

KAPELEBYONG DISTRICT SITUATION ON PRODUCTION, MARKETS, NUTRITION, CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Introduction

The presentation entails five (5) sections namely; District Overview, Production Status, Markets, Nutrition and Child and Maternal Health Situation in Kapelebyong District.

District Profile Overview

Kapelebyong District is a newly created LG curved from Amuria District and came in to operation on 1st July 2018. It is Located in the north eastern part of Uganda, in Teso sub region and borders Districts of Amuria , Napak, Otuke in the north west, and Katakwi in the East with a total low land area of 1,204 Sq.km. The District headquarters is located approximately seventy (70) kilometers (43.5 miles) by road, North of Soroti City. The District lies between coordinates (N251237, E586200) with an average altitude of 1098.7M above sea level. The District has a total population of 107,399 people as projected from the 2014 census with population growth rate of 3.4%.(Adopted).

Table showing District population by Sub County

Sub-County	Census 2014				Projection 2020			2014		Projection 2020
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio*	Male	Female	Total	Land Area (Sq. Km)	Population Density**	Population Density**
Acowa	9,261	9,278	18,539	99.8%	11,357	11,378	22,734	211.4	88	107.5
Akoromit	8,832	9,227	18,059	95.7%	10,831	11,315	22,146	157.7	115	140.4
Kapelebyong	9,496	9,715	19,211	97.7%	11,645	11,913	23,558	301.4	64	78.2
Obalanga	8,700	9,266	17,966	93.9%	10,669	11,363	22,032	207.3	87	106.3
Okungur	6,798	7,007	13,805	97.0%	8,336	8,593	16,929	325.8	42	52.0
District	43,087	44,493	87,580	96.8%	52,838	54,562	107,399	1,204	73	89.2

Source: Planning Unit, Kapelebyong

Administrative structure

Currently there are **7 (Seven) Sub counties and 4 (four) Town Councils** i.e. Kapelebyong, Okungur, Obalanga, Akoromit, Acowa, Acinga, Alito; Kapelebyong T/C, Akore T/C, Obalanga T/C & Acowa T/C with 56 parishes/Wards and 345 Villages/Cells.

Production

Kapelebyong district is entirely productive in terms of livestock, crop, aquaculture, apiculture.

Over **87%** of the population depends on agriculture as a means of livelihood. However, **86%** of the households are still on subsistence farming as source of livelihood. The production mechanisms heavily depend on nature, which has become unreliable hence resulting into low production and productivity in all sectors. The agro processing is a potential sector especially in the areas of grain, cassava milling/processing, local brewing and distillation, honey and milk processing, leather turning.

Transformation of this sector from subsistence to commercial and increasing production and productivity provides the opportunity for the reduction of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Increasing population in kapelebyong is resulting currently into high demand for land for production and this impacts pressure on the available land.

The district is currently engaged on the provision of new technologies and good Agronomic practices.

Crop Production

The main staple food is finger millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, sim-sim, green grams, sun flower, vegetables and beans. Recently rice cultivation has taken shape and is mainly cultivated in the wetlands as a commercial crop. The growth of citrus and mangoes has deteriorated due to lack of ready market.

Below is the table showing the Current Available Land for Production in the district

Administrative Unit	Projection 2020						
	Total Population	Household Number	Area Sqkm	Acres	Acres per HH	Hectare	Hectare per HH
Kapelebyong S/C	23,558	4,426.00	301.40	62,997.05	14.23	25,494	5.76
Obalanga S/C	22,032	3,962.00	207.30	49,715.13	12.55	20,119	5.08
Akoromit S/C	22,146	3,853.00	157.70	38,968.52	10.11	15,770	4.09
Acowa SC	22,734	4,243.00	211.40	52,238.08	12.31	21,140	4.98
Okungur SC	16,929	3,034.00	325.80	80,506.93	26.53	32,580	10.74
	107,399	19,518.00	1,203.60	297,416.04	15.24	120,360	6.17

Source: Planning Unit, Kapelebyong

The available land is to a great extent utilized productively and the related output in the priority crops grown is shown in the table below;

Enterprise	Est. Acreage	Est. output (tons)
Cassava.	56,431	141,077.50
Groundnuts.	24,218	5,812.32
Maize.	21,312	13,793
Sweet potatoes.	7,852	6,282
Beans.	11,654	4,662
Total		171,626.82

Source: Production and Marketing Department, Kapelebyong

Cultivation Methods:

Subsistence farming methods using traditional hand hoes and animal traction is dominant; the modern mechanized methods have not fully been adopted due to a limited number of tractors in the district.

The cost of tractor acquisition is so high and only affordable by Government and NGO partners, with only a limited number in private ownership.

Livestock Production:

Livestock rearing in the District is fully managed by private individual households.

The table below presents estimated numbers in their respective categories as at 2019 status, and to-date the position has registered a moderate increase in all the categories indicated there in:

S/n	Type of Livestock	Estimated Numbers
1	Cattle (Exotic and High Grade crosses)	
2	Cattle (Local Breeds low Grade Crosses)	94,741
3	Goats (All Breeds)	64,444
4	Sheep	13,111
5	Rabbits	333
6	Pigs	5,778
7	Donkeys	23
8	Chicken, Ducks & turkeys	157,455
	Total	335,945

Source: District Veterinary Office.

Livestock Disease Control:

This factor has continued to be a challenge & a great set back due to poor reporting mechanism to facilitate timely intervention. Many households engage

in personal management of these ailments and only report when the situation fails.

The table below shows disease categories and Prevalence Rates:

Table Showing Livestock Disease and Prevalence in Kapelebyong District:

SN	Diseases	Prevalence
1	Tick Borne Infections	90%
2	CBPP	0.5%
3	FMD	40%
4	Anthrax	00%
5	Intestinal worms	100%
6	Eye Infections	50%
7	Brucellosis	25%
8	Lumpy Skin Disease	85%
9	Foot Rot	75%
10	Gynecological Infections	00%
11	New Castle Disease	75%

Source: District Veterinary Office

Note: Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in Karamoja has given a great risk to the district due to the proximity and seasonal mobility of the cattle keepers in Karamoja.

Fish Production:

Aquaculture potential in the District is not evenly distributed; some sub counties have more fish ponds than others.

However, fish consumption in the District is increasing steadily as a result of awareness created on the importance of nutrition value attached; this trend therefore explains the future potential in the sector. The species commonly farmed currently include Clarias & Tilapia.

Table showing Fish Pond Distribution in Kapelebyong District:

No	Sub County/Town Council	Fish pond
1.	Akoromit	16
2.	Acowa	14
3.	Obalanga	30
4.	Kapelebyong	0
5.	Kapelebyong Town Council	0
6.	Okungur	0
7.	Acinga	0
8.	Alito	0
	Totals	60

Source: Production and Marketing Department Kapelebyong

Bee Keeping/Production:

This is a new initiative in the district, with quite a high potential for commercial purposes for the practicing households. The majority of beekeepers in the district are small scale producers mainly using traditional methods to maintain their colonies.

There is need to consolidate planning towards upgrading of this sector to commercial production status.

Below is the table showing the distribution of the Enterprise in each Sub county:

No	Sub County/Town Council	Apiary(Bee)
1	Akoromit	00
2	Acowa	450
3	Obalanga	8
4	Kapelebyong	300
5	Kapelebyong Town Council	00
6	Okungur	126
7	Acinga	00
8	Alito	00
	Totals	884

Source: Production and Marketing Department Kapelebyong

Water for Production:

Most of the Water for Production Units in Kapelebyong District are not functional and they need urgent rehabilitation.

The inventory of these facilities is shown below;

Table Showing Water for Production Distribution by Sub County

No	Sub County/Town Council	Valley Dam
1.	Akoromit	2
2.	Acowa	3
3.	Obalanga	3
4.	Kapelebyong	9
5.	Kapelebyong Town Council	0
6.	Okungur	2
7.	Acinga	0
8.	Alito	1
	Totals	20

Source: Production and Marketing Department Kapelebyong

Note: Despite having a total of 20 Valley dams, only 4 are fully functional with 16 in dire need of de-silting.

Other Production Facilities:

Table showing other production facilities by Sub County:

No	Sub County/Town Council	Type of Facility				
		Bulking Centres	Market Stall	Public Latrine at the Market	Cattle Crush	Animal Cat
1.	Akoromit	0	0	1	1	0
2.	Acowa	1	0	1	1	2
3.	Obalanga	2	0	2	1	2
4.	Kapelebyong	0	0	2	0	1
5.	Kapelebyong Town Council	0	1	1	0	0
6.	Okungur	2	0	0	1	1
7.	Acinga	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Alito	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals	5	1	6	4	6

Source: Production and Marketing Department Kapelebyong

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Industrial Activities

Agro processing in the District has been boosted with support from Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAIIP2) under which three Agro processing facilities have been constructed in the three Sub Counties of Obalanga, Kapelebyong and Akoromit. These use Diesel engine powered and have capacity to mill up to 800 Kilograms/hr. These facilities are underutilized and poorly maintained.

Table Showing Public Agro Processing Facilities in Kapelebyong District:

Sub County	No. of Agro Processing Facilities	Capacity	Estimated Usage time
Kapelebyong S/C	1	500kg/h	6 hours
Obalanga S/C	1	500kg/h	6 hours
Akoromit S/C	1	500kg/h	6 hours
Total	3		

Source: Trade, Industry and Local Development.

The equipment type above is Multi-Purpose and engages in the processing of - Sorghum, Cassava, Millet, Maize (Hulling and Milling). Only one Processing facility is tendered and fully functional while other two lack the Huller component.

Slaughter Slabs:

The District has only four slaughter slabs, and this is far below the requirement to ensure safe & clean meat production for public consumption.

Table Showing Slaughter Slabs by Sub County Distribution:

Sub County	Site	Number
Obalanga S/C	Obalanga Weekly Market	1
Akoromit S/C	Akoromit Weekly Market	1
Kapelebyong S/C	Adipala Weekly Market	1
Kapelebyong T/C	Kapelebyong Town Council	1
Total		4

Source: Veterinary Sector.

TRADE

Trade activities in the District are characterized by the individual household participation as sole proprietorship/household level. In average over 90 (Ninety) small trading centers have come up along major key roads connecting various parts of the above sub counties. The retail sole proprietorship business in these centers is characterized with small capital of below 500,000/= (Five hundred thousand) actively participating at only dry summer seasons and most of them close during rainy season as owners retreat to garden activities. The key urban centers attract wholesale dealers in assorted grocery household items of at least increased capital base of above 5,000,000/= (Five million) in some cases.

Produce buying and selling especially of groundnuts, Rice, millet, sorghum, green gram, soya beans, maize and cassava in the sub counties above has emerged as high profit making and many dealers are attracted to the District rural areas for these agricultural products.

Weekly Markets

Weekly markets are the main selling & buying centers of all tradable goods & services in the District.

Table showing the existing markets by type, grade, frequency & location

No	Name of Market	Grade	Frequency	Location	Annual Estimated Revenue
1	Obalanga Weekly Market	A	Weekly	Obalanga S/County	9,000,000
2	Akoromit Weekly Market	A	Weekly	Akoromit S/County	9,000,000
3	Adipala Weekly Market	B	Weekly	Adipala S/County	9,000,000
4	Atumukasiko Weekly Market	C	Weekly	Acowa S/County	7,000,000
5	Aeeket Weekly Market	C	Weekly	Okungur S/County	-

Source: Procurement Unit.

The markets are the key centres for trade (exchange of goods and services). The District local revenue is also highly dependent on these markets and yet their state is in sorrow with poor drainage leading to water logging during rainy season and also excessive heat that affects the quality of products during dry season due to absence of shades. If these markets are to boost the local revenue and promote trade, there is urgent need to improve on their ambiance for sustainability.

Nutrition

Kapelebyong District Local Government has made efforts in addressing the problem of malnutrition especially stunting and severe acute malnutrition in children under five years.

The Uganda Demographic Health Survey shows that the prevalence of stunting was 14% in TESO Sub- Region (UDHS 2016) as compared to the national prevalence of 29%.

Kapelebyong district is experiencing double burden of malnutrition where under nutrition coexist with over nutrition, where over weight and obesity are the key drivers of Dietary related non-communicable diseases.

Table showing Economy and Welfare Indicators and Status

S/n	Indicator	Status
1	People living below the poverty line	77%(2012-2016)
2	Households that depend on subsistence farming as a main source of livelihood	86.2%(16,817)
3	Households with at least one member engaged in a non-agricultural household based enterprise	79.2%(15,456)
4	Households where (all members aged 5 years and above) consume less than two meals in a day	18.7%(3,65)

Poverty reduction has been much slower in Kapelebyong District, according to District Development Plans(**Amuria**) 57% of the population were living below the poverty line in 2010 -12, compared to 77% in 2012-16(**Adopted**)

Table showing Prevalence rate of key mediate outcome indicators in Kapelebyong District

S/n	Indicator	Status
1.	Stunting in children under five years	14.3%
2.	Wasting in children under five years	2%
3.	Overweight in children under five years	>1%

4.	Low birth weight (infants born <2500 g)	9.7%
5.	Anemia in children under five years	59%
6.	Anemia in women of reproductive age	32 %
7.	Overweight in adult women over 18 years	16%
8.	Overweight in adult men over 18 years	6 %
9.	Overweight in adolescents is above	>10%
10.	Proportion of obesity in adolescents	>3%
11.	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes persons over 18 years	3.3%
12.	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure in persons over 18 years	23.2%

Source: HMIS, Kapelebyong

Intermediate Outcome (Nutrition Sensitive)

Unhealthy eating and healthy lifestyle: Based on national statistics (MOH, 2019, PI-HEAL); 8 in 100 adults in urban areas and 4 in 100 adults in rural areas don't exercise enough; 30 in 100 adults drink alcohol and 10% of these are heavy drinkers; 12 in 100 adults use tobacco and its products and 90 in 100 adults eat less than the required amounts of fruits and vegetables.

Water and Sanitation

Table showing Water and Sanitation Indicators and Status

S/n	Indicator	Status
1.	Proportion households with access to safe water sources-Rural	72%
2.	Proportion households with access to safe water sources-Urban	56%
3.	Proportion of people accessing safely managed sanitation services	54%
4.	Cumulative Water for Production Storage capacity (cubic M)	155,000 m ³
5.	Proportion of people accessing safe water supply within 1000M	65%
6.	Proportion of people with access to an improved sanitation facility in rural areas	02%
7.	Proportion of people accessing safe water supply within 200M	56%
8.	Proportion of people with access to an improved sanitation facility in Urban Areas	52%
9.	Proportion of water for production facilities that are Functional	20%
10.	Percentage of triggered villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	70%
11.	Households that use a bore hole	96.9%(18,921)
12.	Households that have access to piped water	0.2%(45)

Source: Planning Unit & Water Sector Kapelebyong

Consequences of malnutrition

The impact of malnutrition in Kapelebyong District is widely experienced, and among key occurrences is in Non communicable diseases which include-;

Pre-mature mortality, reduced fertility, physical inactivity, social description Mortality, morbidity from infectious diseases and disability, Sub –optimal adult height, poor cognitive ability, low economic productivity, compromised reproductive health

Table showing Population related indicators and status

S/n	Indicator	Status
1.	Households headed by females	26.5%(5,180)
2.	Households headed by children (aged 10-17)	0.4%(80)
3.	Dependency Ratio(Population aged 0-17+>60years)	2:1
4.	Special Age groups	
5.	Population aged Less than one Year	4.5%(4,769)
6.	Population aged 0-4 Years	20.1%(21,502)
7.	Population aged 0-8 Years	34.6%(37,022)
8.	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest primary school, whether public or private	15%(2,930)
9.	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest public primary school	19.4%(3,794)
10.	Secondary school percent.	
11.	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest secondary school, whether public or private.	66.2%(12,929)
12.	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest public secondary school	71.2(13,903)

Source: Planning Unit, Kapelebyong

Nutrition Capacity Gaps and Recommendations:

Policies, Programmes and Frameworks;

There exists a number of capacity gaps in Policies, Programmes and Frameworks, and the issues indentified for action are as follows;

1. Low knowledge levels of staff about current legal, policy, and planning frameworks relevant to nutrition programming.
2. Poor motivation (non-monetary) for departments, sections, units to take up actions to reduce malnutrition
3. Lack of operational plans with adequate budget
4. Poor economic infrastructure in Kapelebyong district in terms of road network, market prices for agricultural products, health services etc.
5. Lack of political will to promote community education on nutrition programs
6. Insufficient training opportunities to support implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition actions

7. Inadequate number of skilled staffs to support sector functions on nutrition
8. Inadequate infrastructures (ICT and transport facilities) amongst district staff.
9. Currently the District Structure does not provide for a Nutritionist Officer due to lack of a District Hospital.

Child and Maternal Health:

Kapelebyong District lacks health facilities that are Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), but provides women of reproductive age counseling facility at health Centre four (HC4) through Developmental partner support.

Child and Maternal Health

Accessibility to health Services

Kapelebyong District lacks health facilities that are Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) certified but provides women of reproductive age counseling facility at health Centre four (HC4) through Development partners support.

Table showing the Health Units by Category and Ownership in Kapelebyong District

Category	Ownership		Total
	Government	PNFP	
Hospital	Non	0	0
H/C IV	1	0	1
H/C III	2	1	3
HC II	9	1	10
Total	12	2	14

Source: Administrative Record, Kapelebyong

Health Services Accessibility indicators

Table Showing Accessibility Indicators and Status

S/n	Indicator	Status
1	Average Population served by each health unit	7,671
2	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest Health facility, whether public or private	44.6%
3	Households that are 5 km or more to the nearest public health facility	53.7 % (10,490)
4	Number of licensed private clinics	00
5	Practicing Doctor: population ratio	1:53,700

6	Nurse: Population ratio:	1: 3,363
7	Clinical Officer: Population ratio	1:16,816
8	OPD Utilization	1.03
9	Deliveries in health facility	58%(2,937)
10	Nurse to Pregnant women (15-49) ratio	1: 505
11	Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal (ANC)services	26%(1,319)
12	Households that own at least a mosquito net	94.2%(18,381)
13	Households that own at least a mosquito net that was received free (Government /NGO)	91.3 %(17,825)
14	Households without any toilet facility	35%(6,824)
15	Households that properly dispose of solid waste	30.8%(6,011)
16	Households which are not living in decent dwellings	99.8%(19,475)

Source: Planning Unit, Kapelebyong

Table showing Development Indicator by Category and Status

Category	Development Indicator	Status
Primary Health	OPD Utilization [%]	1.03
Primary Health	DPT Immunization coverage [%] (data provided is for DPT3)	117.0%
Primary Health	Proportion of villages with functional VHTS	100.0%
In-Patient Healthcare	Facility-based Mortality Rate [%]	-
In-Patient Healthcare	Share of admissions successfully discharged	100.0%
Epidemic Control (HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB Services)	Share of population with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV drugs	2059/107,399
Epidemic Control (HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB Services)	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	39.5%
Epidemic Control (HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB Services)	Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS	71.0%
Maternal Health	Average number of ANC visits	5054

Source: HMIS, Kapelebyong

Morbidity and cause of ill health

This section details the frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population within the district. The high disease burden was noticed among children and pregnant mothers.

Table Showing Disease burden (F/y 2018/19) top ten diseases

S/n	Disease	Percentage (%)
1.	Malaria	39.5%
2.	Pneumonia - Cough or Cold	33.4%
3.	Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)	13.5%
4.	Intestinal Worms	4.8%
5.	Gastro-Intestinal Disorders	3.8%
6.	Skin Diseases	3.5%
7.	Diarrhoea-Acute	2.8%
8.	Other Eye Conditions	1.9%
9.	Injuries (Trauma Due To Other Causes)	1.4%
10.	Epilepsy	0.9%

Source: DHO's Office

Malaria still topped on the list of the top 10 causes of morbidity with disease burden at 39.5% and prevalence as high as 54%. The District has mapped areas with high prevalence and consequently high burden for interventions. The first batch of mosquito nets has been delivered to the Health Facilities for distribution both at facilities and communities.

Conclusion

Promotion of production, access and utilization of diverse, safe, nutrient dense food through agricultural and social protection strategies, coupled with promotion of MIYCAN practices will lead to improved dietary diversity and micronutrient intake. Integration of essential nutrition actions in prevention and management of infectious and non-communicable diseases together with increased access to WASH services will contribute to reduced disease burden which will enhance Child and Maternal health. As a result more people will be engaged in production and trading activities that will provide sufficient incomes to communities to improve on their livelihoods.

Together we can succeed