FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted the 2004 Baseline Survey for the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). The survey collected information on consumption expenditure and vulnerability characteristics. Among other social economic characteristics included were education and literacy, household and housing conditions, health, disability and welfare characteristics. This information was solicited using socio-economic and community questionnaires.

The survey covered all the 18 Districts under the NUSAF programme with the aim of generating district level estimates for selected indicators on poverty and vulnerability. Availability of such detailed baseline information has been a challenge for the policy makers and development partners in general. We hope that the report will provide a firm basis for an effective monitoring and evaluation system under the NUSAF programme. The report provides, for the first time, poverty estimates, welfare ranking and vulnerability at District level in the NUSAF region. It is envisioned that NUSAF and the NUMU team will utilize the findings for institutionalizing an effective monitoring and evaluation system for the programme.

UBOS is very grateful to all stakeholders including collaborators and donors who have provided valuable input to the successful conclusion of the survey. Tribute goes to the NUMU team, The World Bank, Office of the Prime Minister, all District staff under the NUSAF programme, Field Staff, Data Processing staff as well as the respondents who provided the information.

J.B. Male-Mukasa
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), on behalf of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) under the Office of the Prime Minister conducted the Northern Uganda Survey between August and December 2004. The survey covered all the 18 districts within the NUSAF region namely; West Nile covering; Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Nebbi and Yumbe; Acholi comprising of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader; Lango consisting of Apac and Lira; Teso comprising of Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Soroti and Pallisa; and finally, Karamoja consisting of Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit.

The main objective of the Northern Uganda Survey (NUS) was to collect high quality and timely data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household population for monitoring development performance as well as providing baseline indicators for the different socio- economic and vulnerable groups.

The total estimated population in the NUSAF region was 7.1 million persons. Overall, about 53 percent of the population was aged below 15 years. An average household size of 5.2 persons was revealed, similar to that revealed by the 2002 Population and Housing Census for the Northern region. At sub-regional level, the average household size varied from 5.1 in Acholi to 5.7 in Teso.

The literacy rate for the NUSAF region was about 54 percent, which is lower than the national average of 68 percent from the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. Findings show that the literacy rate for males (68 percent) was higher than that of females (41 percent).

Of all persons aged 6-25 years, about 14 percent had no formal schooling. The majority were still attending or had attended only primary. Results further show that 60 percent of the population aged 6-25 years in Karamoja had never gone to school.

The main reason for dropping out of school was cost of education. On the contrary, most of the persons (26 percent) that dropped out of school in Karamoja, did so because they were not interested. About one in every ten children who had left school was an orphan. Orphanhood, as reason for dropping out of school, was mostly reported in Acholi and Lango sub-regions than other sub-regions.

About 26 percent of the study population reported at least one illness or symptom in the thirty days preceding the survey. This finding is consistent with the NSDS 2004 where incidence of sickness was reported at 26 percent in the northern region. Over 50 percent of the sick reported their most recent illness as malaria/fever during the thirty days preceding the survey. Respiratory infections were the second most common cause of sickness having been reported by 24 percent of the people who fell sick.

Overall 9 percent of sick persons reported an episode of diarrhoea during the 30 days preceding the date of interview. The proportion of IDP population that reported an episode of diarrhoea (13 percent) was higher than that for non-IDP population (8 percent). The possible reason could be that water supply and sanitation problems are common in camps due to the high demand on the limited resources.

The average distance traveled by patients in search of medical care in any health facility in the NUSAF region was about 4 km. The distance is generally longer for the non-IDP population with Karamoja having the longest distance (5 km).

The majority (95 percent) of those who obtained free drugs had sought medical attention from government owned health facilities; while those who paid for all drugs (88 percent) had visited privately owned health facilities.

The Labour-force participation rate is the proportion of the economy's working-age population that are economically active. The overall participation rate was 67 percent. The Acholi Sub-Region had the lowest labour participation rates (50 percent).

The Acholi sub-region has the lowest employment-to-population ratio (50 percent). This low ratio indicates that people in this sub-region were less likely to get jobs. This is also true for people in IDP camps (51 percent).

The occupational distribution of the workforce shows that agriculture and fisheries workers dominated both in the urban and rural areas; followed by Service and Sales workers and Elementary occupations[1].

Acholi sub-region had the highest proportion of economically inactive working-age population (50 percent). The high inactivity rate shows the vulnerability of

[1] *Service and Sales workers include Barbers, Waiters and Waitresses, persons selling goods in Kiosks, Shops, etc. Elementary occupations include House girls/boys, Shamba Boys/girls, Drivers, Car Washers, Street Vendors etc.*

these people to poverty. In addition, people in the IDP camps were more likely to be economically inactive than those in Non-IDP households (47 percent compared to 30 percent).

The monthly household consumption expenditure in the NUSAF region (Shs. 72,800) was lower than the national monthly consumption expenditure (Shs.139, 300) recorded in UNHS 2002/03. The budget share of food in the total household expenditure is also much higher in the NUSAF region (almost 70 percent) than the national average reported in UNHS 2002/03 of 44 percent, indicating that most of the household expenditure is spent on food, drinks and tobacco.

In the NUSAF region, most houses were grass thatched and had walls made of either un-burnt bricks and mud, or poles and mud. Only 15 percent of households in the region used iron sheets as roofing material. In addition, the most common type of material used for the floor was rammed earth.

Over 80 percent of the households in the NUSAF region owned the dwellings they occupied. Overall, about half of the households reported living in dwellings with only one room for sleeping.

Three in every four households used “Tadoba” for lighting. The proportion using “Tadoba” was more than 80 percent for all sub-regions, except Karamoja where only 18 percent used the same. Most households in Karamoja were using firewood for lighting.

Latrine coverage in all sub-regions is still far below the national target. Overall, 33 percent of all households had no toilets. In the Karamoja sub-region, 88 percent of households still use the ‘bush’ as a toilet facility. The Acholi sub-region reported the highest proportion of pit latrine coverage, although most of these were reportedly shared between households.

Boreholes are the most common source of drinking water in the NUSAF region. Drinking water is considered safe if it comes from a protected source. Water from Taps/Pipes, Boreholes, Protected springs/wells and Gravity Flow Schemes is considered safe for drinking. The majority of households in the NUSAF region have access to safe drinking water.

Households that had experienced shocks were asked to state a maximum of three shocks in descending order of severity. Rebel attacks emerged as the most serious household shock (36 percent) followed by drought or famine (32 percent). In all the sub regions, the effect of rebels/raids remained a major problem with

Acholi sub region recording the highest proportion (70 percent). Among households that experienced a shock, nearly 70 percent did not receive any assistance.

The results show that about 6 percent of the population in the NUSAF region had a disability. This reflects a slight increase from what was observed in the 2002 census (4.5 percent). More than 70 percent of the People With Disabilities (PWDs) had not received any form of rehabilitation in the twelve months preceding the survey.

Only 16 percent of households reported that all children owned a blanket. The proportion of households with all children possessing a blanket in IDP Camps (24 percent) was higher than in Non-IDP households (14 percent).

Findings also show that 46 percent of the households owned a bicycle. There are notable differences across sub-regions, with the proportion of households that owned a bicycle being lowest in Karamoja (13 percent).

Results also show that 37 percent of the households owned a radio. This was the commonest form of communication. There is a big difference across the sub-regions, with the proportion in Teso (45 percent) being three times as high as that in Karamoja (15 percent). Communities had poor access to Agricultural input markets as well as other financial services.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Uganda through the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) has committed itself towards improving the livelihoods of the people in northern Uganda. The North[1] lags behind other regions in all areas of development mainly due to insecurity. Furthermore, capacity constraints have continued to discourage production and social service delivery. In addition, social service networks and extended family mechanisms have been overstretched due to continuous war. Despite reductions in poverty since 1992 in the rest of the country, the north has continued to show persistently high poverty levels. The UNHS 2002/03 showed that more than 60 percent of the population in Northern Uganda was living below the poverty line.

Government has adopted the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as the overall national development framework. The PEAP objective is to reduce mass poverty to less than 10 percent by the year 2017. The NUSAF supports the PEAP overall goals in poverty reduction in the north. NUSAF aims at empowering communities in the 18 districts by enhancing their capacity to systematically identify, prioritize, and plan for their needs within their own value systems (NUSAF Operations Manual 2002). It targets and implements sustainable development initiatives that improve socio-economic services and opportunities, thereby contributing to improved livelihoods by placing money in the hands of the communities. Specifically, NUSAF programme aims at:

Strengthening community participation, leadership development and encouragement of sustainable utilization and mobilization of natural resources through;

- Improving quality and access to social services and community-initiated infrastructure;
- Providing and facilitating support to vulnerable groups, especially the youth and women affected by conflict;
- Supporting community reconciliation and conflict management through local institutions and civil society organizations (CSO); and
- Providing institutional support to build capacity to manage the project, disseminating information, monitoring and evaluating activities as well as

[1] *"North" here refers to 18 districts consisting of all districts in the conventional Northern Uganda and some districts in Eastern Uganda as listed in section 1.3.*

strengthening the local government institutions that provide technical support to the project.

The extent to which interventions are made in the north depends on the information available to policy makers about the issues affecting the region. The Northern Uganda Survey (NUS) was commissioned to generate some of this information. The survey covered all the 18 districts under the NUSAF program.

1.2 Survey Objectives

Objective of 2004 NUS

The main objective of the Northern Uganda Survey (NUS) was to collect high quality and timely data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household population for monitoring development performance as well as providing baseline indicators for the different socio- economic and vulnerable groups. Specifically, the survey aimed at providing indicators that will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation function over the project period in the NUSAF districts.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

Coverage

The survey covered 18 districts in northern and eastern Uganda. These 18 districts were grouped into 5 zones as follows:

West Nile _	Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Nebbi and Yumbe
Acholi _	Gulu, Kitgum and Pader
Lango _	Apac and Lira
Teso _	Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Soroti and Pallisa
Karamoja _	Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit

Survey Design and scope

The survey was carried out in 478 sampled Enumeration Areas (sites) and 90 IDP camps based on the population per camp in the selected 18 districts. The survey comprised of two modules; the socio-economic and community modules.

The socio-economic module included a section on vulnerability which addresses matters relating to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), children who had been abducted (ex-abductees), youth who have given up arms for peaceful livelihood alternatives (gun dropouts), youth whose lives have been disrupted by the long civil strife, the aged, members of female headed households, orphans etc. The module also covered other areas namely health of household members, disability, education, migration, housing conditions, household and enterprise assets, household shocks, and consumption expenditure.

In addition, a Community Questionnaire was administered to capture community (LC1) level information. The information collected related to;

(i) Community facilities including access to schools, health facilities, roads, extension services and markets,

(ii) Community major events,

(iii) Land tenure,

(iv) Community history.

(v) Social Capital: Community projects undertaken and characteristics of the Education and Health infrastructure used by the community

1.4 Sampling Design

A Multi-stage Sample Design

The NUS sample was drawn through a stratified two-stage sampling design. The Enumeration Area (EA) was the first-stage sampling unit and the household was the second-stage sampling unit. The sampling frame used for selection of first stage units (fsus) was the list of EAs with the number of households based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census. In order to select the second stage units, which are the households, a listing of households was done in all selected EAs.

In the case of the camps, the first stage consisted of selecting IDP camps based on the population in each IDP camp. Each IDP camp is divided into blocks/zones and a sample of blocks was selected using simple random sampling. Within each block, households were selected and interviewed. The details of the sampling design are given in Appendix I.

Sample Size was 4787 Households

The size required for the sample was determined by taking into consideration the degree of precision (reliability) desired for the survey estimates, the cost and operational limitations, and the efficiency of the design. NUS covered a sample size of 4787 households in 479 communities (EAs). Of these, about 900 households were in IDP camps. In addition, about 262 households in 100 Enumeration Areas were panel households (interviewed in the 1999, and where possible, 1992 household surveys).

Field Team Organization

The Survey comprised of 7 field teams. The teams were recruited basing on the fluency in the local languages most prevalent in the sub regions of West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja. Fieldwork was undertaken with the use of centrally recruited field teams and deployed from the headquarters to all the sampled areas, except in Pader district where a separate arrangement was made. It had a specially constituted team (based in Pader); who were trained and later deployed to execute the exercise. Each team comprised of four (4) enumerators and one (1) supervisor.

Timing

The data collection exercise started in August 2004, through December 2004 with a break in October due to irregular flow of finances.

1.5 Data Processing

Manual Editing and Scrutiny

Automated consistency checks

All questionnaires for NUS were returned to UBOS for processing. The questionnaires were manually edited using a set of scrutiny notes to guide the manual checking. In addition, range and consistency checks were included in the data-entry computer program. More intensive and thorough checks were carried out using MS-ACCESS. Data entry and editing started in September 2004 and ended in January 2005.

1.6 Response rates

The response rate for the 2004 NUS was about 98 percent. A total of 4787 households were interviewed out of the 4888 households initially targeted. Non-response mainly resulted from insecurity, out migration and resettlement into IDP camps, etc. The detailed breakdown of the sample distribution is shown in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Distribution of the Sample by Sub-region

	Community			Households		
Sub-Region	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
West Nile	99	31	130	997	300	1,297
Acholi	68	10	78	680	100	780
Lango	54	12	66	540	120	660
Teso	108	20	128	1,080	200	1,280
Karamoja	57	20	77	570	200	770
Total	386	93	479	3,867	920	4,787
Population Type						
IDP	-	-	-	880	21	901
Non IDP	-	-	-	2,987	899	3,886
Total	-	-	-	3,867	920	4,787
Panel						
Yes, with IHS 1992 and UNHS 199/00	42	12	54	122	22	144
Yes, with UNHS 199/00 only	38	10	48	82	36	118
No	306	71	377	3,663	862	4,525
Total	386	93	479	3,867	920	4,787

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the household population in the NUSAF programme area. The highlights include population distribution by various characteristics, and the status of migration of the household head. The demographic characteristics discussed here are only for usual members of the household.

2.1 Spatial Distribution

The majority of the population in NUSAF region lived in rural areas in 2004

The NUS included questions on personal characteristics of every member of the household. Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the household population by selected characteristics. The estimated total population in the NUSAF region is 7.1 million. About 10 percent of the population in the NUSAF region were living in urban areas. The overall average household size was 5.2 persons. At sub-regional level, the average household size varied from 4.9 in West Nile, to 5.7 in Teso.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population by Sub-Regional Distribution

	Male	Female	Total	Estimated Total Population ('000)	Number of Households ('000)	Average House-hold Size
	%	%	%			
Residence						
Rural	49.3	50.7	100.0	6,384	1,223	5.2
Urban	46.7	53.3	100.0	738	140	5.3
Sub-region						
Acholi	50.5	49.5	100.0	1,183	233	5.1
Lango	49.5	50.5	100.0	1,538	299	5.1
West Nile	49.2	50.8	100.0	1,808	368	4.9
Teso	48.8	51.2	100.0	1,923	337	5.7
Karamoja	45.1	54.9	100.0	669	126	5.3
Population Type						
Non-IDP	48.7	51.3	100.0	5,853	1,109	5.3
IDP	50.3	49.7	100.0	1,269	254	5.0
NUSAF region	**49.1**	**50.9**	**100.0**	**7,121**	**1,363**	**5.2**

2.2 Population by Various Sub-Groups

The distribution of the population by various sub-groups and population type is presented in Table 2.2. The percentage share of the population living in IDP camps was 18 percent, while those outside camps constituted 82 percent. The proportion of the population in IDP camps was more for the rural residents than their urban counterparts. The distribution by sub-regions shows Acholi having the highest percentage share of the population (82 percent) in IDP camps. On the other hand, Teso region showed the least percentage (6 percent) of the population living in IDP camps.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Population by Various Sub-groups and Population Type

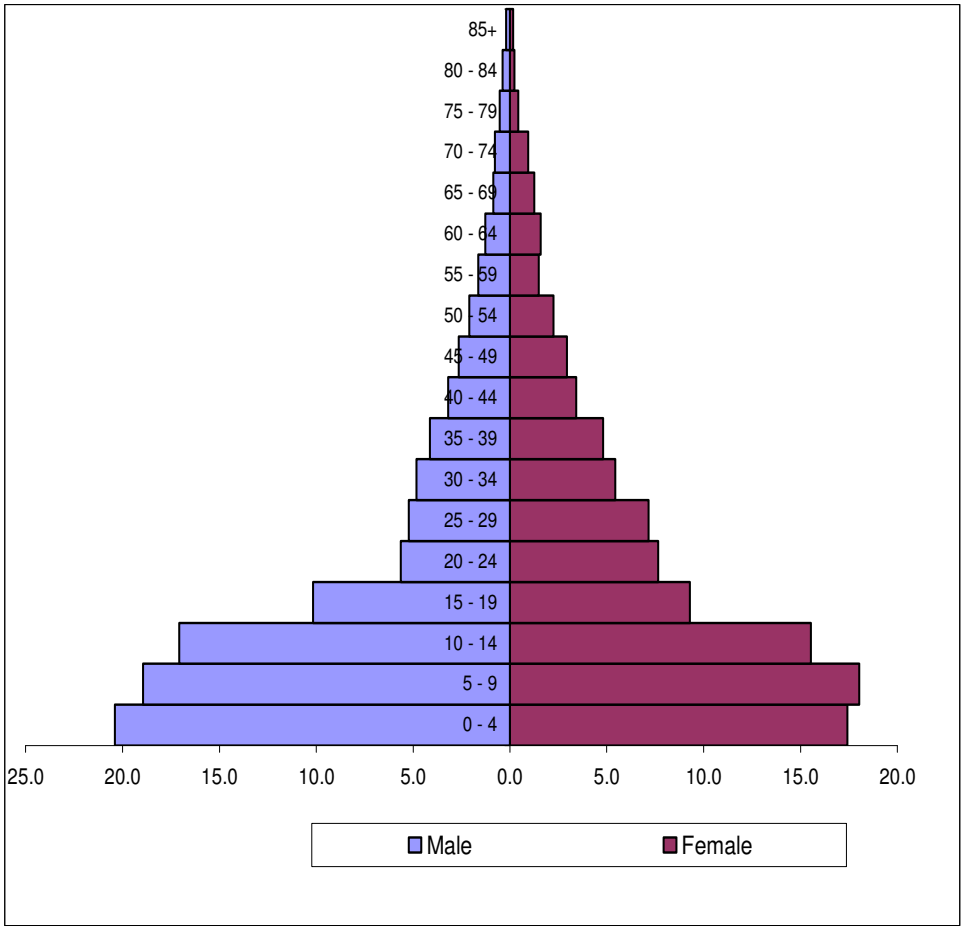
	Non-IDP Population (%)	IDP Population (%)	Total
Residence			
Rural	80.6	19.4	100.0
Urban	96.0	4.0	100.0
Total	17.8	82.2	100.0
Sub-region			
Acholi	16.6	83.4	100.0
Lango	89.2	10.8	100.0
Teso	94.0	6.0	100.0
Karamoja	100.0	-	100.0
West Nile	100.0	-	100.0
NUSAF region	17.8	82.2	100.0
Sex Ratio	**94.9**	**101.2**	**96.1**

The sex ratio shows the number of males per 100 females and it is a measure of sex balance. It is worth noting that the population in the IDP camps had more males than females, with a sex ratio of 101. Their counterparts in non-IDP households have fewer males than females with a sex ratio of 95.

2.3 Population by Age and Sex

Figure 2.1 presents the distribution of the population by 5-year age groups. The distribution is characteristic of developing countries, where the majority of the population is young (aged less than 15 years). Overall, 53 percent of the population was aged below 15 years. Consistently, there were more males than females in the age range 0 to 19 years; the reverse is true for the population aged 20 years and over. The distortion in the age structure could be attributed to the civil strife which has affected the region during the last two decades.

Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of the Population by Five-Year Age Groups



More than two-fifths of the population were in the working ages

The distribution of the population by selected broad age groups is shown in Table 2.3. About 60 percent of the population was children (aged less than 18 years). The population in the primary school going age (6 to 12 years) constituted 25 percent of the total population. The youths (age 18 to 30 years) formed 19 percent of the total population, with more females (56 percent) than males. The population in the working age group constituted 44 percent of the population.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Population by Selected Broad Age-groups and Sex

	Percentage Share out of Total Population	Male %	Female %	Number ('000)
Children Aged 0 to 5 Years	22.0	52.6	47.6	1,608
Children Aged 6 to 12 Years	25.0	50.5	49.5	1,824
Children Aged 13 to 17 Years	12.4	53.7	46.3	905
Youths 18 to 30 Years	19.0	44.1	55.9	1,389
Adolescents 10 to 19 Years	26.9	51.7	48.3	1,960
Adults Aged 18 Years and Over	40.5	45.4	54.6	2,957
Elderly Aged 60 Years and Over	4.2	45.4	54.6	310
Working Population 15 to 60 Years	43.5	46.8	53.2	3,175

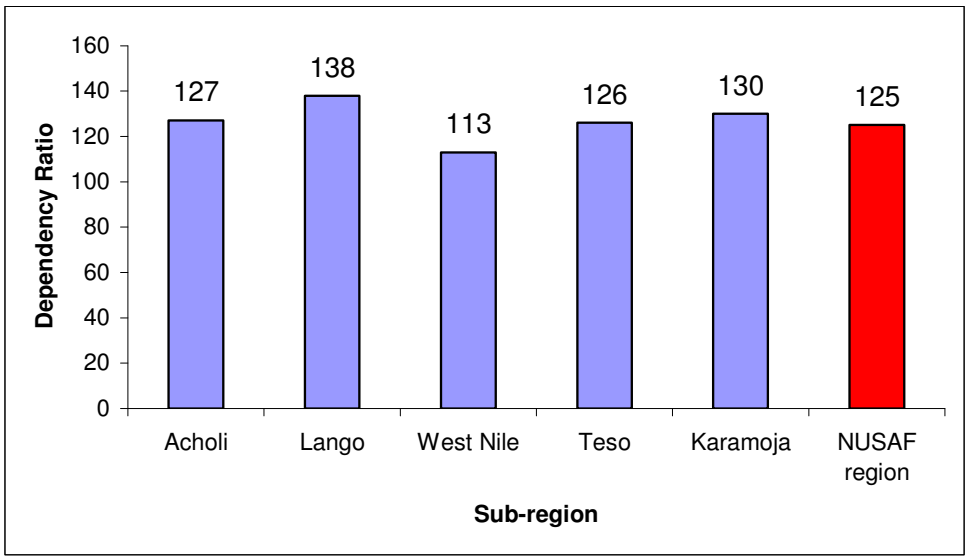
2.4 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio (125) in the NUSAF region is high as compared to the national figure (109)

The age dependency ratio [2]shows the number of non-economically active persons for every 100 economically active persons. It is the simplest projection of development potential. It describes the percentage of the population that is relatively unproductive. The lower the age dependency ratio the greater the potential productivity of the population. It should be noted that persons in the age range 15 to 64 years were assumed economically active and all other persons outside this age range are taken to be non-economically active. Figure 2.2 shows that the dependency ratio is highest in, Lango sub-region (138). The age dependency ratio shows the effect of having a child-dominated society; the high dependency ratio may therefore be explained by a big percentage of children aged below 15 years given that the population aged 60 + years is always small in developing countries.

[2] Dependency ratio= $\frac{(Population Aged below 15 Years) + (Population Aged 65 Years and Over)}{(Population Aged 15 to 64 Years)} X 100$

Figure 2.2: Age Dependency Ratios by Sub-region



Further classification revealed that the dependency ratio varies by sub-regions (figure 2.2). The revealed dependency ratios were higher than the national average of 109 based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census and developed countries . Table 2.4 presents a comparison of the age dependency ratio of the NUSAF Region with the national figure and neighboring countries. The findings reveal that the age dependency ratio of the NUSAF region at 125 is high.

Table 2.4: Age Dependency Ratios by Country

Country	Age Dependency Ratio
Uganda -NUSAF Region	125.2
Uganda - National	109.5
Rwanda	85.2
Kenya	92.3
Tanzania	92.3
Eastern Africa	92.3
Africa	81.8

2.5 Characteristics of Household Heads

Table 2.5 presents the distribution of household heads by selected characteristics. It should be noted that the majority of the household heads were aged over 31 years, while the youths (18 to 30 years) constituted about a quarter of the total household heads. A small percentage (1.2 percent) of the households was headed by children. Lango sub-region presented the highest share of the households headed by children (3.0 percent), while West Nile, Teso and Karamoja showed the least (0.5 percent). Consistently, there were more male

household heads than females, with the percentage ranging from 57 in Karamoja to 72 percent in Teso.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Household Headship by Sex and Age

	Sex of Household Head			Broad Age Groups			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Under 18 Years**	**18 to 30 Years**	**31 Years and Over**	**Total**
Residence							
Rural	70.0	30.0	100.0	1.1	25.8	73.1	100.0
Urban	67.6	32.4	100.0	2.6	28.4	69.0	100.0
Total	**69.7**	**30.3**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**26.1**	**72.7**	**100.0**
Sub-region							
Acholi	69.0	31.0	100.0	1.7	30.1	68.2	100.0
Lango	70.4	29.6	100.0	3.0	29.6	67.4	100.0
Teso	72.0	28.0	100.0	0.5	23.4	76.1	100.0
Karamoja	57.4	42.6	100.0	0.5	22.2	77.3	100.0
West Nile	71.8	28.2	100.0	0.5	24.4	75.1	100.0
Total	**69.7**	**30.3**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**26.1**	**72.7**	**100.0**
Population Type							
Non-IDP	69.9	30.1	100.0	1.2	25.4	73.4	100.0
IDP Camp	68.9	31.1	100.0	1.6	29.1	69.4	100.0
NUSAF region	**69.7**	**30.3**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**26.1**	**72.7**	**100.0**

2.6 Marital Status of population Aged 10 Years +

In Uganda, the statutory minimum age at marriage is 18 years. Although the age of consent is 18 years, it has been known that there are early marriages below this age. In order to capture such marriages, the question on marital status was administered to all household members who were aged 10 years and over at the time of the Survey.

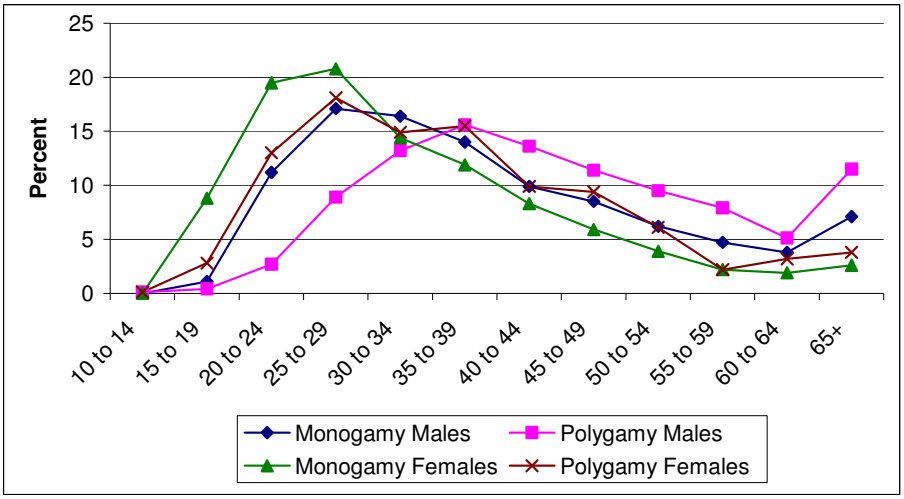
The distribution of the population aged 10 years and over by various sub-groups and marital status is presented in Table 2.6. Close to half of the population aged 10 years and over had never married at the time of the Survey, while one in three had been married monogamously. The population aged 10 years and over that had been in a polygamous marriage formed about 12 percent of the total in that age bracket. Polygamous marriages were more common in Karamoja region (22 percent), and least common in Lango region (9 percent). The proportion of the unmarried persons aged 10 years and over varied from 45 percent in West Nile to 51 percent in Karamoja.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Population (10+ Years) by Various Sub-groups and Marital Status (%)

	Unmarried	Currently Married Monogamous	Currently Married Polygamous	Divorced/ Separated	Total	Number ('000)
Residence						
Rural	46.4	32.4	12.4	8.7	100.0	4,105
Urban	55.2	28.4	8.0	8.3	100.0	520
Sub-region						
Acholi	48.4	32.4	11.6	7.6	100.0	774
Lango	47.8	33.6	9.0	9.6	100.0	996
Teso	47.9	33.6	10.3	8.2	100.0	1,252
Karamoja	51.1	20.6	22.1	6.2	100.0	418
West Nile	44.6	32.7	12.7	10.1	100.0	1,186
Sex						
Male	54.6	32.4	9.6	3.6	100.0	2,220
Female	40.8	31.6	14.1	13.5	100.0	2,405
Age						
Under18 Yrs	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,596
18 to 30 Years	33.2	49.4	12.4	5.0	100.0	1,322
31 Years and Over	2.4	51.4	24.5	21.4	100.0	1,566
Population type						
Non-IDP	47.7	31.5	12.0	7.9	100.0	3,811
IDP Camp	45.9	34.4	11.6	8.0	100.0	814
NUSAF region	**47.4**	**32.0**	**11.9**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**4,625**

Figure 2.3 presents the percentage distribution of the population who reported being married at the time of the Survey by age and type of marriage. The percentage married rise by age up to the age category 25 to 29 years for those in monogamous marriages and 35 to 39 for the polygamous. A downward trend is noted between the age range 30 to 64 years for the monogamous marriages and 35 to 64 years for the polygamous. The increase in marriages for those above 60 years may be attributed to remarriages and the grouping of 65 and above. The females enter the marriage institution earlier than their male counterparts.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of the Married by Age and Type of Marriage

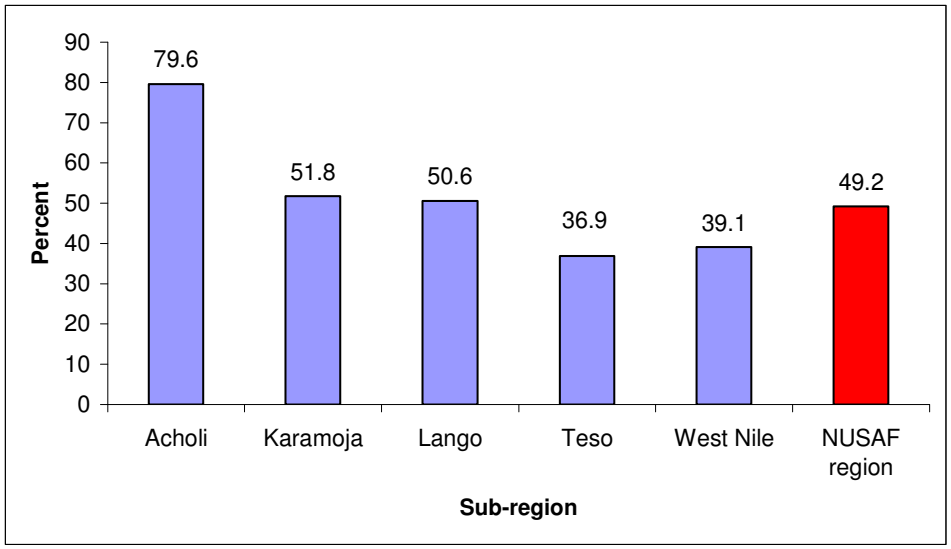


2.7 Migration Status of Household Heads

Household heads were asked about their movement within and outside the districts and the main reasons for moving. The movement of an individual from a place of origin to a new location is referred to as migration. A migrant is any individual who has at least one prior residence in a different administrative unit from his or her current residence. The Survey considered the migration of the household head since such migration affects the socio-economic status of the household as a whole. Migration statistics is compiled to show the volume of migration, the direction of movements and the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrants. Migration is very important because it contributes to the population change of an area.

Figure 2.4 presents the proportion of the household heads that indicated that they had moved from their place of birth at the time of the Survey. Overall, close to 50 percent of the household heads were migrants. The proportion of household heads that had migrated varied from 37 percent in Teso to 80 percent in Acholi.

Figure 2.4: Proportion of Households Heads who had Migrated from their Place of Birth



The main reason for moving was insecurity (45 percent), followed by marriage (Table 2.7). At sub-regional level, the proportion of household heads migrating as a result of insecurity varied from 19 percent in Teso to 85 percent in Acholi. . Similarly, more residents of rural areas were likely to move because of insecurity than their urban counterparts.

Gender differences are evident for household heads that had moved because of marriage. More males than females migrated due to marriage. It is worth noting that the majority of the movements had taken place in the recent past (less than 5 years).

Table 2.7: Distribution of Heads of Households that had Migrated by Major Reason for Migration (%)

	Escape Insecurity	Look for Work	Other Economic Reasons	Marriage	Other	Total	Number
Residence							
Rural	46.2	3.4	8.5	28.4	13.5	100.0	711,435
Urban	39.3	16.9	18.7	12.1	13.0	100.0	143,121
Sub-region							
Acholi	84.6	2.4	1.1	9.5	2.4	100.0	256,035
Lango	44.4	6.2	7.0	30.6	11.8	100.0	173,683
Teso	19.4	7.8	18.3	35.5	19.0	100.0	150,947
Karamoja	19.9	7.5	16.0	42.2	14.4	100.0	72,497
West Nile	23.4	7.1	16.5	28.7	24.3	100.0	201,393
Sex							
Male	57.0	8.2	11.3	5.4	18.1	100.0	431,566
Female	32.6	3.0	9.2	46.6	8.6	100.0	419,520
Age Group							
Under 18	45.3	4.5	13.3	21.6	15.3		83,174
18 - 30	52.2	5.9	10.2	19.1	12.6	100.0	241,911
31 and Over	41.6	5.8	9.8	29.4	13.4	100.0	526,001
Period of Migration							
0 - 5	74.1	5.0	7.3	6.6	7.0	100.0	353,315
6 - 9	55.5	6.6	9.8	16.1	12.0	100.0	122,311
10+	14.6	6.0	13.1	46.5	19.8	100.0	376,150
Total	**45.1**	**5.7**	**10.2**	**25.6**	**13.4**	**100.0**	**851,776**

2.8 Summary of the findings

In summary, the estimated total population in the NUSAF region is 7.1 million with the majority of the population (90 percent) living in rural areas. The NUSAF region had a population of 7.0 million people at the time of the 2002 Population and Housing Census.

The average household size was 5.2 persons, which compares well with the household size of 5.2 of the 2002 Population and Housing Census for the same region. At sub-regional level, the average household size varied from 5.1 in Acholi to 5.7 in Teso.

Acholi sub-region presented the highest percentage share of the population in the IDP camps (83%), while Teso showed the least (6%).

The population in the IDP camps was more balanced, with a sex ratio of 101 than their counterparts in non-IDP households with a sex ratio of 95.

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.0 Introduction

Education is a major stimulant to development and a well-educated population is necessary for the development of a country. The Northern Uganda Survey collected data on the Education status of household members. This chapter looks at a number of issues which include literacy status, schooling status, education attainment, reasons for leaving school for those household members aged 6-25 years, reasons for never attending school and distance traveled to school by day scholars. Adult literacy rates are covered here because since the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) different persons enrolled in different classes whether adult or young and also the government has been supporting functional literacy programs.

3.1 Literacy Status of Household Members

Literacy is defined as being able to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language. While computing literacy, persons aged 10 years and above are considered following the international (UNESCO) convention.

The literacy rate for NUSAF region is 54 percent

Table 3.1 shows that the literacy rate for the NUSAF region was about 54 percent. This is far below the national rate, which was at 68 percent from the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census.[3] The table further shows that the literacy rate for males (68 percent) is higher than that for females (41 percent).

80 percent of persons aged 10 years and above in Karamoja sub-region are illiterate.

The literacy rates in urban areas are higher (72 percent) than in rural areas (52 percent). Considering sub-regional variation, Lango sub-region recorded the highest literacy rate of 63 percent while Karamoja sub-region has the lowest at 21 percent. The results show that there are no major differences in literacy rates between IDP and non-IDP populations.

[3] *Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) "The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census – Main Report" March 2005. Kampala, Uganda*

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Literacy Rates (10+ years)

Background characteristic	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Sex			
Male	68.0	32.0	100
Female	41.3	58.7	100
Residence			
Rural	51.9	49.1	100
Urban	71.9	22.1	100
Sub-Region			
West Nile	55.4	44.6	100
Acholi	56.8	43.2	100
Lango	63.4	36.4	100
Teso	54.8	46.2	100
Karamoja	21.0	79.0	100
Population type			
IDP	53.0	47.0	100
Non-IDP	54.3	45.7	100
NUSAF Region	**54.0**	**46.0**	**100**
UGANDA (PHC 2002)	**68.0**	**32.0**	**100**

Literacy rate for males higher than that for females

Table 3.2 shows the differentials in literacy rates by sex, residence, sub-region and population type. There are differentials between males and females which are pronounced in rural areas (61 percent) for males and (39 percent) for females. In Karamoja, only 15 percent of the females are literate as compared to 30 percent of males. In the IDPs, the literacy rate was 70 percent for males and only 37 percent for females.

Table 3.2: Literacy rate by Sex (10+ years)

	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	84.2	61.0	71.9
Rural	66.1	38.9	51.9
Sub-Region			
West Nile	70.5	41.5	55.4
Acholi	73.4	41.0	56.8
Lango	77.3	50.5	63.4
Teso	66.3	44.2	54.8
Karamoja	29.8	14.7	21.0
Population type			
IDP	70.0	36.7	53.0
No n-IDP	67.5	42.2	54.2
NUSAF	**68.0**	**41.3**	**54.0**
UGANDA (PHC 2002)	**76.0**	**61.0**	**68.0**

3.2 Adult Literacy

Any person aged 18 years and above is considered an adult according to Uganda's constitution of 1995. Government is implementing Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programs to assist adults who want to learn to read and write.

Adult literacy rate for the NUSAF region is 51%

Table 3.3 shows that the adult literacy rate for the NUSAF region is 51%. There is a big difference between rural and urban adult literacy rates. The urban rate was at 71 percent while the rural rate was at 49 percent. Within the sub-regions, Lango had the highest rate of 61 percent compared to only 21 percent for Karamoja sub-region. There was no notable difference between the general and adult literacy rates for Karamoja (21 percent).

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of Adults (18+ Years) by literacy status

	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Sex			
Male	71.8	28.2	100
Female	34.6	65.4	100
Residence			
Rural	48.9	51.1	100
Urban	70.9	29.1	100
Sub-Region			
West Nile	52.9	47.1	100
Acholi	53.7	46.3	100
Lango	61.0	39.0	100
Teso	50.8	49.2	100
Karamoja	20.9	79.1	100
Population type			
IDP	49.4	50.6	100
Non-IDP	51.9	48.1	100
NUSAF Region	51.3	48.7	100

Adult literacy rate for males is twice that of females in rural areas

In table 3.4, it is seen that gender disparity was most pronounced among adults in the rural areas, with the literacy rate for males (70 percent) double that of females (32 percent). Of the population in IDPs, the literacy rate for males was noted to be higher than for non-IDP males whereas females in IDP camps were less literate than the ones in camps.

Table 3.4: Adult Literacy Rates by sex (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	86.3	57.7	71.0
Rural	69.9	31.9	48.9
Sub-Region			
West Nile	73.5	35.7	52.9
Acholi	78.8	33.2	53.7
Lango	81.9	42.8	61.0
Teso	69.3	35.8	50.8
Karamoja	32.1	13.5	20.9
Population type			
IDP	75.6	28.6	49.4
Non-IDP	70.9	35.8	51.7
NUSAF region	71.6	35.5	51.3

3.3 Education Attainment

Table 3.5, shows education attainment of all those persons aged 6 years and above. The majority either were in primary or had completed primary. There is no significant difference between rural and urban populations as far as primary education is concerned but at higher levels, a bigger percentage in urban areas attained upto senior 4 of secondary education i.e. 14 percent in urban areas as

compared to 6 percent in rural areas. Overall, 21 percent had no formal education. Within the sub-regions, 64 percent of the Karamajong aged 6 years and above had no formal education.

Table 3.5: Education attainment - 6 yrs and above (%)

	No Schooling	P1-P3	P4-P6	P7	S1-S3	S4	Above S4
Sex							
Male	12.8	36.5	30.2	7.7	6.6	2.3	3.8
Female	28.6	38.9	23.9	3.4	3.2	0.6	1.2
Residence							
Urban	12.3	32.4	26.7	7.5	10.5	3.0	7.6
Rural	22.1	38.4	27.0	5.3	4.2	1.2	1.8
Sub-Region							
West Nile	18.6	41.2	24.5	6.4	4.7	1.8	2.8
Acholi	16.0	39.7	31.1	4.9	5.2	1.2	1.8
Lango	15.5	36.1	34.5	5.6	4.5	1.2	2.6
Teso	16.0	40.2	27.4	6.1	6.0	1.8	2.6
Karamoja	63.6	22.2	8.1	1.9	2.1	0.3	1.8
Population type							
IDP	17.8	41.2	30.5	4.3	4.2	0.7	1.2
Non-IDP	21.7	37.0	26.2	5.8	5.0	1.6	2.7
NUSAF Region	21.0	37.8	27.0	5.5	4.9	1.4	2.4

3.4 Schooling Status of persons aged 6-25 years

In Uganda, the official age for starting Primary one is six years and it is expected that most people who start school at the recommended age complete university by the age of 24. This section looks at the schooling status of these persons aged 6-25 years.

14 percent of persons aged 6-25 years had no formal schooling.

Table 3.6 shows that of all persons aged 6-25 years, about 14 percent had no formal schooling. The majority were still attending or had attended primary. Results further show that 60 percent of the population aged 6-25 years in Karamoja had never gone to school.

Table 3.6: Schooling Status of persons aged 6-25 years (%)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Never been to School	9.3	8.3	10.4	7.3	60.3	13.8
Currently attending						
P1	16.1	13.5	12.1	14.0	8.2	13.5
P2	14.0	12.9	10.5	10.5	6.9	11.4
P3	13.2	12.5	11.9	12.0	6.1	11.8
P4	11.1	11.8	10.9	13.6	5.8	11.3
P5	12.2	10.9	11.8	11.8	3.2	10.9
P6	8.5	11.4	14.9	11.1	3.8	10.6
P7	5.6	8.9	9.6	6.4	2.0	6.9
S1	3.9	3.9	3.1	5.2	1.7	3.9
S2	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.6	0.4	2.0
S3	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.3
S4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8
S5	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.9
S6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
University/Tertiary	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.7

3.5 Attending at the Right Age

Percentages attending at right age decreases as you move to higher classes

As earlier stated, the recommended age for entry in primary one is 6 years and as such children are expected to sit their Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) at the age of 12. Table 3.7 shows the proportion of children attending at the right age i.e. 6 years, attending P1, 7 years and attending P2 etc. From the table, the proportion of children attending at the right age goes on decreasing as age increases. Less than 50 percent were attending Primary one at the right age while the percentage attending P7 at age of 12 was only 3 percent.

Table 3.7: Proportion of primary school children attending at the right age by Sub-Region

Age	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
6	50.9	42.3	39.5	45.9	17.2	45.1
7	19.4	12.5	20.7	21.1	10.1	18.2
8	10.4	17.2	12.0	18.6	5.3	13.4
9	5.9	15.6	10.5	10.5	5.0	9.8
10	8.7	7.8	12.3	9.8	1.2	8.8
11	4.8	5.7	11.3	3.5	2.1	6.1
12	3.2	4.2	2.5	3.9	0.0	3.1

3.6 Reasons for Dropping out of School

Educational cost was the major cause of dropping out

The Survey collected information on the major reasons given for persons aged between 6 and 25 years who dropped out of schools. Table 3.8 below shows that the majority of the school dropouts in the 12 months prior to the date of the survey did so because of cost implications (40 percent). Contrary to the common

notion that education costs usually constrain education of the girl child, more males (48 percent) stated that cost was the major reason for dropping out than females (33 percent). There were no major differences between males and females as far as other reasons for dropping out were concerned.

Table 3.8: Reasons for Dropping out by Sex (%)

Reason	Male	Female	NUSAF Region
Cost	48.0	33.1	39.4
Not interested	15.9	18.1	17.1
Pregnancy and Marriage	2.3	17.1	10.8
Orphaned	8.8	11.3	10.2
Domestic work	2.8	5.2	4.1
Displacement	4.9	4.2	4.5
Sickness & Chronic illness or calamity in family	4.4	2.9	3.5
Completed a desired level	3.0	1.3	2.1
Other Reasons	9.9	6.7	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.9 shows that in Karamoja region, most of the persons who dropped out of school did so because they were not interested (26 percent). In other regions, the main reason was cost of education. Having to engage in domestic work was also a prominent reason for the dropouts in Karamoja region (21 percent). It is also worth noting that orphanhood as reason for dropping out of school was commonly cited in Acholi and Lango sub-regions than in other sub-regions.

Table 3.9: Reasons for dropping out by Sub-Region (%)

Reason	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja
Cost	39.9	40.9	37.4	43.3	18.9
Not interested	26.9	5.2	11.0	19.4	26.4
Pregnancy & Marriage	10.2	9.5	7.5	14.5	14.7
Orphaned	5.5	17.4	15.1	6.5	6.2
Domestic work	4.7	1.7	3.0	3.3	21.1
Displacement	1.4	8.9	8.3	1.8	0.6
Sickness, calamity in family	4.0	6.4	9.9	3.7	0.9
Completed a desired level	2.1	0.7	2.4	1.5	2.5
Other Reasons	5.3	9.3	5.4	6.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 Reasons for never attending School

Over half of school-going-age children have never attended school because their parents don't favour education.

A question that sought the reason for never attending school was asked for all household members 4 years and above who declared that they had never gone to school. However the analysis focused on the reasons given for only those aged 6 years and above since this is the recommended age to start primary

school in Uganda. Table 3.10 shows that lack of parents' interest (57 percent) was the major reason for never attending school and was more pronounced in females (63 percent) than in males (39 percent).

Table 3.10: Reasons for never attending school by Sex (%)

Reason	Male	Female	Total
Parent not favourable to Education	39.0	62.8	56.6
Cost	13.8	9.7	10.8
Need to work	16.5	7.9	10.2
Orphaned	5.4	7.3	6.8
Too young	10.7	3.8	5.6
Too far	4.5	1.8	2.5
Other Reasons	10.1	6.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Table 3.11 below shows the distribution of reasons for never attending school by sub-region. The major reason given for never attending school was parents' lack of interest in education. For this reason, Teso sub-region recorded the highest (61 percent) whereas Lango had the lowest (47 percent). In Karamoja sub-region, a big proportion (26 percent) never attended school because they needed to work

Table 3.11: Reasons for never attending school by Region

Reasons	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja
Parent not favourable to Education	58.2	50.8	47.4	61.4	59.6
Cost	13.9	16.1	16.3	10.5	3.4
Need to work	5.0	2.4	1.4	4.2	25.9
Orphaned	5.7	10.8	11.8	8.8	2.0
Too young	5.0	3.1	10.6	7.1	3.6
Too far	2.1	2.1	3.9	1.3	2.9
Other Reasons	10.1	14.7	8.4	6.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 Distance to school for those in day schools

70% day scholars walk a distance of between 1-3 km to school

The survey asked about the distance travelled by pupils/students attending day schools. The results in table 3.12 show that 84 percent of day scholars traveled a distance within the range of 3 km for all sub-regions. About 30 percent of the day scholars were walking a distance of less that 1 km to school. In Lango sub-region, only 14 percent walked a distance of less than 1 km. In Acholi more than half the primary day scholars traveled less than 1 km to school probably because of the situation in IDP camps. Only 2 percent travel a distance greater than 5 km.

Table 3.12: Distance to school by day scholars by Region (%)

Sub-Region	Less than 1 km	More than 1 km less than 3 km	3-5 km	Above 5 kms	Total
West Nile	28.0	56.2	14.5	1.3	100
Acholi	53.2	42.8	3.5	0.4	100
Lango	13.8	67.4	17.3	1.5	100
Teso	26.6	49.9	19.2	4.3	100
Karamoja	31.0	57.8	11.3	0.0	100
Total	29.7	54.1	14.2	2.0	100.0

3.9 Summary of findings

The literacy rate for the NUSAF region is about 54 percent, which is lower than the national average of 68 percent from the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. The literacy rate for males (68 percent) is higher than that for females (41 percent). With regard to adult literacy, the rate for males was twice that of females in the NUSAF region and the difference was even larger with respect to the rural-urban dichotomy.

Of all persons aged 6-25 years, about 14 percent had no formal schooling. The majority were still attending or had attended only primary. There are no major differences between rural and urban populations as far as primary education is concerned but at higher levels of education, a bigger percentage (14 percent) in urban areas attended/were attending secondary schools as compared to 6 percent in rural areas.

Respondents who had never attended school cited Parents' lack of interest in education as the major reason for their non-attendance and it was more pronounced in females (63 percent) than in males (39 percent). This reinstates the challenge that still exists with regard to educating the girl child.

Less than 50 percent of children in primary one were attending at the right age i.e. 6 years while only 3 percent were attending Primary Seven at the right age of 12 years.

The main reason for dropping out of school was cost of education. However, in Karamoja, most of the persons who dropped out of school did so because they were not interested (26 percent). Orphanhood as reason for dropping out of school was commonly cited in Acholi and Lango sub-regions than other sub-regions. About one in three children who had left school were orphans. Among those who were attending school 22 percent were orphans.

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

4.0 Introduction

The conflict in the Northern region has had severe impact on the health of its population. There are high rates of morbidity and mortality directly related to unsanitary conditions in IDP camps arising from displacement. The persistence of these conditions, which are largely preventable or curable, is suggestive of weak health services. In view of this, the NUSAF supports the National Health Policy through interventions such as construction of community health infrastructure and provision of water tanks in health centres and schools.

The report on Humanitarian protection threats in Northern Uganda (2004)[4] indicates that Northern Uganda is characterized by very low levels of access to adequate health care because of collapsed government health structures, insecurity, low income, poor access for health NGOs and restrictions on civilian movement. The preventive health system is not effective owing to collapse of local health structures, poor coverage of health education programmes and lack of sustained support to local structures, made worse by insecurity.

After reviewing some of the indicators, which are used to gauge the health status of the population namely, prevalence of disease, availability of health care services and use of these services by the households, the NUS 2004 included questions that will generate information for monitoring these indicators in the NUSAF region. In line with this, the chapter presents information on incidence of illness/injury, major causes of morbidity, the type of medical attention sought and distance to health facilities, during the 30 days preceding the date of interview.

[4] *Civil Society Organisations for Peace in Northern Uganda (CSOPNU),2004*

4.1 Incidence of Sickness

Sickness is one of the non-income dimensions of vulnerability. Sickness has been identified as the third most significant threat in Northern Uganda especially in IDPs[5].

About 26 percent of the population reported an illness or injury

The NUS collected self-reported information on the illnesses/injuries suffered by the population during the 30 days preceding the date of interview. Table 4.1 shows that overall; about 26 percent of the study population reported at least one symptom of illness in the thirty days preceding the survey. This finding is consistent with the NSDS 2004 where incidence of sickness was also reported at 26 percent in the northern region.

Amongst age groups, the elderly in the age group 60+ years had the highest proportion (45 percent) of persons who suffered an illness. At sub-regional level, Teso registered the highest proportion (40 percent) of illnesses compared to other sub regions. Within both IDP and non-IDP population, the highest proportion (34 percent and 40 percent respectively) of persons that fell ill was in Teso sub-region. Also, notable was the finding that the overall percentage of people reporting illnesses or injuries in IDPs (19 percent) was lower than that of persons living in non-IDP households (27 percent).

[5] *Report on Humanitarian protection threats in Northern Uganda, CSOPNU (2004)*

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of population that fell sick (30 day-recall)

Background characteristics	IDP population	Non-IDP population	Total
Age groups			
0-4 years	26.4	42.2	39.4
5-9 years	14.6	22.3	20.9
10-17 years	9.8	15.9	14.8
18-30 years	16.1	21.9	20.9
31-59 years	29.7	32.1	31.7
60+ years	31.1	47.2	45.2
Special age groups			
Adolescents (10-19)	9.8	16.3	15.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49)	22.4	26.7	25.9
Working population (15-60)	9.8	16.3	15.1
Sub-region			
West Nile	-	20.4	20.4
Acholi	17.9	19.6	18.2
Lango	16.2	22.5	21.8
Teso	34.3	40.4	40.0
Karamoja	-	22.9	22.9
NUSAF Region	19.2	27.3	25.9

4.2 Major Causes of Morbidity

In the PEAP 2004/5, the overall goal set for the health sector is to reduce morbidity and mortality from major causes of illness. The Uganda Poverty Status Report 2003 underlines malaria as a major health problem experienced by most people. Increased morbidity from this disease has a major impact on productivity, as indicated in the study by Gallup and Sachs (2001) that revealed a significant impact of malaria on per capita income.

Over half of the population that fell sick, suffered from malaria/fever

Respondents were asked to report both the most recent and second most recent symptoms/illnesses during the 30-day period preceding the date of interview. Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of those who fell sick with respect to specific illnesses/symptoms. Among the individuals who reported an illness, the most commonly reported symptom was malaria/fever. Fifty five percent of the sick reported their most recent illness as malaria/fever during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Respiratory infections were the second most common cause of sickness having been reported by 24 percent of the people who fell sick. The frequencies of other illnesses were relatively small. Other illnesses not shown accounted for 4 percent and they include: Hypertension, ulcers, dental problems, bilharzia, cholera,

mental illness, swollen limbs, chest pain, back ache, eye infections, ear infections, general bodily pain and bladder infections.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of persons who fell sick by illnesses / symptoms (30-day recall period).

Illness/Symptom	Proportion
Malaria/Fever	55.2
Respiratory	24.4
Diarrhoea	8.7
Intestinal infections	4.1
Skin infections	3.9
Others	3.7
Total	100

Table 4.3 further describes the most common self-reported symptoms by selected characteristics. Across sub-regions, malaria/fever was most prevalent in Teso at 64 percent. There was higher incidence of Malaria in Urban areas (60 percent) as compared to the rural areas (55 percent). However incidence of Malaria did not vary significantly between non-IDP population and IDP population.

With regard to respiratory illnesses, there was not much variation in distribution of persons by sex, residence or even population type. However, across sub regions, the proportion of the population that suffered from respiratory illnesses was highest in Lango sub region at 32 percent.

Table 4.3: Population by Type of Illness/injury Suffered (%)

Background Characteristics	Most recent illness /Injury suffered				
	Malaria/ Fever	Respiratory	Diarrhoea	Others	Total
Sex					
Male	56.8	23.9	9.6	9.7	100.0
Female	53.8	24.9	7.8	13.5	100.0
Residence					
Urban	59.9	23.9	7.7	8.5	100.0
Rural	54.7	24.5	8.8	12	100.0
Sub-region					
Acholi	52.8	27.9	14.1	5.2	100.0
Lango	44.2	31.6	11.2	13	100.0
West Nile	50.8	23.9	7.9	17.4	100.0
Teso	63.7	20.6	5.9	9.8	100.0
Karamoja	49.9	24.1	11.6	14.4	100.0
Population Type					
IDP	54.8	27.3	12.6	5.3	100.0
Non-IDP	55.3	23.9	8.1	12.7	100.0
NUSAF region	**55.2**	**24.4**	**8.7**	**11.7**	**100.0**

4.3 Incidence of Diarrhoea

There is high diarrhoea incidence in Karamoja sub-region

Diarrhoea was reported as one of the most common causes of morbidity. Table 4.4 classifies persons who reported diarrhoea as the most recent and second most recent illness, into three age groups by residence, sub-region and population type. Overall about 9 percent of sick persons reported an episode of diarrhoea during the 30 days preceding the date of interview. The proportion of diarrhoea cases among children aged below 5 years (12 percent) is nearly two times higher than that of adults (8 percent). The incidence of diarrhoea is worst in Karamoja where the proportion of children aged below 5 years who suffered from diarrhoea (21 percent) is three times higher than that of adults (7 percent).

Among the sick, the proportion of IDP population who reported an episode of diarrhoea (13 percent) was higher than that for non-IDP population (8 percent). The possible reason could be that water supply and sanitation problems are common in camps due to high demand on the limited resources. Oral-fecal contamination, transmission by flies and other problems related to over-crowding lead to diarrhoea. There was no marked variation in proportion of diarrhoea cases in rural and urban areas (9 percent as compared to 8 percent).

Table 4.4: Incidence of Diarrhoea by age group, residence, sub-region and population type (%)

	Diarrhoea in the preceding 30 days			
Background characteristics	**Children (Below 5 yrs)**	**Children (5- 17 yrs)**	**Adults (18+ yrs)**	**Total**
Residence				
Urban	11.6	5.4	6.7	**7.7**
Rural	12.3	6.9	7.6	**8.8**
Sub-region				
Acholi	20.7	9.1	14.0	**14.1**
Lango	11.9	10.6	11.0	**11.2**
West Nile	11.3	7.3	5.9	**7.9**
Teso	9.1	4.2	4.9	**5.9**
Karamoja	21.2	7.7	7.1	**11.6**
Population type				
IDP	17.4	8.9	12.0	**12.6**
Non-IDP	11.5	6.5	6.8	**8.1**
NUSAF region	**12.2**	**6.8**	**7.5**	**8.7**

4.4 Medical Attention Sought

While seeking care in the health sector, the sick face choices that vary from government, private and non-profit institutions. The choice of a provider may be determined by several factors including the perceived quality of services, fees, waiting time, travel time and household income.

Health centres are the most commonly used source of health care

Table 4.5 summarizes provider choice of non-IDP population in the health delivery system by sub region. Among those who fell sick, 29 percent went to a health center; 26 percent to a private clinic and 14 percent to government hospitals. More than half of the sick that sought medical care from the modern health system used either a government hospital or health center. Health centres are more used in Karamoja (48 percent) while government hospitals are the most commonly used in Acholi (47 percent).

The table further shows that private clinics and drug shops continue to feature prominently as an alternative and supplement to government services especially in Lango sub region where 43 percent of the sick went to a privateclinic for medical care. On the contrary, private clinics are not as popular in Karamoja where only 8 percent used them.

Table 4.5: Institution where medical attention was sought (non-IDP population) (%)

Institution	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF region
None	9.8	5.9	6.4	6.7	8.3	**6.7**
Home treatment	4.6	6.0	4.5	10.1	4.1	**7.1**
Health Centre	37.2	12.3	19.3	25.9	47.8	**29.0**
Private Clinic	19.4	19.7	42.7	26.1	8.4	**25.9**
Government Hospital	15.1	47.4	14.8	8.7	25.9	**13.9**
Drug Shop/Pharmacy	9.4	2.1	7.9	17.7	3.9	**12.2**
HOMAPAK	2.7	5.0	1.0	2.9	0.2	**2.3**
Others	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.4	**2.9**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Others include shops, pharmacy, traditional doctors and outreach services

Persons who do not seek medical care or opt for self-medication include those who use home treatment when they fall sick. Table 4.5 reveals that among those who reported an illness during the thirty days preceding the survey, 7 percent used self-medication and an equal proportion did not use any medication at all. Self-medication was most common in Teso sub-region (10 percent).

4.5 Absence from work and days lost due to sickness

Poor health affects one's productivity and to an extent one's ability to fend for oneself. In addition there are many indirect costs associated with sickness and subsequent absence from work, which include statutory sick payments, and costs of staff replacement.

The NUS collected information on days lost due to sickness .Table 4.7 presents information on days lost due to sickness of employed persons by sex and occupation. The information was collected for the 30 days preceding the date of interview. There is little variation between sexes. For all occupations combined, the table reveals that 44 percent of employed persons lost less than 5 days to sickness. However, most agricultural workers (44 percent) lost less than 5 days due to sickness. The table further reveals that Plant and machine operators are more likely to lose less than 5 days due to illness. On the other hand, clerks present a reverse scenario. They are more likely to lose 10 or more days to illness as compared to other occupations.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of employed population (5 years+) by days lost due to illness (30-day recall)

Background Characteristics	Number of Days lost			Total
	Less than 5	5-9	10-30	Total
Sex				
Male	41.7	39.9	18.4	100.0
Female	44.1	37.5	18.5	100.0
Current occupation				
Agriculture, forestry	43.8	38.1	18.1	100.0
Service workers	38.3	47.3	14.4	100.0
Elementary occupations	45.0	34.5	20.4	100.0
Plant and machine operators	68.3	30.7	0.9	100.0
Professionals	42.9	37.6	19.5	100.0
Technicians and associated professionals	63.1	25.3	11.6	100.0
Clerks	18.0	6.7	75.3	100.0
All occupations	44.2	37.9	19	100.0

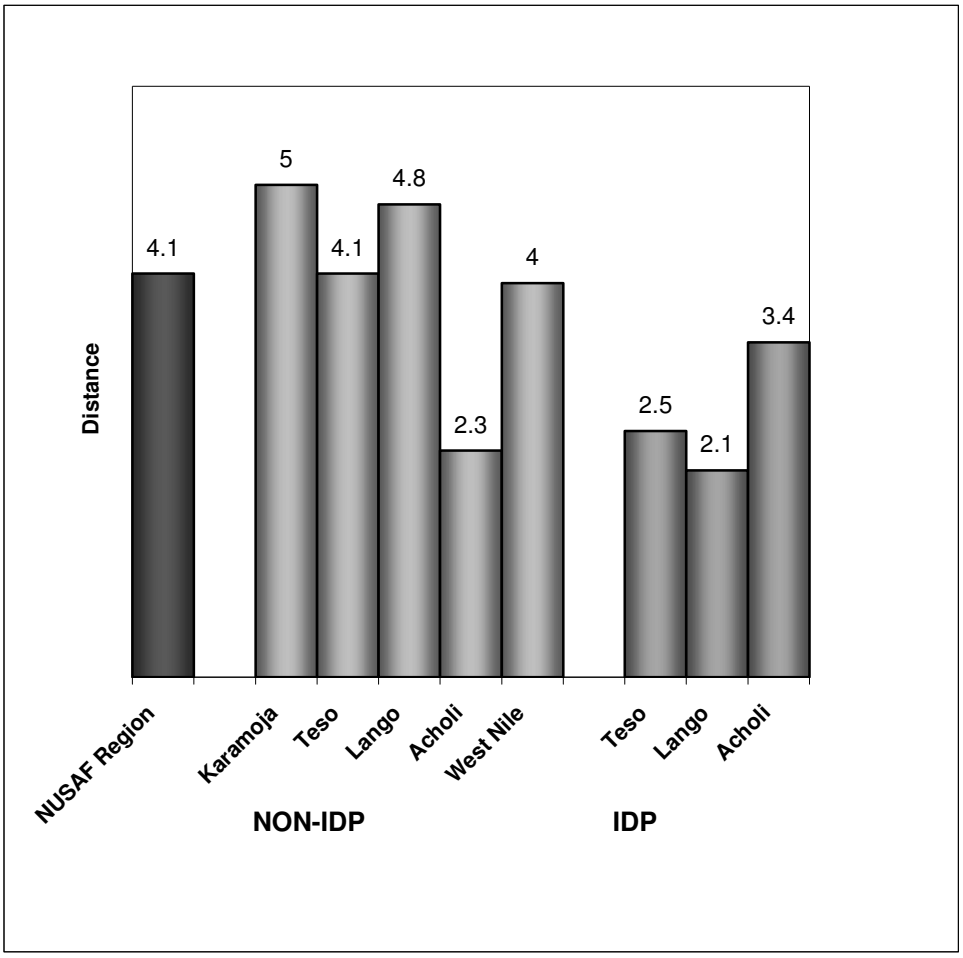
4.6 Average distance to the Health facility

Lack of access to health care has been identified as one of the hindrances to good health. One of the objectives of the HSSP (2000) is to improve access to health services so that 80 percent of the population lives within 5 km of a health facility by the year 2005. The National Service Delivery Survey 2004 reported an average distance to health facilities of 4.2 km for the Northern region.

The average distance to a health facility is 4 km

Figure 4.2 shows that the average distance traveled by patients in search of medical care in any health facility in the NUSAF region is about 4 km. The distance is generally longer for the non-IDP population with Karamoja having the longest distance (5 km).

Figure 4.2: Average distance to a Health Facility (km)



4.7 Payment for health services

Respondents who visited health facilities were asked whether they made any payments for treatment irrespective of whether the facility was private or owned by government. Table 4.8 shows that the majority (95 percent) of those who obtained free drugs had sought medical attention from government owned health facilities while the majority of those who paid for all drugs (88 percent) had visited privately owned health facilities. Also notable is the finding that the highest proportion (79 percent) of persons who reported that they paid for some of the drugs did so in government health facilities.

Table 4.8: Payment for health services by ownership of health facility

Paid for drugs	Type of ownership			
	Government	Non-Profit organization	Private	Total
No, obtained drugs free	94.5	3.8	1.8	100
Yes, purchased some of drugs	78.8	6.9	14.3	100
Yes, purchased all drugs	7.6	4.0	88.4	100
No, Could not afford drugs	87.5	1.0	11.5	100
No, no drugs available	84.5	14.3	1.2	100

4.8 Summary of findings

The health status of the people in the NUSAF region still requires attention in light of the high morbidity. About one in four people reported an illness or injury in the month preceding the interview.

The main causes of morbidity in the NUSAF region were Malaria, Respiratory diseases and Diarrhoea. The incidence of diarrhoea is higher in IDP population as compared to non-IDP population. Across sub-regions, incidence is highest in Karamoja.

Health centres are the most widely used source of health care. The average distance to health facilities in the NUSAF region is 4 km. The distance is generally longer for the non-IDP population with Karamoja having the longest distance (5 km).

CHAPTER FIVE

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

5.0 Introduction

The ability to work is a major asset of many of the World's poor. Employment provides individuals with income to meet material needs, reduce social isolation, and impart a sense of dignity and self-worth. By creating opportunities for such work, efficient labour markets directly contribute to poverty reduction. In allocating labour to its most efficient use in the economy and encouraging employment can contribute to economic growth and development. Acknowledging that employment is one of the measures to fight poverty, it is important to understand the economic activities of the people in northern Uganda. Similarly, the number of the working and non-working population including children in productive activities should be known.

The NUS collected information on activity status, occupation, and sector of employment of individuals and cash income for all paid employees aged 5 years and above. However, in this chapter only persons aged 14 to 64 years are considered as Uganda's recommended ages for any person to be economically active.

5.1 Currently economically active persons

Currently economically active persons are persons who are available for production of goods and services for income in cash or in kind in the seven days preceding the interview. They Include:

- paid employees,
- employers,
- own account workers
- unpaid family workers,
- and the unemployed (actively looking for work).

58 percent of the active persons are self employed, whereas only 8 percent are in paid employment

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of economically active persons by residence and sub-region. Overall, 58 percent of those who were economically active persons were self employed, followed by unpaid family workers (30 percent). More persons in the rural areas worked as unpaid family workers (31 percent) than in urban areas (13 percent). About 28 percent of the urban dwellers were more likely to be in paid jobs compared to 6 percent in rural areas. Persons in Acholi Sub-region were more likely to be in paid employment (13 percent) than in other Sub-regions. Three in every ten persons in the NUSAF region are unpaid family workers, and they are more likely to be found in the rural areas (31 percent).

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of currently economically active persons by residence, sub-region and population type.

Residence, Sub-Region, Population type	Self-employed %	Paid Employees %	Unpaid family workers %	Economic status not stated %	Unemployed %	Total	No. '000
Residence							
Urban	55.4	27.5	12.8	1.4	2.9	100	202
Rural	58.3	6.3	31.2	3.5	0.7	100	2,007
Sub-Region							
West Nile	62.0	7.7	27.7	1.6	1.0	100	633
Acholi	61.1	12.8	22.7	0.4	3.0	100	274
Lango	55.9	9.6	33.3	0.8	0.4	100	491
Teso	55.2	6.0	32.4	6.2	0.2	100	597
Karamoja	55.8	7.1	26.7	9.7	0.7	100	214
Population type							
Non-IDP Population	57.6	8.1	30.0	3.7	0.6	100	1,898
IDP Population	61.0	9.5	26.3	0.9	2.3	100	312
NUSAF region	**58.1**	**8.3**	**29.5**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**100**	**2,209**

Table 5.2 shows education attainment of currently economically active persons. Sixty-one percent of these persons had attained only primary level of education while 25 percent were not educated at all. The table further reveals that 35 percent the persons in paid employment had specialized training. Worth noting is the fact that 65 percent of the self employed persons had completed primary education only while one in every four among unemployed persons has also had specialized training.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of currently economically active during last 7 days persons aged 14-64 years by education.

Employment status	None	Primary	Secondary	Specialized training	Total	Number '000
Self-employed	23.4	64.5	10.4	1.6	100	1,267.60
Paid employee	10.0	38.1	16.9	35.1	100	180.4
Un paid family worker	30.4	63.9	5.3	0.4	100	643.3
Unemployed	14.4	40.9	20.6	24.1	100	18.9
Employment status not stated	41.2	49.4	8.1	1.3	100	76.3
Total	24.9	61.4	9.4	4.2	100	2,186.5

Note: Excludes not stated cases for level of education

5.2 Labour force participation rate

Acholi Sub-region has the lowest Labour Force participation rate

The Labour-force participation rate is the proportion of the economy's working age population that is economically active. It provides an indication of the size of the labour supply for the production of goods and services. Table 5.3 shows that the overall participation rate was 67 percent. In urban areas, the labour force participation rate for males is higher than that of their female counter parts but the rates for the different sexes in rural areas are not significantly different. Table 5.3 further reveals that Acholi Sub-Region had the lowest labour force participation rate. Notable is the fact that persons with no education had a higher participation rate (77 percent) than those with primary education (64 percent) and secondary education (57 percent). However, about nine in ten persons with specialized training are available for labour.

Table 5.3: Labor force participation rates by residence, sub-region, educational attainment, and age group and Population type

	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	58.3	53.2	55.6
Rural	68.5	68.7	68.6
Sub-region			
West Nile	70.5	72.6	71.6
Acholi	48.6	50.6	49.7
Lango	71.2	75.0	73.2
Teso	70.0	65.7	67.7
Karamoja	77.7	66.3	70.9
Education			
No formal education	81.4	76.0	77.1
Primary Education	64.5	64.2	64.4
Secondary Education	63.2	45.1	57.4
Specialized Training and above	94.0	90.2	93.0
Age			
14	5.3	8.5	6.9
15-19	22.4	32.8	27.5
20-24	73.3	73.7	73.5
25-29	86.4	78.5	81.8
30-34	94.5	82.2	88.0
35-39	93.2	85.7	89.1
40-44	91.7	86.3	88.9
45-49	91.1	81.9	86.2
50-54	94.2	81.5	87.5
55-59	95.9	76.3	86.4
60-64	86.8	78.0	81.9
Population type			
Non-IDP Population	70.7	69.7	70.2
IDP Population	51.7	54.6	53.2
NUSAF region	**67.3**	**67.0**	**67.1**

Females enter the labour market at a younger age than males.

The table 5.3 further shows that females aged below 20 years of age had a higher labour participation rate than males in the same age group. This shows that females enter the labour market at an earlier age than their male counterparts do. Participation rates reach a peak in the 35-39 age-group and start declining thereafter. However, the participation rate for females reaches a peak in the 40-44 age-group. The male participation rate reaches a peak earlier in the 30-34 age-group. There are notable sex differentials in participation rates of IDP population. Also the participation rate for Non-IDP population exceeds that of IDP population by 17 percentage points.

5.3 Employment –to-population ratio

Persons aged 14-64 years entering labour market in Acholi sub-region are less likely to get jobs in the Acholi Sub Region

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of the economy's working-age population that is employed. The ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create jobs. Table 5.4 shows the employment to population ratio. Overall, 64 percent of the working age group (14-64 years) are employed. Acholi sub-region has the lowest employment to population ratio (50 percent) as compared to other sub-regions. This low ratio indicates that people in this sub-region entering the labour market are less likely to get jobs in Acholi Sub-Region. This is also true for persons in IDP camps (51 percent).

Table 5.4 further shows that 66 percent of the people in rural areas were likely to find jobs as compared to 53 percent in the urban areas.

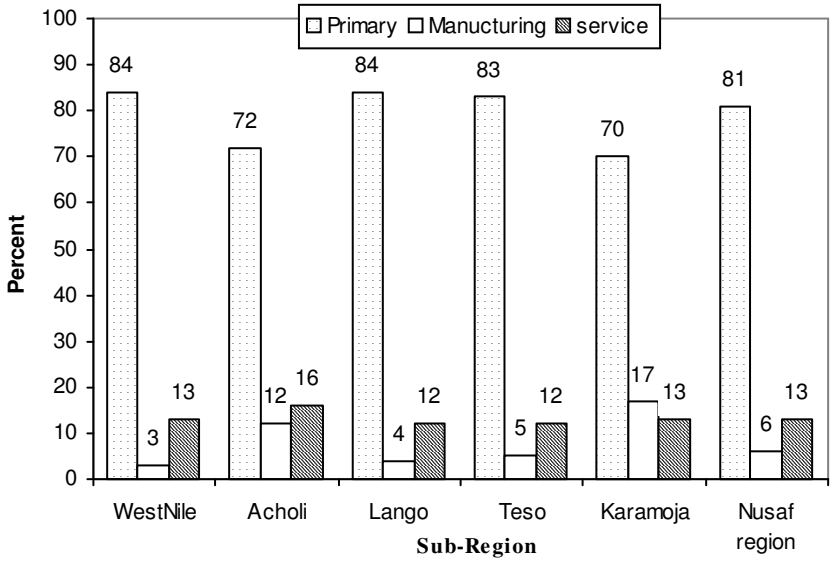
Table 5.4: Employment to population ratio by sex, residence, sub-region and population type (%)

Residence, Sub-region and Population type	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	54.6	51.6	53.0
Rural	65.4	65.9	65.7
Sub-Region			
West Nile	68.7	70.7	69.8
Acholi	45.2	50.3	47.9
Lango	70.1	74.3	72.3
Teso	65.0	61.5	63.2
Karamoja	71.3	58.1	63.5
Population type			
Non-IDP Population	67.6	66.6	67.0
IDP Population	48.3	54.1	51.4
NUSAF region	**64.2**	**64.4**	**64.3**

5.4 Employment by Sector

Persons who reported that they were employed were asked to state their occupation and sector of employment. The sectors are divided into three broad groupings namely; Primary, Manufacturing and Services sectors. Figure 5.1 shows that 81 percent of the employed persons were in the primary sector i.e. agriculture, fishing, mining, quarrying and construction. Acholi and Karamoja Sub-Regions had lower proportion of persons engaged in primary sector. The lower proportion in primary sector in the Acholi sub region may be due to insecurity; because more than 70 percent of the population is in IDP camps. Cultural factors may have influenced people in Karamoja, especially the males.

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of employed persons by sector of employment



5.5 Occupation

Overall about 80 percent of the employed persons worked as Agriculture and fisheries workers.

The Survey used International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) to classify the main activity performed by the employed persons aged 14 to 64 years who engaged in economic activity 7 days prior to the survey. The occupational distribution of the workforce in Tables 5.5 and 5.6, shows that agriculture and fisheries workers dominate in all sub-regions. However, in urban areas the relative contribution of agriculture is less (33 percent) compared to 84 percent for the rural areas. Apart from agriculture, other people in the workforce in urban areas worked as service and sales workers [6](32 percent) or were engaged in Elementary jobs (15 percent) respectively.

[6] *Service and Sales workers include Barbers, Waiters and Waitresses, persons selling goods in Kiosks, Shops, etc. Elementary occupations include House girls/boys, Shamba Boys/girls, Drivers, Car Washers, Street Vendors etc.*

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of persons currently employed by occupation, Residence and Sex

Occupation	Sex		Residence		NUSAF REGION
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture and Fishery workers	76.2	82.8	32.8	84.3	79.8
Services and Sales Worker	7.6	6.6	31.6	4.6	7.0
Elementary Occupations	6.9	6.3	15.1	5.7	6.6
Technicians and Assoc. professionals	4.0	1.4	9.6	1.9	2.6
Crafts and Related trade workers	2.0	2.5	4.1	2.1	2.3
Other	3.2	0.5	6.8	1.3	1.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Note: Others includes; professionals, clerks, plant and machinery operators

Table 5.6 reveals that agricultural activities dominate in all sub-regions. West Nile sub-region has the highest number of persons engaged in agriculture (84 percent) and Acholi sub-region reported the lowest percentage (68 percent).

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of persons currently employed by occupation, Residence and Sub-region

Occupation	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja
Agriculture and Fishery workers	84.1	67.8	82.1	82.6	68.6
Service and Sales Workers	6.5	9.6	7.7	5.9	7.0
Technicians and Associate professionals	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.9
Elementary Occupations	2.9	18.4	5.8	5.1	8.6
Crafts and Related Trade workers	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	11.3
Others	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

5.6 Wage Structure

Agriculture and Elementary occupations workers are the lowest paid.

All persons who were aged 5 years and above were asked their activity status. For those who stated that they were in paid employment, they were further asked to state the mode of payment and amount received. Table 5.7 shows that half of the employees in Agriculture and Fisheries occupation earned shs. 15,400 per month. Those in services and elementary occupations earned less than 30,000 Ushs per month. The earning capacity is very low given that more than 90 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, services, crafts and elementary occupations (see Table 5.6)

Table 5.7: Median wage for persons in paid employment in ('000 Ushs.)

Occupation	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF region
Professionals	123.5	126.6	113.0	351.0	335.0	200.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	113.0	113.0	113.0	120.0	136.0	113.5
Clerks	150.0	292.0	128.0	108.0	50.0	128.0
Service & Sales Workers	90.0	40.0	30.0	80.0	100.0	40.0
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	22.0	17.6	13.2	22.0	25.0	15.4
Crafts and Related trade workers	55.0	110.0	83.1	44	60	57.5
Plant/Machine Operators & Assemblers	80.0	60.0	100.0	44.0	110.0	80.0
Elementary Occupation	34.0	22.0	25.0	40.0	32.0	30.0

5.7 Unemployment

Unemployment rate is highest among the Non-IDP population

An unemployed person is defined as one who during the last 7 days preceding the survey was without work, but was available for work and or looked for work. Table 5.8 reveals a very low unemployment rate for both urban and rural areas of 3.1 and 1.0 percent respectively.

Unemployment rate was highest among Non IDP population (3 percent) as compared to IDP population (1 percent). This shows that those in camps have nowhere to look for work. Furthermore, the highest unemployment rate was amongst those with secondary education and above (3 percent).

Table 5.8: Unemployment rate by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Total
Residence	
Urban	3.1
Rural	1.0
Sub-Region	
West Nile	2.4
Acholi	2.9
Lango	1.1
Teso	0.3
Karamoja	1.6
Education	
No formal education	0.7
Primary Education	0.8
Secondary and above	3.0
Population type	
NON_IDP Population	3.3
IDP population	1.2
NUSAF région	**3.1**

5.8 Economically Inactive Population

Individuals are considered to be outside the labour force, or not economically-active if they are neither employed nor unemployed, that is not actively looking for work during the seven days preceding the survey. There are a number of reasons why some individuals do not participate in the labour force; such persons may be occupied with caring for family members, be retired, sick, disabled, or attending school, or may simply not want to work. The Survey categorized the economically inactive population into Students, Domestic helpers/Home maker[7], and others. Students were those who attended any regular formal public or private educational institution. The findings present inactivity rates for persons aged 14 to 64 years.

People in the IDP camps were more likely to be economically inactive

The inactivity rate can be used to unveil the reasons why some persons are not in the labour force. Table 5.9 shows inactivity rate by background characteristics. Overall, 33 percent of all the working age population were inactive (out side the labour force). There is no notable sex differential in the NUSAF sub region. Table 5.9 further shows that in urban areas people were more likely to be economically inactive (44 percent) than in rural areas (31 percent). Acholi sub-Region had the highest proportion of working age population who were economically inactive (50 percent). The high inactivity rate shows the vulnerability of these people to poverty. In addition, people in the IDP camps were more likely to be economically inactive than those in Non-IDP households (47 percent compared to 30 percent). This probably is due to the limited scope of job opportunities in the camps.

Table 5.9: Inactivity rate by sex, residence, Sub-Region and Population type (14 to 64 years).

Residence, Sub-region, Population type	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	41.7	46.8	44.4
Rural	31.5	31.3	31.4
Sub-region			
West Nile	29.5	27.4	28.4
Acholi	51.4	49.4	50.3
Lango	28.8	25.0	26.8
Teso	30	34.3	32.3
Karamoja	22.3	33.7	29.1
Population type			
Non-IDP Households	29.3	30.3	29.8
IDP Households	48.3	45.4	46.8
Total	32.7	33.0	32.8

[7] *A domestic helper/homemaker was defined as a person of either sex who was engaged in household chores e.g. cooking, fetching firewood or water etc. The homemaker was not paid for performing his/her duties and did not work for any profit.*

Table 5.10 shows reasons why some individuals did not participate in the Labour force. About seven in every ten persons aged 14 -64 years who were inactive were students. While in Karamoja Sub-region, slightly more than half of the inactive persons were domestic workers.

Table 5.10: Percentage distribution of inactive population by Reasons for not working, Sex, Residence ,Sub-region and age

Sex, Residence, Sub-region	Full-time Student	Domestic Helpers/ household chores	Not working and not looking for work	Others	Total
Sex					
Male	77.1	12.7	8.2	2.0	100
Female	46.1	48.2	4.1	1.6	100
Residence					
Urban	59.4	31.1	7.7	1.8	100
rural	60.6	31.2	5.7	2.5	100
Sub-region					
West Nile	75.9	16.3	6.2	1.6	100
Acholi	49.3	41.3	8.1	1.3	100
Lango	64.4	28.3	5.0	2.3	100
Teso	64.6	30.0	3.9	1.5	100
Karamoja	30.0	60.0	7.2	2.8	100
Age					
14	91.1	6.9	1.8	0.2	100
15-19	82.1	14.3	3	0.6	100
20-24	44.1	46.1	8.1	1.7	100
25-29	15.1	76.2	8.7	0	100
30-34	3.5	88.2	8.3	0	100
35-39	0	78.6	18.7	2.7	100
40-44	0	81.4	17.4	1.2	100
45-49	0	73.4	22.6	4	100
50-54	0	73	18	9	100
55-59	0	71.5	12.1	16.4	100
60-64	0	48.7	15.7	35.6	100
Total	**60.4**	**31.9**	**6.0**	**1.7**	**100**

5.9 Summary of findings

The overall labour-force participation rate in the NUSAF region is 67 percent. The Acholi Sub-Region had the lowest labour participation rates. In rural areas, slightly more females are available for work than their male counter parts.

The Acholi sub-region has the lowest employment to population ratio (48 percent) as compared to other sub-regions. This low ratio indicates that people in this sub-region are less likely to get jobs. This is also true for people in IDP camps (51 percent).

The occupational distribution of the workforce shows that agriculture and fisheries workers dominate, both in the urban and rural areas. Over 80 percent of the economically active persons are in Agriculture and fishing sector. They are followed by: service & sales workers and elementary occupations.

Acholi sub-Region had the highest number of working age population who were not economically active (50 percent). The high inactivity rate shows the vulnerability of these people to poverty. In addition, people in the IDP camps were more likely to be economically inactive than those in Non-IDP households (47 percent compared to 30 percent).

CHAPTER SIX

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND POVERTY ESTIMATES

6.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the household expenditure and poverty estimates based on data collected as part of the Northern Uganda Survey (NUS). The expenditure component of the survey is similar to the one usually undertaken through the national household surveys conducted by UBOS. Thus, collection of consumption and non-consumption expenditure data constituted a key component in the NUS. These data are useful in monitoring the living standards of residents of NUSAF region

Household consumption expenditure was collected for food and non-food items. Information collected on the food items was based on a seven days reference period in order to minimize on the memory recall problems. A thirty days reference period was used for non-durable goods and frequently purchased items consumed by households. These included expenditure on rent, fuel and power, non-durable personal goods, transport and communication, health and medical care and other services. For semi durable and durable goods and services, a 365 days reference period was used and covered clothing and footwear, furniture and furnishings, household appliances and equipment, utensils and electric goods, education expenses and other services of a less frequent nature occurrence.

Expenditure data were collected on item-by-item basis. These were aggregated according to the recall period used and by broader sub-components of expenditures to a household level. Given the different recall periods used to collect data on household expenditures, some transformations were also carried out to put the data on a 30 days basis. All the different sub-components of the expenditures were then aggregated to derive the total expenditures at household level. Here we make a distinction between consumption expenditure and total expenditures. The former refers to expenditure excluding non-consumption expenditure[8], whereas the latter includes this expenditure sub-component.

[8] *Non-consumption Expenditure includes taxes and duties, Graduated tax, Transfers to other households etc*

6.1 Measuring Welfare

Poverty has many faces and different groups within society define poverty based on various measures. These have been well elaborated and documented in the Participatory Poverty Assessments conducted in 1997 and 2001. They range from material wellbeing (including lack of food, shelter, clothing and poor housing) through physical well-being and security to less tangible aspects such as freedom of choice and social well-being.

Welfare analysis in this chapter focuses on private consumption. Such a monetary measure of welfare is useful as a single indicator because it is likely to affect several dimensions of wellbeing, notably aspects of material wellbeing.

It is possible to try to construct composite indices of welfare that cover more dimensions of well being, but it is often hard to quantify some non-material aspects of well-being. In addition to the monetary measures, other indicators of wellbeing are usually examined. These include education and health outcomes among others. The detailed discussion of the methodology is found in Appendix I

6.2 Consumption expenditures of households

6.2.1 Average monthly Household and per capita expenditure

During data collection, all purchases by household members were valued including items received free as gifts. Items consumed out of home production were valued at farm-gate prices. An attempt was also made to impute rent for owner occupied dwellings using rates prevalent in the areas covered. All the appropriate expenditures were aggregated by the different classification and total expenditure derived after converting all the reference periods on a monthly basis.

6.2.2 Household consumption expenditure

The average monthly household expenditure per month was about Shs. 72,800

Table 6.1 shows that in nominal terms, the monthly household consumption expenditure for the entire NUSAF region was Shs. 72,800. The monthly household expenditure per month was highest in Teso sub region (Shs. 87,000) and lowest in Karamoja sub region (Shs. 62,200). The variations in monthly household expenditures were small in all except Teso sub region. The monthly household consumption expenditure in urban areas was more than twice that in the rural areas.

The overall monthly per capita expenditure in the NUSAF region was 16,500 shillings. Teso and West Nile sub regions reported higher monthly per capita consumption expenditure compared to the rest of the sub regions.

Table 6.1: Average monthly household consumption and per capita expenditure by residence and sub region

Background characteristics	Per Household	Per capita
Residence		
Rural	63,700	14,500
Urban	152,300	34,300
Sub region		
West Nile	69,700	17,500
Acholi	69,200	15,300
Lango	67,800	15,300
Teso	87,000	18,700
Karamoja	62,200	13,000
Population type		
IDP	53,700	13,200
Non IDP	77,100	17,300
NUSAF region	**72,800**	**16,500**

As expected, both monthly per household and per capita consumption expenditure are lower in IDP than in Non IDP areas.

At district level, the monthly household consumption expenditure (both monthly and per capita) was highest in Soroti and Pallisa and lowest in Nakapiripirit, Pader and Yumbe districts as appendix C, table C 1.13 illustrates.

6.2.3 Share of household expenditure

Food, Drink and Tobacco accounts for about 70 percent of the household's total expenditure

The expenditure patterns of households provide an indication of the level of welfare of households. The expenditure patterns of households across the NUSAF region show that the food share accounts for about 70 percent of the total household expenditures. This represents a much higher food share compared to the national average of 44 percent in UNHS 2002/03. Rent, Fuel and Power (about 12 percent) was second to food, drink, and tobacco in overall share of household expenditure. Across all sub regions, the two item groups combined account for over 80 percent of the household budget share. In the Karamoja sub region, the share of food, drink and tobacco accounts for three quarters of the total household's budget.

Table 6.2: Share of Household Consumption Expenditure by item group and by sub region (percent)

Item group	Food	Education	Rent, Fuel & Power	Health	Transport & Comm.	Other
Residence						
Rural	73.0	0.8	10.1	6.4	3.7	6.0
Urban	56.1	1.2	18.1	12.2	6.8	5.7
Population type						
IDP	76.9	0.6	10.1	3.8	2.1	6.4
Non-IDP	68.2	0.9	12.1	8.3	4.8	5.9
Sub-region						
West Nile	72.7	1.0	10.5	4.8	5.0	6.0
Acholi	66.6	0.7	12.2	12.2	2.6	5.6
Lango	67.8	0.7	13.8	7.7	3.8	6.2
Teso	67.5	0.9	11.3	8.7	5.4	6.2
Karamoja	74.9	0.7	11.8	3.5	4.1	5.0
NUSAF Region	**69.4**	**0.8**	**11.8**	**7.6**	**4.4**	**5.9**

6.3 Poverty trend estimates

Poverty estimates in Uganda are based on the absolute poverty line defined in Appleton (2001)[9]. This was obtained after applying the method of Ravallion and Bidani (1994)[10] to data from the first Monitoring Survey. This method focused on the cost of meeting calorie needs, given the food basket of the poorest half of the population and some allowance for non-food needs. It should be noted that there is a strong element of judgment and discretion when setting a poverty line. Consequently, too much attention should not be given to the numerical value of any single poverty statistic. Instead, the interest is in comparisons of poverty estimates, whether overtime or across different groups. The poverty line was put into 1997/98 prices using the CPI and compared with the adjusted household consumption data discussed earlier.

Table 6.3 reports poverty statistics for the NUS (the P_o and P_1 as spelt out in the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984)[11]. The P_o indicator is "headcount": the percentage of individuals estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line for their region.

The P_1 indicator is the "poverty gap". This is the sum over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent and the poverty line divided by the poverty line. One way to interpret the P_o is that it gives the per capita cost of eradicating poverty, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money

[9] *Appleton S. (2001) "Poverty in Uganda, 1999/2000: Preliminary estimates from the Uganda National Household Survey", University of Nottingham, Mimeo*

[10] *Ravallion, Martin and Benu Bidani (1994) "How robust is a poverty line?", World Bank Economic Review 8(1): 75-102*

[11] *Foster, J., Greer, J. and Thorbecke, E. (1984) "A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures", Econometrica, 52: 761-6*

could be targeted perfectly. Thus if P_o is 10, then in an ideal world, it would cost 10 percent of the poverty line per Ugandan in order to eradicate poverty through selective transfers. In practice, it is impossible to target the poor perfectly and issues such as administrative costs and incentive effects have to be considered. The P_1 measure gives an idea of the depth of poverty.

Data are disaggregated by urban-rural residence and by the five sub-regions of the NUSAF. Along with the poverty statistics, the percentage of people in each location, their mean household consumption per adult equivalent and the contribution each location makes to each poverty statistic (i.e. what percentage of NUS poverty is attributable to each location).

Table 6. 3: Poverty estimates in the NUSAF region, 2004

Background characteristics	Population Share	CPAE	P_o	P_1
Residence				
Rural	89.6	18,100	73.3	29.3
Urban	10.4	37,000	43.2	15.3
Sub-region				
West Nile	25.4	19,700	69.1	28.7
Acholi	16.6	19,800	72.6	27.9
Lango	21.6	19,900	69.4	26.6
Teso	27.0	22,000	66.3	24.3
Karamoja	9.4	16,600	81.7	38.9
NUSAF region	**100**	**20,000**	**70.2**	**27.9**

About 70 percent of the population in the NUSAF region is poor.

On the overall, 70 percent of the population in the NUSAF region are living below the poverty line i.e. are poor (their mean consumption per adult equivalent is below the poverty line), with a mean consumption per adult equivalent of shillings 20,000. Poverty is much higher in the rural (73 percent) than in the urban areas (43 percent). The mean consumption per adult equivalent in urban areas is twice that of rural areas, reflecting higher poverty levels in rural areas.

The poverty levels observed during the NUS are higher than those observed in UNHS 2002/03 due to the following factors:
The NUS covered Pader district, which was not covered under UNHS 2002/03. This area contributes about 5 percent of the population share of the entire region.In addition, for the first time, an attempt was made to cover IDP camps. The poverty levels of UNHS 2002/03 were based on the Non-IDP population. At the time of conducting the UNHS 2002/03, the Teso sub region had not experienced the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency. But at the time of NUS in 2004, some people had been displaced and were either still in IDP camps or resettling back to their home areas.

These factors, among others, partly explain the reasons for the increase in poverty levels in the NUSAF region.

About 66 percent of the population in Teso sub region was poor, compared to 82 percent for Karamoja Sub- region

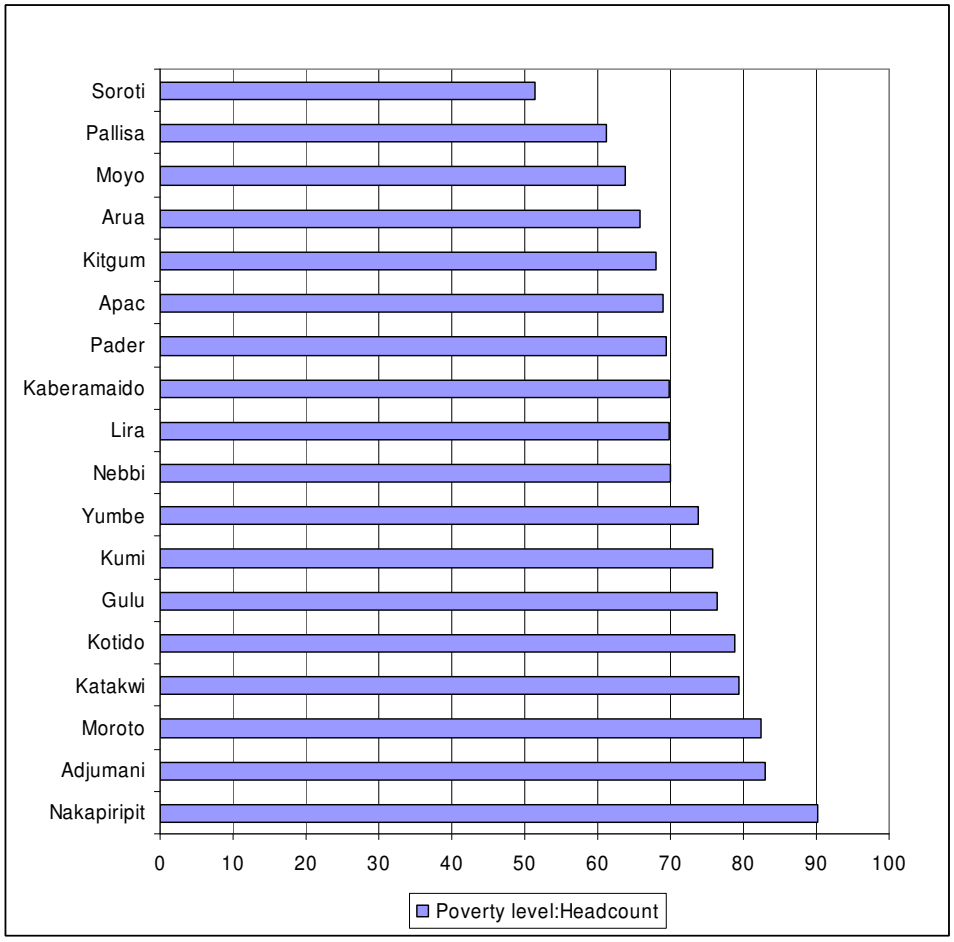
At sub regional level, poverty was lowest in Teso (66 percent) and highest in the Karamoja (82 percent) followed by the Acholi sub region (73 percent). This may be due to the long period of insecurity in the Acholi sub region. Since the NUSAF region is predominantly rural (90 percent), the high poverty levels observed are driven by changes in private consumption in rural areas and IDP camps. The high levels of poverty in Karamoja are partly due to the cultural dynamics within the sub region. Although the sub region is endowed with lots of livestock, these are treated as assets to be kept rather than as a major source of welfare improvement.

Overall, it would require almost 28 percent of the poverty line (P_1) per person in the NUSAF region to eradicate poverty through transfers. Regional poverty levels would probably have been lower had it not been the spread of insecurity to Teso sub region and the displacement of the population in the Lango sub region. The P_1 indicator – which is related to the cost of eliminating poverty using transfers, is highest in West Nile and Karamoja sub regions (29 percent and 39 percent respectively) and lowest in Teso.

Soroti district has the lowest poverty levels while Nakapiripirt has highest poverty levels.

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of the NUSAF districts by levels of wellbeing. More than half of the population in any NUSAF district is poor. Poverty levels are lowest in Soroti with 51 percent and highest in Nakapiripit (90 percent). Districts of Adjuman1, Moroto and Nakapiripirit have poverty levels of over 80 percent, reflecting very low levels of well-being. Poverty levels in the districts of Apac, Lira, Kaberamaido Soroti and Katakwi could have been different and probably lower if the security situation had remained the same as in 2002. The LRA conflict extended to larger parts of Lango and Teso sub regions after 2002 causing tremendous suffering. This greatly impacted on the livelihoods of many people in the sub region.

Figure 6.1: Poverty estimates by district in the NUSAF Region, 2004



6.4 Summary of findings

The expenditure patterns discussed above show that the monthly household consumption expenditure in the NUSAF region was lower than the national monthly consumption expenditure recorded in UNHS 2002/03. The same is true for the per capita expenditure. The budget share of food in the total household expenditure is also much higher (about 70 percent) in the NUSAF region than the national average reported in UNHS 2002/03 of 44 percent, indicating that most of the household expenditure is spent on food, drink and tobacco. Regarding poverty levels, the majority of the people in the NUSAF region are poor. This is a challenge that requires attention if the NUSAF programmes are to succeed.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

7.0 Introduction

The condition of the house is a good indicator of the welfare status of it's occupants. The Northern Uganda Survey (NUS) included a number of questions related to the type of housing unit, occupancy tenure, type of dwelling unit, number of rooms for sleeping, land tenure of plot and types of roof, wall and floor. Questions on household conditions were also included to assess the type of fuel/power used for both lighting and cooking and the type of toilet facility.

This chapter analyses some of the basic housing characteristics. The analysis was done at rural-urban and at sub-regional levels. Where appropriate, comparisons were made between conditions in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDPs) vis-à-vis the non-IDP settings. It is important to note that all sub-regional figures quoted in this chapter were computed excluding data from the IDP population.

7.1 Housing Conditions

7.1.1 Type of Housing Unit

83 percent of the households reside in huts

Table 7.1 clearly indicates that across all NUSAF sub-regions, the hut is the predominant type of dwelling unit. Whereas on the overall, 83 percent of dwelling units are huts, it is worth noting that in the Karamoja and West Nile sub-regions, 90 percent of the households lived in huts. The proportion of households residing in detached houses is largest in the Teso sub-region and smallest in the Karamoja sub-region.

For both rural and urban areas, the hut is still the dominant type of housing unit, though the Table further shows that in the IDP Camps, almost all the households (around 96 percent) reside in huts.

Table 7.1: Housing Type by Sub-region (%age)

	Type of dwelling					
	Detached	Semi-detached	Tenement	Hut	Others	Total
Residence						
Rural	8.9	1.8	1.3	86.8	1.2	100
Urban	15.8	10.0	18.8	54.4	1.0	100
Sub-Region						
West Nile	4.3	1.6	1.2	89.7	3.1	100
Acholi	8.5	6.2	5.5	79.8	0.0	100
Lango	9.8	4.6	4.4	81.2	0.0	100
Teso	18.7	2.3	4.8	74.0	0.2	100
Karamoja	3.2	2.9	3.6	90.1	0.2	100
Population type						
Non-IDP	9.7	2.8	3.4	82.9	1.0	100
IDP	1.5	1.7	0.9	95.5	0.4	100
NUSAF REGION	**9.7**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**82.9**	**1.0**	**100**

'Others' include basement, garage, uniport etc

7.1.2 Occupancy Tenure of Housing Unit

Owner-occupied dwellings dominate in all sub-regions

Table 7.2 below depicts that well over 80 percent of the households in the NUSAF region owned the dwellings they lived in. All the sub-regions had more than 80 percent of the households living in owner-occupied houses. However, the Acholi sub-region had a very high proportion of households living in rented dwellings (26 percent). Very few households (6 percent) were living in free dwelling units. The West Nile sub-region had the highest proportion of freely occupied dwelling units (6.5 percent).

The urban areas had a lower proportion of households in owner-occupied dwelling units. (51 percent) compared to 93 percent for the rural areas). Even in the IDP Camps, the majority of households (94 percent) owned the housing units they occupied. Urban areas have a higher proportion of rented housing units (11 percent) than rural areas (2 percent).

Table 7.2: Occupancy Tenure of Housing Unit by sub-region (%age)

Characteristic	Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit				
	Owner-occupied	Free	Rented	Others	Total
Residence					
Rural	92.5	5.1	2.3	0.1	100
Urban	51.2	10.5	10.5	0.5	100
Sub-Region					
West Nile	89.4	6.5	4.1	0.0	100
Acholi	68.9	5.5	25.6	0.0	100
Lango	83.9	6.4	9.7	0.0	100
Teso	89.4	4.7	6.7	0.2	100
Karamoja	90.8	4.6	4.5	0.1	100
Population type					
Non-IDP	87.6	5.7	6.6	0.1	100
IDP	94.1	3.9	2.0	0.0	100
NUSAF REGION	**87.6**	**5.7**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**100**

7.1.3 Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping

The number of rooms used by the household for sleeping is a measure of over crowding, which has implications on the environmental health of the household population.

Almost half of the households lived in houses with only one room for sleeping

Overall, nearly half of the households in the NUSAF region were reported as living in dwelling units with only one room used for sleeping. As shown in Table 7.3 below, the proportion of households living in one bed-roomed dwelling units was highest in the Acholi and West Nile regions (64 and 62 percent respectively) and lowest in the Teso sub-region (36 percent). Only 6 percent of the households were living in dwelling units with more than 3 sleeping rooms.

Households living in one-roomed dwelling units were dominant in rural and urban areas as well as in IDP and non-IDP households. However, the proportion in IDP households is higher with 78 percent of the households staying in dwelling units with one room used for sleeping.

Table 7.3: Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping by sub-region (%age)

Characteristic	One	Two	Three	More than three	Total
Residence					
Rural	48.7	32.4	13.0	5.9	100
Urban	53.4	27.6	11.6	7.4	100
Sub Region					
West Nile	62.4	24.9	8.3	4.4	100
Acholi	64.0	21.2	8.2	6.6	100
Lango	45.8	32.0	16.5	5.7	100
Teso	36.1	38.1	16.7	9.1	100
Karamoja	46.7	39.3	10.2	3.8	100
Population type					
Non-IDP	49.2	31.9	12.8	6.1	100
IDP	77.7	16.8	3.8	1.7	100
NUSAF Region	**49.2**	**31.9**	**12.8**	**6.1**	**100**

7.1.4 Land Tenure of Plots

Most of the land is customarily owned

Respondents were asked about the type of land tenure for the plot area on which their dwelling stood. This question was asked for only those households who owned the dwellings they occupied. Table 7.4 shows the regional distribution of land tenure of plots by sub-regions. The customary land tenure was reported as the dominant tenure type in the NUSAF region.

The place of residence (rural-urban) shows a similar pattern as the sub-regions. Customary tenure accounts for 94 percent in rural and 61 percent for the urban residents. It is worth noting that five percent of the urban dwellers did not know the type of tenure of their dwellings.

Table 7.4: Type of Land Tenure of Plot (%age)

	Customary	Freehold	Leasehold	Don't Know	Total
Residence					
Rural	93.6	4.7	1.4	0.3	100
Urban	61.4	13.7	19.7	5.2	100
Sub Region					
West Nile	95.6	2.5	1.4	0.5	100
Acholi	63.5	19.2	10.9	6.4	100
Lango	87.1	7.3	5.1	0.5	100
Teso	92.0	5.6	1.9	0.5	100
Karamoja	92.1	5.7	1.5	0.7	100
NUSAF Region	**91.3**	**5.3**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**100**

7.2 Household Conditions

7.2.1 Roof, Wall and Floor Materials

The materials used for construction of the floor, wall and roof of a building are important factors in classifying the permanency status of the dwelling. It may also act as a good indicator of the well-being of households occupying it. Data was collected on the materials used in constructing the housing unit and the findings are presented below.

Only 15 percent of the households had iron roofed houses

Table 7.5 shows that the majority of the households (84 percent) were staying in grass-thatched houses, while only 15 percent had houses roofed with iron sheets. In the West Nile sub-region, over 90 percent of the houses were grass-thatched. The Teso sub-region reported the highest proportion of iron-sheet roofed houses (25 percent), while the West Nile sub-region reported the least proportion (only 7 percent).

Brick walls have overtaken mud and pole ones

Apart from Karamoja sub-region, houses with brick walls were dominant. This may signify a good indicator of improved housing conditions as people shift from using mud and poles for the walls. Most of the bricks used are un-burnt though. Indeed, overall in the NUSAF region, only 24 percent of the households reported occupying dwellings made of mud and pole walls. However, the situation in Karamoja sub-region is still bad with 69 percent of the dwelling units constructed with mud and pole walls.

9 in every 10 households lived in housing units with earth floors.

The table further shows that houses with earth floors are predominant (over 90 percent). The percentages were high across all sub-regions. Overall, cemented/concrete floors account for only 9 percent of the dwelling units, but the Acholi sub-region reported the highest percentage with concrete/cemented floors (15 percent).

Table 7.5: Households by Type of Roof, Wall and Floor (%age)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Roof Material						
Iron Sheets/Tiles	6.5	17.8	18.3	24.8	9.3	**15.2**
Grass/Papyrus	92.9	81.1	81.1	74.5	88.4	**84.0**
Other	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.3	**0.8**
Wall Material						
Burnt/Stabilized bricks with cement	3.6	12.6	4.8	11.9	1.4	**6.3**
Burnt/Stabilized bricks with mud	20.4	1.4	1.6	8.2	1.0	**9.7**
Un-burnt bricks with cement	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	**1.0**
Un-burnt bricks with mud	43.2	81.6	81.3	67.0	16.2	**57.2**
Mud and poles	31.5	3.0	9.7	10.2	68.6	**23.5**
Other	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.1	12.1	**2.3**
Floor Material						
Concrete/Stone	0.5	4.9	2.3	6.5	1.2	**2.9**
Cement Screed	5.8	10.3	7.5	5.0	3.4	**5.9**
Rammed Earth	93.5	84.8	89.4	88.1	91.4	**90.5**
Other	0.2	0	0.8	0.4	4.0	**0.7**
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**

"Others – roof material" include Asbestos, Concrete, Tins, Banana Leaves etc.
"Others – wall material" include Cement blocks, Concrete, Stone, wood, etc.
"Others– floor material" include Bricks, Wood, etc.

No significant differences in construction materials between IDP and non-IDP settings.

Looking at the rural and urban distribution, the materials used for housing follow a similar pattern like that across the sub-regions. Grass-thatched roofs still dominate in both rural and urban areas. Even in the IDP Camps, the pattern is the same. The urban areas show the highest proportion of iron-roofed houses (43 percent).

For the wall material, the combined use of bricks (burnt and un-burnt) is almost equally distributed for both rural and urban areas. However, it is important to note that in the IDP dwellings, a very big proportion is made of un-burnt bricks with mud walls (86 percent).

Considering the floor material, it can be noted that earth floors are dominant across. Almost all housing units in the IDP camps have earth floors (98 percent). In the urban areas, the combined percentage of houses with cement/concrete floors is about 30 percent. This information is depicted in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Type of Roof, Wall and Floor by Residence (%age)

	Rural	Urban	Total (Non-IDP)	Total (IDP)
Roof Material				
Iron Sheets/Tiles	11.4	43.0	15.2	3.1
Grass/Papyrus	87.9	55.2	84.0	92.8
Other	0.7	1.8	0.8	4.1
Wall Material				
Burnt/Stabilized bricks with cement	4.4	20.5	6.3	1.5
Burnt/Stabilized bricks with mud	10.35	4.4	9.7	0.2
Un-burnt bricks with cement	0.4	5.3	1.0	1.0
Un-burnt bricks with mud	57.4	55.9	57.2	85.5
Mud and poles	25.1	11.9	23.5	11.0
Other	2.3	2.0	2.3	0.8
Floor Material				
Concrete/Stone	2.1	8.4	2.9	0.2
Cement Screed	3.7	22.1	5.9	1.6
Rammed Earth	93.3	69.4	90.5	98.1
Other	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

"Others – roof material" include Asbestos, Concrete, Tins, Banana Leaves etc.
"Others – wall material" include Cement blocks, Concrete, Stone, wood, etc.
"Others – floor material" include Bricks, Wood, etc.

7.2.2 Source of Lighting and Cooking

More than three in every four households use the "tadooba" for lighting

The majority of households (76 percent) used the "tadooba" (a kerosene-wick lamp) for lighting. The use of this source was high for all sub-regions (over 80 percent) except the Karamoja sub-region where only 18 percent of the households used this source. The majority of households in Karamoja sub-region (65 percent) mainly used firewood as a source of lighting.

In terms of fuel for cooking, it can be noted that across all regions, the use of firewood is still dominant. Use of firewood and charcoal for cooking accounts for over 95 percent of households in each of the sub-regions. This may have implications for environmental degradation. There is minimal use of electricity for both lighting and cooking across all sub-regions. This information is depicted in table 7.7 below.

Table 7.7: Main Source of Lighting and Cooking by Sub-region(%age)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Source of Light						
Electricity	0.6	6.1	1.7	2.7	0.4	**1.6**
Paraffin (Lantern)	9.7	6.6	7.9	6.8	6.2	**7.9**
Paraffin (Tadooba)	82.9	82.2	86.0	82.8	18.2	**76.2**
Candle Wax	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	**0.6**
Firewood	2.5	1.1	1.8	6.3	64.9	**10.4**
Grass/Reeds/Cow Dung	3.9	3.2	1.4	0.5	8.7	**2.8**
Other	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	**0.2**
Fuel for Cooking						
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.1**
Paraffin	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.1	**0.6**
Charcoal	8.4	29.6	12.5	7.9	7.5	**9.8**
Firewood	90.3	69.8	85.4	88.6	89.9	**87.9**
Grass/Reeds/Cow Dung	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	**1.3**
Other	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	**1.2**
Total	100	100	100	100	100	**100**

'Others' includes gas, etc.

For the rural, urban and IDP residents, the major source of lighting reported is still the "tadooba". It can however be seen that there is notable usage of electricity for lighting in the urban areas. For cooking, firewood and charcoal still dominate. It is also important to note that use of charcoal is far higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table 7.8: Main Source of Lighting and Cooking by Residence (%age)

	Rural	Urban	Total (Non-IDP)	Total (IDP)
Source of Light				
Electricity	0.3	11.4	1.6	0.1
Paraffin (Lantern)	6.7	16.8	7.9	0.9
Paraffin (Tadooba)	77.4	67.8	76.2	72.7
Candle Wax	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4
Firewood	11.6	1.8	10.4	5.1
Grass/Reeds/Cow Dung	3.2	0.3	2.8	20.7
Other	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
Fuel for Cooking				
Electricity	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Paraffin	0.4	2.6	0.6	0.6
Charcoal	4.1	52.1	9.8	3.0
Firewood	93.8	44.0	87.9	94.6
Grass/Reeds/Cow Dung	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.7
Other	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

'Other' includes gas, etc.

7.3 Toilet Facilities

88 Percent of the households in Karamoja have no toilet facility!

Latrine coverage in all sub-regions is still far below the national target. Overall, only two thirds of the households had a toilet facility, with the Acholi sub-region showing a much higher level (91 percent). Shared pit latrines were the most commonly used type of toilet facility in the whole NUSAF region.

Table 7.9: Toilet Facility by Sub-region (%age)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Toilet Facility						
Covered Pit Latrine (private)	20.0	15.5	26.0	23.3	1.0	**20.0**
Covered Pit Latrine (shared)	42.6	74.0	31.5	22.9	8.8	**31.6**
Covered VIP Latrine (private)	0.4	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.2	**1.0**
Covered VIP Latrine (shared)	0.6	0	3.7	1.25	0.5	**1.3**
Uncovered Pit Latrine	17.6	0.8	10.1	12.9	1.4	**12.1**
Flush Toilet (private)	0.1	0	0.1	1.2	0.2	**0.5**
Bush	18.5	9.2	25.4	37.7	88.0	**33.2**
Other	0.2	0	0.5	0.4	0.3	**0.3**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Latrine coverage in urban areas is much better than in rural areas (92 percent as compared to 63 percent respectively). Similarly, latrine coverage is better in IDP Camps (89 percent) compared to non-IDP households. However in both urban areas and IDP Camps, most households share pit latrines. The information is shown in Table 7.10 below.

Table 7.10: Toilet Facility by Residence (%)

	Residence		Population type	
Toilet Facility	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total (Non-IDP)**	**Total (IDP)**
Covered Pit Latrine (private)	20.3	17.6	20.0	7.1
Covered Pit Latrine (shared)	28.5	54.2	31.6	77.3
Covered VIP Latrine (private)	0.6	3.9	1.0	0.0
Covered VIP Latrine (shared)	0.8	6.4	1.5	0.5
Uncovered Pit Latrine	12.9	6.2	12.1	3.7
Flush Toilet (private)	0	1.4	0.2	0
Flush Toilet (shared)	0	2.1	0.3	0
Bush	36.6	8.0	33.2	11.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

7.4 Source of Drinking Water

Majority of households get drinking water from boreholes

Drinking water is considered safe if it comes from a protected source. In Uganda, water from Taps/Pipes, Boreholes, Protected springs/wells and Gravity Flow Schemes is considered safe for drinking. The majority of households in the NUSAF region (70 percent) had access to safe drinking water. It is important to note that this pattern is well spread across the sub-regions with all sub-regions reported having more than 60 percent of its population accessing safe drinking water. The Acholi sub-region reported the highest proportion of the households accessing safe drinking water (over 80 percent). However, still a sizeable proportion of the population in the NUSAF region (29 percent) still reported drinking water from open sources (rivers, lakes, ponds etc.).

Table 7.11: Main Source of Drinking Water by Sub-region (%age)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Source of Drinking Water						
Tap/Piped Water	0.9	19.4	13.6	3.3	1.5	**5.3**
Borehole	42.8	62.9	31.4	57.8	59.4	**46.9**
Protected well/spring	22.9	11.2	21.4	15.2	0.4	**17.4**
Rain Water	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	**0.1**
Gravity flow scheme	0.8	5.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	**1.1**
Open Water Sources	32.3	0.7	31.0	21.8	37.5	**28.5**
Water Truck/Vendor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	**0.2**
Other	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	**0.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

It can be noted from Table 7.12 that in the urban areas well over 90 percent of the households had access to safe drinking water. Even in the IDP camps, around 80 percent of the IDP population had access to safe drinking water. The borehole was the most commonly used source of drinking water. However, one in every three households living in rural areas still drank water from open sources.

Table 7.12: Main Source of Drinking Water by Residence (%age)

Source of Drinking Water	Rural	Urban	Total (Non-IDP)	Total (IDP)
Tap/Piped Water	1.7	31.7	5.3	8.7
Borehole	47.3	44.2	46.9	64.4
Protected well/spring	17.6	16.1	17.4	11.9
Rain Water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Gravity flow scheme	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4
Open Water Sources	31.8	4.8	28.5	14.3
Water Truck/Vendor	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

7.5 Summary of Findings

The survey findings indicated that the status of housing in the NUSAF areas was still low. The majority of dwelling units in all the sub-regions were huts. Nearly half of the dwelling units had one room used for sleeping.

The majority of the households lived in owner-occupied dwellings. The most commonly used materials for construction were un-burnt bricks with mud for the wall, grass/papyrus for the roof and rammed earth for the floor.

Almost all the households used firewood or charcoal for cooking, a factor that may seriously influence environmental degradation. Use of electricity for lighting or cooking was very low.

Pit latrine coverage was low across all sub-regions. The Karamoja sub-region still had 88 percent of its population using the bush as a toilet facility.

The majority of the households in the NUSAF region could access safe drinking water. Almost nine in ten households in the urban areas were drinking water from safe source.

CHAPTER EIGHT

VULNERABILITY

8.0 Introduction

Many development practitioners and researchers have long recognized that individuals, households and communities face a large number of risks related to for example, climate, health or conflict. In recent years, specific policies like preventive health care, or early warning systems have gained prominence as social protection measures against risks and vulnerability

Vulnerability is an issue of growing concern to policy makers, given that it provides an additional tool for devising effective strategies for poverty reduction. For purposes of this survey, vulnerability is defined as the risk or exposure of an individual or group of individuals to events that threaten or seriously damage one or more aspects of well being. Such issues may include, conflict, lack of rainfall, death of major household provider, unemployment, etc.

The survey collected information on vulnerability at individual, household and community levels. This chapter focuses on selected vulnerable groups, which include household and community shocks, special groups, i.e. orphans, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and returnees from abduction. The analysis in this chapter is based on characteristics of the households and individuals based on the above aspects.

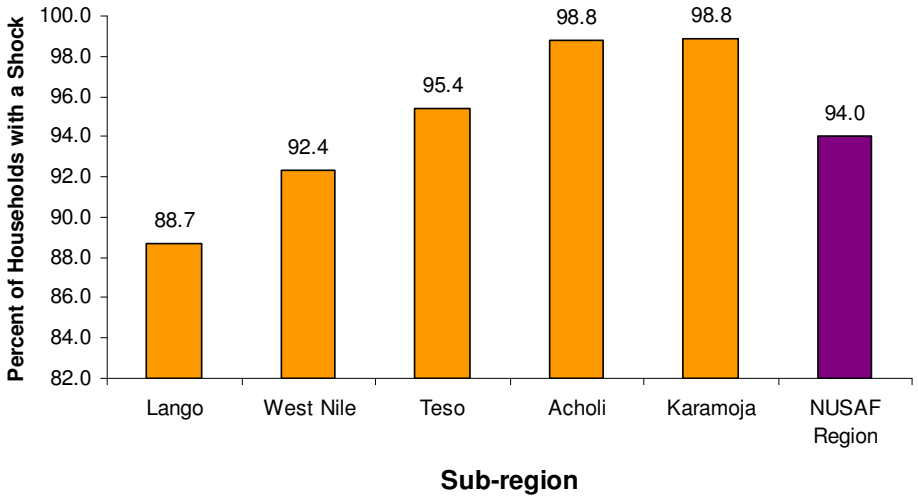
8.1 Shocks

99 percent of households in Acholi and Karamoja were affected by shocks since 1992

Shocks are defined as events that mainly occur suddenly, with a clear beginning and an end. These shocks last for a short period (days or a few weeks), but with significant negative impacts. The consequences (for instance loss of assets) may linger for longer periods. It is therefore important to take stock of the types of shocks, and how they are dealt with, as this may give direction and help in designing effective social protection strategies for those affected. During the survey, households were asked whether they had ever experienced any form of shock since 1992. Such shocks include for instance; death of an important household's cash income earner, heavy rainfall or floods, drought or famine, high medical expenses, untimely rains, etc. Figure 8.1 shows the overall proportions of households affected by shocks by sub region. Survey results show that overall, 94 percent of the households in the NUSAF region had experienced a strong

presence of shocks since 1992. The Acholi and Karamoja sub-regions had the highest incidence of household shocks (99 percent) while Lango sub region had the lowest proportion (89 percent).

Fig. 8.1: Percentage of Households that were affected by at least one Shock, by Sub-region



Rebel attacks was ranked as the most serious shock followed by drought or famine

Different types of shocks require different types of risk management strategies. Those households that had experienced shocks were asked to state a maximum of three shocks in descending order of ranking. Table 8.1 shows the degree of seriousness of the shocks. Rebel attacks emerged as the most serious household shock (36 percent) followed by drought or famine (32 percent). About 4 percent of the households reported death of an important cash income earner. For households that reported a second and third serious shock, drought or famine was the major type of shock.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Shocks by Order of Importance

Type of Shock	Most serious	Second serious	Third serious
Rebels, raids	35.5	11.1	6.5
Drought/Famine	32.2	37.1	32.9
Inability to work in the fields	7.2	8.3	7.6
Medical costs	4.6	4.2	4.3
Death of important cash income earner	3.6	2.7	1.7
Funeral expenses	2.4	2.7	1.6
Hailstones	1.9	3.7	3.2
Heavy rainfall, and flooding	1.7	3.7	2.5
Theft	1.1	4.0	3.2
Untimely rains	1.0	4.5	6.5
Family dispute-argument	1.0	1.0	0.7
Others	8.0	16.9	29.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total affected Households ('000)	**1,280.1**	**1,042.4**	**645.1**

More than half of the households in West Nile were hit by famine

The distribution of household shocks by sub-region (Table 8.2) shows that, the effect of rebels/raids and drought remained major problems for all sub regions with Acholi sub region recording the highest proportion (70 percent). Drought was a major problem for West Nile Region with about 57 percent of the households recorded in this category.

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Shocks by Sub region*

Type of Shock	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Rebels/raids	11.5	69.5	37.6	30.5	46.6	35.5
Drought/famine	56.8	5.6	19.9	31.0	43.5	32.2
Inability to work in the fields	1.7	17.2	14.1	1.9	2.3	7.2
Medical costs	3.7	-	1.3	13.0	0.9	4.6
Death of important cash income earner	2.8	2.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.6
Funeral expenses	3.2	-	2.8	3.8	0.3	2.4
Hail stones	3.6	-	3.8	0.6	-	1.9
Heavy rainfall	5.0	-	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.7
Theft	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1
Untimely rains	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.1	1.0
Death of important cash income earner	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.3	1.0
Other shocks	9.0	4.1	8.5	11.4	2.7	8.0
Total percentage	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total affected households ('000)	**339.0**	**230.2**	**265.4**	**320.9**	**124.5**	**1,280.1**

**Note: For only major shocks*

8.2 Coping Mechanisms

Coping mechanisms are actions that are taken to manage the outcome of shocks through either formal or non-formal risk management procedures. Households that experienced shocks since 1992 were asked whether they had received any type of help and were further asked to state the type of assistance given.

Nearly 70 percent of households in NUSAF region received no assistance

Table 8.3 shows that nearly, 70 percent of households that had experienced shocks, did not receive any assistance, with West Nile recording the highest proportion (88 percent). However Acholi and Teso recorded 54 percent and 48 percent respectively. About one in every four of the households reported that they received gifts while about 5 percent reported that they sold assets. These findings suggest that households in the NUSAF region were forced to absorb their own shocks.

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of households by Coping Mechanism Sub-region

Coping Mechanism	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
No help	88.4	53.7	81.7	47.9	80.3	69.8
Received help/gifts	8.3	45.9	16.4	34.4	15.8	24.1
Sale of assets	1.9	0.2	1.8	13.0	3.0	4.5
Borrowed/received formal credit	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	1.0
Others	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total households ('000)	**339.0**	**230.2**	**265.4**	**320.9**	**124.5**	**1,280**

8.3 A Profile of Selected Vulnerable Groups

8.3.1 Orphans

Government in November 2004, established a National policy for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (NOP), as a means to address children's specific vulnerability concerns. These include among others, orphaned children, children with disabilities, children without parental care, street children, and children in worst forms of child labour. According to the NOP, vulnerability refers to a state of being or likely to suffer significant physical, emotional or mental harm that may result in their human rights not being fulfilled.

8.3.1.1 Children's Living Arrangements

23 percent of the children in NUSAF region were not living with either parent

Children who do not stay with their parents irrespective of the parents' survival status are more likely to be exposed to risk for instance lack of educational opportunities or may end up engaging in child labour activities and hence become vulnerable. The survey collected information on children's living arrangements

and the survival status of their parents at the time of the survey. Table 8.4 shows the distribution of children's living arrangements by sub region. Overall, 23 percent of the children were not living with either parent in the same household, with Lango sub region exhibiting the highest percentage (29 percent),

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Children's Living Arrangements by Sub-region

Living Arrangements	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Living with both parents	60.8	65.3	60.3	66.6	56.8	62.6
Living with Mother Alone	13	9.4	9.4	10.3	23.1	11.8
Living with Father Alone	3.5	1.6	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.3
Not staying with either parent	22.7	23.7	28.6	20.4	19.7	23.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total households	**339,005**	**230,257**	**265,444**	**320,953**	**124,518**	**1,280,177**

followed by Acholi sub region (24 percent). Over sixty percent of the children were living with both parents, with Karamoja Sub region showing the lowest percentage (57 percent). The same sub-region had the lowest percentage of children living with only their father (less than 1 percent) only.

Table 8.5: Percent Distribution of Children by Survival Status of Parents and Orphan hood by Selected Background Characteristics

Category	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Don't Know	Percent Orphan
Age						
0-4	92.5	0.9	5.1	1.0	0.4	7.1
5-9	84.4	2.0	9.9	3.0	0.7	15.0
10-14	76.6	3.1	13.6	6.3	0.5	23.1
15-17	69.6	3.8	17.4	8.7	0.5	30.0
Sex						
Male	83.1	2.1	10.5	3.8	0.5	16.5
Female	83.6	2.2	9.8	3.8	0.6	15.9
Residence						
Urban	77.5	3.9	13.2	4.3	1.2	21.6
Rural	84.0	1.9	9.8	3.8	0.5	15.6
Sub region						
West Nile	86.7	2.2	8.5	2.5	0.2	13.1
Acholi	80.0	2.1	11.4	6.1	0.4	19.7
Lango	79.1	3.3	10.8	6.6	0.2	20.7
Teso	85.4	1.3	9.8	2.1	1.3	13.4
Karamoja	84.4	1.9	11.7	1.9	0.2	15.4
NUSAF Region	**83.3**	**2.1**	**10.2**	**3.8**	**0.5**	**16.2**

16 percent of children in NUSAF region were orphans

In Uganda, an orphan is described as anybody less than 18 years who has lost either parent. Orphanhood by background characteristics (table 8.5) shows that 16 percent of the children in the NUSAF region aged less than 18 years, were orphans.

Lango sub-region had the highest percentage of orphans

Variations by sub region show that West Nile and Teso Sub regions (13 percent) had the lowest proportions of orphans whereas Lango subregion (21 percent) and Acholi sub region (20 percent) revealed the highest percentage.

Orphanhood increases with increase in the age of child. Children in lower age groups (0-4 years) have lower orphanhood rates than those in older age groups. The proportion of orphans aged 15 to 17 is twice as much as that for those aged 5 to 9 years. This is this because the chances of becoming an orphan increase as one's parents grow older. Rural –urban differentials show urban areas had a higher percentage (22 percent) compared to rural areas (16 percent). No sex differentials in orphanhood are realised.

8.3.1.2 Causes for Orphanhood

War orphans are categorized as one of the conflict related vulnerable groups.[12] Such information is derived from causes of orphnahood, which was collected during the survey. Diseases, witchcraft, poisoning, war, old age, accidents and violence were among the responses given. The results were shown in table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Causes of Paternal and Maternal Orphanhood by Sub-region

Causes of Orphanhood	West Nile		Acholi		Lango		Teso		Kara moja		NUSAF Region	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Disease	76.4	91.2	41.3	58.5	65.8	72.2	57.5	73.4	70.0	86.6	60.9	73.6
War	8.6	2.8	44.2	23.7	11.9	6.4	20.9	3.8	14.2	8.8	20.6	9.5
Witchcraft	4.7	1.0	0.4	2.0	11.7	9.7	5.4	0.5	0.0	-	5.4	4.4
Poisoning	2.8	1.0	4.3	7.3	2.1	1.0	6.1	6.4	0.0	-	3.4	3.2
Others	4.8	3.6	7.6	4.0	6.9	10.0	8.5	14.0	14.6	3.1	7.7	7.6
Don't Know	2.7	0.4	2.2	4.6	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Contrary to popular belief, where war is regarded as the major cause of orphanhood in the Northen Region, Table 8.6 reveals that diseases are the highest causes of orphanhood in the NUSAF region accounting for over 70

[12] Office of the Prime Minister, Vulnerability Assessment and Review of Initiatives, Phase 1 Report, August 2002

percent of the maternal deaths and 61 percent of the paternal deaths. This was followed by, war and witchcraft.

Wider sex differentials for causes of death were recorded for parents who died due to war, with significant differences noted for all subregions especially Teso.

8.3.2 Vulnerable Children

Providing support to vulnerable children and their families as means to strengthening their capacity to sustain themselves is one of the strategies of the orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) policy. Given that the implementation process involves a multi sectoral approach involving various stakeholders, it is important to classify vulnerable children as specified in the OVC Policy document by category. Although the definition of vulnerable children maybe wider in scope, the results displayed in table 8.7 show selected categories of vulnerable children by; orphanhood, child labour, disability, children's living arrangements, frequency of meals taken by households in which they live, poverty, school attendance and those living in IDP camps. These categories represent some of the target groups for orphans and other vulnerable children. It should be noted that, the survey was limited to households, thus excluding street children and children living in institutions, for instance, remand homes.

It is important however to note that not all children classified above may be vulnerable, for example, not all orphans are vulnerable, especially if their extended family can nurture them and take care of their basic needs. The classification in Table 8.7 below therefore provides a proxy for policy makers and other stakeholders dealing with vulnerable children. The total number of vulnerable children provided includes overlaps – a child can belong to several vulnerable categories, but this child is counted once.

Table 8.7 : Percentage of Vulnerable Children by Selected Background Characteristics and Sub region

Category of Vulnerability	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Kara moja	NUSAF Region
Not attending school (aged 6-15)	11.3	12.6	18.2	10.9	63.6	18.3
Child laborers (aged 5 – 11)	6.9	5.8	10.4	3.8	44.0	10.6
Children with disabilities (aged 0 – 17)	3.0	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.9
Children with both parents alive but not living with either parent (aged 0 – 17)	10.5	4.5	9.3	6.5	4.9	7.6
Orphans	13.1	19.7	20.7	13.4	15.4	16.2
Children living in households that eat only one meal a day	20.2	32.0	10.7	12.4	44.8	20.4
Children living in IDP camp (aged 0 – 17)	-	83.4	10.5	5.9	-	18.1
Children living in poor households	72.8	75.1	72.2	69.8	82.7	73.2
Percent of all children who are vulnerable	**82.4**	**97.7**	**84.7**	**81.8**	**91.4**	**86.2**
All Vulnerable Children (0-17 years)	**847.1**	**701.4**	**794.8**	**937.9**	**382.1**	**3,663.4**
Percentage of children (0-17) who are vulnerable, excluding those living in IDP's	**82.4**	**87.6**	**83.8**	**81.7**	**91.4**	**84.3**
All vulnerable children (excluding those living in IDP's)	**847.1**	**629 .8**	**786.4**	**935.9**	**382.1**	**3,580.5**
Percentage of children (0-17) who are vulnerable excluding those living in IDP's and in poor HHs	**43.5**	**52.7**	**44.4**	**36.5**	**72.6**	**46.2**
All vulnerable children (excluding those living in IDP's and in poor HHs)	**447.6**	**378.6**	**416.3**	**418.4**	**303.4**	**1,964.3**

Table 8.7 shows the percentage of vulnerable children by selected background characterisitics. It provides totals for vulnerable children, which are derived by counting children with any one of the given classifications.

The results show that 3.7 million, (86 percent) of all children in the NUSAF region were vulnerable. Vulnerability varies by subregion and the results show that Acholi subregion (98 percent) had the highest proportion of vulnerable children, followed by Karamoja (91 percent).

Figure 8.2: Percentage of Vulnerable children by Category and Sub region

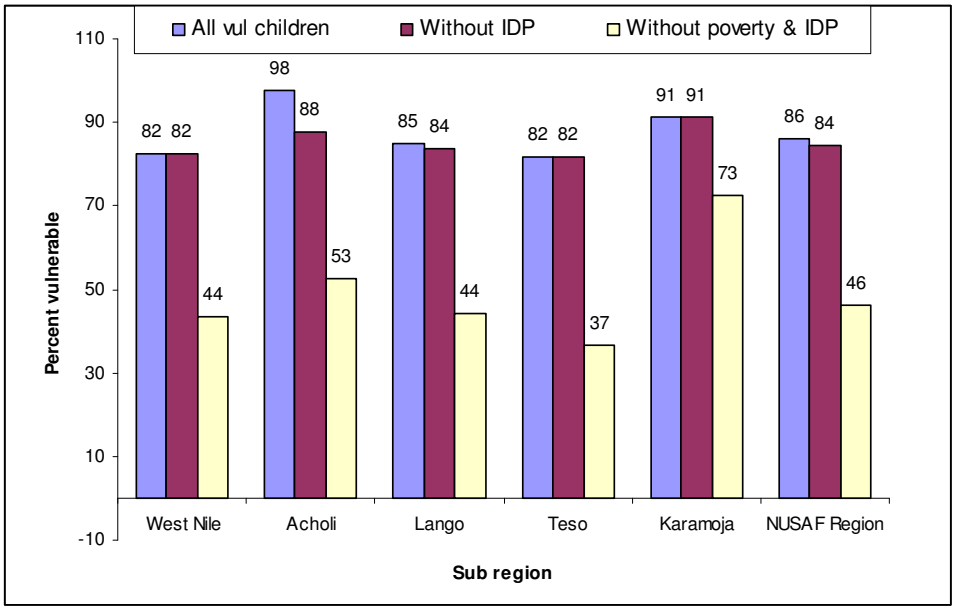


Figure 8.2 shows the effect of change in percentage of vulnerable children (as shown in table 8.7) by eliminating those living in IDP's and those living in poor households, after eliminating those living in IDPs. It is noted that there is little change in the proportion of vulnerable children. The percentage reduces minimally from 86 to 84 percent for the NUSAF region[13]. This implies that children are equally vulnerable irrespective of whether they reside in IDP or Non-IDP settlements.

Further elimination of those children living in poor households, (in addition to those living in IDP's), from the vulnerable group category, reduces the proportion of vulnerable children by almost a half. The percentage of vulnerable children declines to 46 percent. This implies that children living in poor households have higher chances of experiencing other problems like non school attendance, eating one meal a day, etc and hence are more vulnerable.

8.3.3 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

6 percent of the population in NUSAF region had a disability

Persons with disabilities are categorized among the vulnerable groups under study. This is because they are limited in participating in daily activities, which may further limit their economic performance and hence make them more vulnerable. Information on persons with disabilities was solicited by asking respondents whether they had any difficulty in hearing, moving, speaking, or learning which had lasted or was expected to last 6 months or more. Those who declared so, provided further information on whether they had a secondary disability or not.

[13] IDP's are only found in Acholi, Lango and Teso subregions,

Special studies by Durkin et al[14] on ascertaining childhood disability through household surveys, have shown that children aged 2 to 9 years need special questions (by asking their care givers) as opposed to the general survey questions. Different countries have different cut off ages. Therefore, while analyzing survey results, it is important to provide disability prevalence rates for different ages as a means to meet all stakeholders' needs.

Broad age groups classify the results in table 8.8. About 6 percent of the population in the NUSAF region, had a disability with males (6 percent) exhibiting slightly higher percentages than females (5 percent). The results show a slight increase from the 2002 census[15] results, for the NUSAF region. The disability prevalence increased to 6.5 percent after eliminating the population aged 0 to 4 years and further increased to 7 percent when persons aged 9 years or less are excluded.

Table 8.8 : Disability Rates by Sex and Broad Age

Disability Status	5 years and above			10 years and above			All ages		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes, all the time	4.8	3.7	4.2	5.4	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7
Yes, sometimes	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1
No	92.7	94.1	93.5	92.1	93.4	92.8	93.7	94.7	94.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Percent Disabled	**7.3**	**5.9**	**6.5**	**8.1**	**6.6**	**7.3**	**6.2**	**5.3**	**5.8**

Figure 8.3 further shows that disability increases with increase in age. The disability rate was about 5 percent for the age group 15-19 and thereafter increased to about 15 percent for the age group 50 -54 and reached a peak for those aged 75 -79 years.

[14] Durkin MS Davidson, et al. "Validity of the Ten Questions Screen for Childhood disability, results from population based surveys, Bangladesh, Jamaica and Pakistan. Epidemiology 1994,5 283-289"

[15] 4.5 percent of the population in the NUSAF region had a disability

Fig 8.3: Disability Rates by 5 year Age Groups

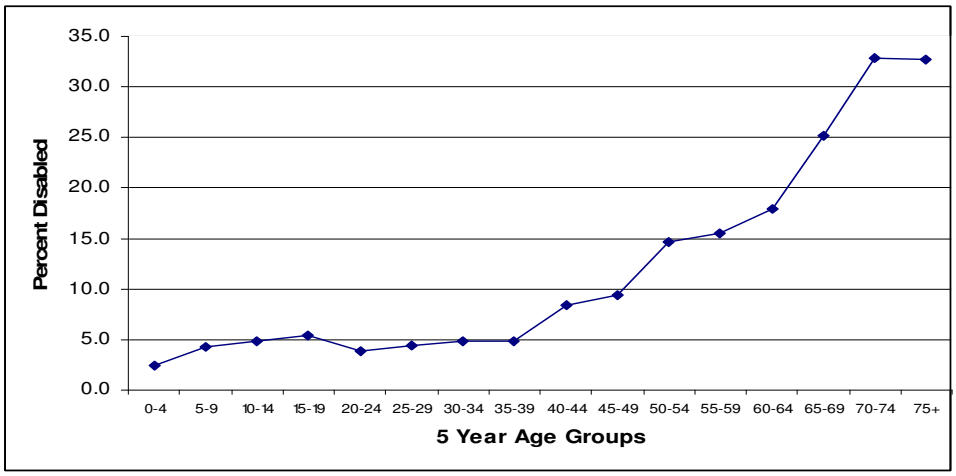
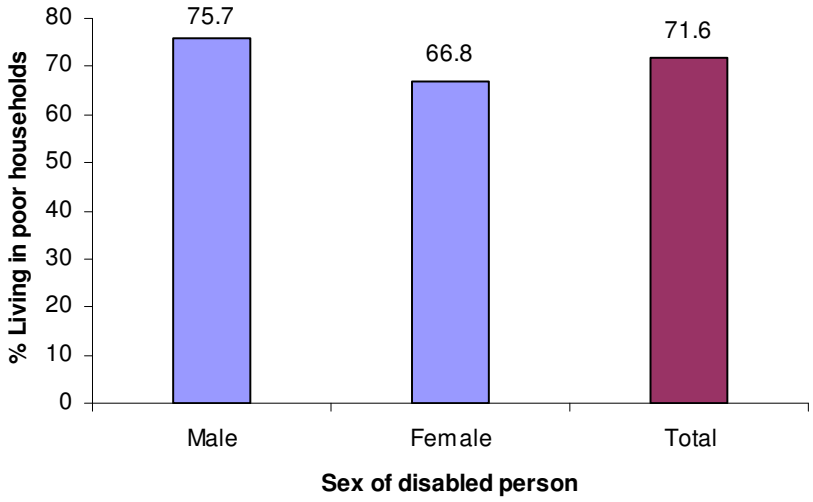


Table 8.9 shows percentage distribution of types of disability by sex. Mobility problems were reported to be the highest (31 percent) for persons with disabilities (PWD's), followed by sight and hearing problems. Less than one percent of the PWD's reported having learning difficulties. The results further show notable gender differentials recorded for those with sight and communication problems.

Table 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Disability Type by Sex

Type of Difficulty	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	21.2	27.8	24.3
Hearing	22.8	21.6	22.3
Communication	8.1	4.1	6.3
Taking part in social activities	8.6	5.7	7.3
Learning	0.5	0.9	0.7
Mobility problems	29.8	32.8	31.2
Personal care	0.4	1.6	1.0
Psychological, emotional	5.8	4.3	5.1
Other	2.8	1.1	2.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Numbers '000	**218**	**191**	**409**

Fig 8.4: Percentage of Persons with Disabilities living in poor households.



Persons with disabilities are limited in participating in daily activities and this maybe further aggravated by poverty making them more vulnerable. They may also suffer from lack of resources and access to services. Figure 8.4 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities living in poor households by sex. The results show that 72 percent of persons with disabilities were poor. Men with disabilities were more likely to live in poor households than females.

8.3.3.1 Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities

The rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is a process (that) aims at enabling the person attain a certain mental, physical or social functional level, thus providing the tools and skills needed to change his or her life. These may include special education or skills training, medical rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, etc. Information was collected on persons with disabilities whether they had received any measures to improve their performance of activities, 12 months prior to the survey.

Table 8.10 Percent Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation	Male	Female	Total
No Rehabilitation	67.6	74.3	70.7
Medication	24.9	19.7	22.5
Surgical operation	1.9	2.0	1.9
Spiritual/traditional healer	1.9	1.4	1.7
Assistive devices (glasses,etc)	1.9	1.4	1.7
Others	1.7	1.3	1.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Numbers	**209,483**	**179,873**	**389,356**

71 percent of persons with disabilities did not receive any form of rehabilitation

Table 8.10 shows that 71 percent of the PWDs had not received any form of rehabilitation in 12 months preceding the survey. Over 22 percent reported that they had received medication and 2 percent had received assistive devices. There were no gender differentials by type of rehabilitation services received.

8.3.4 Elderly

The Ministry of Gender and Social Development[16] defines elderly persons as those aged 60 years and above. Elderly persons are considered among vulnerable groups because their reduced economic activity level, hence their survival usually depends on others including their children who are always viewed as providers of old age security by their parents.

Table 8.11 Selected Background Characteristics of the Elderly (aged 60 years and over)

Category	Male	Female	Total
Age			
60-69	53.1	60.8	57.3
70+	46.9	39.2	42.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Percentage of total population	**4.0**	**4.7**	**4.3**
Percentage Population of Elderly by Sub region			
West Nile	4.1	4.8	4.5
Acholi	2.9	3.3	3.1
Lango	4.4	5.2	4.8
Teso	4.6	5.5	5.1
Karamoja	3.2	3.0	3.1
NUSAF Region	**4.0**	**4.7**	**4.3**
Employment Status			
Employed	77.1	66.3	71.2
Domestic duties	3.6	13.4	9.0
Not working	18.1	19.9	19.1
Others	1.2	0.4	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Literacy Rate by Age			
60-69	59.4	7.8	29.6
70+	46.6	4.6	25.3
Total	**53.5**	**6.5**	**27.7**
Percent poor by age			
60-69	66.59	78.1	72.31
70+	76.89	70.5	73.94
Total	71.31	75.5	73.46
Numbers '000	**140**	**169**	**309**

The Elderly form 4 percent of the total NUSAF Population

Table 8.11 shows selected background characteristics of the elderly by age, employment status, and literacy. Overall, the elderly form 4.3 percent of the total

[16] Ministry of Gender, Labour and social Development, "National Policy for Older Persons", January 2005, pg 3

population in the NUSAF region, with females revealing slightly higher percentages than males. Regional variations show that Teso sub region had the highest proportion of the elderly, whereas Karamoja and Acholi sub regions had the lowest percentages.

Characteristics by employment status show that about 71 percent of the elderly were employed at the time of the survey. The working category includes those who were self employed, employed and unpaid family workers whereas the non working category includes those who were not employed, retired, and those who declared that they were too old to work.

Over 53 percent of the elderly males were literate, and 7 percent of the elderly females were literate

Analysis by literacy rates shows that 28 percent of the elderly were literate with wider gender differentials. Over 53 percent of the elderly males were literate compared to 7 percent of the elderly women in the NUSAF Region.

Close to three quarters of the elderly live in poor households

Classification of elderly persons by poverty shows that close to three quarters of the elderly persons live in poor households, with females showing slightly higher percentages than their male counterparts.

8.3.5 Widowhood

In most Ugandan societies, widows tend to be marginalized due to inequity in intra household power, which may further result into lack of access and control over household resources. In most cultures, the husbands' families, through cultural practices on inheritance, tend to deny the widow access to assets, land or any other household property. In most instances, if the husband/partner was the most important cash income earner, or major provider, the widow and subsequently the entire household become vulnerable, if at all the widow has no fall back position to mitigate such household shocks.

13 percent of the females aged 15 years and above, were widows

Table 8.12 shows selected background characteristics of widows aged 15 years and above. The findings reveal that overall, 8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were widowed with females (13 percent) exhibiting higher rates than males (2 percent). This is partly explained by the fact that men tend to remarry unlike women.

Regional differentials show that Lango sub region had the highest percentages for widows (15 percent) compared to other regions, while Karamoja subregion had the lowest rates (12 percent).

16 percent of the widows were literate

Variation by literacy rate and age show that overall literacy rate for widows was 16 percent. Widows in the young age groups reveal higher literacy rates that those in higher ages.

Categorisation of widows by employment status shows that seven in every ten widows were working at the time of the survey, compared to 13 percent who were not working. Those working include the employed, self employed, and unpaid family workers. The results further show that 73 percent of the widows were living in poor households.

Table 8.12 Characteristics of the Widowed (aged 15 years and above)

Category	Male	Female	Total
Widowhood rates by Age			
15-44	16.1	16.1	26.0
45-59	33.2	33.2	31.5
60+	50.7	50.7	42.5
Total	**2.0**	**13.3**	**8.1**
Widowhood rates by Sub Region			
West Nile	-	12.1	-
Acholi	-	12.9	-
Lango	-	15.2	-
Teso	-	13.8	-
Karamoja	-	11.6	-
NUSAF Region		**13.3**	
Literacy Rate by Age			
15-44	-	35.3	-
45-59	-	26.4	-
60+	-	14.2	-
Total	-	**16.1**	-
Employment Status			
Employed	-	70.3	-
Domestic duties	-	3.1	-
Not working	-	13.1	-
Others	-	13.6	-
Total		**100.0**	
Poverty	-	73.4	-
Numbers	**30,298**	**236,602**	**266,900**

8.3.6 Disappearance of Household Members

The Vulnerable Groups Support component (VGS) under the NUSAF programme[17] identifies child ex-abductees as one of the target programme beneficiaries. The programme strategy involves communities identifying this group who are then supported through empowering communities to develop

[17] World Bank,"Project Appraisal Document on a proposed credit in the amount of SDR 80.1 million to the Republic of Uganda for a Northern Uganda Social Action Fund", June 7, 2002.

interventions that contribute to improvements in the livelihood of the ex-abductees.

Household heads during the survey were asked whether they had had any household members that just disappeared without trace or were abducted, since 1992, up to the time of the survey. Detailed information on the number of abducted persons for instance, age, sex, whether the person returned or not, etc. was further solicited during the survey.

Table 8.13 Proportion of Households by Sub region Reporting Disappearance of its Members since 1992.

Sub-region	Total households	Affected households	Percentage of households reporting disappearance
West Nile	365,886	9,563	2.6
Acholi	231,198	60,026	26.0
Lango	299,156	15,312	5.1
Teso	335,744	4,825	1.4
Karamoja	125,835	491	0.4
NUSAF Region	**1,357,819**	**90,217**	**6.6**

About 7 percent of the households reported disappearance of at least one family member.

Table 8.13 shows that about 7 percent of the households in the NUSAF region reported at least one of its members having dissappered. Compared to other sub regions, Acholi sub region recorded the highest percentage of abductions (26 percent) while Karamoja region (0.4 percent) was least affected.

Table 8.14: Age-Sex distribution of Persons who disappeared and Proportion that did not return

Age at time of disappearance	Male	Female	Total
Less than 18	72.2	27.8	100
18 and above	76.5	23.5	100
All ages	**74.5**	**25.5**	**100**
Percentage that did not return	**40.4**	**34.8**	**36.4**

Among those who were abducted, 36 percent never returned

Table 8.14 shows the distribution of abducted persons by sex and broad age group. Sex differentials show that 3 in every 4 persons that disappeared without trace were males. The data further shows that among those who were abducted or disappeared, 36 percent did not return. The proportion was higher for males (40 percent) than for females (35 percent).

8.4 Summary of findings

Survey results show that overall, 94 percent of the households in the NUSAF region were affected by shocks since 1992. Acholi and Karamoja sub-regions had the highest incidence of household shocks (99%) while Lango sub region had the lowest proportion (80%).

Slightly more than 16 percent of the children aged less than 18 years in the NUSAF region were orphans. Diseases remained the major cause of both paternal and maternal orphanhood, while death due to war accounted for 10 percent of mothers and 21 percent of fathers.

The results show that about 6 percent of the population in the NUSAF region had a disability with males exhibiting slightly higher percentages than females. This reflects a slight increase from what was observed in the 2002 census. More than 70 percent of the PWDs had not received any form of rehabilitation in the twelve months prior to the survey.

The elderly form 4 percent of the total NUSAF population and 28 percent of them were illiterate. Wider sex differentials were noted for elderly females (7 percent) compared to 54 percent for their male counterparts.

More than 13 percent of the females aged 15 years and over were widowed compared to 2 percent of the men. Lango sub region recorded the highest proportion of widows (15 percent) while Karamoja recorded the lowest percentage for widows (12 percent).

Over 6 percent of the households in the NUSAF region reported disappearance of one of its members. Among those who disappeared, 36 percent did not return.

CHAPTER NINE

SELECTED WELFARE INDICATORS

9.0 Introduction

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development carried out a study to develop a "Poverty Correlates" model[18]. The study empirically identified characteristics associated with being poor. "These characteristics explain why some households are poorer than others, basing on household consumption per adult equivalent". The Northern Uganda Survey collected information on several items that are used to measure the welfare of the households. This chapter analyses the indicators namely; major source of earnings, ownership of at least 2 sets of clothes and a pair of shoes for each member of the household, a blanket for each child under 18 years, a bicycle and a radio; among others.

9.1 Major source of earnings

66 percent of Non-IDP households derived their livelihood from agriculture

Employment activities of household members are important determinants of household income. Earlier poverty studies have shown that households, whose major source of earnings is crop farming, are considerably poorer than the non-crop farming households. They also revealed that households receiving a large proportion of their income from non-farm enterprises (like wages) are better off than those in crop farming.

The Northern Uganda Survey collected information on the major source of earnings for the household for 2004; and retrospective data for 1999 was also solicited.The survey findings, in Table 9.1, reveal that agriculture was the major source of earnings for 66 percent of Non-IDP households in 2004, compared to 74 percent in 1999.The NUS findings also show that 14 percent of Non-IDP households relied on wages in 2004, compared to 11 percent reported for 1999.

[18] *Poverty Indicators in Uganda – Discussion Paper 4, June, 2001: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

Table 9.1: Major Source Of Earnings Of Household Members (%)

Major Source Of Earnings	Currently IDP		Currently Non-IDP	
	2004	1999	2004	1999
Agriculture	32.6	88.7	66.3	73.7
Self Employment	14.0	4.0	14.9	12.8
Wage Employment	15.4	2.5	14.3	10.7
Other Transfers	38.0	4.8	4.5	2.8

Households that used to do agriculture now live on transfers

There was a general increase, across sub-regions, in the proportion of Non-IDP households who reported wages as their main source of income. In Acholi, 31 percent of Non-IDP households, compared to 12 percent in Karamoja lived on wages in 2004. Differences in proportions of Non-IDP households that lived on wages were also reported for 1999, with 21 percent in Acholi, compared to 8 percent in Karamoja. Table 9.1 shows that more IDP camp households lived on transfers in 2004 (38 percent) than in 1999 (5 percent).

Further classification in table 9.2. shows that for both periods, Acholi sub-region presents the lowest number of households that depended on agriculture for a living.

Table 9.2: Major Source of Earnings of Household Members by Sub-Region (%)

	Agriculture	Self Employment	Wage Employment	Other transfers[19]
Currently IDP, Source of Earnings 2004				
Acholi	28.6	12.8	16.1	42.2
Lango	36.8	16.9	10.1	36.0
Teso	62.0	19.0	17.7	1.2
Currently Non-IDP, Source of arnings 2004				
West Nile	71.0	12.4	13.1	3.3
Acholi	29.4	23.6	30.6	16.2
Lango	69.5	10.9	13.7	5.8
Teso	66.8	13.9	15.2	3.9
Karamoja	55.3	30.1	11.8	2.7
Currently in IDP, Source of Earnings 1999				
Acholi	88.8	2.7	2.3	6.0
Lango	92.1	6.6	0.9	0.3
Teso	82.6	10.9	6.4	0
Total	88.7	4.0	2.4	4.7
Currently Non-IDP, Source of Earnings 1999				
West Nile	73.5	12.4	11.7	2.2
Acholi	54.3	14.7	20.5	10.2
Lango	78.7	7.8	10.0	3.3
Teso	75.7	11.9	9.8	2.4
Karamoja	64.4	25.4	8.4	1.6

[19] *Other Transfers include: transfers from public sources, remittances and gifts from family members, food and other aid, begging, profits, interest and dividends.*

9.2 Ownership of Clothes

66 percent of households have all their members with at least two sets of clothes

Possession of clothes is an indicator of welfare. Past studies have shown that an increase in this indicator reflects a rise in well-being. Households were asked if each member had at least two sets of clothes. These exclude school uniforms and or any other form of uniform.

Findings indicate that 66 percent of the households had all their members possessing at least two sets of clothes; the proportion being 69 percent for Non-IDP households, compared to 54 percent for households living in IDP Camps. Karamoja sub-region reported the least (37 percent) while West Nile reported the highest (76 percent).

Comparing with UNHS 2002/03[20], 83 percent of households in Eastern region and 74 percent of households in Northern region had all members possessing at least two sets of clothes.

Table 9.3: Indicators of Household Members' Welfare by Sub-region (%)

Indicator	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF REGION
IDP						
All HH Members own at least 2 sets of clothes	-	51.1	72.1	44.3	-	**53.5**
All Children in the HH own a blanket	-	25.0	26.8	4.9	-	**23.7**
All HH Members own Shoes	-	5.8	4.9	4.1	-	**5.5**
Households owning a bicycle	-	40.2	58.1	48.1	-	**43.5**
Households owning a radio	-	29.6	36.2	38.9	-	**31.3**
Non-IDP						
All HH Members own at least 2 sets of clothes	76.4	67.8	72.5	70.0	37.2	**68.9**
All Children in the HH own a blanket	15.9	36.5	12.6	12.6	7.6	**13.9**
All HH Members own Shoes	28.4	24.8	14.8	14.3	7.0	**18.5**
Households owning a bicycle	39.7	47.5	55.3	61.3	12.9	**46.8**
Households owning a radio	32.7	46.3	45.5	45.5	14.6	**37.8**
Overall						
All HH Members own at least 2 sets of clothes	76.4	53.7	72.4	68.3	37.2	**66.0**
All Children in the HH own a blanket	15.9	26.8	14.4	12.1	7.6	**15.8**
All HH Members own Shoes	28.4	8.7	13.6	13.6	7.0	**16.1**
Households owning a bicycle	39.7	41.4	55.7	60.5	12.9	**46.1**
Households owning a radio	32.7	32.2	44.4	45.1	14.6	**36.6**

[20] *Uganda National Household Survey 2002/03: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

9.3 Ownership of a Blanket

16 percent of households have all their children with a Blanket

This is one of the measures of the level of well-being of household members. Households were asked whether each child, under the age of 18 years, had a blanket (of his or her own). Results, in Table 9.3, show that 16 percent of households had all children possessing a blanket. The proportion of households with all children possessing a blanket in IDP Camps (24 percent) is higher than in Non-IDP households (14 percent), probably due to the assistance received (relief aid).Ownership of blankets was highest in Acholi (27 percent) and lowest in Karamoja (8 percent). This is more than 3 times higher.

9.4 Ownership of Shoes

16 percent of households had all members with Shoes

Households were asked whether each member had at least one pair of shoes. These exclude slippers, locally made shoes popularly known as "*lugabire*" and gumboots. Overall, 16 percent of households had all members with at least one pair of shoes. However, the proportion of Non-IDP households is 18 percent, which is more than 3 times higher than that of IDP households of 5 percent. West Nile sub-region reported the highest proportion of households (28 percent) and Karamoja the lowest (7 percent).

9.5 Household Assets

The assets owned by the household, for example a bicycle or radio, are a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household.

9.5.1 Ownership of a Bicycle

Close to one in every two households, own a bicycle

A bicycle is regarded as an asset to the household as well as a means of transport. Findings show that 46 percent of the households owned a bicycle. There are notable differences across sub-regions, with the proportion of households that own a bicycle being lowest in Karamoja (13 percent) and highest in Teso (61 percent). However, the variation between IDP and Non-IDP households is negligible.

9.5.2 Ownership of a Radio

A radio is one of the channels through which information is communicated.

One in every three households own a radio

Results show that 37 percent of the households owned a radio. This was the commonest form of communication. There is a big difference across the sub-regions, with the proportion in Teso (45 percent) thrice as high as Karamoja (15 percent). The proportion of households in IDP camps with a radio is slightly lower than that for Non-IDP households.

9.6 Consumption of meat and fish

About one-third of households did not eat meat or fish during the week preceding the survey

The type of foods people normally eat determines their physical performance. Households were asked whether they ate meat or fish, during the week preceding the date of interview. Table 9.5 shows that about one-third of the households did not eat meat or fish at all in the week preceding the survey. Again one in every three households living in rural areas, compared to one in every seven households in urban areas that did not eat meat or fish at all. Within urban areas, 23 percent of households in Karamoja, compared to 7 percent in Teso did not consume meat or fish at all; and 64 percent of households in Acholi, compared to 19 percent in Teso did not eat meat or fish at all in rural areas.

Table 9.5: Feeding of Household Members during the week preceding the survey (%)

Ate either Meat/Fish	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Urban						
None	11.1	18.4	17.6	6.8	23.2	13.3
One of them once	27.1	29.4	28.2	12.3	18.8	23.8
Two or more of them	61.8	52.2	54.2	80.9	58.0	62.9
Rural						
None	27.8	64.0	44.9	19.0	41.2	34.1
One of them once	30.6	19.5	25.6	16.2	20.9	23.3
Two or more of them	41.6	16.5	29.5	64.8	37.9	42. 6
Overall						
None	25.9	57.3	42.1	18.0	39.7	31.8
One of them once	30.2	21.0	25.8	15.8	20.7	23.4
Two or more of them	43.9	21.7	32.1	66.2	39.6	44.8

9.7 Salt

4 percent of households did without salt when it got finished

The survey sought to know what households did when they last ran out of salt. Four percent of the households did without salt when it got finished. The difference is big across sub-regions, with 14 percent of households in Karamoja reported that they did without, compared to 1 percent in Lango.

In urban areas, the proportion that did without salt when it ran out was 3 percent. There is a slight difference across sub-regions, with only 0.2 percent of households in Lango that did without salt when it ran out, compared to 7 percent in Acholi.

In the rural areas, the proportion of households that did without salt when it ran out was 4 percent. Notable variations also existed across sub-regions, with 1 percent of households in Lango, compared to 15 percent in Karamoja, as shown in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Action taken when households ran out of salt (%)

	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Teso	Karamoja	NUSAF REGION
Urban						
Borrowed from neighbor	43.9	29.2	34.9	20.6	47.0	33.6
Bought	53.9	64.0	64.8	76.6	50.2	63.1
Did without	2.0	6.7	0.2	2.7	2.7	3.2
Rural						
Borrowed from neighbor	38.3	47.4	40.2	36.3	46.8	41.1
Bought	58.2	46.3	58.4	60.5	38.4	54.5
Did without	3.4	6.2	1.3	2.7	14.6	4.4
Overall						
Borrowed from neighbor	38.9	44.5	39.7	35.5	46.9	40.3
Bought	57.8	49.1	59.0	61.7	39.2	55.4
Did without	3.2	6.3	1.2	2.7	13.9	4.3

9.8 Summary of Findings

The above findings highlight the situation in NUSAF region in economic terms. Overall, there are slight differences in the indicators across the sub-regions.

Whereas the proportion of agricultural workers reduced between 1999 and 2004, that of wage earners slightly went up.

The proportions of households with the basic indicators of welfare are very low. While two-thirds of all households reported owning at least two sets of clothes for each member, a blanket (23 percent), shoes (16 percent) and a radio (36 percent), wide variations are observed in these proportions by sub-region.

CHAPTER TEN

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

10.0 Introduction

The Northern Uganda Survey had a community module that was administered at the Local Council (LC1) level within the Enumeration Areas (EAs) surveyed. If the selected enumeration area was composed of more than one LC1, only one would be selected using simple random sampling, while for those EAs which were part of an LC1, the questions would refer to the LC1 as a whole. In total, 479 communities were covered.

Information collected included among others;

(i) Accessibility to selected facilities;
(ii) Major calamities experienced by the communities since 1992;
(iii) Social capital and security;
(iv) Community projects implemented since 1992; and
(v) Schools and medical facilities serving the communities (this would refer to the main facilities used by the communities regardless of location).

The respondents were mainly knowledgeable opinion leaders in the communities as well as LC1 Executives. In the case of institutions, the management (for example, Head teachers, Medical Superintendents, etc.) would be approached.

10.1 The Importance of Community Characteristics

- To find out from communities which projects would fulfil their specific needs; prioritise them and manage the process of their outcomes.
- To capture issues related to covariate risks and shocks.
- To identify the extent of vulnerable groups within the communities.

10.2 Settlement Characteristics of the Community

The settlement pattern of a community was determined by the perception of the enumerators based on observation. In this regard, a rural community which had a trading centre, could be classified as urban or semi-urban depending on interviewer's judgement; likewise an urban community could be considered to be in a rural setting.

Most communities (94%) in rural setting.

Table 10.1 shows the settlement characteristics of the communities. It can be seen that overall, 94.2 percent of the communities were located in a rural setting. The urban communities were 3.7 percent while semi-urban were 2.1 percent. This is in variation with the Population and Housing Census (PHC) of 2002 that showed the Northern region to be at 9.3 percent urbanised. This difference is partly attributed to the fact that in the NUS, not all households within the boundaries of a gazetted Town Council or Municipality were in an urban setting.

Table 10.1: Settlement Characteristics of LC 1's by Sub-region

Classification of LC 1	Teso	West Nile	Lango	Acholi	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Rural setting with mostly scattered houses/huts	25.3	16.5	60.3	3.8	4.2	26.7
Rural setting with some clustered and some scattered Houses/huts	53.5	43.7	20.1	4.5	15.7	31.6
Rural setting with mostly clustered houses/huts	15.0	33.9	13.9	87.5	73.8	35.9
Semi-urban setting	3.6	1.7	0.3	1.5	4.4	2.1
Urban setting	2.6	4.3	5.4	2.7	1.9	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The distribution of LC1's by their settlement characteristics shows that the sub-regions had about the same proportion of combination of urban and semi-urban setting (about 6 percent), with the exception of Acholi sub-region (4.2 percent). Acholi and Karamoja had sizeable proportions of rural communities with mostly clustered households/huts; possibly because of IDP camps and Manyatas respectively.

10.3 Access to Selected Facilities

Information was collected on availability of the facility within the LC 1. This is an indirect measure of access to a facility. Access to a facility has two dimensions namely proximity (in terms of distance) and financial ability to utilise the services. However, this report discussed access with respect to physical proximity. The

question was: whether a facility was located within the community; and if not, how far it was from the community centre (in km); and the most common means of transport to get there.

Almost 30 percent of communities had a primary school located within

Table 10.2 shows that in the whole of the NUSAF region 29 percent of the communities had at least one primary school located within the LC 1. The highest proportion was in the Acholi sub-region with 45 percent. This may be partly because many of the communities in this sub-region are in IDP camps and most of these have a primary school set up within. Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of 21 percent.

Only 7 percent of communities had a secondary school located within.

Secondary schools were sparsely located among the communities. The results in Table 10.2 show that overall, only 7 percent of the communities had at least one secondary school located within the LC 1. The proportion was highest in the Acholi sub-region (23 percent) because of the schools being located within the IDP camps, and the least in Lango (2 percent).

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of LCs with Education and Health Facilities Located Within the LC by Sub-region

Type of Facility	Teso	W. Nile	Lango	Acholi	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Primary school	31.8	28.5	22.4	45.1	20.7	29.0
Secondary school	9.0	2.9	2.0	23.0	7.5	7.1
Market selling agricultural inputs	6.0	4.8	1.0	3.2	2.3	3.6
Market selling agricultural produce	9.7	13.8	7.2	42.7	2.1	12.9
Feeder road	70.5	68.9	79.1	53.8	58.0	68.9
Community road	93.7	85.4	76.1	80.1	86.2	84.5
Safe drinking water within I km from the village centre	68.8	72.6	63.3	86.9	56.6	69.5

Access to Agricultural Input markets poor

Table 10.2 further gives the proportion of the communities which had markets selling agricultural inputs within their boundaries. There was a small percentage (4 percent) of LC1's with markets selling agricultural inputs located within their boundaries. The highest proportion was in the Teso sub-region (6 percent) and the least in Lango (1 percent).

Almost 13 percent of communities had produce markets located within

Presence of markets selling agricultural produce relates to the marketing practices and activities of farmers in the communities. Produce is sold in different types of markets including farm gate markets, limited consumer markets[21], periodic markets (offering a wide range of goods at relatively lower prices), and

[21] A limited consumer market is defined as a cluster of shops that deal with a limited number of fast selling items

the common markets where the residents of the community buy most of their commodities.

About 13 percent of the communities had markets selling agricultural produce located within their boundaries. In the Acholi sub-region, this was 43 percent; whereas in the Karamoja sub-region it was only 2 percent.

The availability of social infrastructure, like feeder roads, allows farmers to access markets and command better prices for their produce. It also allows them to access the latest technical advancements that can help them improve the profitability of their farms. Access to infrastructure may also increase the community's access to social capital.

Feeder roads and community roads were accessible to most of the communities

About seventy percent of the communities had feeder roads passing through the LC 1 while 85 percent of the communities had communities roads passing through them. There are variations of the accessibility of these facilities across the NUSAF sub-regions.

Majority of the communities had safe drinking water within 1 km

The majority of the communities surveyed had access to safe drinking water with almost 70 percent having safe drinking water located within a kilometre from the centre of the community. The highest percentage (87 percent) was in the Acholi sub-region, with the least in Karamoja (57 percent).

10.4 Distance to Selected Facilities by Sub-region

The distance to location of the nearest facility was recorded when a selected facility was not within a community. The findings are given in Table 10.4

10.4.1 Distance to Secondary Schools

Secondary schools 10 km away

Government secondary schools were generally not accessible in the region. The average distance to the nearest government secondary school was about 10 kilometres; this varied from 7.8 kilometres in the Teso sub-region to 17.6 kilometres in Acholi, twice as high as that for Teso.

10.4.2 Distance to Markets

Markets selling agricultural inputs 13 km away

The survey revealed that there was generally no easy access to markets selling agricultural inputs. The average distance to such markets was 13 Kilometres, but there were big variations across the sub-regions (from 8 in West Nile to 24 in Acholi).

On the other hand, the average distance to markets selling agricultural produce was 7.7 kilometres; ranging from 4 kilometres in West Nile to 11 in Lango.

10.4.3 Distances to Road Infrastructure

Tarmac roads on average 72 km from communities

On the average, trunk tarmac roads were far from the communities - the average distance was 72 kilometres. At the sub-regional level, communities in Karamoja sub-region reported an average of 176 km as compared to 27 km in Lango. This is depicted in Table 10.4.

Marrum trunk roads were fairly accessible to most of the communities. The average distance to these was about 16 kilometres. However, feeder and community roads were more widely distributed overall in the region, with an average of 4 kilometres and 3 kilometres from community centres respectively.

10.4.4 Distance to Banks/Financial Institutions and Post Offices

Banks are not available to most communities

Table 10.4 below, shows that the institutions mentioned above were not within easy access. The average distance from the communities to the nearest Bank/Financial Institution was 34 kilometres; and 29 kilometres to the nearest Post Office. Financial institutions were furthest in the Karamoja sub-region (50 km) and closest in West Nile (26 km). The Post Office services followed a similar trend (65 and 17 km respectively).

Table 10.4: Average Distance to Facility by Sub-region

Type of facility	Teso	W. Nile	Lango	Acholi	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Government Secondary school	8.1	7.8	8.5	17.6	15.5	9.9
Government health centre	5.0	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.3	6.0
Market selling agricultural inputs	8.8	7.9	18.3	23.8	12.1	13.1
Market selling agricultural produce	7.6	4.3	10.8	5.6	9.4	7.7
Trunk road (tarmac)	30.0	64.5	26.9	74.8	176.1	72.3
Trunk road (marrum)	10.0	13.1	14.7	31.5	23.7	15.7
Feeder road	2.9	3.7	2.7	8.7	3.1	4.1
Community road	2.9	1.7	5.3	2.9	1.8	3.4
Bank/financial institution	32.2	25.8	36.5	29.2	50.0	33.6
Post office	18.7	17.4	35.4	30.5	64.7	29.3

10.5 Community Projects

One of the objectives of the Northern Uganda Survey was to find out which projects were supposed to articulate specific needs of communities to prioritise them and manage the process of their outcomes. Information on implementation of various projects in the communities from 1999 was collected. Five major projects were recorded for each community in order of importance. Table 10.5 shows the distribution of communities based on implementation of the most important community projects since 1999.

Sixteen percent of communities had implemented a NUSAF sensitization project prioritizing community

About one quarter of the communities have implemented water provision as their major projects. Almost 8 percent of the communities have worked on infrastructure e.g. construction and repair of roads, markets and bridges. Seven percent of the communities have implemented improved crop varieties and new crops, as well as classroom construction projects. However, the trend varies for subsequent second, third, fourth and fifth major projects implemented in communities.

Table 10.5: Distribution of Implemented Community Projects

Project Type	Proportion of Communities
Water provision	25.9
NUSAF sensitization for prioritizing community needs	16.1
Infrastructure (roads, markets, bridges)	7.8
Improved crop varieties, new crops	7.0
Classroom construction	6.9
Others	36.3
Total	100

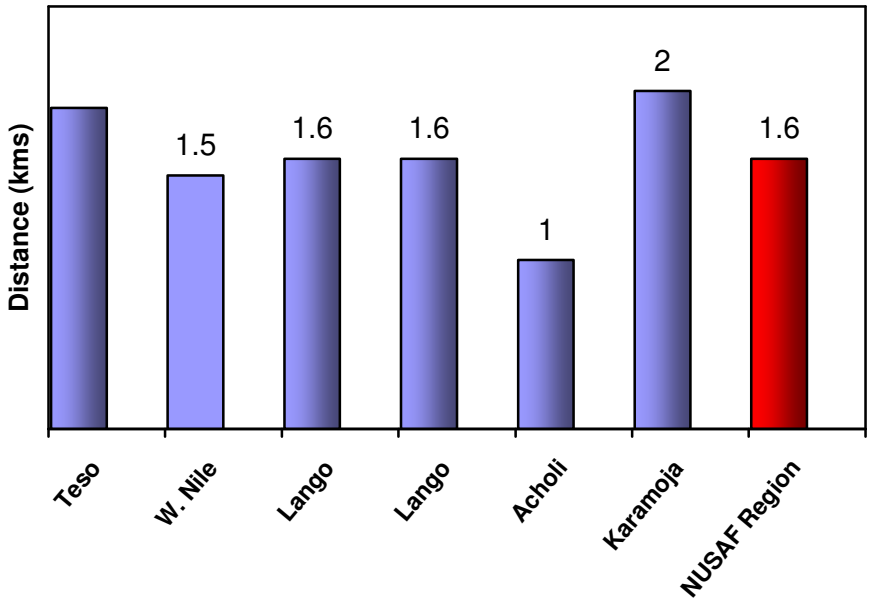
10.6 Education Infrastructure

Information was collected on education infrastructure and basic characteristics of primary schools in the communities. This was for the most popular school as well as the nearest although in many instances this was also the most popular. The community opinion leaders, elders and the LC 1 executive members identified the school. The rest of the information was collected from the school authorities (mostly the head-teachers).

Primary schools are generally accessible

Figure 10.1 illustrates the average distances to primary schools by sub-region. The average distance from the center of the community to the nearest/most popular primary school ranges between 1 and 2 kilometres, with the regional average being 1.6 kilometres.

Figure 10.1: Average Distance to Primary School



Government owns almost all primary schools in the NUSAF Region

Table 10.6 shows that almost all primary schools were government aided (98 percent), with no major variation across the sub-regions. Most of the schools (97 percent) were for both sexes, with only 3 percent being single-sex.

On average, a school in NUSAF region has a total enrollment of over 1,000 students. This translates into an average of about 150 students per class. This phenomenon indicates over-crowding in classes, especially given the fact that most schools have one stream/shift per class. The schools in Acholi and Lango had the highest average number of students (1,233 and 1,211 respectively) followed by West Nile with 1,032 students, while Karamoja sub-region had the least average number of students per school (587).

The Northern Uganda Survey has identified cost as one of the major factors for non-school attendance or drop out. Despite the assistance of Universal Primary Education, there are still some education related costs. The survey shows that the average official school costs are shs. 1,000 while the average cost for textbooks is shs. 1,900. this gives a total cost of nearly shs. 3,000. Acholi sub-region had the lowest average official fees per child per year (Sh 126).

Compared to other sub regions, Lango sub region has the highest average number of qualified teachers per school while Karamoja sub region has the least (18 and 9 respectively). Acholi sub region has the highest proportion of schools that had an emergency closure (30 percent).

Table 10.6: Basic Characteristics of Primary Schools by Sub-region

	Teso	West Nile	Lango	Acholi	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Total number of children in primary school	2,289	2,130	1,053	1,427	745	7,644
Average number primary school kids per household	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
Ownership of Primary Schools (Percentage)						
Government	98.5	98.1	95.1	98.9	100	98.1
Church/Religious groups	0.8	0.6	2.5	0	0	0.8
Parents/community	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.1		1.1
Sex of students						
Both sexes	95.4	95.0	100	100	98.6	97.2
Boys only	2.3	2.5	0	0	1.4	1.5
Girls only	2.3	2.5	0	0	0	1.3
Annual school expenditure						
Annual average official fee per child in highest grade (Ushs)	1,732	693	1,185	126	1,617	1,035
Average Expense for text books (Ushs)	1,849	1,586	1,855	2,712	1,874	1,858
Enrollment						
Average No. of students per school	822	1,032	1,211	1,233	587	1,010
Average No of students who sat P7 per school	36	44	52	51	32	44
Proportion of students who passed P7 per school	82.7	89.9	71.4	86.4	91.2	82.5
Teaching staff						
Average No of qualified teachers school	15	14	18	14	9	14
Average No. of unqualified teachers per school	0	4	3	3	4	3
Closure of schools						
Percentage of schools that suffered emergency closure	9.3	13.5	18.8	30.3	14.7	16.3
Average days closed during the year	29.6	19.9	36.5	51.0	7.0	32.3

10.7 Characteristics of Health Institutions

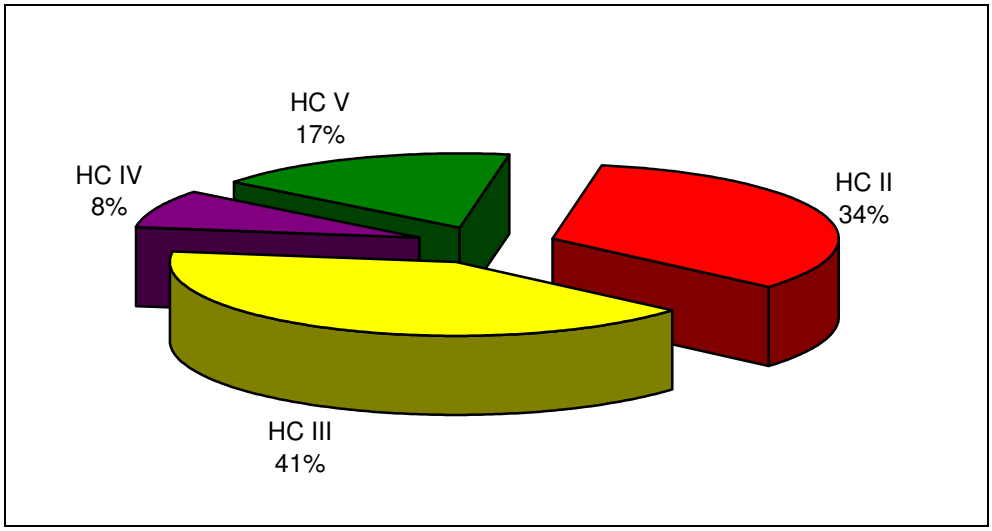
Information was collected from knowledgeable medical personnel operating health facilities. These would be from: government hospitals and health centres, private or NGO clinics and pharmacies in the surveyed communities. All the information relates to the most commonly used public health facility by the community

10.7.1 Designated Level of Health Facility

Health Centre IV least distributed

Of the government health facilities that the surveyed communities mostly used, 41 percent were of Level III followed by 34 percent of Level II (See Figure 10.3). This implies that Health Centre III is the most widely distributed type of government facility while Health Centre IV is the least distributed (8 percent). However, about 17 percent of the communities reported a hospital as being the nearest government health facility.

Figure 10. 2 : Type of Health Centre



10.7.2 Characteristics of Health Facilities

Basic medical necessities readily available

Table 10.7 shows that, the majority of health facilities (71 percent) are operated by government. There was a sizeable percentage of health facilities operated by the non-profit organisations in the Karamoja (25 percent), Acholi (25 percent) and West Nile (21 percent) sub-regions. Teso sub-region (19 percent) had the highest proportion of private health facilities.

Table 10.7: Basic Characteristics of Health Clinics by Residence

	Teso	W. Nile	Lango	Acholi	Karamoja	NUSAF Region
Ownership						
Government	73.7	73.6	69.0	74.2	63.2	71.2
Non-profit organisation	6.6	20.8	16.1	24.7	24.5	17.8
Private	19.1	5.7	14.9	1.1	12.3	10.9
Average fees for initial consultation	531	323	443	353	325	396
Clinics admitting in-door patients	60	67	81	66	51	64
Proportion of health facility that had emergency closure	3.4	3.9	17.2	19.1	16.3	10.3
Percentage of Clinics Reporting availability of:						
Malaria drugs	95	100	100	99	99	98
Antibiotics	91	96	99	99	98	96
Oral re-hydration packages	96.1	94.9	100	95.7	91.5	95.5
Children Immunization vaccines						
Regular and available for all types	82.8	86.0	82.0	96.8	86.8	86.6
A few regularly available	2.6	3.8	4.5	2.2	1.9	3.0
Irregular supply	5.3	0.6		1.1	0.9	1.8
No supply	9.3	8.3	13.5		10.4	8.4

The average initial consultation fee was about 400 shillings, but with some variations among sub-regions. Sixty four percent of the surveyed health units had in-patient facilities; this being highest in the Lango sub-region (81 percent).

Over 95 percent of the health facilities in the region had the basic medical necessities like malaria drugs, antibiotics, and oral re-hydration packages. About 87 percent had a regular supply of all child immunization vaccines, with the highest proportion being in the Acholi sub-region (97 percent) and the lowest in Lango (82 percent).

10.8 Summary of Findings

This chapter highlights the community characteristics as revealed by the survey. The average distance to primary schools was about 1.4 kilometers and Government continues to have a very strong presence in the provision of education services with 95 percent of the communities reporting use of government-aided schools.

Access to Agricultural input markets was poor in many communities. In addition, banks were found to be far from the communities.

Twenty six percent of the communities had implemented water provision projects while 16 percent had implemented NUSAF sensitization projects, prioritizing community needs.

Following are definitions relating to road infrastructure:

Trunk roads are main roads maintained by the central government and normally connect one district to another; they can be either tarmac or murram.

Feeder roads are major roads joining trunk roads and maintained by district authorities (local governments).

Community roads are roads (excluding footpaths) connecting villages and normally maintained by the communities themselves.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A.1 Measuring Welfare

The consumption aggregate we use as our measure of monetary welfare covers a wide variety of food and non-food purchases by the households along with consumption of some home-produced items, notably food crops. One would expect a household's total consumption to be highly correlated with its income. There are three reasons for preferring consumption to income as a measure of monetary welfare. First, consumption may be a better measure of a household's long-term income than income in any one year. Annual incomes may fluctuate due to variations in the harvest or other temporary changes, but households are likely to use saving and borrowing to try to smooth their consumption in the face of such transient changes in income. Secondly, consumption may be more accurately measured by surveys than income is because of the existence of smallholder and informal enterprises.

There are however, limitations with monetary measures of welfare. For instance, it is very hard to determine what each individual in the household consumes. Since households are of different sizes, it is common to look at household consumption per capita. However, household members of different ages and sexes have different needs. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates calorie requirements to vary with age and sex. We allow for this by looking at the number of "adult equivalents" in a household, where the adult equivalence scales are based partly on calorie requirements. For example, the WHO estimates that a one-year old boy requires 1200 calories per day while a man engaged in subsistence farming requires around 3000 calories. Hence we treat a one-year old boy as being equivalent to 0.40 of an adult male. Our welfare measure is thus total household consumption divided by the total number of adult equivalents in the household.

A.2 Setting the poverty line

Given a monetary measure of welfare, we assess whether people are poor according to whether their level of welfare falls below the poverty line. A poverty line is defined as the level of welfare that is regarded as the minimum people can enjoy without being regarded as poor.

In Uganda, an absolute poverty line approach was adopted and is being used in the subsequent analysis. It should be noted that poverty could also be measured

in relative terms22. We concentrate only on the former approach hence, in order to measure changes in actual living standards of the poor.

When deciding what level to fix a poverty line at, a common procedure in developing countries is to anchor the line according to some basic needs and to food needs in particular. Table 6.13 below shows that food consumption accounts for about 70 percent of all consumption. The approach of using calorie requirements was adopted because of the benchmarks for calorie requirements set by WHO (1985) which are widely accepted. When setting a poverty line, allowance is made for the kinds of foods people actually eat, which in turn reflect wider considerations than just their calorific value.

The poverty line that reflects the cost of meeting calorie requirements given the typical diets of poor Ugandans, and an estimate of meeting non-food requirements is applied. According to the principles set out by WHO (1985), a man working in subsistence agriculture requires around 3000 calories per day. Consequently, we set our food poverty line at the cost of meeting that requirement. Women and children typically require fewer calories and this is taken into account by comparing household consumption per adult equivalent (rather than per capita) with the poverty line. Many combinations of foods ("food baskets") could meet the requirement of 3000 calories. We focus on the food basket of the poorest 50% of Ugandans, ranked by consumption per adult equivalent. We use data from the 1993/94 First Monitoring Survey to identify the mean quantities of different food items consumed by the poorest 50%. This calorific value of this basket was estimated and then the quantity of food in the basket was scaled up so that it provided exactly 3,000 calories per day. In line with the UNHS 2002, we follow Ravallion and Bidani (1994) in identifying non-food requirements as the non-food expenditure of those whose expenditure is just equal to the food poverty line.

A.3 Aggregation over individuals

Given a welfare measure (consumption per adult equivalent) and a poverty line, we can identify which Ugandans are poor. The final issue in measuring poverty is to aggregate this information to obtain a single poverty statistic for NUSAF. This is an example of an “index number problem”, in that we must reduce a vector – poverty status of millions of Ugandans – to a single scalar value.

We present the “Foster-Greer-Thorbecke” or “P-alpha” class of poverty indicators. These are defined generally as:

[22] Relative poverty lines are extensively discussed in various literature on poverty

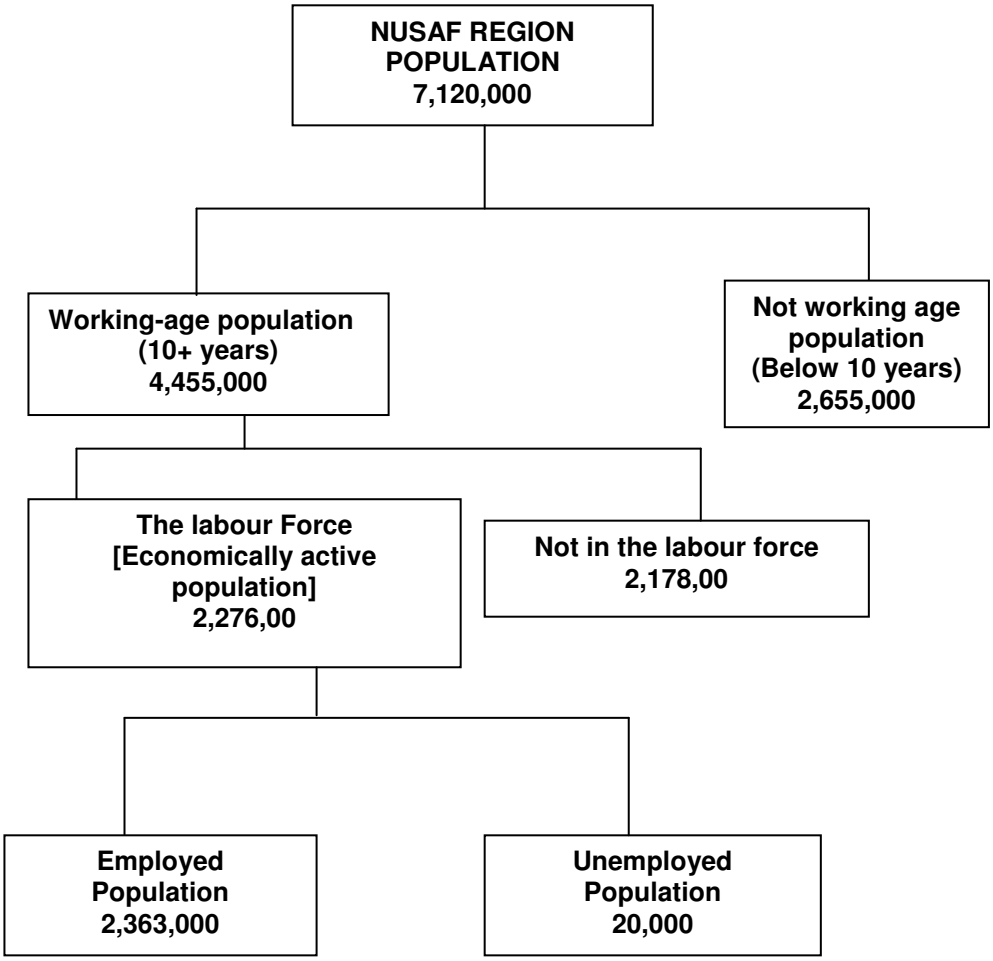
$P\alpha \equiv 1/n\ \Sigma_{i=1,n}\ \{max[z-c_i,0]/z\}^{\alpha}$ where z= poverty line; c_i =welfare

Three variants of these indicators are presented, according to the value of α:

1) P_o, the poverty headcount, gives the percentage of Ugandans living below the poverty line (H=q/n). This measure is very intuitive and easy to popularise. However, it has a serious conceptual deficiency in that it is insensitive to changes in the welfare of people below the poverty line
2) P_1, the poverty gap indicator, measures how far the welfare of the poor lies below the poverty line. It is measured as: $P_1= 1/n\ \Sigma i=1,n\ max[z-c_i,0]/z$. Verbally, it can be thought of as showing the cost of eliminating poverty through perfectly targeted transfers to the poor, expressed as a fraction of the poverty line per Ugandan. (So if P_1=0.1, eliminating the poverty gap through perfect transfers would cost 10% of the poverty line per Ugandan.)
3) P_2, the squared poverty gape, $P_2 \equiv 1/n\ \Sigma_{i=1,n}\ \{[z-c_i,0]/z\}^2$. This measure is sensitive to redistribution amongst the poor but is the least intuitive of the P-alpha measures.

APPENDIX B

B.1 THE LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



B.2 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS IN LABOUR

B.2.1 Economic activity

Economic activity as defined by United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) covers all market production and certain types of non-market productions, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.

Uganda currently uses SNA 1993 boundary activities to categorise economic activities. Therefore, any persons who are engaged in any of the activities mentioned below are considered to be economically active employed.

- Production of goods and services intended for sale- Market production

- Other goods and services, which are not normally, sold on the market, such a government services
- Goods and services that are for own consumption. These include;

- Growing or gathering field crops, fruits and vegetables
- Producing eggs, milk and food
- Hunting animals and birds
- Catching fish, crabs and shellfish
- Cutting firewood and building poles
- Collecting thatching and weaving materials
- Burning charcoal
- Mining salt
- Threshing and milling grain
- Making butter, ghee and cheese
- Curing hides and skins
- Preserving meat and skins
- Making beer, wine, and spirits
- Crushing oils seeds
- Weaving baskets and plates
- Weaving textiles
- Making furniture
- Dressing and tailoring
- Handicrafts made from non-primary products
- Construction of dwellings
- Construction of farm buildings
- Building boats and canoes
- Clearing land for cultivation
- Major repair and maintenance of dwelling and farm buildings

B.2.2 Definition of the unemployed

Unemployed persons include all persons who, during the last seven days were:

a) Without work i.e. were not in paid employment or self employment

b) Currently available for work i.e were available for paid employment or self employment during the last 4 weeks

c) But did not necessarily seek work i.e. did not necessarily take steps to search for work.

B.2.3 Currently Economically active population/ Labour force

The currently economically active population or labour force comprises all persons aged 14 to 64 years who, during the last 7 days were either employed or unemployed.

B.2.4 Not in the Labour force

The currently not economically active population comprises of all persons in the age bracket 14-64 years who were neither employed nor unemployed in the 7 days preceding the survey.

B.3 Priority Rules for Classification of activity status

Precedence is given to employment over unemployment and to unemployment over economic inactivity. For example: A person, who is both working and looking for a job, will be classified as employed. A student attending school and actively seeking for work is classified as unemployed.

Employment takes precedence over other activities, regardless of the amount of time devoted to it during the reference period, which in the extreme case may be one hour.The concept of unemployment is therefore limited to a situation of 'total lack of work'

The employed, unemployed and Not in the labour force are mutually exclusive i.e. you can only be in one category at any one time.

B.3.1 Residence Status

For the purpose of labour force Surveys, the concept of usual (i.e., *dejure*) residency status of not less than six (6) months is used. The respondent must have lived/resided in the specific household for at least 6 months or he/she has intention to live that long in that household.

B.3.2 Main economic activity

The main economic activity is that activity on which a person spent most of the time but NOT necessarily the activity where he/she got the highest income.

APPENDIX C

DISTRICT TABLES

Table C 1.1: Estimated Household Population by District and Sex

District	Male	Female	Total
Adjumani	80,277	79,153	159,430
Apac	395,583	366,264	761,847
Arua	373,306	382,586	755,891
Gulu	302,110	301,209	603,320
Kaberamaido	64,527	76,019	140,546
Katakwi	169,644	184,495	354,139
Kitgum	123,177	122,635	245,812
Kotido	171,161	205,255	376,416
Kumi	201,464	222,667	424,132
Lira	365,419	140,387	775,806
Moroto	74,962	95,467	170,429
Moyo	78,332	93,636	171,968
Nakapiripirit	55,987	66,269	122,256
Nebbi	261,064	274,402	535,466
Pader	172,288	161,675	333,962
Pallisa	301,319	309,533	610,851
Soroti	201,323	192,016	393,339
Yumbe	97,309	88,278	185,587
NUSAF Region	**3,489,253**	**3,631,946**	**7,121,199**

Table C 1.2: Distribution of Household Population Aged Under 18 Years by Survival Status of Biological Parents (%)

District	Both parents alive	Only mother dead	Only father dead	Both Dead	Dont know	Total	% Orphans
Adjumani	84.9	2.3	10.6	1.7	0.5	100	**14.6**
Apac	80.3	2.3	10.5	6.9	0.0	100	**19.6**
Arua	89.3	2.3	6.6	1.5	0.2	100	**10.5**
Gulu	81.2	2.7	11.4	4.2	0.6	100	**18.3**
Kaberamaido	86.2	2.7	6.3	2.1	2.6	100	**11.2**
Katakwi	78.8	1.3	16.8	1.6	1.4	100	**19.8**
Kitgum	79.9	1.7	11.3	6.6	0.5	100	**19.6**
Kotido	84.8	1.6	11.2	2.2	0.1	100	**15.0**
Kumi	86.3	0.8	7.9	2.9	2.0	100	**11.7**
Lira	78.5	4.2	10.6	6.3	0.4	100	**21.1**
Moroto	85.9	2.7	9.3	1.9	0.1	100	**14.0**
Moyo	85.2	1.2	12.0	1.1	0.4	100	**14.3**
Nakapiripirit	81.6	1.5	15.4	0.6	0.8	100	**17.5**
Nebbi	84.0	1.9	10.1	3.9		100	**16.0**
Pader	78.3	1.3	11.3	9.1		100	**21.7**
Pallisa	90.9	0.7	7.0	1.2	0.2	100	**8.9**
Soroti	82.3	1.5	11.1	3.4	1.7	100	**16.0**
Yumbe	88.1	2.9	5.4	3.6		100	**11.9**
NUSAF region	**83.5**	**2.1**	**10.1**	**3.8**	**0.5**	**100**	**16.0**

Table C 1.3: Percentage of Household Population Falling Sick (30 Days recall)

District	Fell Sick	Did Not Fall Sick	Total
Adjumani	20.8	79.2	100.0
Apac	20.6	79.4	100.0
Arua	16.1	83.9	100.0
Gulu	18.7	81.3	100.0
Kaberamaido	38.6	61.4	100.0
Katakwi	32.0	68.0	100.0
Kitgum	21.3	78.7	100.0
Kotido	20.8	79.2	100.0
Kumi	41.4	58.6	100.0
Lira	23.5	76.5	100.0
Moroto	24.4	75.6	100.0
Moyo	17.3	82.7	100.0
Nakapiripirit	28.4	71.7	100.0
Nebbi	27.3	72.7	100.0
Pader	15.2	84.8	100.0
Pallisa	41.1	58.9	100.0
Soroti	46.6	53.4	100.0
Yumbe	21.8	78.2	100.0
NUSAF Region	**25.9**	**74.1**	**100.0**

Table C 1.4: Average Distance to Health Unit by District

District	Average distance
Adjumani	4.4
Apac	4.9
Arua	4.0
Gulu	3.3
Kaberamaido	6.1
Katakwi	4.4
Kitgum	4.0
Kotido	4.3
Kumi	3.6
Lira	3.6
Moroto	5.2
Moyo	4.0
Nakapiripirit	5.9
Nebbi	2.6
Pader	2.2
Pallisa	3.3
Soroti	3.4
Yumbe	6.2
NUSAF Region	**4.1**

Table C 1.5: Distribution of Household Members by District and Current Schooling Status (6 Years +)

District	Never Attended	Left School	In Vacation	Currently Attending	Total
Adjumani	15.9	38.1	0.2	45.8	100.0
Apac	16.7	44.2	0.3	38.9	100.0
Arua	19.7	40.3	0.6	39.4	100.0
Gulu	16.2	37.9	0.3	45.7	100.0
Kaberamaido	13.5	40.2	0.6	45.7	100.0
Katakwi	19.0	33.0	0.1	47.9	100.0
Kitgum	15.8	38.0	0.1	46.2	100.0
Kotido	59.5	18.8	0.4	21.3	100.0
Kumi	16.1	40.8	3.0	40.2	100.0
Lira	16.7	39.8	0.3	43.2	100.0
Moroto	72.4	14.5	0.2	12.9	100.0
Moyo	12.7	40.6	0.0	46.7	100.0
Nakapiripirit	65.4	14.7	0.0	20.0	100.0
Nebbi	18.9	36.9	0.7	43.6	100.0
Pader	21.5	27.4	0.0	51.1	100.0
Pallisa	17.4	37.2	0.8	44.6	100.0
Soroti	13.3	44.6	0.7	41.5	100.0
Yumbe	22.8	32.2	0.0	44.9	100.0
NUSAF Region	**21.7**	**36.7**	**0.5**	**41.1**	**100.0**

Table C 1.6: Distribution of Household Population Aged 14-64 Yrs by District and Activity Status (%)

District	Working	Not Working	Total
Adjumani	54.8	45.3	100
Apac	61.4	38.6	100
Arua	59.4	40.6	100
Gulu	51.4	48.6	100
Kaberamaido	58.5	41.5	100
Katakwi	56.6	43.4	100
Kitgum	43.0	57.0	100
Kotido	51.2	48.8	100
Kumi	60.5	39.5	100
Lira	51.1	48.9	100
Moroto	68.8	31.2	100
Moyo	52.7	47.4	100
Nakapiripirit	73.0	27.0	100
Nebbi	55.3	44.7	100
Pader	8.5	91.5	100
Pallisa	46.1	53.9	100
Soroti	53.5	46.6	100
Yumbe	63.5	36.6	100
NUSAF REGION	**53.1**	**47.0**	**100**

Table C 1.7: Distribution of Houses by District and Type of dwelling

District	Detached	Semi-Detached	Tenement	Hut	Others	Total
Adjumani	0.0	1.9	0.0	97.7	0.4	100.0
Apac	6.1	3.2	0.1	90.5	0.0	100.0
Arua	4.4	1.5	0.9	86.6	6.6	100.0
Gulu	7.6	7.1	2.0	83.3	0.0	100.0
Kaberamaido	14.6	0.6	0.5	83.7	0.6	100.0
Katakwi	1.1	1.5	0.0	97.34	0.0	100.0
Kitgum	11.1	5.0	13.4	70.6	0.0	100.0
Kotido	3.1	3.1	2.9	90.9	0.0	100.0
Kumi	6.9	1.6	1.6	89.9	0.0	100.0
Lira	14.4	6.3	9.6	69.7	0.0	100.0
Moroto	2.8	3.9	4.3	88.4	0.6	100.0
Moyo	0.8	2.8	0.3	96.1	0.0	100.0
Nakapiripirit	3.9	0.9	4.8	90.4	0.0	100.0
Nebbi	7.8	0.9	2.4	89.0	0.0	100.0
Pader	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pallisa	41.5	1.9	6.3	50.2	0.2	100.0
Soroti	11.0	4.6	10.3	73.7	0.4	100.0
Yumbe	1.4	2.2	1.4	92.8	2.3	100.0
NUSAF Region	**9.73**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**82.9**	**1.1**	**100.0**

Table C 1.8: Availability of Toilet Facilities by District

District	Have Toilet Facility	No Toilet facility	Total
Adjumani	75.5	24.5	100.0
Apac	68.3	31.7	100.0
Arua	79.9	20.1	100.0
Gulu	89.5	10.5	100.0
Kaberamaido	44.5	55.5	100.0
Katakwi	24.9	75.1	100.0
Kitgum	92.5	7.5	100.0
Kotido	18.3	81.7	100.0
Kumi	54.9	45.1	100.0
Lira	81.3	18.7	100.0
Moroto	4.1	95.9	100.0
Moyo	75.9	24.1	100.0
Nakapiripirit	5.1	94.9	100.0
Nebbi	88.8	11.2	100.0
Pader	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pallisa	87.7	12.3	100.0
Soroti	60.2	39.8	100.0
Yumbe	76.1	23.9	100.0
NUSAF Region	**66.5**	**33.5**	**100.0**

Table C 1.9: Distribution of Households by District and Type of Water Source (%)

District	Safe Source	Unsafe Source	Total
Adjumani	86.6	13.4	100.0
Apac	61.5	38.5	100.0
Arua	66.6	33.4	100.0
Gulu	95.8	4.2	100.0
Kaberamaido	73.8	26.2	100.0
Katakwi	88.4	11.6	100.0
Kitgum	81.7	18.3	100.0
Kotido	54.1	45.9	100.0
Kumi	70.5	29.5	100.0
Lira	73.3	26.7	100.0
Moroto	82.9	17.1	100.0
Moyo	93.8	6.2	100.0
Nakapiripirit	52.6	47.4	100.0
Nebbi	57.2	42.8	100.0
Pader	73.4	26.7	100.0
Pallisa	78.2	21.9	100.0
Soroti	76.1	23.9	100.0
Yumbe	50.5	49.5	100.0
NUSAF Region	**70.7**	**29.2**	**100.0**

Table C 1.10: Distribution of Households by District and Status of Experiencing Shocks Since 1992 (%)

District	Experienced Shock	Did not experience shock	Total
Adjumani	95.8	4.2	100
Apac	93.6	6.4	100
Arua	88.7	11.3	100
Gulu	97.9	2.1	100
Kaberamaido	97.4	2.6	100
Katakwi	99.0	1	100
Kitgum	99.8	0.2	100
Kotido	99.9	0.1	100
Kumi	92.3	7.7	100
Lira	84.0	16	100
Moroto	98.1	1.9	100
Moyo	94.9	5.1	100
Nakapiripirit	96.8	3.2	100
Nebbi	96.3	3.7	100
Pader	99.6	0.4	100
Pallisa	92.8	7.2	100
Soroti	98.4	1.6	100
Yumbe	92.5	7.5	100
NUSAF Region	**94.0**	**6.0**	**100**

Table C 1.11: Distribution of households by district and selected welfare indicators (%)

District	H/hs with every child having a Blanket	H/hs with every member having a pair of shoes	H/hs with every member having at least two sets of clothes
Adjumani	10.5	17.1	67.5
Apac	7.1	10.1	74.0
Arua	20.6	37.2	84.4
Gulu	30.5	11.6	61.0
Kaberamaido	10.2	10.9	67.9
Katakwi	5.6	5.8	50.3
Kitgum	23.8	8.9	48.3
Kotido	10.8	9.2	46.3
Kumi	4.3	7.9	65.7
Lira	21.7	17.2	70.9
Moroto	4.9	4.6	24.9
Moyo	28.2	37.7	83.1
Nakapiripirit	2.5	4.3	28.9
Nebbi	10.4	19.7	68.0
Pader	22.7	3.1	44.1
Pallisa	8.1	14.9	75.7
Soroti	19.9	25.4	76.7
Yumbe	4.7	13.9	65.3
NUSAF Region	**15.8**	**16.1**	**66.0**

Table C1.12: Distribution of households by district and selected household assets (%)

District	Possess a bicycle	Possess a Radio
Adjumani	39.6	22.3
Apac	54.1	44.5
Arua	40.5	31.1
Gulu	47.9	40.2
Kaberamaido	68.9	44.9
Katakwi	48.6	30.9
Kitgum	51.2	28.6
Kotido	17.4	16.5
Kumi	57.7	39.0
Lira	57.2	44.4
Moroto	9.8	16.0
Moyo	33.4	28.6
Nakapiripirit	5.0	7.5
Nebbi	39.2	42.8
Pader	20.9	19.7
Pallisa	62.9	49.6
Soroti	67.2	57.4
Yumbe	44.1	24.6
NUSAF Region	**46.2**	**36.6**

Table C 1.13: Average Household Expenditure by District

District	Average Monthly Household Expenditure	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
Adjumani	57,035	13,274
Apac	63,940	14,290
Arua	69,735	18,784
Gulu	74,123	16,101
Kaberamaido	80,846	16,025
Katakwi	61,832	12,938
Kitgum	76,314	18,405
Kotido	70,756	13,970
Kumi	71,132	14,448
Lira	71,510	16,342
Moroto	62,720	14,177
Moyo	78,497	20,851
Nakapiripirit	37,993	8,674
Nebbi	75,043	15,849
Pader	54,188	11,445
Pallisa	102,595	20,638
Soroti	105,443	26,280
Yumbe	56,005	16,169
NUSAF Region	**72,771**	**16,528**

Table C 1.14: Poverty estimates by District

Districts	Population Share	Mean CPAE	Poverty Estimates	
			P_o	P_1
Soroti	5.5	28,300	51.4	15.8
Pallisa	8.6	24,100	61.1	22.7
Moyo	2.4	24,100	63.7	25.3
Arua	10.6	20,500	65.7	25.6
Kaberamaido	2.0	19,500	69.7	21.8
Lira	10.9	20,500	69.8	26.8
Nebbi	7.5	19,700	69.9	29.4
Kumi	6.0	18,600	75.8	28.9
Apac	10.7	23,000	68.9	26.3
Yumbe	2.6	16,300	73.8	33.3
Kitgum	3.4	23,000	67.9	20.4
Katakwi	5.0	16,200	79.4	31.9
Kotido	5.3	18,200	78.7	34.9
Gulu	8.5	19,700	76.4	31.3
Moroto	2.4	17,000	82.4	38.5
Pader	4.7	17,700	69.3	27.4
Adjumani	2.2	14,500	83.0	39.8
Nakapiripit	1.7	11,000	90.2	51.8
NUSAF region	**100.0**	**20,075**	**70.2**	**27.9**

APPENDIX D

TABLE OF CVs

Household size

Characteristic	Number of observation	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	**4786**	**5.35**	**0.055**	**5.25**	**5.46**	**0.0102**
Sub-region						
West Nile	1297	4.99	0.097	4.79	5.18	0.0195
Acholi	780	5.20	0.145	4.92	5.49	0.0278
Lango	659	5.32	0.130	5.06	5.58	0.0245
Teso	1280	5.87	0.104	5.67	6.08	0.0177
Karamoja	770	5.39	0.110	5.17	5.61	0.0204
Population Type						
IDP	901	5.08	0.134	4.81	5.34	0.0264
Non-IDP	3885	5.42	0.058	5.30	5.53	0.0107

Population Distribution

Characteristic	Number of observation	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	4786	7294991	207316	6887537	7702445	0.010232
Sub-region						
West Nile	1297	1834109	69905	1695678	1972540	0.019481
Acholi	780	1212946	125516	962735	1463158	0.027827
Lango	659	1590073	110778	1368630	1811516	0.024476
Teso	1280	1978232	90555	1798908	2157556	0.017716
Karamoja	770	679630	43205	593439	765821	0.020446
Population Type						
IDP	901	1290677	123458	1045291	1536063	0.026399
Non-IDP	3885	6004314	144226	5720690	6287938	0.010738

Average Household Expenditure

Characteristic	Number of observation	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	4786	94015	2156.01	89778	98253	0.022933
Sub-region						
West Nile	1297	89605	3644.49	82387	96822	0.040673
Acholi	780	85366	8082.39	69254	101478	0.094679
Lango	659	87616	3498.86	80622	94610	0.039934
Teso	1280	116414	3659.53	109168	123661	0.031435
Karamoja	770	78224	5698.37	66856	89591	0.072847
Population Type						
IDP	901	68066	2303.63	63487	72645	0.033844
Non-IDP	3885	99968	2518.27	95016	104920	0.025191

Net enrollment (aged 6 - 12 years)

Characteristic	Number of observations	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	2676	91.06	0.4458	90.18	91.93	0.004896
Sub-region						
West Nile	709	93.75	0.7657	92.23	95.26	0.008167
Acholi	511	91.44	1.0602	89.33	93.56	0.011595
Lango	393	88.71	1.1782	86.35	91.06	0.013283
Teso	770	93.25	0.5302	92.21	94.31	0.005686
Karamoja	293	76.52	2.3769	77.77	81.27	0.031061
Population type						
IDP	584	91.18	1.0028	89.18	93.18	0.010988
Non-IDP	2092	91.02	0.5039	90.04	92.02	0.005537

Literacy rate (10 years +)

Characteristic	Number of observations	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	3717	69.47	0.5526	68.39	70.56	0.007954
Sub-region						
West Nile	1065	69.54	1.1013	67.36	71.72	0.015837
Acholi	693	70.98	1.2380	68.52	73.45	0.017439
Lango	567	74.8	1.1348	72.53	77.07	0.01517
Teso	1046	66.18	1.0483	64.11	68.26	0.01584
Karamoja	346	53.57	2.6343	48.31	58.85	0.049168
Population type						
IDP	772	69.26	1.2245	66.82	71.69	0.01768
Non-IDP	2945	69.53	0.6107	68.33	70.73	0.00878

Literacy rate (aged 18 years +)

	Number of observations	Estimate	Std Error of mean	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
Total	3241	72.71	0.5962	71.54	73.88	0.0082
Sub-region						
West Nile	943	72.67	1.2333	70.22	75.11	0.01697
Acholi	582	73.31	1.2621	70.8	75.83	0.01721
Lango	510	76.94	1.3429	74.25	79.62	0.01745
Teso	929	69.57	1.0297	67.53	71.61	0.0148
Karamoja	277	64.56	2.5476	59.45	96.69	0.03945
Population Type						
IDP	642	72.52	1.3599	69.82	75.23	0.01875
Non-IDP	2599	72.76	0.6709	71.43	74.43	0.00922

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONNAIRES