Pg. 105 • Vocational education 	
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support small scale irrigation for the youth • Support Tractor Hire services and animal traction for the youth 	
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is relative improvement in Household food Security and income due to services provided under the various Government programs like NAADS and NUSAF. The youth are involved in these programs • Promoting agro processing (value addition) for increased income for men, women and youths 	
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip youth with Life skills • Provision of employment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific job-placement, volunteer, or internship schemes specifically targeting youths in Kitgum district
6) Encouraging the youth to form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of off farm income generating activities for the youths 	

<p>associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some youths are members of SACCOs registered in the district. • In FY 2010/11 the commercial service sub sector planned to promote and register economically viable groups into cooperative societies. 	
<p>7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitgum district has an information office which gathers and disseminates information to the public. • Follow up and mentor youth to participate in developmental activities • Organise the annual youth council Equip and promoting games and sports and youth groups • Conduct quarterly review meeting of youth council • Provision of market information to youths and women and members of the public. • Information on existing investment opportunities and entrepreneurship is provided by the production and marketing department in collaboration with other department at the district LG. • The physical planning department had a strategy to extend various telecommunication services to the LLGs to enhance communication & business opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no one-stop centre to offer technical advisory services.
<p>8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of national youth day • The nearest regional youths skills centre is in Gulu district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centre in Kitgum district.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 47: Promotion of youth employment in Oyam district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
<p>1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.</p>	<p>In the DDP 2010/16, the district LG planned to do the following through the CBS department;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action on training and employment opportunities. • Empower women to control resources • Establish income generating activities managed by women. • Sensitize men & women on their rights & responsibilities • Enable marginalized groups to access appropriate credit facilities. <p>Other proposed interventions in the DDP are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on job and business opportunities for the youth. • Training out- of -school youth in IGAs skills • Provision of revolving funds. • Role models rally • Attract investments to the District • Proper use of funds borrowed from MFIs <p>The district has priorities that need policy action for specific categories of the poor, for example, capital for the women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths in Oyam district have not accessed the youth fund provided by government. ▪ Limited social capital among youths and women. ▪ Poor culture of saving among youths and women.
<p>2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oyam district recognised that there is unemployment, ignorance and lack of skills is high among the youths. Therefore it planned to improve on the non-formal education and introduce IGAs. • Trainings in vocational skills • FAL, empowerment • There is no employment outreach for the youths apart from Red Cross that promote training in bricklaying and RH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The DDP did not mention of a strategy to provide career guidance to youths in institutions of learning within the district.
<p>3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1st five years of establishing business.</p>	<p>Increase access to rural credit formation of functional groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of cost of borrowing • Extension of borrowing credit • One of the broad objectives of the DDP is to widen the district tax base. However, the district LG recognizes that local taxes, levies and bureaucratic controls (both legal and illegal) are serious constraints on the expansion and promotion of economically/income improving activities. The process of revenue collection by lower local government must be reviewed. • The district has priorities for specific categories of the poor, for example, tax exemptions for the elderly only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to the Oyam DDP (2010/16) the abolition of graduated tax (which was the major source of Local revenue) has crippled the ability of district to meet other investment needs, which were originally funded

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landing sites and trading centres in the District are alternative sources of local revenue 	<p>from local funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low taxable incomes
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAADS ensures active participation of all categories of farmers (men, women, youth, economically active PWDs) in decision making processes especially selection of enterprises at farmer group level. Youths also participate in the rehabilitation of community roads under NUSAF by providing casual labour through which they earn income. Involve everybody in the activities of PMA, NAADS, AAMP, FAL etc. Training in labour/energy saving technologies. Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Lango sub-region. 	
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on job and business opportunities for the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment policy at the district LG.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizing youth in groups & supporting them through sustainable projects. Increase access to rural credit through formation of functional groups. The district has priorities that need policy action for specific categories of the poor, for example, employment for youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<p>Some of the production sector priorities for the FY 2011/12 were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective/group marketing of agricultural products Promote savings and credit Establish a market information system Establish a farmer resource centre. <p>The district has priorities that need policy action for specific categories of the poor, for example, provision of markets & markets information to men.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a one-stop centre to offer technical advisory services.
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a regional youth skills centre.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 48: Promotion of youth employment in Abim district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 8th objective of the DDP is to improve skills of the labour force • DDP shows a strategy to improve women's access to financial services • Collaborates with the private sector to train in business skills development • In 2011, the district budgeted & allocated fund to support 6 women councils annually • In 2011, the district budgeted & allocated fund to support 3 youth councils annually • CBS department encourages women to apply for jobs • CBS depart plans to built capacity of women so as to qualify to head departments • Sensitize parents on the importance and rights to education • Encourage the district and lower councils to put in place ordinances and bye-laws promoting education • Advocate for inclusion of the women and children in the planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths have not accessed the youths fund provided by the government ▪ Access to low interest microfinance remains low due to lack of collaterals against which limits the youth to access to credit opportunities ▪ Youth lack entrepreneurial skills
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district has 40 primary schools, 4 secondary schools with Nyakwae Secondary school to be opened soon and two tertiary institutions 1privately owned and 1 Government aided (i.e. Abim Technical Institute). Tertiary institutions enrolls all eligible applicants not youths only • District plans to improve quality and productivity of human resources by promoting quality education & reduce illiteracy • Encourage the district and lower councils to put in place ordinances and bye-laws promoting education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDP did not indicate strategies & activities to be done to offer career guidance to youths ▪ Negative attitudes among youths and women towards FAL programme in the Abim district (DDP, 2011/15).
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District plans to levy taxes on minerals resources & other activities to raise its local revenue collection to its funding gap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no tax rebates or exemptions for young entrepreneurs establishing business

<p>4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAADS ensures active participation of all categories of farmers (men, women, youth, economically active PWDs) in decision making processes especially selection of enterprises at farmer group level. Farmer forums generate farmer priority service demands and contract service providers to respond to the demands. • The new NAADS Programme that rolled out to all Sub Counties including Abim Town Council, about 840 farmers all over the District received advisory services, while 102 Farmer groups some of which have youths as members, were trained by NAADS extension workers • District planned to re-define control over productive assets so that men and women have equal/joint say by sensitizing men and women on access and ownership of productive assets • Training of young farmers on vegetable production and demonstration on how to prepare nursery seeds to cost UGX 1.5m from PAF. • Sensitise communities on improved technologies • Training in business skills development by the private sector (i.e. Karamoja private sector development (KPSPC Ltd) as district partners • NUSAF provide support to vulnerable groups, especially the youth affected by conflict. • Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Karamoja sub region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth were also largely left out because they are mostly attracted by enterprises that give quick and immediate tangible returns – and they thought most NAADS enterprises were not providing immediate financial returns.
<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abim district gives opportunities for internship especially to students from tertiary institutions. • Abim district recognized that unemployment is most rampantly felt by the youth that lack jobs to earn a living and this is caused by lack of alternative employment apart from agriculture and looking after animals • Sector of administration has a strategy to encourage women to apply for jobs at the district e.g. managerial jobs such HoD. • It also planned to built capacity of women so as to qualify to head departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited opportunities for internship. ▪ Volunteer schemes and or internship opportunities are mainly available in NGOs than the district local administration ▪ Women do not have the relevant qualification and the interest to get employment in the water sector yet they are the immediate beneficiaries (Abim DDP 2011/16)

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6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support small and medium enterprises in villages to create jobs to avoid rural urban migration. • Youths groups were registered • SACCOs also exist in the district. 	
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs is provided in the production department and on notice-boards and radio programs. • Abim district LG also recognizes that role the private sector can play by promoting investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no one stop centre to offer technical advisory services
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centres yet youths lack entrepreneurial & other life skills

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 49: Promotion of youth employment in Kotido district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
<p>1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths were registered to benefit from the youths fund provide by government. • District collaborates with NGOs (OXFARM GB, CAROTAS, UNFPA & Red Cross, etc.) to implement special projects for disadvantaged and marginalized groups like the women, youth and children. • District planned to support the youth, elderly, & cultural groups to participate fully in all development initiatives. • Recruit the community members (men, women, & youths) to work on road projects. • Two councillors one of whom is a female representing the youths in the district • Recruit and retain more health workers in partnership with the private sector • Production & marketing sector planned to advocate for women economic empowerment • Production & marketing sector also planned to address gender imbalance in trainings and capacity building activities • CBS department has strategy targeting women for income generating activities like grinding mills and tailoring • CBS department has strategy to advocate and lobby for women empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most youths in the rural areas are not aware of the availability and accessibility of the youth funds; ▪ Youths in the have not even accessed the youth fund provided by government. ▪ Delayed disbursement of youth's funds. ▪ Lack of the income generating activities (IGAs); the women and youth lack access to IGAs because they do not have the starting capital.
<p>2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 2 secondary schools and 1 Primary Teachers' college. • Youth centre established at former Court Hall at Lomukra and recreational facilities are provided for youths to access e.g. Volleyball court. • There are Youths friendly corners (YFCs) supported by UNFPA and Red cross both in 3 health facilities and Kotido SS. • FAL Programme in Kotido district is being implemented jointly with stakeholders e.g. classes under OXFAM are being supervised and run by CARITAS, since OXFAM provides funding only. The above stakeholders have managed to mobilize and enrolled about 3000 learners. • Increase access and equity to secondary education by reducing the cost of secondary education to facilities • District planned to promote vocation skills in order to encourage job creation • Brac trains girls in tailoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Primary Teachers' college was not functional due to lack of funding. Whereas we have one tertiary institution in the District, there is need to improve infrastructure and amenities in these institutions to enable them provide better services.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district has no government aided vocational school. The unemployment level among the youths is quite high due to lack of skills. The youths who have dropped out of school could be made productive through skills training especially in metal fabrication, motor vehicle repair and carpentry and joinery in vocational schools. District collaborates with partners/NGOs who provide support to youths and vulnerable groups to engage in such activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 21, 221 youths (54,537 males & 62,451 females) aged 25-30 years are out of school (Kotido DPP 2010/15)
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the DDP 2010/15, there is low local revenue collection, The new taxes, namely Hotel Tax (HT) and local service tax (LST) have not help much in improving own source collection. Therefore, sustaining recurrent expenditure needs of the departments is a challenge There is going to be compulsory site selection & land inspection of individual plots/properties for environmental studies, valuation for compensation or taxation, lease offers, concrete stone marking/title deeds, title registration, real estate development permits/licenses and land conflict mediation by the DLB and Area Land Committees. Local revenue will be raised through district taxes as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment is most felt by the youth who lack jobs to earn a living and this is caused by lack of alternative employment apart from agriculture and looking after animals. In Kotido district, only 4.1% have paid employment 90% are self-employed especially in agriculture and looking after cattle both (youths and other people).
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Karamoja sub region. Farmers, some of whom are youths, are involved, as members of farmers groups, in identification and selection of enterprises to support under NAADS farmer groups. Target women groups for ISFG programme under NAADS. The NAADS programme is responsible for provision of agricultural advice to farmers. It empowers farmers, particularly the poor, women and youths, to demand for agricultural advice that will improve production, productivity and profitability for their agricultural enterprises. The agricultural advice includes better management practices, market information, new technologies and where to access inputs. 	
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youths from tertiary institutions are recruited as interns in most departments and in line with the recruitment guidelines/DSC and PSC guidelines. Recruit the community members (men, women, & youths) to work on road project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment level among the youths is quite high in Kotido District due to lack of skills. There specific internship or volunteer

		scheme targeting youths only.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 youth groups were registered by the CBS department but only 5 youth groups were functional. • Women groups were also registered by the CBS department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most youth groups were not functional i.e. out of the 55 youths groups, only 5 were functional.
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Kotido District headquarters there are notice board on which existing opportunities are pinned up/display for public consumption. • Information on the existing investment/ entrepreneurship opportunities is provided by the production department whereas information on youth entrepreneurs is provided by the CBS department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ However, there is no one-stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centres ▪ The District is planning to re-open Kotido technical school to offer vocational skills and techniques.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 50: Promotion of youth employment in Kaabong district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2011/12 the Kamion LLG allocated UGX 0.8m from the LGMSD for training of youths, women & PWDS on income generating activities. It will cost UGX 0.6m in Kathile S/C as well. • Support to women and youth activities • District planned for the PWDs, youth & women coordination meeting to cost UGX 233,000 in FY 2011/12. • Relief women from heavy work load by developing alternative avenues for doing the work. • Advocacy on issues pertaining to improvement of women's conditions. • In addition to affirmative action policies at the national level such as the mandatory involvement of women on local councils, so far the district has intervened mainly through Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) campaigns where about 90% of learners are women. The content of the course include leadership skills, Income generating activities while integrating health energy saving techniques, civil life etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is only one Bank with a branch in Kaabong (Stanbic). This limited accessibility to funds or soft loans for investment given that it is the only financial institution available. ▪ Poor funding from government and NGO.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaabong Technical Institute is being built. Entrepreneurial skills will be trained. • District planned to recruit and expand informal education (Special Needs and ABEK & ECDE), Strengthen skills development Institution now in place and opening more community schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate logistics and tutors. ▪ Currently there is functional vocation training school
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District planned to carry out tax education for stakeholders regarding all taxes applicable to the sub-county in FY 2012/14 in Karenga S/C with funds from Local revenue (LR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth lack access to Income Generating Activities because they do not have the starting capital and they lack skills of doing meaningful activities.
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaabong District youth council was able to mobilize the youth to engage in government programmes like NAADS and CDD. • Construction of a youth resource centre in Kapedo town board (NUSAF II). • Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Karamoja sub region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong cultural Traditions which are anti-development.

<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths from tertiary institutions are recruited as interns and or volunteers at the district LG offices or in partners NGOs but in line with the recruitment guidelines/DSC and PSC guidelines. The recruitment process targets eligible applicants not specifically youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no internship or volunteer scheme specifically targeting youths ▪ Poor attitudes of the youth towards labour
<p>6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths groups exist in the district and CBS & production department encourage youths to form useful groups to benefit from government programmes. • Promotion of IGAs • District planned to carry out a Registration of women/youth groups • Building the capacities of the community groups through advocacy meetings and training • Provision of livelihood skills through integrated functional approaches to development. 	
<p>7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to construct a youth resource centre with in FY 2012/2013 to cost UGX 25m. • Construction of youth sharing centre (by NUSAF/OXFAM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth in Kaabong District have no resource centre where they can get information on existing opportunities. District planned to construct one in FY (2012/2013).
<p>8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>There is no regional youth skills Centre in the district.</p>

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 51: Promotion of youth employment in Moroto district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moroto district LG recognized that there is limited knowledge about value/use of savings. It thus planned to educate and encourage people to save part of their income. • District allocated UGX 2,900,344 to support youth groups in FY 2011/12. • Planned to mobilise women groups on income generating activities • Start employment generating activities e.g. carpentry, brick making, and stone quarrying. • In order to overcome the problem of low rate of saving , the district planned to educate and encourage people to save part of their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths have not accessed the youth fund provided by government.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of communities on importance of education for both boys and girls, CWD. • Sensitize people to change their attitude to work • Address the causes and effects of school drop-outs. • Provide basic counselling and career guidance in schools and communities targeting all sexes to ensure that there is more informed choice of careers by both boys and girls dependent on their capabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no strategy to strengthen the capacity youths outside school in order for them to study practical technical courses, e.g. carpentry & joinery, Metallurgy, Building & construction, catering, etc.
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moroto district LG recognized that there is: limited investment in social/public, economic and private enterprises; limited knowledge about investment; & poor attitude towards investment. It thus planned to educate and encourage people to invest part of their income in social and economic ventures. • Enhancing Local revenue as well as expanding the revenue base. This financial year, the council intends to prioritize the management and the collection of taxes to reduce on the costs involved in collecting, administering and loopholes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low tax revenue base from which to tap taxes, among others has contributed to failure by the district to generate adequate Local revenue (DDP 2010/15). ▪ DDP does not show strategy to give tax rebates or exemptions to youths
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the disadvantaged to form activity groups and association to access NUSAF/VGs funding. • Start employment generating activities e.g. carpentry, brick making, and stone quarrying. • In Moroto, most of the youth are employed in less productive activities due to lack of practical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Movement of youth to urban centres is reportedly increasing. This leaves

<p>programs.</p>	<p>and the type of education. However, they are a potential human resource if equipped with practical skills and start-up capital. Youth have opportunities under NUSAF2 project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nevertheless, some youths have mobilized themselves into groups engaged in some economic activities, as part of support from NUSAF, although this is mostly common among the urban youth. • According to the DDP 2010, majority of the Youths are engaged in subsistence agriculture for both home consumption and the market. But most of the Youths do not own land. • The youths are also involved in livestock rearing particularly the Local breeds of Goats, Oxen, Chicken, etc. • District has strategy to develop small-scale intensive commercial agriculture and livestock. • Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Karamoja sub region. • As part of the strategy under the KIDP, to involve the youths in skills enhancement and employment, government involved the youths piloting the use of hydra form technology through the construction of various housing and construction projects. 	<p>rural areas with old people and shortage of Labour force for cultivation. This situation also has resulted in an increase in the proneness of these youth to crime and violence.</p>
<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District gives internship opportunities to eligible applicants • Sensitize people to change their attitude to work • District planned to continue to build the capacity of technical staff as well as the political leadership through the implementation of the Capacity Building Plan 2011/12 - 2015/16. • District partners e.g. NGOs provide some internship and volunteer opportunities to youths. • Train the disadvantaged in leadership and development skills. • Train the disadvantaged in leadership and development skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no specific internship or volunteer schemes targeting youths only.
<p>6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District allocated UGX 1,823,000 to hold youth executive meetings in FY 2011/12. • District allocated funds to support youth council meeting. • Encourage the disadvantaged to form activity groups and association • District strategy is to initiate income Generating Activities at household level. • District planned to strengthen formation of credit and saving groups. • In order to overcome the problem of limited investment in social/public, economic and private enterprises Educate and encourage people to invest part of their income in social and economic ventures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite the fact that there have been interventions from both the government and other NGOs and CBOs to support such activities, the situation is still demanding in that there is a Lot of un-employment, redundancy and crime.
<p>7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is Production and Marketing Grant (PMG) providing a lot of support through Production and Marketing in the district. • The district production department offers technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs and any other members of the public. • Moroto district LG planned to compile and disseminate information on gender. • District planned to improved extension services and access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no a one-stop centre to offer technical advisory services

8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centers through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 2 youths Centres (in Nadunget S/C and Moroto Municipality) where youths go to play games/sports. But these youth centres were not regional youth skills centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ There is no regional youth skills centre.
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(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 52: Promotion of youth employment in Nakapiripirit district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
9) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Skills enhancement trainings for women and youth &PWDs to empower specified groups and promote productivity • Education and supporting people to engage in income generating ventures/IGAs. • CBS department planned for a massive gender sensitization to the community leaders men and women to learn to appreciate the roles of women in the development process. • Increase the lobbying capacity for external funding. • Development of social and economic infrastructures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths did not get access to the youth fund provided by government.
10) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakapiripirit Youth Alliance (N.Y.A) provides Capacity building for the youth (creating awareness on HIV/AIDS) in the sub counties of Namalu, Kakomongole, Nakapiripirit Town Council, Moruita and Nabilatuk • Namalu Youth Action for Development HIV/AIDS. (NAYADHA). Provides Youth life skills and Capacity building to local community in Lorengedwat SC. • Forming and strengthening the instructors associations both at sub-county and parish level at least 8 sub-county instructors associations and 32 parish associations and FAL committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no vocational training school in Nakapiripirit district to offer practical technical courses/vocational skills to youths.
11) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district LG recognized that there is negative attitude towards taxes. There was also inefficiency of sub county administrations in mobilizing revenues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are not tax rebated or exemptions Provided to young entrepreneurs
12) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths who are also members of farmer groups are involved in NAADS activities by indentifying and prioritizing enterprises to be supported by NAADS at farmer group level. • District production and marketing department planned to intensify campaigns to produce goods that have a sure market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NAADS does not have activities that specifically target youths or women except farmer groups.
13) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and supporting people to engage in income – generating ventures. • Sensitize people to change their attitude to work • Sensitise staff on importance of staff appraisal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no specific internship or volunteer schemes targeting youths only.

experience.		
14) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACCOs give small credit to members to invest. • There are youths groups registered whereas some youths are also members of SACCOs. • Educate and encourage all people (women, youths PLHA, PWDs to free and empower the groups in all social & economic activities. • District has partners, e.g., Namalu Youth Action for Development HIV/AIDS (NAYADHA) which train youths in life skills and agriculture. • Other district partners include WAR Against Poverty Illiteracy Ignorance in Karamoja (WAPIIK) which provides youth vocational skilled training to youths in 3 sub-counties (i.e. Namalu, Lolachat, Nabilatuk). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment is high among the youths and there is limited livelihood options mainly cattle (DDP 2011/16).
15) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs is provided by the CBS department and production department in collaboration with other department. • District planned to streamline, coordination between District Planning Unit and UBOS. • District planned to develop a checklist of information required by the DPU from the departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no one stop centre to offer technical advisory services
16) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centre.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 53: Promotion of youth employment in Katakwi district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
<p>1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBS department implements the PCY (promotion of children and youths interventions which provides training on skills development and offers support to existing groups for economic development. • Youths are trained and supported for example in the year 2011, 58 youths were trained on apprenticeship, vocational skills, entrepreneurship and supported with tools and seed capital; • Enforcement of gender employment regulations; • Building viable micro-financial institutions e.g. 29 SACCOs were registered in FY2011; • Provision of special credit facilities to women and other vulnerable groups through Micro credit institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Credit facilities e.g SACCOs exist in the district but are not specifically targeting youths but target all eligible members ▪ It is mentioned in the DDP that the district plans to provide credit, especially to women, but this has not yet been budgeted for and or implemented.
<p>2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is career guidance and training for district staff in various departments but not for youths who are either unemployed or seeking practical technical courses in the community. ▪ Courses are made available only to employed staff members in various departments with no emphasis on the youths in the district. ▪ DDP has no strategy to offer career guidance to youths and students in schools. ▪ There is no vocational school in Katakwi

<p>3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1st five years of establishing business.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the DDP there is a plan for a District Tax Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths in the district are not registered for the National Youth Fund because they do not qualify due to the stringent requirements. ▪ Under the DDP there is a plan for a District Tax Policy but no tax rebates have been offered to young entrepreneurs in the district.
<p>4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farmer groups under the NAADS program; for example so far 979 farmer groups have mobilized under NAADS; • Support to 2 youth corners in health facilities under Baylor College; • Set up of 4 youth corners in schools under both UNICEF and Baylor programs; • NUSAF II projects integrate the youths in their activities for example by providing training like in hair dressing for the girls; and engaging them in economic activities such as growing crops like oranges. <p>Under the household Income support program (HISP), the PDRP 1 has financed enterprises such as animal traction, local cattle rearing, improved heifers, piggery, poultry, vocational skills trainings for youths, and value addition among others in Teso sub-region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programs are under implementation in the district but very few of these specifically integrate youths into their activities except NUSAF II
<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers are especially in the (health department) hospital but it is not specific to youths. Most of the volunteers are students from tertiary institutions who by chance are youths some of whom participate in the outreaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no job-placement, volunteer or internship schemes for the youths in the districts. ▪ Volunteers are not often retained as permanent staff but get employed elsewhere.
<p>6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of youth groups and youth councils at the village level e.g. TOROMA youths with a mission group; and ; • SACCOs are formed and supported by Government through Uganda Cooperative Savings and Credit Union (UCSCU) • Farmer groups exist and some of their members are youth e.g. Akisim young farmers group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SACCOs are formed and supported by Government through Uganda Cooperative Savings and Credit Union (UCSCU), but there are no cooperatives that directly target the youth. ▪ There is no farmer group that is specifically for

		youths only.
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs adverts and tenders in the district are usually pinned up on notice-boards. Posters & radio stations are also used. • District departments also use notice-boards and suggestion boxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific one-stop information centre has been established through which the youths can access information and technical advisory services in the district. ▪ Lack of a resource centre
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDP did not indicate any strategies towards this policy priority area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No regional youth skills centres are available in Eastern region or Katakwi. ▪

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 54: Promotion of youth employment in Amudat district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarship schemes are available for staff from donors within various district departments for employees to take on further studies;\ • Training is offered for VHTs whose members may include some youths and women; • In service training is offered to employees in some departments and some of these are youths; for example training of Health workers on management of Kala-Azar; • Farmers and farmer groups, which also include youths, receive training on labour-based technology for enhancement of agricultural production; • Training vulnerable people in life skills, agro business and HIV prevention and mitigation skills, women leaders in project aspects and micro-finance management, local council leaders in gender analysis and mainstreaming and civil society organizations to plan, advocate for and provide services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scholarship schemes are not necessarily awarded to the youths in the district they mainly target staff within district departments, some of whom may be youths. ▪ Some of the training opportunities offered in the district do not necessarily target the youths specifically but may include various members in various age groups. ▪ No youth employment programs except for local skills development which do not even offer employment.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No career guidance is offered in Amudat district, not even in the only secondary school in the district.
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No tax rebates are being provided to young entrepreneurs in the district.
4) Integrating of youth in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded Youths Income generating Projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some of the programs in

NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Youths Projects IGAs e.g. Brick making, tree planting. 	place do not cater for youths in the district.
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On job training is offered to staff in various district departments and in health facilities and schools such as On Job Training Special Needs Teachers and Head teachers, whereby some of the trainees are youths. • Volunteers including youth volunteers exist in the health sector especially when conducting outreaches and these can acquire some hands on experience in various areas such as FP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific job- placement, volunteer, or internship schemes exist in the district for the youth population.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are youth groups in the district for youth empowerment in the sub- counties; • The district encourages formation of SACCOS to develop the savings culture and enable development of business skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SACCOS in the district are not specifically targeting youth members but integrate various age groups.
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information is displayed on notice boards and advertising is done through media like radios on existing employment and investment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of a one stop information/ resource centre in the district especially targeting the youths.
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Community centres exist in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No regional youth skills centres e Amudat district.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 55: Promotion of youth employment in Mubende district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the year of 2009/2010 there were 8 functional youth councils. • 7 Youth Income Generating Activities were initiated in the year 2009/2010. • Government provides small grants for the youth projects to encourage youth to form groups of IGA which are provided with capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the year of 2009/2010 the youth never procured any tools to aid them in production. ▪ The Civil Society Organizations were not supporting the youth between the years 2009/2010. ▪ Youth policy was implemented but it had loopholes.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mubende has 1 Technical school and 2 vocational schools where youth are encouraged to go for schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no youth leaders who were trained between the years 2007 to 2010. ▪ The available vocational institutes with technical courses are few and they are not easily accessed by the youth of the district.
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The district has no tax exemptions on Agricultural products or any other businesses but the district is looking at it as an opportunity.
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106 youth were trained and empowered in the FY 2009/2010 by the Agriculture and production Unit. • The Luweero-Rwenzori Development programme funded by government through Office of the Prime Minister has components that cater for supporting the youth e.g. Bodaboda association formed a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

	<p>SACCO to borrow and pay back slowly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are NAADS at the village level under the chair person LCI and all 18 yr olds and above in the community are registered as farmers and beneficiaries are identified (from youth groups) who are supported with funding from NAADs Secretariat. • Youth groups have also been identified and these are provided with additional funding to support the youth groups especially in the areas of Technological support and food security. 	
5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the District office especially the department of planning and Community development offer Internship and volunteering positions to the young people that have finished school or are still in school like the Kiguna Youth Development Group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no youth employment programs except for local skills development but they don't offer employment.
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub counties have been encouraged to form SACCOs where youth can borrow some money to start up their own projects. • Youth are also being mobilized to form groups, clubs and forums where they learn some skills e.g. Kiguna Youth Development Group in Kitumbi Sub County and Kiguna Youth Development Group in Kitumbi Sub County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no youth Associations at district and local government.
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a youth Centre in The Town council of Mubende where the Youth can access information on any opportunities. • There are two youth corners in the District located at health centres, and at these points the youth also get advisory services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the rural sub counties, there are no youth centres so the youth in these areas are not well catered for.
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no any regional youth skills centre

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 56: Promotion of youth employment in Kanungu district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of marginalized groups on income generating activities; • Conduct skills training Workshops for the youth; • Youth friendly Programmes e.g. Kinkiizi Diocese Advocacy programme; • Training is offered for officials and staff within district and local government on various key areas and some of the trainees are youths, for example training in Office management and practice; • Training is also offered in the health sector indirectly capturing the youths e.g. training of HIV peer educators in communication and counselling. • There are social-educational programmes in the 8 existing community centres in the district. • Farming communities are adequately linked to credit and saving facilities such as the SACCOs and some of these members are youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the training sessions conducted encompass a wide area of the population rather than specifically targeting the youths; ▪ Most of the training is offered to already employ staff rather than unemployed and job-seeking youths in the district. ▪ There is lack of a credit facility or scheme that is directly aimed at enabling the youth with access to low interest micro finance in the district.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering of marginalized groups through sensitization and IGA'S and Counselling and guidance; • Career guidance is offered in secondary schools for the youths in terms of career path to embark on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Career development activities are carried out in the various district departments however there is little career guidance offered to youths in the district.
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths have been ear marked to benefit from the national youth fund to enable them establish business activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No tax rebates are available in the district for young entrepreneurs to enable them establish businesses.

<p>4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAADS activities that encompass farmers in the district including some youth members; • Kinkizi Diocese Integrated Rural Development Project and the Project for Advocacy for Adolescent Health which entails some youths in its activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not all the programs and projects being implemented specifically target the youths in the district, they mainly encompass a wider scope of beneficiaries with certain specific needs.
<p>5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a NAADS internship programme not specifically targeting the youths but the general population; • Volunteers in the health sector encompass the youths for example during outreaches. These volunteers also get training in Information, Education and Communication of health related messages to communities, thus acquiring hands on experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most youths get internship schemes from other districts since employment environment is more favourable there like in Kampala district.
<p>6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are youth groups at the sub county and district levels that engaged in employment, training and social protection related activities; • There are also farmers groups for farming enterprises that often comprise of members who are youths; • There are savings and credit groups like SACCOS whose members include youths; • There are women and men's groups which also include some youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apart from the CBS youth groups, most of the other forms of associations and cooperatives in the district do not directly target the youth in the district.
<p>7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information is disseminated and made available using media sources like radio stations, as well as through notice board pin-ups and bulletins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no resource or one stop information centre that specifically aims at making information available for youths in the districts, however the information on employment, investment opportunities can be accessed from various sources.
<p>8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are rehabilitation centres where there are courses like carpentry, knitting, tailoring and shoe making mainly for the disabled persons some of whom can be youths in the district; • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centre in the district.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Table 57: Promotion of youth employment in Bundibugyo district

Strategy to promote youths employment in line with the policy priority area in the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011)	What has been done and what the district plans to do in line with the policy priority action areas (i.e. Promotion of youth employment).	Gaps Identified and remarks
1) Providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bundibugyo district, affirmative action is being ensured by government for the disadvantaged groups e.g. youth, women and disabled persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited female youth participation in IGAs and other developmental activities.
2) Strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the department of Community services NGO's have come up and are geared towards giving technical support to women, PHA, youth and so on. Gender skills enhancement and training for Women, youth PWDs and councillors to ensure that they can actively participate and fully be involved in planning are being conducted at the district. Building Capacity and support groups of youth, women and persons with disabilities to initiate and implement income generating activities is also being conducted by the district. In the FY 2011/2012 under the department of community based services 500,000 was allocated toward training of women, youth and other marginalized groups in IGAs, savings and credit management. In the FY 2011/2012 200,000 was allocated towards training of PWDs, youth, TPC and councillors on gender issues under the CBS department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
3) Providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the 1 st five years of establishing business.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mention of tax rebates on the youth in the DDP.
4) Integrating of youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, and any other programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These groups of PWDs, Youth, TPCs & women have also been provided with breeds of seeds & animals. Women empowerment groups & Youth groups exist to carry out awareness campaigns. 	

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5) Promoting job-placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience.	N/A	
6) Encouraging the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is formation of Alliance groups and cluster groups e.g. the Low income earning women clusters, the Youth and PWDs. 	
7) Establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These groups of women, PHAs, youth and PWDs have been trained in entrepreneurship skills and enterprise selection 	
8) Strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no regional youth skills centre in the district.

(Source: JPP Baseline survey, 2012)

Appendix 2: Indicator 31: Number of sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

During the desk-based review of documents, a checklist was used to ascertain whether inclusion of youths issues that were identified in the National Youths Policy and National Employment Policy 2011, are mainstreamed in the DDPs and DBFPs.

ARUA DISTRICT

Table 58: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Youths issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	Promotion of girl child education and creation of a conducive learning environment.	Arua District Population Action Plan <i>Page 27; 25;24;</i>		
	Training VHTs in Provision of Adolescent and Youth friendly services.			
Health	Under Baylor- Uganda, there is VCT hence provision of ARVs and Health Education in schools.	Arua DDP 2010-2015 <i>page 87,</i>		
	Building capacity of senior Woman, and male teachers. SMCs, CCTs, FAL groups and Sports teachers to reduce on teenage pregnancies.			
	Disseminate piassy and Reproductive Health among the Adolescents			
Education	Universalising primary and secondary education that retains children in schools	Arua District Population Action Plan <i>Page 34</i>		
Social protection	Enforcement of laws that protect children in adolescence age group	Arua District Population Action Plan <i>Pg27;</i>		
	Training peer educators at community level.			

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	<p>Provision of guidance and counseling services in the district</p> <p>Support to special interest groups inform of IGA(Women, youths, PWDs, OVCs,)</p> <p>The Police at the centre stage of checking defilement cases in the district.</p>			
	Facilitate the participation of the marginalized groups like women, youth, persons with disability and the elderly in physical planning.	Arua DDP 2010-2015 page 31		
Recreation	-To increase public awareness on sports values -To promote sports and sporting skills access the District	Arua DDP 2010-2015 page 29		
	-Support the district and municipal councils establish commercial community and recreational hall.	DDP page 150	15,000,000	A one year project started July 2011
Economic issues				
Training for youths	Training of peer Educators, VHTs, APADOC, Parents / guidance to children at community level.	Arua District Population Action Plan Pg. 34;		
Youth skills development	Training youths on vocational skills Sensitization youth groups. Formation of youth groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of youth programs. 	Arua LG BFP page 68;	5,593,000	
	To lobby, build capacity and promote the socio-economic of women, youth and PWDs.	Arua DDP 2010-2015 Page 31;		
Youth employment creation	Establishment of a One Stop Youth Centre (OSYC) in Arua municipality to promote entrepreneurship skills.	District physical planner		The training for the steering committee has been done.
	Generating a Water jet car washing reservoir		NEMMA	Under construction.

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	Awareness creation and enforcement of existing laws on idleness.	Arua District Population Action Plan <i>Pg. 35;</i>		
	Financial advice and assistance to Bee producers(men, women and youths who are bee keepers)	Arua DDP page 139	637,000,000	it is a five year fund by BNU and Commercial banks. Commenced July 2011.
	Facilitating youth councilors to reach out to youths.			
Political issues	Conditional grant to women and youth councils	Arua DDP page 26;	20,874,501	for 2010/2011
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Conditional grant to women, youth and disability grant.	Arua LG BFP page 27	29,432,000	financial year 2011/12
	supporting youth councils		131,370,000	financial year 2011/12
Total (UGX)			839,269,501	
Average (UGX)			139,878,250	

GULU DISTRICT

Table 59: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Youths issue	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and awareness RH 	Pg. 130 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of family planning in the district (UNICEF) 	Pg. 114 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the school health policy and promoting school initiatives 	Pg. 115 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rampant diseases and poor health: The poor services and lack of drugs in public health units directly cause poverty especially among the youth and women 	Pg. 80 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
Education				
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of International Days commemorated (youth & DAC) 	Pg. 43 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation and social welfare: focusing on vulnerable groups e.g. Youths in areas of HIV/AIDS, early pregnancies, unemployment violation of rights and reduced access to rural financial services 	Pg. 70 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity leading to poverty among the youths 	Pg. 73 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs focusing on youth e.g. Gulu youth Centre 	Pg. 102 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal issues about the youth e.g. Caring of juveniles in the Remand Home; follow up on long term social welfare cases and follow up of juveniles in court, registration of groups, monitoring and supervision of lower local governments, executive committee meetings of councils (Women, Youth and 	Pg. 149 DDP		

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Youths issue	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
	Disability)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths supported to demand for their rights. 	Pg 198 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional grant to women youth and PWDs 	Community based Services OBT	16,819,000	This budget incorporates all vulnerable groups
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of International Days commemorated (youth & DAC) 	Pg. 43 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idleness and laziness especially the youth in IDP camps 	Pg. 80 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support training for Youths and their parents in life skills 	Pg. 191 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation like Bodaboda Association ,on job training, Common wealth training centers opened for youth and use more of labor intensive technology 	Pg. 94 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination policies of labour laws and awareness creation on the rights of employment. 	Pg129 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation through promotion of self-help projects, enforcement of anti-narcotic law to minimize crimes and encouragement of productive youth group formation. Lobbying and promoting policies for sponsorship and training of under privileged youths 	Pg. 86 (DDP FY2011/12-FY2015/16)		
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacities of communities to participate in development programmes 	Pg. 171 DDP, OBT-CBS		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved awareness and use of positive cultural values and practices 	Pg. 171 DDP, OBT-CBS		
Overall (UGX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		16,819,000	This budget incorporates all vulnerable groups

YUMBE DISTRICT

Table 60: Number of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Youths Issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	Promotion of youth friendly reproductive Services.	Pg. 42 DPP 2012-2013		
Education	2 ball games and sports groups supported and participated in regional and national events (primary and post primary) 2 Athletics groups Supported and participated in regional and national events (primary and post primary)	Pg. 60 BFP 2011-2012	20,000,000	
	Provide scholarship for disadvantaged children and youth to secondary & BTVET institutions No. of scholarship beneficiaries	PG 93 DDP 2011-2013	200,000	
	Support programs targeted to disadvantage children and youth Construct a school for special needs education No. of SNE schools	PG 93 DDP 2011-2013	1,000,000	
Social protection	Sensitization of child rights Conducted	Pg. 93 (BFP 2012-2013)	1,000,000	
	20 (Number of children cases handled and settled and settled across the district	Pg. 93 (BFP 2012-2013)	1,000,000	
Recreation				Yet to funded
	4 Sports meetings held at district HQs and minutes produced	Pg. 74 (BFP 2012-2013)	15,000,000	Lump sum figure
	2 ball games and sports groups supported and participated in	Pg. 74 (BFP 2012-2013)	15,000,000	Lump sum figure

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	regional and national events (primary and post primary)			
	2 Athletics groups supported and participated in regional and national events (primary and post primary)	Pg. 74 (BFP 2012-2013)	15,000,000	Lump sum figure
	Athletics, ball games and sports Equipment procured and used	Pg. 74BFP 2012-2013	15,000,000	Lump sum figure
	Youth Day held and report Produced	Pg. 93BFP 2012-2013	1,000,000	Implemented(Lump sum figure)
	Day of African Child Organized	Pg. 93 (BFP 2012-2013)	1,000,000	Lump sum figure
Economic issues				
Training for youths	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth skills development	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth employment creation	NA	NA	NA	NA
	youth meetings held Youth Day Celebrated	PG 104 DDP 2011-2013	1,000,000	
Political issues	Support to Youth Councils. 4 youth council meeting held at District Offices and minutes Produced. 4 quarterly monitoring of LLG youth council activities and report Produced. 8 Youth executive meetings Held at District offices and report produced.	PG 76 BFP P2011-2012	3485,000	
	1 (Number of Youth councils supported at district level) 4 quarterly monitoring of LLG youth council activities and report Produced. 8 Youth executive meetings Held at District offices and report produced	PG94 BFP P2012-2013	3,838,000	Implemented
	youths councilors are involved on the district land board committees	PG 14 DDP 2011-2013		
Total (UGx)			93,523,000	

OYAM DISTRICT

Table 61: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for health services is largely dependent on donors and primary health care grant, with very little contribution from the district. There is still inadequate number of medical officers in health sub-districts (HSD). Currently there are only 2 doctors in the two HSDs. 	Pg 96 (DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving males in health services media 	Pg. 98(DDP 2010/11)		Male youths are inclusive though not specified
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing access of out-of school youth to quality adolescent friendly Reproductive health information 	Pg. 83(DDP 2010/11) Pg. 112(DDP 2010/11)		Budgeted amount wasn't verified in report
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to women, youths and PWD councils 	Pg. 182(DDP 2010/11)		Budgeted amount was to only women councils and not to youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to youth councils 	Pg. 32 (District Budget 2011/12)	4,697,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional Grant to women ,Youth and Disability Grant 	Pg. 3 (District Budget 2011/12)	10,614,000	It's a lump sum and total for youth specifically is not mentioned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community environment awareness conducted in RGCs and primary school 	Pg. 190 (DDP 2010/11)	5,747,500	It's a lump sum and the portion to youth is not specified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network with law / byelaw enforcers. 	Pg. 101(DDP 2010/11)		Budgeted amount wasn't specified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Youth CBOs among out-of-school youth 	Pg. 181 (DDP 2010/11)	32,045,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of policies geared towards fighting vulnerability e.g. OVC policy 2004, Gender policy 1996, population policy 1995, youth policy 2001, Disability and elderly 	Pg. 110 (DDP 2010/11)		

	policy etc.			
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising, coordinating and monitoring youth and children related activities 	Pg. 136 (DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oyam district community resource centre 	Pg. 160 (DDP 2010/11)	3,500,000,000	This was planned for all the phases the resource center will under construction till its completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Co-curriculum activities 	Pg. 186 (DDP 2010/11)	45,000,000	This was the target amount but the budgeted one was not specified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of district stadium 	Pg. 187 (DDP 2010/11)	300,000,000	It was planned for but the money wasn't allocated for the year 2010/11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and youth services 	Pg. 32 (District Budget 2011/12)	25,000,000	This was a lump sum for many services like stationery purchase and entertainment and the specific portion to youth wasn't verified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merging women, youth and PWDs celebrations 	Pg. 172 (DDP 2010/11)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic issues 				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on job and business opportunities for the youth 	Pg. 102 (DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of revolving funds. 			
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training out- of -school youth in IGAs skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 102(DDP 2010/11) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women and youth trained on nursery management / energy saving 	Pg. 190 (DDP 2010/11)	6,550,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizing Youth in groups and supporting them through sustainable projects 	Pg. 137 (DDP 2010/11)		No specific amount was allocated to this
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and training youth groups in agro-based skills 	Pg. 137 (DDP 2010/11)		No specific amount was allocated to this
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizing and sensitizing youth on life and work skills 	Pg. 137 (DDP 2010/11)		No specific amount was allocated to this

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of youth against HIV/AIDS 	Pg. 173 (DDP 2010/11)	1,200, 000 by PCY	Lump sum amount was given
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training FAL instructors 	Pg. 173 (DDP 2010/11)	400,000 by PAF	This amount was a lump sum as we were not given the portion of those training youth in this category
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAL instructors training on gender integration of gender issues 	Pg. 173 (DDP 2010/11) by PMA	600,000	This amount was a lump sum as we were not given the portion of those training youth in this category
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training 64 FAL instructors 	Pg. 173 (DDP 2010/11) by PAF	1,800,000	This amount was a lump sum as we were not given the portion of those instructing youth in this category
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling marginalized groups to access appropriate credit facilities e.g. youth funds 	Pg. 102(DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a revolving fund to youth groups 	Pg. 137(DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting micro-finance support for women, youth and PWDs 	Pg. 173(DDP 2010/11)	194,810,000	It is a lump sum figure and portion for youth wasn't specified
Political issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting youth meetings 	Pg. 137(DDP 2010/11)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding District Youth Executive meetings 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding Youth Council meetings 			

KOTIDO DISTRICT

Table 62: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Kotido district

Youths issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP, Page 121 	370,059,160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This figure is for the financial year 2011/2012; This is a five year Peace Recovery Development Programme (PRDP).
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP, Page 121 	95,197,540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These figures are for the financial year 2011/2012; This is a five year Peace Recovery Development Programme (PRDP).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classroom renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP, Page 121 	48,720,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of sports ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP, Page 121 	0	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP, Page 121 	31,600,000	
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District youth council supported at the District H/Qtrs. Youth Office Facilitated with stationery. Official Youth travels Facilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kotido DLG_WFP BFP (2011/2012), Page 71/115 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400/= was allocated for each stationery item. However, total cost for this support (District youth council) and the total number of items for stationery were not indicated; 1 out of 2 planned youth council support was implemented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kotido District Budget (2011-2012), Page 66. 	2,783,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a grand total amount for Employment costs, use of goods and services and travel & transport costs, But all under youth councils Budget.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two councilors one of whom is a female representing the youths in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDP, Page 65. 		
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and sustain Youth corners (2010-2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kotido District Population Action Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main aim is to increase coverage of youth corners and to reduce

		(2010-2015), Page 31		teenage pregnancy; ▪ DHO & HU in charges are responsible.
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kotido District has formed partnerships with other stakeholders and development partners i.e. OXFAM-GB with Service Delivery Mandates on youth including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction of micro-dams ii. Training Para-vets iii. Provision of FAL iv. Training in good governance 	▪ DPP, Page 97		
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth who have dropped out of school could be made productive through skills training especially in metal fabrication, motor vehicle repair and carpentry and joinery in vocational schools. 	▪ DDP, Page 104		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of social safety nets for the special interest groups like youth. 	▪ Kotido District Population Action Plan (2010-2015), Page 18		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Advocacy and Networking; Youth council facilitated and mobilizes youth to participate in development activities. 	▪ Kotido DLG_WFP BFP (2011/2012).Page 26	141,192	▪ This amount also includes planned expenditure for Women and Disability.
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Project 	▪ Kotido DLG_WFP BFP (2011/2012), Page 71		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned expenditure for this activity was not indicated; ▪ Planned but not executed both 2010/2011 & 2011/2012.
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

KAABONG DISTRICT³³

Table 63: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Kaabong District

Youth Issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine construction and rehabilitation (SFG) 	DPP, Page 168	8,769,000 (36,000,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures in brackets indicate Budget Estimates, and then the other is the actual receipt. Financial year 2010/2011; DDP only indicates figures for 2010/2011, 2011/2012 figures are not indicated.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive training especially the youth, women and includes sex education and on the themes sexual behaviors 	DDP, Page 50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an initiative to combat HIV/AIDS
	Classroom construction and rehabilitation (SFG)	DPP, Page 168	26,058,000 (253,930,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures in brackets indicate

³³ Kaabong district has prepared one DDP (2011/12-2015/16) ever since it started running as a district. All the activities planned are referenced in the DDP.

	Sports development	DPP, Page 168	4,327,000 (13,731,000)	<p>Budget Estimates, and then the other is the actual receipt. Financial year 2010/2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDP only indicates figures for 2010/2011, 2011/2012 figures are not indicated.
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional Transfers to Youth Council (Women and Disability Councils are also inclusive) 	DDP, Page 144 & BFP (2011/2012), Page7.	9,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This DDP does not indicate disaggregated amount for youth councils only; It was the actual receipt for that activity (2010/2011). However the actual expenditure from the BFP page 7 is 4970.
		<p>BFP(2011/2012), Page7</p> <p>BFP (2012/2013), Page 6.</p>	<p>10,512</p> <p>10,512</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UGX 10,512 was budgeted for in FY 2011/2012, but the actual expenditure

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ was 5256; BFP does not indicate disaggregated amount for youth councils only.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based services (women Youth & Disability) 	DPP, Page 175	9,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDP does not indicate disaggregated amount for youth council only; ▪ It was the budgeted amount for the FY 2010/2011, but according to the BFP 2011/2012 page 30, the actual receipt is UGX 4970.
		BFP(2012/2013), Page 26	10,512	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This was the budgeted amount for the financial year 2011/2012. Actual amount was 5256; ▪ It is the same amount budgeted for 2012/2013.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth councils supported 	BFP(2011/2012), Page 31 & BFP(2012/2013), Page 27		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2010/2011, 10 out of 10 youth councils planned were supported. In 2011/2012, 14 youth councils were supported as it was planned; 4 youth councils have been budgeted for in the financial year 2012/2013.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Probation office conducted an array of activities including coordination of disaster, protection and district coordinating committee (Probation, Youth and Children) 	DDP, Page 177		
Recreation				
<i>Economic issues</i>				
Training for youths				
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of youth groups 	DDP, Page 24.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is just a strategy to involve men and women (Youth inclusive) in community development issues.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talent exploited by the youths on entrepreneurship and games; 6 youth groups supported with entrepreneurship. 	BFP (2012/2013), Page 73.		
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Youth Council paved a way to mobilize the youth to engage in government programmes like NAADS and CDD 	DDP, Page 180		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pajar youth groups are currently involved in metal fabrication 	BFP(2012/2013), Page 73		
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination in participation in decision-making 	DDP, Page 53		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is well highlighted in the SWOT analysis of the DDP as one of the weaknesses, Women and children /youth are rarely given a chance to participate in decision making.
	The district organized a youth conference where delegates were invited from all the 14 sub counties. The conference presented the structure of youth council, youth IPF and was able to explain CDD funding modalities and ways of mobilizing the youth to benefit from the grant	DDP, Page 180		

MOROTO DISTRICT

Table 64: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues

Youths issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget (000)	Comment
Health	Number of children immunized with Pentavalent vaccine in the NGO Basic health facilities{ 2583 (St Pius Kidepo HC III, Loputuk HC II, Tapac HC III), 1116 (Tapac HC III,LOPUTUK HC II,Kidepo HC III,LOTIRIR HC II) and 2750 (St Pius Kidepo HC III, Loputuk HC II, Tapac HC III)}	Page 49, Moroto DLG_BFP 12-13		
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrine construction and rehabilitation at KDA PS in Rupa s/c 	Page 163&169, DDP 2010-2014	12,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrine construction at Loputuk P/S in Nadunget s/c 	Page169, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	12,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrine construction at Kasimeri P/S in Nadunget s/c 	Page169, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	8,016	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a girls' washroom in Kakingol P/S 	Page172, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	7,905.204	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a five door bathing shelter in Naitakwae primary school 	Page173, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	6,499.155	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 5 stance latrine at Army Primary School for girls 	Page174, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	12,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 5 stance latrine at Army Primary School for boys 	Page174, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	12,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a girls' washroom at Army primary school 	Page174, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	6,500	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a boys' washroom at Army primary school 	Page174, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	6,500	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting clubs and child friendly school competitions 	Page205, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	20,816.161	This amount is for four years(2010/11 to 2014/15)
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection committees formed in Katikekile and Tapac Sub Counties • 4 peer groups formed each in the sub-counties of Nadunget, Rupa, Katikekile and Tapach. • 4 exchange visits on child protection ordinances. • 1 celebration on day of African child, Monthly child protection meetings held, OVC sub county and District structures established and functional, Ordinances on child protection in place 	Page 167, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Sports Centre 	Page 55, Moroto DLG_BFP 12-13	350,000	This is proposed budget for 2012/13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of Physical Education and Sports Mgt 	Page 205&206, Moroto DDP 2010-	2,862.222	Planned annual

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting local and national athletic championships • Training of games teachers on various sports disciplines • Purchase of Sports and office equipment • Exposure visits of selected athletes to national championships 	2014	41,632.321	expenditure for 2010/11-2014/15
			26,020.201	
			10,408.080	
			13,010.100	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and Physical Education activities done in all schools including national athletics 	Page 58, Moroto DLG_BFP 12-13	1,057	Expenditure for 2011/12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting community peace building initiatives (e.g. sports for peace; music, drama and dances, art and crafts, etc. 	Page 324, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	6,000	
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the youth in identification of Income Generating Projects (IGP) by restless development 	Page 261, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	9,200	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMC and Vocational skills training by Save the Children in Uganda • 	Page 233, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering the youth, women, and men through educational programmes and training workshops to obtain through peaceful means, status and dignity in the Karimojong society. By Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG). 	Page 234, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training meetings with Parents to guide them on how they can support youth in dealing with Gender and SRH issues in (Lia, Musas, Tapac, Pupu, Mogoth, Rupa, Lobuneit, Loputuk, Komaret, Nadung et, Naitakwae, Acherere and Lokudumo and Musupo) 	Page 267, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	1,400	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training for 07 selected boys, 01 girl (08x3monthsx150000) 	Page 296, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	3,600	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly Capacity Building of Out of school youth groups and IGP Funding in Lia, Musas, Tapac, Pupu, Mogoth, Rupa, Lobuneit, Naitakwae, Acherere and Lokudumo 	Page 262, Moroto DDP 2010 - 2014	5,000	
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME{ Thematic books for life skill(667 copies)} in Tapac, South Division, North Division, Nadunget, Katkikile, Rupa 	Page 299, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	10,710.728	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male youth have more opportunities to participate in youth activities/programmes. 	Page 67, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty levels among women & youth 	Page 67, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Moroto, most of the youth are employed in less productive activities due to lack of practical skills and the type of education. However, they are a potential human resource if equipped with practical skills and start-up capital. Youth have opportunities under NUSAF2 project, unfortunately 	Page 151, Moroto DDP 2010-2014		

	<p>the unaccounted for funding under NUSAF 1 is likely to affect disbursement for NUSAF2 and as such delay the implementation process of the projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youth have also formed group and are carrying out activities like agriculture (both crop and animal rearing), brick making, stone quarrying and sand mining, small scale trade, and charcoal burning. 			
		Page 151, Moroto DDP 2010-2014	2,900.344	This is the support fund to youth groups for 2011/12.
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Youths are representative on the local councils			

NAKAPIRIPIRIT DISTRICT

Table 65: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Nakapiripirit district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget "000"	Comment ³⁴
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsorship to health related institutions of S.6 leavers Provision of Sanitation facilities in schools and health centres by UNICEF 	Page24 , Nakapiripirit BFP	80,043.423	The figure does not show how much was for youth.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of classrooms at Kagata primary school and Nakapiripirit P/S 	Page31 , Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final	130,767.790	This figure is for the whole education sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of teachers houses at Namatata primary school, Cucu, Aoyareng Primary school, Lomorunyagae 	Page31 , Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Inspections and monitoring of All 43 primary schools 	Page31 , Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby from development partners for construction of water sources and availing storage facilities in schools 	Page149 , Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting to girl child education and provision of scholastic materials by Don Church AID in Nabilatuk, NTC,Namalu,Lorengedwat and Moruita 	Page 12, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support girl child education by UNDP in Nabilatuk, Lolachat, Lorengedwat 	Page 15, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education (Scholarship) in the children of returnees both in secondary and primary schools in Namalu s/county 	Page 13, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 of HODs and CSOs trained on child rights. 	Page71 , Nakapiripirit BFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 law enforcement officers Trained on child protection and legal instruments in child rights. 	Page71 , Nakapiripirit BFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 108 sub county and district child protection coordination meetings held 	Page71 , Nakapiripirit BFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights for children, women and youth awareness to the 	Page 12, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-		

³⁴ Lump sum figures were allocated to depts. But there was no specific breakdown on funds per youth issues in the ddp

	community	16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on the Youth policy and children statute 	Page 75, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the District Stadium. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of youth centres 			
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 youth were trained on skills development-Hydraform technology under OPM 	Page28 , Nakapiripirit BFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for the youth 	Page 12, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth vocational skilled training in Namalu , Lolachat and Nabilatuk s/counties 	Page 15, Nakapiripirit DDP 2011-16 Final		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 of students' youth Development Associations Supported in Nakapiripirit district. 	Page71 , Nakapiripirit BFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarships and related costs 	Page 22, Nakapiripirit Budget 2011-12 LG_BE	10,000	
Youth employment creation				
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Youths are represented at local councils			

KATAKWI DISTRICT

Table 66: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Katakwi district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and improve the physical, psychosocial and social development of youth. 	Pg 140DDP		
Education	n/a			
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop civic consciousness among the youth Celebrated national days e.g., youth day Existence of some NGOs/CBOs providing services related to welfare of, youth 	Pg 276, 56, 114, 175DDP Pg 6 DBFP	1,050,000 1,047,480 840,000 9,460,000	DBFP has budget for conditional grants to women, youths and PWDs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support S/C youth council projects Hold quarterly youth council meetings; Monitoring and co-ordination of youth activities 	Pg31, pg 78 DBFP	4,200,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number. of Youth councils supported= 13, (10 youth groups formed in each of the 10 sub counties, one Annual review at the District level, one orientation workshop of 20 youth, four council meetings held.) (2011/2012) DBFP 	Pg31, pg 78 DBFP	20,813,000 DBFP	
Recreation	Currently Katakwi District does not have a standard sports facility for recreation, and as a result the District cannot host important sports activities such as regional, National and International events. The facility is also intended to mobilise the youth, talent tapping and development and creation of employment and revenue generation. The stadium is estimated to be completed by 2016.	Pg 227DDP		
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life skills training for Youths Training Needs Assessment carried out for youth 20 youth trained on apprenticeship& vocational skills and supported Assorted capacity tools supplied to 4 youth groups Building capacity of women and youth in planning; 	Pg 44, 55, 56, 142DDP		

AMUDAT DISTRICT

Table 67: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Amudat district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	n/a			
Education	n/a			
Social protection	Youth day Celebration;	Pg 164 (DB 2011-2012)	1,592,813;	
	Community Based Services- Vulnerable groups like youths	Pg 14 DB	121,970,000	Integrated for the whole sector
	Women, youth and disabled; Children and youth	Pg 26 DB; Pg 32 DB	7,952,000; 5,952,813	Budget is for all groups
	To empower 20% of the marginalized groups (youths); Sensitising leaders of vulnerable groups on domestic violence and legal protection. (youths)	Pg 59 DDP Pg 7 DDP		
	Support Youths Projects IGAs	Pg 164 DB	2,400,000	
Recreation	Youth day Celebration by Youth and Community Welfare and Entertainment	Pg 164 DB	1,592,813	
Economic issues				
Training for youths	Training of group leaders managers of enterprises on business skills	Pg 29 DDP		
Youth skills development	Enhancing the capacity of adolescents to face the challenges of growth and development in this era.	Pg 7 DDP		
Youth employment creation	Support Youths Projects IGAs e.g. Brick making tree planting etc.;; Purchase of Plot for Youths development Long term; Monitoring- Field Work Supervision M&E for Funded Youths Income generating Projects Fuel and SDA allowances	Pg 164 (DB 2011-2012);	1,000,000; 1,000,000	
		Pg 165 DB	600,000	
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	District Youth Council Meetings; Travel by Youth Executives	Pg 164 (DB 2011-2012); Pg 164 DB	1,000,000; 360,000	
Policies				
Gender policy	To train women groups/councilors on the national gender policy; Develop a District Gender policy and frame work paper	Pg 60 DDP; Pg 59 DDP		
Environment policy	A reliable environment and natural resource data base and MIS to guide environment policy initiated and established	Pg 53 DDP		

KANUNGU DISTRICT

Table 68: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Kanungu district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	Reduce Teenage pregnancy and motherhood from 50% to 30%;	Pg 10 (Educ DDP);		
	Adolescent and Reproductive Health/School HIV/AIDS Program;	Pg 42 DDP		
	Youth friendly Health services	Pg 45 DDP		
Education	Implementation of life skills education and straight talk programmes in schools	Pg 42 DDP		
Social protection	Training Youth leaders on how to mobilise youths to access services from development programmes;	Pg 12 Community Based Dept. DDP		
	Facilitating youth councils to identify needs and planning;	Pg 14 Community Based Dept. DDP		
	Facilitated District Executive Committee planning meetings of the three councils Planning to hold an orientation training of 30 Youth leaders in their roles and responsibilities;	Pg 5 DBFP		
	Youth and Women Council Executive committees supported to hold quarterly meetings;			
	Youth projects;	Pg 5 DBFP	142,809,942	
	Conditional Grant to Women Youth and Disability	Pg 8 DBFP	13,665,000	
Recreation	n/a			
Economic issues				
Training for youths	Training of marginalized groups on income generating activities.	Pg 45 DDP		
	Conduct skills training Workshops and involve all community leaders and all	Pg 2 Finance and Planning DDP		

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	sections of the community including the women, people with disabilities, youth			
Youth skills development	Youth friendly Programmes e.g. Kinkiizi Diocese Advocacy programme	Pg 41 DDP		
Youth employment creation	Develop programmes that target the youth i.e. those projects with short maturity periods;	Pg 55 DDP		
	Empowering of marginalized groups through sensitization and IGA'S and Counselling and guidance	Pg 62 DDP		
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Support to Youth Councils;	Pg 85 DBFP, pg 31 DBFP	5,332,000	
	To increase participation of Women, Youth and PWD in decision making process from 65%to 70 % by 2015;	Pg 1 Community Based Dept. DDP		
	The community development staff interacts with various women, men and youth groups involved in socio economic activities at the community level.	Pg 7 Community Based Dept. DDP		
	Support to Youth, Women and PWD Councils	Pg 14 Community Based Dept. DDP, pg 31 DBFP	71,402,206	
	Operationalisation of Youth Councils	Pg 19 Community Based Dept. DDP	5,000,814	
	Youth, Women and PWD Councils DBFP	Pg 30 DBFP	3,416,000	
	Establishing Youth clubs and engage them in GBV prevention	Pg 31 DBFP		

BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT

Table 69: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Bundibugyo district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing alcoholism and drug abuse especially among the youth and men so as to reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by creating support groups, counselling and awareness raising meetings 	Pg 39DDP		
Education	n/a			
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender awareness campaigns and women empowering programmes through women and youth groups Affirmative action for disadvantaged groups e.g. youth Facilitate youth council executive meetings Organizing and celebrating international/National Days(youth Facilitating Chairpersons and other leaders of youth councils to attend Meetings/Workshops. 	Pg 38, 39, 57, 116, 117, 194, DDP)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day to day running of youth Council Offices 	Pg 27, 69 DBFP	3,339,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to youth councils (DBFP); Children and youth services (DBFP) 	Pg 68 DBFP	102,774,000	
	Conditional Grant to Women Youth and Disability DBFP	Pg 5 DBFP	8,409,000	
Recreation	n/a			
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender awareness campaigns and women empowering programmes through women and youth groups Build capacity and support group for the youth, to initiate and implement income generating activities Training of Youth, on gender issues 	Pg38, 86, 293, DDP		
Youth skills development	n/a			

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Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of affirmative action to empower out of school youth with job and business opportunities • Train and sensitize women, youth and disability groups on IGAs, SAVINGS AND Credit management. • Demonstration and training fish traders, processors and fishermen on post-harvest technology.(40 youths) • Training of women, youth and other marginalized groups in income generating activities • Formed alliance groups (cluster groups) like Youth • Given technical support to women, PHA, youth 	Pg35, 47, 86, 145, 294, DDP		
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Support youth executive meetings DBFP	Pg 69 DBFP	14,770,000	

MUBENDE DISTRICT

Table 70: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Mubende district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of family planning services 	DDP pg 27;	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage family planning practices through sensitization and distribution of contraceptives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote USE 	DDP pg 57;2.8	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine inspection of USE program and ensuring quality of education.
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering the most vulnerable groups in the community. 	DDP pg56;2.8	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender awareness sensitization, and formation of Groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering marginalized and vulnerable groups to effectively participate in development initiatives 	DDP pg 115;	UGX 3,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the number of functional PWD, Youth and Women groups, Number of projects for marginalized groups, Number of groups accessing loans from MFIs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the national youth employment policy and plan and implement other laws and guidelines on labour productivity and employment. 	DDP pg 100;	UGX 875,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and register workplaces and the complaints handled.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring affirmative action is implemented by the various sectors to enable vulnerable groups effectively participate in the development process. 	DDP pg 116	UGX 30,862,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the functional Youth, Women and PWD councils.
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-developing the community centers 	DDP pg 173;	N/A	Rehabilitation of community centers.(Funds will be available)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support to traditional/cultural institutions to effectively play their role in enhancing positive values 	DDP pg 105;	UGX 500,000	Interact with cultural/traditional institutions.
Economic issues				
Training for youths	N/A			
Youth Skills development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing adolescent life skills to the youth outside and in school 	DDP pg 108;	UGX 1,000,000	Reach out to schools, youth in community, youth projects in the district .
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Joint Venture (JV) development to increase JV businesses. 	DDP pg 103;	UGX 150,000	Register Joint Venture business.
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 			

KITGUMDISTRICT

Table 71: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Kitgum district

Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health	• Cancelling pregnant teenagers	Pg 51 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	2,796,000	This budget is integrated with other health related activities
	• Supervision of staff and VHTs on family planning	Pg 51 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
	• Facilitate radio talk shows on RH issues, youth friendly family Planning and IMCI	Pg 54 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	1,957,200	
	• Organize youth friendly RH forums for the youth in and out of school	Pg 54 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	2,190,200	
	• Youth and the community sensitized on the dangers of HIV/AIDs.	Pg 90 BFP	119,721,000	This budget is integrated with other youth related activities
	• Reducing excess morbidity, mortality and disability among the vulnerable groups and youth	Pg 171 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
Education	• Study tours for youth leaders conducted	Pg 90 BFP	119,721,000	This budget is integrated with other youth related activities
	• Enhancing school enrolment through community sensitization and Go back to School and school enrolment campaigns	Pg 172 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
Social protection	• Formation of youth councils	Pg, 25 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	11,568,400	
	• Supporting Youth councils	Pg 90 BFP	3,752,000	This budget includes other youth activities
	• Economic support and rehabilitation for Vulnerable groups such as the youths	Pg 179 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
Recreation	• Promotion of Games and sports among the youth as psychosocial support	Pg 26 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	3,000,000	
	• Commemoration of international youth day	Pg 26 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	3,500,000	

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Social issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training for the youths 	Pg 26 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	4,068,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to support the conduct to peer to peer education for in-school and out of school 	Pg 46 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)	857,440	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on youth friendly services 	Pg 96 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
Youth skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building workshop for 40 youth leaders organized 	Pg 90 BFP	119,721,000	This budget is integrated with other youth related activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skill training for the youth 	Pg 90 BFP	3,752,000	
Youth employment creation				
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional Grant to Women Youth and Disability Grant 	Pg 7 BFP	9,460,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up and mentoring of youth to participate in development activities 	Pg 105 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting quarterly review meeting of youth Councils 	Pg 105 (DDP FY 2011/12 – 2015/16)		

ABIM DISTRICT

Table 72: No. of key sector and district policies and plans that mainstream youth issues in Abim district

Youths issues	Description of key youth issue	Reference in policy or development plan (page number, paragraph number etc.)	Budget	Comment
Health				
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative attitudes among youth and women towards FAL programme is high in Abim District Promote better education and health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 95 DDP (2010/11) Pg. x DDPP 		
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of gender and age, there is increased number of households headed by grandparents, widows, youths and orphans certainly these categories of people are not suitability placed to handle such responsibilities given their lack of resourcefulness and in experiences with family matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 61 DDP (2010/11) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to vulnerable groups, especially the youth affected by conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 74 DDP (2010/11) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional grant to women youth and disability grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 4 BFP (2010/11) 	5,964,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was a lump sum and the youth exact figure was not stated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women youth and disability councils grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg. 31 BFP (2010/11) 	11,928,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-wage amount was availed not budgeted figure
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and youth services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg30 BFP (2010/11) 	2,502,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lump sum Output orexpediture figure was specified but not the budgeted
Economic issues				
Training for youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is preventive training especially the youth, women and includes sex education and on the themes sexual behaviours 			
Youth skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youth lack entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pg 49 DDP 		

development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also access to markets, and acquisition of factors of production is through inheritance. Thus, they have very limited access to, and control of land, livestock and sources of capital, creating dependency and in turn limited the youth access to credit opportunities since they do not have collaterals against which to get credit 	<p>(2010/11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 49 DDP (2010/11) 		
Youth employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Abim Unemployment is most rampantly felt by the youth that lack jobs to earn a living and this is caused by lack of alternative employment apart from agriculture and looking after animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 47 DDP (2010/11) 	•	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vulnerability groups in the district include women, youths (especially out of school and unemployed), children (especially orphans and herds boys) people with disability (PWD), the elderly, widows and widowers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 49 DDP (2010/11) 	•	•
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are high poverty levels among the youth and the women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 58 DDP (2010/11) 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poverty levels of youth were not specified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of youth opportunity projects and priorities are fronted for the vulnerable persons in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 58 in the DDP (2010/11) 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No example were given of theses opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Abim there is failure by the youth to get involved in IGA i.e. farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pg 95 in the DDP (2010/11) 	•	•
Political issues				
Youth participation in planning and decision making at all levels	Youths are represented at local councils			

Appendix 3: Status of health facilities in regards to Adolescents friendly services

Table 69: Status of health facilities in the JPP M&E districts

No.	District	Health Facility (HF)	Range of AFS									Stock Out			Community			Job Aids		
			Daily schedule	Display of IECs	Private room	Suggestion box	Entertainment materials	Sufficient IEC	FP clinic	Adolescent friendly corner	FP for Unmarried	Emergency contraceptive	Male condom	Pill	Depo-Provera	VHTs	APADOC	Young people groups	Male action groups	Quality Guidelines
1	ARUA	OJE MISSION HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2	ARUA	PAJULU HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3	ARUA	ARUA RRH	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4	ARUA	ORIAJINI HOSPITAL	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5	ARUA	ARIPEA HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6	ARUA	PAWOR HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7	ARUA	ANYIRIRU HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8	ARUA	ST FRANCIS HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9	ARUA	ODUPI HCIV	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10	ARUA	EWANGA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
11	ARUA	OPIA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12	ARUA	EDIOFE HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
13	ARUA	RHINO-CAMP HCIV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
14	ARUA	OLUKO SOLIDALE HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
15	ARUA	MADI-OKELLO HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
16	ARUA	OFFAKA HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
17	ARUA	YINGA HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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No.	District	Health Facility (HF)	Range of AFS									Stock Out			Community				Job Aids	
			Daily schedule	Display of IECs	Private room	Suggestion box	Entertainment materials	Sufficient IEC	FP clinic	Adolescent friendly corner	FP for Unmarried	Emergency contraceptive	Male condom	Pill	Depo-Provera	VHTs	APADOC	Young people groups	Male action groups	Quality Guidelines
18	ARUA	CILIO HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
19	ARUA	OYIMA HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
20	ARUA	OKOLLO HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21	ARUA	SIRIPI HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
22	ARUA	KATIYI HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
23	ARUA	WANDI HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
24	ARUA	BILEAFE HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
25	ARUA	ORIVU HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26	ARUA	LOGIRI HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
27	ARUA	ST ASSUMPTA HCIII	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
28	ARUA	AROYI HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
29	ARUA	BONDO HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
30	ARUA	VURRA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
31	ARUA	RIKI HCIII	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
32	ARUA	OMUGO HCIV	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33	ARUA	AJIA HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
34	ARUA	OMBIDRIONDRE HCIII	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
35	ARUA	KULUVA HOSPITAL	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
36	ARUA	OLI HC IV	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	GULU	BARDEGE HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

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			Daily schedule	Display of IECs	Private room	Suggestion box	Entertainment materials	Sufficient IEC	FP clinic	Adolescent friendly corner	FP for Unmarried	Emergency contraceptive	Male condom	Pill	Depo-Provera	VHTs	APADOC	Young people groups	Male action groups	Quality Guidelines	Job Aid on FP and SRH
38	GULU	LAPAINAT HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
39	GULU	CWERO HCIII	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
40	GULU	OPIT HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
41	GULU	LACOR HOSPITAL	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
42	GULU	AWE HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
43	GULU	AWACH HCIV	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
44	GULU	PABWO HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
45	GULU	LANENOBER HCIII	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
46	GULU	ODEK HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
47	GULU	LALOGI HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
48	GULU	GULU RRH	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
49	GULU	4TH DIVISION HOSP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
50	GULU	GULU INDEP HOSPITAL	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
51	GULU	LAYIBI TECHO HCIII	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	
52	GULU	LAROO HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
53	GULU	AYWEE HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
54	GULU	BOBI HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
55	GULU	ONGAKO HCIII	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
56	GULU	LABWOROMOR HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
57	GULU	PATIKO HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
58	KOTIDO	NAKAPELIMORU HCIII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	

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59	KOTIDO	LOKITALEBU HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
60	KOTIDO	RENGEN HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
61	KOTIDO	PANYANGARA HCIII	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
62	KOTIDO	C.O.U HCIII	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
63	KOTIDO	KACHERI HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
64	KOTIDO	KOTIDO HCIV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
65	MOROTO	NADUNGET HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
66	MOROTO	TAPAC HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
67	MOROTO	ARMY BARRACKS HCIV	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
68	MOROTO	LOPUTUK HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
69	MOROTO	ST PIUS KIDEPO HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
70	MOROTO	MOROTO RRH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
71	OYAM	ANYEKE HCIV	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
72	OYAM	POPE JOHN HOSPITAL	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
73	OYAM	AGULURUDE HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
74	OYAM	OTWAL HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
75	OYAM	MINAKULU HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
76	OYAM	ICEME HCIII	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
77	OYAM	NGAI HCIII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
78	YUMBE	KULIKULINGA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

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79	YUMBE	YUMBE HOSPITAL	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
80	YUMBE	YOYO HCIII	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
81	YUMBE	ARIWA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
82	YUMBE	KOCHI HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
83	YUMBE	LODONGA HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
84	YUMBE	YUMBE HC III	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
85	YUMBE	KEI HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
86	YUMBE	MATUMA HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
87	YUMBE	MIDIGO HCIV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
88	KATAKWI	TOROMA HCIV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
89	KATAKWI	KAPUJAN HCIII	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
90	KATAKWI	MAGORO HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
91	KATAKWI	NGARIAM HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
92	KATAKWI	ST. ANN USUK HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
93	KATAKWI	AKETA HCIII	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
94	KATAKWI	KATAKWI HOSPITAL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
95	KATAKWI	ST KEVIN HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
96	MUBENDE	ST MATIA MULUMBA HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
97	MUBENDE	ST JOSEPH MADUDU HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
98	MUBENDE	KASANDA HCIV	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y

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			Daily schedule	Display of IECs	Private room	Suggestion box	Entertainment materials	Sufficient IEC	FP clinic	Adolescent friendly corner	FP for Unmarried	Emergency contraceptive	Male condom	Pill	Depo-Provera	VHTs	APADOC	Young people groups	Male action groups	Quality Guidelines
99	MUBENDE	KIGANDA HCIV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
100	MUBENDE	MRC HCIII	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
101	MUBENDE	MADUDU HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
102	MUBENDE	KIBALINGA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
103	MUBENDE	MYANZI HCIII	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
104	MUBENDE	KIYUNI HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
105	MUBENDE	KASAMBYA HCIII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
106	MUBENDE	KITENGA HCIII	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
107	MUBENDE	BUKUYA HCIII	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
108	MUBENDE	NABINGOOLA HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
109	MUBENDE	MUSOZI HCIII	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
110	MUBENDE	MUBENDE RRH	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
111	MUBENDE	KALONGA HCIII	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

