

Rubaga Youth Development Association (RYDA)
FINAL OUTPUT FORM

Introductory Remarks

The information we requested is part of the contract with the Implementing Agency and will be an important contribution enabling IPEC to draw lessons from experience and applying them in programming future activities. The *Final Output Report* should cover the entire duration of the *Action Programme*.

The *Final Output Report Form* has been designed to allow for a systematic self-assessment of the work done by the IPEC implementing agencies. The form consists of seven major parts:

- 1) *General Information on the Action Programme and the Implementing agency;*
- 2) *Information on Outputs and Inputs;*
- 3) *Information on the Types of Intervention;*
- 4) *Information on the Target Group;*
- 5) *Information on the Objectives;*
- 6) *Special Concerns;*
- 7) *Recommendations, Findings, Lessons Learned.*

Any questions not relevant to the Action Programme may be skipped.

Evidence of the assessment should be provided whenever possible. For example, a statement like the following should not stand on its own: *The non-formal education centre was very successful and the children were very pleased with the quality of teaching.* The *Report* should indicate how and why this conclusion was reached. Possible indicators for the success of a non-formal education centre could be the *enrolment of a considerable number of previously working children, the increasing demand of parents of working children to enrol these children in the centre as well as a low drop-out rate.* The positive feeling of the children could be indicated by their *regular attendance and active participation in the classes.*

Implementing Agencies should make all efforts to complete this form with appropriate information.

Please use additional pages to answer the questionnaire and number your answers carefully. If you need help with filling in the questionnaire, please do not hesitate to contact the IPEC National Programme Manager or Project Coordinator who can help you in filling in the questionnaire.

**1. General Information on the Action Programme
and the Implementing Agency**

1. Provide the following information on the Action Programme

Title of the Action Programme: **Child Empowerment against Child Labour through Formal Education and Vocational Development.**

Location of the Action Programme: **Wakiso and Namayumba Sub-counties in Wakiso district**

Number of the Action Programme: **BL 21.10**

Name of the implementing agency: **Rubaga Youth Development Association (RYDA)**

Address of the implementing agency: **P.O. Box 21167 Kampala-Uganda**

Street: **10 miles off Kampala- Mityana Road at Buloba**

City: **Kampala**

Country: **Uganda**

Tel.: **256- 312-282839**

Fax: **N/A**

Email: **ryda.steven@gmail.com**

Cost of Action Programme (in US\$): **73,182**

Actual starting date of
Action Programme (day-month-year): **1st March 2010**

Actual ending date of
Action Programme (day-month-year): **31st December 2011**

Name, Signature of the accredited official of the Implementing Agency of the Action Programme and
Date:

Mr. Geoffrey Steven Kyeyune

Date: (24th Jan 2012)



Signature:

2. Describe the nature of the Implementing Agency by ticking one or more of the circles in the box below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Governmental Organization, at | national government regional/ provincial government local government other (please specify) |
| Employers' Organization, at | national level regional/provincial level local/community level other (please specify) |
| Workers' Organization, at | national level regional/provincial level local/community level other (please specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other NGO, at | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> national level regional/provincial level local/community level |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | other (please specify) |
| ✓ Training Institute ¹ | National NGO running a Vocational Training Centre as well. |
| Research Institute ² | |

2. Information on the Types of Intervention

1. Give a brief description on main types of intervention (outputs, activities) carried out under the Action Programme. Structure the description of the outputs and activities by grouping them according to the types of interventions provided in the box below. Tick the types of intervention on which the Action Programme has spent most of the time (maximum of three).

| Types of Intervention | |
|--|---|
| ✓ Withdrawal of children from work Work place monitoring Improvement of working conditions Non-formal education for working children ✓ Pre-vocational training for working children Establishing/ Strengthening the organizational arrangements on child labour (e.g. setting up a child labour unit) Improvement of law enforcement Training of Labour and/or Factory Inspectors (including Workshops and Seminars) Training of other adults (including Workshops and Seminars) | Networking/ Coordination activities Research ✓ Formation of Self-Help Groups Support Services (health, nutrition, shelter, stipends, counselling) Awareness Raising (newspaper, TV, radio, posters, books, etc.) Special events (exhibitions, marches, plays, community gatherings etc.) Others |

3. Information on Outputs and Inputs

1. Describe whether the Action Programme produced the outputs as planned in the Summary Outline. If there have been any major changes during the life-time of the Action Programme, explain the reasons for and the nature of these changes and how these have affected the outcome of the Action Programme.

The action programme produced the following outputs as planned in the summary outline. The Community child labour committees were established and strengthened, 333 children were supported with scholastic materials, awareness raising on the problems associated with child labour was increased among the community, 169 children were withdrawn from child labour, re-integrated into UPE schools among which 52 were trained in vocational skills education after all

¹ Please indicate, if the *Training Institute* belongs to one of the above mentioned categories (governmental, employers' or workers' organization or other NGO) by ticking the appropriate box(es).

² Please indicate, if the *Research Institute* belongs to one of the above mentioned categories (governmental, employers' or workers' organization or other NGO) by ticking the appropriate box(es).

of them being rehabilitated. All direct beneficiaries were accurately entered into the DBMR system while 74 households were supported with IGA inputs and saving schemes were formed among the child labour affected families.

All the above mentioned outputs were achieved by the action programme due to the fact that the CCLC's that were formed and supported with bicycles are now empowered to handle child labour related issues within their respective communities with or without RYDA's help and this is according to the field reports made by the CCLC's themselves.

After supporting 333 children at risk of going into child labour with scholastic materials like books, pens, uniforms, rulers, pencils, school records in which the children are enrolled indicate that the dropout rate of children from school due to lack of scholastic materials has greatly reduced while the school registers show that the daily class/school attendance of the direct beneficiaries has improved as well.

In addition to this, all the 52 children who were identified and withdrawn from child labour were rehabilitated and all underwent residential vocational training at RYDA Centre for a period of 11 months without a single child dropping out. They were all trade tested by the Directorate of Industrial training(DIT) examining body so as to enable them acquire academic credentials like certificates that they can use to seek further education and meaningful employment.

Furthermore, 74 households were supported with IGA inputs of their choice after training them how to manage and running their IGA's though there is still a challenge of reaching the remaining 4 to reach the target of 74. However, plans have been put in place providing pigs to the 4 after others reproducing.

All in all, the information of all the direct beneficiaries has been accurately entered in the DBMR system and well documented. Documentaries, Video coverages, still photos, both hard and soft copies of the various reports on the direct beneficiaries and programme activities have been developed, documented and shared with different stakeholders.

2. Describe whether the inputs of the organizations participating in the Action Programme (IPEC, Implementing agency, possible other organizations) have been provided according to plan. (Explain problems, if any, and describe what was done to solve them)
The inputs of the organisations participating in the action programme were provided according to plan except that the inputs could not match with the prevailing inflation in the country hence affecting the original budget.

In an attempt to address the problem, both an addendum and a revised budget were developed and approved by ILO/IPEC thus enabling the smooth flow of the programme activities.

3. Describe whether the budget allocation has been sufficient or whether a budget revision was undertaken. In case of a budget revision (increase or decrease in budget or major shifts between budget lines) specify the purpose.
The budget allocation was not sufficient due to the cost push inflation that sky rocketed the prices of most commodities such as fuel, training materials, food stuffs just to mention a few among others and therefore a budget revision was under taken. In addition to this there were some budget line items that were not included in the original budget and hence were later put under consideration.

The new budget line items that were introduced in the original budget included the purchase of 5 bicycles to logistically increase the capacity of the CCLC's to effectively mobilise, monitor and coordinate all project activities undertaken in their communities.

A total of 232 T-shirts with awareness messages on child labour were also printed and provided to various stakeholders during the commemoration of the WDAAL. This budget line had not been provided for in the original budget.

Furthermore, trade testing fees for the 52 ex child labourers after undergoing Vocational training, extension services to IGA input beneficiaries were all other new budget line items that were found pertinent to the success of the action programme.

An increase in the prices of fuel and of food stuffs for the 52 ex-child labourers who were undergoing Vocational training at RYDA contributed to the original budget to become insufficient hence calling for an increased budget revision.

4. Information on the Target Group

1. Describe the group(s) of working children covered by the Action Programme. Answer question 1.1 and/ or 1.2.

117 orphaned/vulnerable/disadvantaged children aged between 12 to 15 years and 50 children aged between 15 to 17 years were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour. *(Please note that due to the vulnerability of some children at Mende quarry two more children were withdrawn and trained in vocational skills making the number trained to 52)*

While 333 aged between 5 to 12 years children at risk of falling into child labour were as well covered by the action programme.

- a. For Action Programmes dealing *directly* with working children: Please fill in the attached tables (Annex I) the number of working children you have reached through the Action Programme. Give a brief qualitative description of other important characteristics (such as type of work, relation with employer and working conditions; possible gender differences; location; ethnicity and social background as appropriate).
- b. For Action Programmes geared towards institutional development; i.e. dealing *indirectly* through *intermediate partner groups*³ with working children:

Describe the main characteristics of the working children, who will ultimately benefit from the Action Programme. Specify economic sectors, such as type of work, relation with employer and working conditions; possible gender differences; location; ethnicity and social background as appropriate.

2. List the intermediate partner groups, if any. Describe how they have participated in the Action Programme. For each intermediate partner group indicate whether their contribution has been positive, negative, important or not important.

Among the partner groups is Wakiso District that has always participated in the action programme by providing all the required technical support during the implementation of the project activities.

RYDA also net worked with the Movit Company and Darling through this net work, the two companies came in to train and equip some of the ex-child labourers undergoing Vocational training in hair dressing with modern techniques in hair dressing and how the trainees can apply Movit/Darling products to clients/customers. This motivated and excited the ex-child labourers so much for they felt so special. RYDA organised a trip for trainees to the trade fair show before resettlement. The National Youth council (NYC) provided RYDA with a 10,000 Litre Water

³ Groups, other than target groups, whose cooperation is essential for attaining the objectives, may be parents, parents, members of employers' organizations, trade union members, local administration, professional groups and others.

Tank, The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) /PCY provided financial support to RYDA vocational skills training center to boost its Hair dressing and Electrical departments with equipments and tools and training materials

3. What are the views of the working children and/or the intermediate partner group(s) on the usefulness of the outputs of the Action Programme in meeting their needs?

The two sub-counties of Wakiso and Namayumba have also shown interest in helping the resettled children with both financial and materials to enhance their skills. This noble cause has excited the trained children. Two of them who trained in electrical installation have even sat for the UNEB exams. The Sub-counties have supported the resettlement process as we integrated them in communities by supporting in meeting the rent fees to support the resettled children.

4. Describe the effects of the Action Programme on the situation of the working children and/or the intermediate partner group(s).

There are various effects of the action programme on the situation of the working children of which are the following:-

The working children have been empowered with knowledge on the dangers of child labour and have become change agents in fighting child labour within their communities hence now recognise the importance of education in their lives. The entrepreneurial and business skills also gave those who undergone trade skills on how best they can run their small businesses. After, Psycho social support, the moral behaviour, personal hygiene and attitude towards meaningful life has greatly improved among the children. Also they have been encouraged to form self-help groups to tap the other available local resources.

5. Information on the Objectives

1. List the objectives of the Action Programme as stated in the Summary Outline. If the initial objectives had to be revised or modified during implementation specify the type of changes and the reasons.

All the objectives of the action programme remained the same as they were outlined in the summary outline.

Objective 1:

By the end of the Project, 333 boys and girls will have been prevented from child labour.

Objective 2:

By the end of the project, 167 girls and boys will have been withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour and provided with Rehabilitation and education.

Objective 3:

By the end of the project, social protection measures for child labour affected families will have been established or strengthened through an Integrated Area Based Approach.

2. Describe the progress made towards the achievements of the objectives and specify major accomplishments and/or drawbacks.

RYDA has registered major progress towards the achievements of the objectives in that it exceeded the target number of ex-child labourers identified for Vocational training whereby instead of 50 children, 52 were enrolled and all completed the residential vocational that lasted 11 months without a single drop out.

As a result of the village sensitisation meetings about the dangers of child labour that were conducted by RYDA within the programme area, more parents/guardians of child labourers not supported by the SNAP project have approached RYDA to enrol their children within RYDA Vocational Training Centre with a purpose of enabling their children attain various skills that can help them access meaningful employment after the training.

In addition to this, some of the ex-child labourers have opted to go for further studies and some of them registered for the Uganda National Examination Board exams and sat for the exams this year 2011 and other 52 they were trade tested by the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) Lugungu and obtained Intermediary Certificate.

RYDA scaled up the village savings and loans associations trainings and as a result, some groups that were mobilised have already started saving which savings are to contribute towards their improved household livelihoods through investing in small scale businesses.

According to the findings from the monitoring and evaluation visits conducted by RYDA, data collected indicate that after RYDA conducting SCREAM methodologies trainings in the partner schools, school attendance by the children in these schools has greatly improved as now the school environment is more friendly to them.

RYDA has purchased 5 bicycles for the most active CCLC's so as to empower their capacity to mobilise, monitor and coordinate all the project activities effectively.

6. Special Concerns

1. Priority groups in ILO-IPEC are children working under bonded or forced labour conditions, under hazardous conditions, girls and children under 12 years old. Please specify whether and how the Action Programme has specially addressed these groups.

RYDA has addressed these groups through using a community based selection criteria, 117 children aged between 15 to 17 years were withdrawn from hazardous conditions of labour and they were attached to secondary schools and provide with social psycho support. However 52 children of whom 2 children were over targeted still under the same age bracket were also withdrawn from hazardous forms of labour and they were also attached to RYDA Vocational skills training center, thus making the overall total of 169 children.

In addition to this, 74 most vulnerable households from which all of these children were identified and supported with IGA inputs in order to economically increase the capacity of the households to look after their children.

2. How has your Action Programme contributed towards the elimination of child labour and protection of working children in the wider context of your region or country? (For example: explain the impact of awareness raising campaigns, possibilities for replication of the Action Programmes approach, demonstration effects of your Action Programme etc.)

Based on the fact that the action programme was implemented using an Integrated Area Based Approach, to a good extent the home to home and village meetings that are conducted by RYDA have contributed to increased awareness about child labour and have changed the attitudes of many parents/guardians towards the need to send their children to school instead of encouraging them to work.

Awareness campaigns through the formation of Music, Dance and Drama groups in schools have proved very pertinent in disseminating information to both the children and the members of the local communities in which the groups make performances. The encouragement of co-curricular activities like music, acting and sports in schools is very much enjoyed by talented children at school and this practice can be replicated by many schools thus can lead to the increment of children enrolment in the various schools be it private or Government.

3. How the achievements of the Action Programme could be made sustainable, i.e. to what extent are the effects and impact of the Action Programme durable after withdrawal of IPEC funds. (Please specify if institutional arrangements have been made and if personnel or other resources will be available to assure the continuation of the activities)

The achievements of the action programme will be made sustainable through widening more social net works in and outside the communities in the programme area. Already, RYDA is lobbying various organisations like Book Aid, Latter Aid all of which have promised to equip RYDA with training text books and running water respectively.

MIVA Switzerland has been approached by RYDA for a new four wheel drive vehicle which can be used to continue transporting the project team to the field for follow up visits. RYDA is planning to start up a piggery project that will be used as support project by way of giving out pigs to child labour affected families after when the pigs have reproduced.

In addition to this, RYDA has already approached the authorities concerned with the NAADS program with an aim of integrating the 75 households that were supported with IGA inputs into the NAADS programme.

RYDA has negotiated and involved the Wakiso NAADS department in the establishment of the enterprises. This was done with the aim of building sustainable exit process to enhance and tap the district human and other resources.

The trained children in vocational trade skills have been provided with resettlement kits and encouraged to form groups. The established business especially the hairdressing and tailoring students are now operating in the rented premises supported by both the community and sub-county leadership to enhance their skills. Efforts to tap resources from the district to strengthen the established businesses are still being processed.

4. Describe whether the technical and administrative support provided by IPEC was adequate or not. Describe whether it was positive, insufficient or negative and make suggestions for improvement, if any.

The technical and administrative support provided by IPEC has been overwhelming and adequate. Through the various workshops that were organised by ILO/IPEC, RYDA staff has achieved a lot of capacity building and therefore has registered a very big improvement in their various areas of work which include financial reporting, monitoring and documentation of various processes.

The support has been so positive in that the experience attained from the ILO/IPEC trainings has been emulated and put into practice even in other areas of work beyond the program activities, for example;

- Scream trainings in schools, such support has enhances students to open debates that was exhibited from their participation in the child labour day that was held at the RYDA center.
- More so in Mende sub-county 2 school of Banda and Mende benefited from the support of Desks provided by the District. For more information Please see the attached report and DVD on child labour day and scream.
- RYDA staff has benefited a lot from the ILO/IPEC technical meeting and this has

- enhanced their financial capacity and documentation skills.
- Through the provision of bicycles, the CCLC's have improved their mobility in monitoring.

7. Recommendations, Findings and Lessons Learned

1. List the factors which you consider to have contributed most to the success of the Action Programme (main success factors) or which have put the success of the Action Programme most at risk (main risk factors)

Factors that have contributed most to the success of the action programme include the following:

- The continued financial and technical support provided by the ILO/IPEC technical team and support staff.
- The local community that accepted to embrace the program regardless of their political, religious and tribal affiliations.
- The support from Wakiso district and the local government that has enabled RYDA to operate and net work with all other stake holders freely.
- The political will from the local leaders and the community to work hand in hand with RYDA during the implementation of the programme activities.
- The commitment and experience exhibited by the entire RYDA staff and management all along during the implementation of the programme has also enhanced the staff capacity to mobilise resources from both local and government.
- Also the full involvement of the local/district leaders, technical staff, teachers and local communities in the implementation of the project activities has enabled them to put child labour issues at the fore front. (see the highlights in the child labour day report and video organised by RYDA in June 2011)

However, the various political activities like the presidential elections coupled with demonstrations/riots geared by different political activists and leaders of political parties were a great menace to the success of the project. For example; between December 2010 – March 2011

The prevailing inflation within the country also has kept affecting the budgets negatively in that prices of most commodities are always increasing every now and then. (Food, fuel and training materials)

2. Please list the main findings, recommendations and lessons learned which you may consider important to improve your work towards the elimination of child labour and the protection of working children.

| Findings | Recommendations | Lessons learnt |
|--|--|---|
| Most UPE schools in Wakiso District are not yet well acquainted with adequate information on SCREAM methodologies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should incorporate SCREAM within the school curriculum. • The Ministry Of Education and Sports should embrace the SCREAM methodology during tutoring and open debate to increase teachers and children capacity and skills on Child labour issues. | SCREAM methodologies have proved effective tool towards creating a good school environment hence having a very big contribution towards the elimination of child labour. School teacher especially |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | those in MDD, have used the tool to tap new talents. |
| Some of the group members which were supported with animals as their IGA inputs, tended to abandon their responsibilities of looking for Animal feeds. Hence leaving the animals unhealthy due to inadequate Feeding. | Local leaders and technical staff especially the (NAADS) should intervene and encourage equal sharing of responsibilities among all IGA group members by use of a clear duty roster RYDA fully involved direct Beneficiaries and the sub-counties and district technical staff in all processes of enterprises development and management. With enhanced Capacity the IGA groups can tap the other available resources to sustain these IGA's | IGA inputs if there are well handled they can be key in improving household incomes that can help households meet the basic needs of their children hence checking child labour. |

3. Make suggestions, if any, on how the ILO-IPEC could work more effectively for the protection of working children and the elimination of child labour.

ILO should have a provision for a separate budget that caters for regular or periodical refresher workshops/trainings that brings together all established community structures like CCLC's of different implementing agencies even when the programme has ended. The objective of the workshops would be to keep empowering the community structures with knowledge and logistical support that can enhance awareness on child labour and at the same fight attitudes within communities that encourage child labour. Also other structures and stakeholders within the district (DOVC, SOVC, HIV/AIDS, educations can exploited for sustainability of the good practices exhibited during the programme implementation.

4. Describe any areas concerning child labour that you may have been identified in the course of your Action Programme that require future action. Specify which action would be necessary and indicate whether you, ILO-IPEC or any other organization should act.

During the course of the action programme, the following areas were identified to be concerned with child labour and require future action.

Combating child labour among the child headed families has remained a challenge in that under child headed families, one will find that children take care of other children. Therefore, the children taking good care of the rest act as the head of the family and are left with no option but to seek for some kind of employment where they can earn a living.

Unless there comes a Good Samaritan who is ready to take on and look after these children in the child headed families, they are likely to remain in child labour for life. Therefore there is need for a concerted effort by all stakeholders to come up with strategies that can help in combating child labour among the child headed families.

The suggested strategies may involve the enacting of a policy by the local Governments to have a budget that can meet the provision of free basic needs like medical care, food, clothing's, education and scholastic materials to all identified child headed families using a community based selection criteria. The upcoming district ordinances should be geared to improving the child –parent relationships, school environment improvement, retention of school children in school and introducing child friendly services.

Improved networks and sharing experiences with other key stakeholders both at the sub-counties, district and at government levels are key. RYDA exploited this opportunity during the SNAP project and indeed it worked out well. There are many other resources which can be tapped to enrich programmes at all levels especially during referral systems.

In addition to this, communities together with the local and district authorities should come up with bylaws that entirely protect child headed families from child labour.

Annex 1.

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES ILO-IPEC SNAP PROJECT

| Type of intervention | Category 1 (12-15 years) | Category 2 (15-17years) | Category 3 (5-12 years) | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| With draw | 50 | 52 | 67 | 169 |
| Prevention | 0 | 0 | 333 | 333 |
| Total children | 50 | 52 | 400 | 502 |
| Adults IGAS | - | - | - | 75 |
| Total beneficiaries | - | - | - | 577 |

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES ILO-IPEC SNAP IN WAKISO/MENDE S/C

| Type of intervention | Category 1 (12-15 years) | Category 2 (15-17years) | Category 3 (5-12 years) | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| With draw | 25 | 27 | 33 | 85 |
| Prevention | 0 | 0 | 167 | 167 |
| Total children | 25 | 25 | 200 | 250 |
| Adults IGAS | - | - | - | 37 |
| Total beneficiaries | - | - | - | 289 |

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES ILO-IPEC SNAP IN NAMAYUMBA S/C

| Type of intervention | Category 1 (12-15 years) | Category 2 (15-17years) | Category 3 (5-12 years) | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| With draw | 25 | 25 | 34 | 84 |
| Prevention | 0 | 0 | 166 | 166 |
| Total children | 25 | 25 | 200 | 250 |
| Adults IGAS | - | - | - | 38 |
| Total beneficiaries | - | - | - | 288 |

RYDA OPERATIONAL AREAS FOR SNAP PROJECT

| Namayumba s/c | Mende s/c | Wakiso s/c |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Parishes | Parishes | Parishes |
| Nakedde | Mende | Kyebando |
| Luguzi | Banda | Lukwanga |
| Kanziro | | |
| Villages | Villages | Villages |
| Kikoko | Bugga | Ganda |
| Nakasetta | Sanda | Nsuubi |
| Kaziba | Bulondo | Bujjuko |
| Nakedde | Ssesiliba | Kyebando |
| Kasanga | Mende t.c | Bukanga |
| Luguzi | Banda | Kkona |
| Budaali | Bulabakalu | Luggi |
| Namayumba | Bukaada | Nsuube |
| Kivule | Katubwe | Muyenjje |
| Bugimba | | Lukwanga |
| Malangaata-ngondwe | | Ntinda |
| Busamba nsavu | | Nabukalu |
| Musizzi | | Gimbo |
| Kanziro | | |

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN PREVENTED AND REMOVED FROM CHILD LABOUR

| Prevention | Boys | Girls | | |
|--------------------|------|-------|------------|------------|
| | 162 | 171 | | |
| sub/total | | | 333 | |
| | | | | |
| Removal | Boys | Girls | | |
| | 97 | 70 | | |
| sub/total | | | 169 | |
| | | | | |
| Grand total | | | | 502 |

| At RYDA center | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | Over targeted |
| Male | 25 | 2 |
| Female | 25 | - |
| Total | 50 | 52 |

| Summary by sub/county | gender | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|
| Wakiso | Male | 132 | |
| | Female | 134 | Total Male |
| sub/total | | 266 | 267 |
| Namayumba | Male | 135 | |
| | Female | 101 | |
| Sub/total | | 236 | Total Female |
| | | | 235 |
| Grand Total | | 502 | 502 |