

BATWA DATA
OF
DEC 2007
ABOUT
KISORO, KABALE, KANUNGU, KATOVU,
MBARARA
AND
NTUNGAMO.

IMPLEMENTED BY UOBDU

FUNDED BY MRG

ACRONYMS

UOBDU: United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda.

MRGI : Minority Rights Group International.

HIV : Human Immunity Virus

AIDS : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome:

ADRA : Adventist Development Relief Agency.

BMCT : Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust

AICM : African International Christian Ministry.

HH : Household

ARV : Antiretroviral

Table of contents

Acronyms.....	pg 2
Executive summary.....	pg 5
Population of Batwa in Kisoro district.....	pg 12
Kisoro Batwa population by Age.....	pg 14
Head of Batwa families in Kisoro district.....	pg 16
Summary of Batwa population by sub-county.....	pg 17
Kisoro Batwa land characteristics.....	pg 18
Organisations in Kisoro that bought land for Batwa.....	pg 19
Batwa education in Kisoro district.....	pg 21
Kisoro Batwa at primary level.....	pg 21
Kisoro Batwa at secondary level.....	pg 22
Kisoro Batwa literacy level	pg 23
House holds with iron roofed houses & pit latrine.....	pg 25
House holds that has radios in Kisoro district.....	pg 26
Sources of water in Kisoro Batwa communities.....	pg 27
Immunisation and antenatal households.....	pg 28
House holds that lost children in Kisoro district.....	pg 29
Causes of death of Batwa children in Kisoro.....	pg 30
HIV testing and ARV awareness in Kisoro Batwa.....	pg 31
Kabale Batwa settlements and their sub-counties.....	pg 33
Kabale Batwa population by age.....	pg 35
Kabale Batwa head of families.....	pg 37
Kabale Batwa land and land ownership.....	pg 37
Organisations that purchased land for Batwa of Kabale.....	pg 38
Primary education for the Batwa of Kabale.....	pg 39
Secondary level for Batwa of Kabale district.....	pg 40
Causes of high school drop out.....	pg 40
House holds that lost children in Batwa communities.....	pg 41
Causes of death for Batwa children in Kabale district.....	pg 41
Households with iron roofed houses & pit latrine.....	pg 43
Sources of water in Batwa communities of Kabale.....	pg 44
HIV testing and ARV awareness in Kabale Batwa.....	pg 45
House holds that use immunisation and antenatal services.....	pg 46
House holds that have radios.....	pg 46
Mbarara Batwa population by sex.....	pg 48
Mbarara Batwa population composition by age.....	pg 49
Problems identified with Mbarara Batwa communities.....	pg 50
Primary level of Mbarara Batwa children.....	pg 51

Literacy level of Batwa of Mbarara.....	pg 51
Households of Mbarara Batwa community with radios.....	pg 52
Batwa households with pit latrine & iron roofed houses.....	pg 53
Mbarara Batwa households that lost children.....	pg 53
Causes of death for Batwa children in Mbarara.....	pg 53
HIV testing and ARV awareness.....	pg 54
Ntungamo Batwa population by gender.....	pg 56
Head of families in Ntungamo Batwa.....	pg 57
Problems identified in Ntungamo Batwa homestead.....	pg 57
Land status among Batwa of Ntungamo.....	pg 58
Education for the Batwa children of Ntungamo.....	pg 58
Households with radios in Ntungamo Batwa community.....	pg 58
Immunization, antenatal and HIV awareness.....	pg 58
Katovu Batwa population by sex.....	pg 60
Population distribution by age.....	pg 60
Land characteristics for katovu Batwa.....	pg 61
Education levels for Katovu Batwa.....	pg 61
Literacy levels in katovu Batwa community.....	pg 62
Health.....	pg 62
Kanungu Batwa data.....	pg 63
Population distribution by sex.....	pg 63
Population distribution by age.....	pg 64
Head of families.....	pg 65
Land.....	pg 66
Organisations that purchased land.....	pg 67
Education.....	pg 67
Primary level.....	pg 68
Secondary level.....	pg 69
Literacy rate or level.....	pg 69
Sanitation.....	pg 70
Iron roofed house.....	pg 71
Households with radios.....	pg 72
Houses holds that lost children.....	pg 73
Causes of Batwa children death.....	pg 74
HIV testing and ARV awareness.....	pg 75

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UOBDU carried out this data updation process in December 2007 and the result shows different findings in the Batwa of Kisoro, Kanungu, Kabale, Mbarara, Ntungamo and katovu. It looked at population, Education, health and organisation growth issues in the Batwa communities.

This survey was funded by Minority Rights group (MRG).

The importance of this data is to help in the implementation of UOBDU five years strategic plan (2008-2012).

A. POPULATION

The table A shows population of the Batwa by sex

District	Male	Female	Total	House holds
Kisoro	738	829	1,567	397
Kabale	382	392	774	215
Mbarara	39	34	73	27
Ntungamo	24	16	40	12
Katovu	18	17	35	12
Kanungu	315	331	646	158
TOTAL	1,516	1,617	3,135	821

In the table Kisoro has the highest number of the Batwa in the districts that were visited followed by Kabale, Kanungu, Mbarara, Ntungamo and katovu in that order.

B. Population by age composition

This table will show different age composition of the Batwa in the areas where the data was carried out.

Table b, shows population by age

District	0-8	9-17	18-45	Above 45
Kisoro	542	284	595	146
Kabale	245	141	320	68
Mbarara	18	24	27	4

Ntungamo	12	7	17	4
Katovu	11	8	15	1
Kanungu	206	136	247	57
TOTAL	1,034	600	1,221	280

Table b shows population by age and about 1034 Batwa are below 8 years while the adults are about 1,221 in all the districts of Kisoro, Mbarara, Kabale, Kanungu, Ntungamo and katovu. The population below eight years represent about 32.9% of the Batwa total population in the districts visited.

C. Head of family

The data identified different heads of house holds in terms of sex, that is man, woman and child.

Table c shows head of families

District	Man	Woman	Child
Kisoro	291	80	1
Kanungu	127	25	-
Mbarara	11	9	7
Ntungamo	9	3	-
Katovu	6	5	1
Kabale	164	34	2
TOTAL	608	156	11

This summary table shows that 167 families are being headed by either women or child which may be explaining the high levels of poverty in Batwa communities.

D. LAND

Land being aback born for agriculture, it critical to understand how Batwa own this important resource. Table d will show households that have land, landless and levels of ownership.

Table d, shows land and its ownership

District	land	landless	Ownership
Kisoro	197	200	97
Kabale	83	132	49
Kanungu	125	33	68
Mbarara	-	27	-

katovu	-	12	-
Ntungamo	-	12	-
TOTAL	405	416	214

Comparing the total house holds and the households in table d, it shows that the landless in Kisoro represent 50.4%, Kabale 61.4%, Kanungu 20.9%, while Mbarara, Katovu and Ntungamo landless represent 100% of the total house holds.

Also in total it was found out that about 50.7% of the Batwa households in these districts are landless.

In addition the data shows different organisation that purchased land for the Batwa. These include among others TRUST, ADRA Kisoro Diocese, Busingye, Statton, Dr.scott and Compassion.

E. Education

All levels of education were considered in this data and the summary is shown below in different tables.

Primary level

Table e shows pupils and their classes.

DISTRICT	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KISORO	77	57	21	18	17	17	4	3	6	-	-	-	4	3
KABALE	59	43	20	17	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-
MBARARA	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NTUNGAMO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KATOVU	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANUNGU	21	26	18	14	7	15	12	7	5	3	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	160	130	60	49	34	37	19	11	12	4	5	1	6	4

Table e shows that primary one and two have high numbers of pupils but as you get up in higher classes the number drastically reduce thus causing high levels of school drop out. The cause for high school drop out were also identifies as early marriages, lack of food, lack of Batwa educated examples, marginalisation and ignorance of parents.

Secondary levels

Table f shows secondary students

Distict	S.1		S.2		S.3		S.4		S.5		S.6	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kisoro	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kabale	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanungu	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1

Table f shows that females are more than males in secondary level in all the Batwa where this data was carried out.

Vocational training

The data shows that there are three females and one male in vocational training and they all come from Kisoro district.

G. literacy levels

The level of literacy was found to be low of about 7.7%. The table shows number of Batwa who know how to read and write in different districts.

Table g shows literacy levels

District	Male	female	Total
Kisoro	64	46	110
Kabale	21	10	31
Mbarara	16	5	21
Ntungamo	-	-	-
katovu	5	-	5
Kanungu	42	33	75
Total	148	94	242

H.HEALTH

Different indicators were considered which included knowledge about ARV, sources of water, presence of latrines, iron roofed houses, levels of immunisation and antenatal services.

Table h show iron roofed houses and latrine

District	iron roofed hse	latrine	Public Latrines
Kisoro	50	139	32
Kabale	12	37	33
Mbarara	-	22	-
Ntungamo	-	-	-
katovu	-	12	-
Kanungu	45	83	10
Total	107	293	75

Table h shows that only 475 families out of 821house holds have latrines. However it should be noted that these public latrines are not properly managed by the Batwa.

I. Sources of water

The data found out that most households use dirty water since their communities are located in high or raised land.

Table I shows different sources of water.

District	Wells	Spring	Boreholes	Rain harvest	Rivers	Tap	lakes
Kisoro	174	98	-	5	38	40	-
Kabale	82	108	-	8	5	-	12
Mbarara	17	-	-	-	-	10	-
Ntungamo	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Katovu	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanungu	66	58	18	1	15	-	-
Total	339	264	30	14	58	50	12

The table shows that most Batwa families drink dirty water since their sources are bad like wells, lakes and rivers. In addition it was observed that even some springs are dirty too and yet the Batwa don't boil drinking water.

J. Immunisation, antenatal services and HIV testing.

District	Immunisation	Antenatal	HIV testing	
			male	Female
Kisoro	205	215	2	2
Kabale	120	104	4	4

Mbarara	14	16	-	-
Ntungamo	3	3	-	-
Kanungu	100	104	79	115
Katovu	-	-	-	-
Total	442	442	85	121

In table j immunisation and antenatal the data was considering households while HIV testing it considers individuals.

For HIV/AIDS Female test more than men and Kanungu has a high number of individuals who have tested. This is because the health services are free for Batwa however the data collector we informed that the health centre don't avail them with their results.

K. Radio

The Data took into consideration on how many Batwa house holds have radios. The table below will have the summary of this question

Table k show number of house holds with radios

District	Radio	Total house holds
Kisoro	70	397
Kabale	23	215
Ntungamo	5	12
Mbarara	2	27
katovu	2	12
Kanungu	58	158
Total	160	821

In table k the numbers of house holds that have radios are only 160 which represent 19.5% of the total household.

L. causes of death of children below eight year.

The data collector established different causes of death for Batwa children

Table 1 shows causes of death

District	Malaria	kafura	poison	pneumonia	kwashi orkor	measles	Bad spirit/ demons	worms	dysente ry
Kisoro	68	14	2	8	11	2	3	1	1
Kabale	68	16	2	13	8	4	-	-	2
Ntungamo	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mbarara	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Katovu	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanungu	51	-	-	3	-	3	8	-	2
Total	197	30	4	24	19	14	11	1	5

This table considers families and from the analysis malaria has claimed many Batwa children than all other deaths.

1. KISORO DISTRICT



Data collection team in Nteko/ Sanuriro Batwa community

Population

District Profile

(a) Summary of the data on the population by sex

Table 1. 1 Shows the composition of the population by sex in both 2004 and 2007

Year	Male	Female	Total
2004	643	746	1389
2007	738	829	1567

In 2007, the population of Batwa in Kisoro increased by 167 which represents an increment of 12.023% from the population of 2004.

In addition males increased from 643 to 733 while female increased from 746 to 823; this is a positive indicator to Batwa population growth.

(b) Population composition from Batwa community in Kisoro.

The table below shows different Batwa communities or villages of Kisoro district.

Table 1.2 shows population by sex

Community	Male	Female	Total	No. of House hold
Mukungu	58	71	129	32
Sanuriro	32	36	68	18
Rushaga	27	37	64	14
Kashija	12	21	33	8
Birara	55	52	107	32
Rugeshi	23	25	48	12
Biizi	35	43	78	19
Kamugyemanyi	16	20	36	10
Gatera	30	44	74	25
Kagano	29	21	50	12
Gitebe	96	95	191	52
Kamugoyi	21	33	54	11
Rushyeke	9	13	22	5
Rukeri	54	57	111	28
Musasa	38	31	69	17
Kanyabukungu	25	38	63	12
Mperwa	25	20	45	12
Town Council	65	71	136	30
Muyove	22	27	49	11
Ryamigogo	34	38	72	19
Ryabitukuru	27	30	57	14
Mabungo	5	6	11	4
TOTAL	738	829	1,567	397

Table 1.2 represents the composition by sex from all the Batwa communities of Kisoro. From this table Gitebe Batwa community has the highest numbers of males and females 96 and 95 respectively.

Also from table 1.2 Mabungo has the least number of females and male of 6 and 5 respectively.

Table 1.2.1 shows percentage of males and females

Particular	Numbers	Percentage
Males	738	47.1
Females	829	52.9
Total	1,567	100

Table 1.2.1 shows that the ratio of female to male is 1:1.1 this implies that for every one male there is 1.1 female. However, this ratio is less than the one for 2004 data collected which was 1:1.2.

(c) Population by Age

Table 1.3 shows Kisoro Batwa population in different age brackets.

Community	0- 8	9-18	18-45	Above 45	Total
Mukungu	45	26	48	10	129
Sanuriro	23	13	30	2	68
Rushaga	22	16	23	3	64
Kashija	17	2	13	1	33
Birara	40	14	45	8	107
Rugeshi	18	10	17	3	48
Biizi	27	17	22	12	78
Kamugyemanyi	12	7	15	2	36
Gatera	22	8	35	9	74
Kagano	18	5	21	6	50
Gitebe	75	23	75	18	191
Kamugoyi	23	12	11	8	54
Rushekye	7	3	10	2	22
Rukyeri	42	22	35	12	111
Musasa	20	15	31	3	69
Kanyabukungu	18	16	25	4	63
Mperwa	13	11	13	8	45
Town council	46	20	53	17	136
Muyove	14	11	19	5	49
Ryamigogo	23	16	25	8	72
Ryabitukuru	15	15	26	1	57

Mabungo	2	2	3	4	11
TOTAL	542	284	595	146	1567

Table 1.3 shows that there are 542 children with Gitebe Batwa community having the highest number of Batwa children that is 75 children which represent 13.8%, 284 youth with highest number of youth being in Mukungu community (26 people which represent 9.2%) from the same table 595 represents the adult with Gitebe being the highest with 75 Adults that represents 12.6%.

For the elderly (above 45 years) Kisoro has 146 people with Gitebe having the highest number of 18 elders followed by Kisoro town council with 17 while the least community with less number of elders being Kashaija and Ryabitukuru each with one person.

Percentage of population for selected age group.

Table 1.3.1

Age bracket	Numbers	Percentage
1-8	540	34.7
9-18	282	18.1
18-45	592	38.1
Above 45	142	9.1

Table 1.3.1 shows the proportions of different age brackets in relation to the total population of Kisoro district. According to table 1.3.1 adults are more with a percentage of 38.1% followed by children at 34.7%, then youth with 18.1% and lastly the old with 9.1%.

(d) Characteristics of House holds

Table 1.4 shows different people that heads house holds in Kisoro district.

Community	Man	Woman	Child
Mukungu	24	7	1
Sanuriro	13	3	
Rushaga	13	1	
Kashija	6	2	
Birara	24	3	
Rugeshi	9	3	
Biizi	18	1	
Kamugyemanyi	7	2	
Gatera	15	10	
Kagano	11	1	
Gitebe	41	6	
Kamugoye	8	1	
Rushekye	5	-	
Rukeri	19	5	
Musasa	13	2	
Kanyabukungu	8	3	
Mperwa	7	5	
Towncouncil	18	10	
Muyove	8	2	
Ryamigogo	10	9	
Ryabitukuru	11	3	
Mabungo	3	1	
TOTAL	291	80	1

From the table4.1, 291 families are headed by men, 80 families are headed by women and one family in Mukungu is headed by a child.

In comparison with table 1.2 it's clear that there are many households than the head of the families in table 1.4 this is because of polygamist tendencies in some of the Batwa communities. The polygamist men in Kisoro are 25 in number most of them being in the community of Gitebe followed by Sanuriro, Kamugoyi, Birara, Kamugyemanyi, Musasa, Kanyabukungu, Muyove and Town council.

e. Percentage of characteristics of households.

Particulars	Numbers/ House holds	Percentage/ proportion
Male headed	291	78.2
Female headed	80	21.5
Child headed	1	0.3

Although most families are headed by men also women head 21.5% which is a big section of the house hold since such homes have higher levels of poverty in society. These households call for special attention and intervention to improve their house hold income.

f. Mean of the population per household

The Average of Kisoro Batwa population in relation to the households is 3.95 this implies at least each Mutwa household has at least 3.95 people.

g. Summary of Kisoro Batwa population by sub-county.

Sub-county	Batwa popln by 2007	Total popln census 02	% of Batwa popln vs. total popln.
Nyondo	129	10705	1.2
Nyabwishenya	104	11128	0.94
Kirundo	226	15647	1.4
Murora	126	15477	0.8
Bukimbiri	129	11604	1.1
Busanza	123	14525	0.8
Kanaba	295	12895	2.2
Nyarusiza	191	22348	0.9
Nyakabande	108	21495	0.5
Town council	136	11328	1.2
TOTAL	1567	147152	1.1

In the table above kanaba sub-county has the highest number of the Batwa of about 295 which represents 2.29% of the counties population while

Nyakabande has the least number of Batwa of 108 which represents 0.5% of the total population of the county.

Batwa communities in the sub counties.

In **Nyondo** sub county there is mukungu, **Nyabwishenya** sub-county has Sanuriro & Kamugemanyi, **Kirundo** sub-county has Rushaga, Kashija, Rwamigogo, Ryabitukuru, **Murora** sub-county has Rugeshi & Biizi, Bukimbiri sub-county has Birara, Rushekye, **Busanza** sub-county has Gatera, Muyove, **Kanaba** sub-county has Kagano, Gitebe & kamugoyi, **Nyarusiza** sub-county has Rukeri, Rushekye, Kabala & Mabungo, **Nyakabande** sub-county has Mperwa & Kanyabukungu and Town council is alone.

2. LAND:

Land is one of the main important resources to practice agriculture, the table below shows land ownership in different batwa communities in Kisoro district.

Table 2.1 shows the Batwa who have land, or landless and the ownership status.

Community	Land	Landless	Ownership
Mukungu	18	14	0
Sanuriro	15	3	15
Rushaga	14	0	0
Kashija	8	0	0
Birara	18	14	18
Rugeshi	0	12	0
Biizi	11	8	0
Kamugyemanyi	9	1	9
Gatera	18	7	17
Kagano	0	12	0
Gitebe	24	28	24
Kamugoye	4	7	4
Rushekye	2	3	2
Rukeri	7	21	3
Musasa	0	17	0
Kanyabukungu	6	6	3
Mperwa	11	1	0

Towncouncil	6	24	2
Muyove	8	3	0
Ryamigogo	6	13	0
Ryabitukuru	12	2	0
Mabungo	0	4	0
TOTAL	197	200	97

Ownership in this Data means those Batwa who have agreements with organisations/individuals who resettled them these plots of land. During the data collection most Batwa extended their fear of lack of ownership to the plots of land they live on. This attributes to low production of food in some Batwa settlements.

In table 2.1 out of 397 households in Kisoro only 197 have land which represents 49.6% while out of 197 that have land only 97 have ownership which represents 49.2% of the population with land, in addition the landless households represents 50.4% of the total households.

It should also be noted that most families who have land still have small portions which can not be used to produce enough food to satisfy their families as well as sell to get some income.

ORGANISATIONS THAT BOUGHT LAND.

Various organisation purchased land for the Batwa in Kisoro district these include Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Muhabura Diocese, Compassion, Missionaries and a few Batwa individuals inherited land from their grand parents and former colonial chiefs this is shown in table below.

Table 2.1.1 shows organisations that bought land for the Batwa

Community	TRUST	ADRA	INHERITED	KSRO DIOCESE	COMPERSSION
Mukungu	18	-	-	3	-
Sanuriro	14	-	1	-	-
Rushaga	14	-	-	-	-
Kashija	8	-	-	-	-
Birara	-	18	-	-	-
Rugeshi	-	-	-	-	-

Biizi	8	3	-	-	-
Kamugyemanyi	-	-	9	-	-
Gatera	-	12	6	-	-
Kagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gitebe	-	24	1	-	-
Kamugoye	-	4	-	-	-
Rushekye	2	-	-	-	-
Rukeri & Kabale	1	2	4	-	-
Musasa	-	-	-	-	-
Kanyabukungu	-	1	4	-	1
Mperwa	-	-	11	-	-
Towncouncil	-	3	3	17	-
Muyove	-	-	8	-	-
Ryamigogo	6	-	-	-	-
Ryabitukuru	12	-	-	-	-
Mabungo	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	83	67	47	20	1

In table 2.1.1 show that Trust resettled about 83 households which represent 42.196 of the 197 of the household resettled in Kisoro while ADRA resettled 67 households which represent 34%.

In addition Rtd. Bishop Sharita under the Muhabura Diocese set up 17 housing units for households. Further more 47 households that represent 23.9 % of the total household that have land in Kisoro inherited land from their parents.

According to this data in table 2.1.1, it's clear that 4 people benefited from more than one organisation for pieces of Land this deprived the rest not to get land, this was mainly the organisation which bought land didn't consult the Batwa organisation.

In a similar development these organisations bought land in hilly areas which are not fertile this has caused some Batwa not permanently stay on such land this was caused by not involving the Batwa during purchasing of this land.

3. EDUCATION:

Education is the key for development and social transformation in any society however the Batwa have not yet embraced this practice which make their society backwards. In this data, education is categorised according to different levels i.e. primary level, secondary level and tertiary level

Primary level

It will be realised that most Batwa children are in this level of education as may be shown in the following table.

Table 3.1 shows Batwa children and their classes.

Community	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mukungu	11	6	3	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanuriro	10	5	3	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rushaga	9	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashija	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birara	12	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugeshi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biizi	6	4	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kamugyemanyi	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gatera	2	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kagano	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gitebe	10	8	3	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kamugoyi	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rushekye	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rukeri	2	2	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kabale&Musasa	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kanyabukungu	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mperwa	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-Towncouncil	2	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Muyove	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Ryamigogo	6	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mabungo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	57	21	18	17	17	4	3	6	-	5	-	4	3

From table 3.1, 134 males are in primary level in Kisoro District which represents 57.8 % of the total children at primary level while 98 females that represents 42.2 of total children at primary level. In addition about 74.6%

are in both primary one and primary two while 10.8% are from primary 2-7, this is a clear indication that most Batwa children drop out because of various reasons including lack of food, early marriages, starting school at an old age, much harassment at school. Comparing 2004 Data and 2007

Table 3.1.2 Compares 2004 and 2007

Particular	% of 2004	% of 2007
Males	48.5	57.8
Females	51.6	42.2

According to the table 3.1.2 the percentage of girls at school has greatly declined due to especially early marriages, looking for food for the family and involving them at work as maids in other people's homes. This is an issue to address in order to reduce the rate of school drop out.

Secondary level

This is shown in table 3.2 below, with only three children at this level.

Table 3.2 shows students and their classes.

Community	S.1		S.2		S.3		S.4		S.5		S.6	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gatera	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

In table 3.2, there are two females in senior one and senior six in the whole of Kisoro Batwa communities. These students come from Gatera Batwa community. The factor which may have influenced these girls may be the religion of Adventist in the area and support from ADRA.

Vocational level

Table 3.3 shows youth in vocational training

community	Male	Female	Total
Muyove	1	3	4

Although this is the level of education where Batwa communities/society can benefit from since graduates from such trainings can easily get work thus money which they may ably utilise to transform the Batwa society.

According to table 3.3 one male and three females are under vocational Training all these come from Muyove Batwa community Busanza sub-county. This is due to the presence of Adventist religion in the area that sponsored the Batwa in education and other social activities as well as economic activities.

Literacy rate

Here the term looked at the Batwa who know how to read and write however it should be noted that the Batwa who are shown below may not be eloquent in speaking or reading English.

Table 3.4 shows Batwa in their communities who know how to read and write.

Community	Male	Female	Total
Mukungu	7	5	12
Sanuriro	8	3	11
Rushaga	-	1	1
Kashija	1	1	2
Birara	2	1	3
Rugeshi	-	-	-
Biizi	3	4	7
Kamugyemanyi		1	1
`Gatera	3	5	8
Kagano	3	-	3
Gitebe	4	2	6
Kamugoye	-	-	-
Rushekye	-	-	-
Rukeri	9	5	14
Musasa & Kabale	3	1	4
Kanyabukungu	6	4	10
Mperwa	2	-	2
Towncouncil	6	8	14
Muyove	4	4	8
Ryamigogo	2	1	3
Ryabitukuru	1	-	1
mabungo	-	-	-
TOTAL	64	46	110

According to table 3.4 Kisoro literacy rate is at 7.1% while the literacy rate for Kisoro district (according to 2002 Uganda population and housing census is at 55.9%.

Also literacy rate for Batwa males is at 8.7% compared to Kisoro male literacy rate of 70.1% (according to 2002 census) while it is at 5.6% in Batwa females compared to 45.3% in total female population of Kisoro.

Literacy rate in percentage

Table 3.4.1

Community	% rate of those who know how to read
Mukungu	10.9
Sanuriro	10
Rushaga	0.9
Kashija	1.8
Birara	3.6
Rugeshi	0
Biizi	6.4
Kamugemanyi	0.9
Gatera	7.3
Kagano	2.7
Gitebe	5.6
Kamugoyi	-
Rusheke	-
Rukeri	12.7
Kabale & musasa	3.6
Kanyabukungu	9.1
Mperwa	1.8
Town council	12.7
Muyove	7.3
Ryamugogo	2.7

4. Health

Iron roofed houses and pit latrines

Tables 4.1 shows Batwa with iron roofed house and pit latrines

Community	Iron roofed house	Latrine	Public latrine
Mukungu	4	7	-
Sanuriro	2	12	-
Rushaga	-	12	-
Kashija	1	2	-
Birara	4	18	-
Rugeshi	-	7	-
Biizi	2	13	-
Kamugyemanyi	-	-	8
Gatera	3	12	-
Kagano	-	10	-
Gitebe	6	22	-
Kamugoye	-	-	-
Rushekye	1	1	3
Rukeri	1	2	-
Musasa	-	1	-
Kanyabukungu	3	3	-
Mperwa	-	3	-
Towncouncil	14	3	21
Muyove	8	8	-
Ryamigogo	-	-	-
Ryabitukuru	-	-	-
Mabungo	-	-	-
Kabale	1	3	-
TOTAL	50	139	32

According to table 4.1, 50 households have iron roofed houses these represents 12.7% of the total households in Kisoro however according to 2002 Uganda census Kisoro has about 36,844 iron roofed houses which represents 75.9% of the total Kisoro households.

This indicates that the Batwa who have iron roofed house are few that the district's average which is an indicator of high level of poverty in the society.

Also in table 4.1, 139 households have pit latrines this represents 35.4% of Batwa households in Kisoro.

This is a low percentage since toilets are important in fighting unhygienic conditions or diseases.

In addition 32 households use public toilets in their communities.

This represents 8.1% of total Batwa households in Kisoro however these public pit latrines were found to be dirty since they belong to no one according to the Batwa.

4.2 Communication

Since information is power there was need to ascertain whether the Batwa have access to information through radios. The results are represented as in the table below.

Table 4.2 shows number of house hold that have radios.

Community	Presence of radio	Total house holds	%of HH with radios
Mukungu	-	32	-
Sanuriro	11	18	61.1%
Rushaga	-	14	-
Kashija	4	8	50%
Birara	10	32	31.2%
Rugeshi	1	12	8.3%
Biizi	4	19	21.1%
Kamugyemanyi	-	10	-
Gatera	2	25	8%
Kagano	4	12	33.3%
Gitebe	15	52	28.8%
Kamugoye	-	11	-
Rushekye	-	5	-
Rukeri	2	28	7.1%
Musasa	4	17	23.5%
Kanyabukungu	2	12	16.6%
Mperwa	4	12	33.3%
Towncouncil	6	30	20%
Muyove	1	11	9.1%
Ryamigogo	-	19	-

Ryabitukuru	-	14	-
Mabungo	-	4	-
TOTAL	70	397	17.6%

According to table 4.2, about 70 households own Radios in Kisoro Batwa Communities this represents 17.6% of the total Batwa households in Kisoro district however in the whole of Kisoro district 28.5% of the total house hold own radios. (2002 Uganda census).

However it should be noted that the flow of information in Batwa communities is very high because of Batwa movements and high tendency of visiting each other since they are almost all related to each other..

4.3 Sources of water

Different Batwa Communities access water from different sources which include wells, springs, boreholes, rivers, taps, rain harvest water; this is shown in the table below:

Table 4.3 shows different sources of water in Batwa communities.

Community	Wells	Spring	Boreholes	Rain harvest	Rivers	Tap	lakes
Mukungu	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Sanuriro	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Rushaga	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashija	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birara	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Rugeshi	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biizi	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Kamugyemanyi	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gatera	7	18	-	-	-	-	-
Kagano	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Gitebe	27	-	-	-	25	-	-
Kamugoye	6	-	-	-	5	-	-
Rushekye	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rukeri	21	-	-	-	-	7	-
Musasa	9	-	-	-	8	-	-
Kanyabukungu	9	-	-	-	-	3	-

Mperwa	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Towncouncil	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Muyove	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Ryamigogo	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryabitukuru	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mabungo	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	174	98	-	50	38	40	-

According to table 4.3, the majority of the kisoro communities obtain their water from the wells followed by spring, rain harvesting , taps and river sources in that order. This implies that 310 families use dirty water since they obtained it from sources which are not treated. These families represent about 77.5% of the total house holds in kisoro district Batwa communities.

Also during this exercise the Batwa who get water from taps especially in the town council explained that it is costly sometimes for them to get money to buy a jerican of water which implied that they some times get water in other sources which may not be clean.

4.4 Immunisation and antenatal

During the data collection the Batwa were asked whether they access health services that include immunisation and antenatal services from their near by health centres since they are freely provided by the government.

The results are shown in table 4.4

Table 4.4 shows number of households that access health services.

Community	Immunisation	Antenatal
Mukungu	25	25
Sanuriro	17	17
Rushaga	10	11
Kashija	7	8
Birara	15	15
Rugeshi	8	7
Biizi	15	15
Kamugyemanyi	-	-
Gatera	13	13
Kagano	11	10
Gitebe	28	29
Kamugoye	-	1

Rushekye	2	2
Rukeri	9	12
Musasa	1	1
Kanyabukungu	4	4
Mperwa	5	5
Towncouncil	4	5
Muyove	5	7
Ryamigogo	13	14
Ryabitukuru	13	14
Mabungo	-	-
TOTAL	205	215

Table 4.4 shows that 205 families take their children for immunisation while 215 attend antenatal care from hospitals near their communities. However immunisation is at 51.6% while antenatal is at 54.2% compared to total households of Kisoro Batwa communities.

Although the percentages show above 50% they are still low since these services are freely provided by the government health centres in Uganda.

4.5 Households that lost children

Various families have lost children and therefore for proper planning the Organisation wanted to know how many households have lost children.

Table 4.5 shows households that have lost children

Community	No: of H/H who lost a child	Total H/H
Mukungu	7	32
Sanuriro	8	18
Rushaga	4	14
Kashija	2	8
Birara	10	32
Rugeshi	5	12
Biizi	4	19
Kamugyemanyi	3	10
Gatera	5	25
Kagano	5	12
Gitebe	20	52

Kamugoye	2	11
Rushekye	-	5
Rukeri	5	28
Musasa	5	17
Kanyabukungu	1	12
Mperwa	5	12
Towncouncil	3	30
Muyove	4	11
Ryamigogo	8	19
Ryabitukuru	1	14
Mabungo	3	4
TOTAL	110	397

Table 4.5 shows that about 110 families have ever lost a child which represent 27.7% of the total households in Kisoro district.

4.6 Causes of death of children

Table 4.6 shows various causes of death for children in kisoro

Community	Malaria	kafura	poison	pneumonia	kwashi orkor	measles	Bad spirit/ demons	worms	dyse nter y
Mukungu	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanuriro	2	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
Rushaga	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashija	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birara	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rugeshi	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Biizi	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Kamugyemany yi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gatera	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Kagano	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gitebe	6	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Kamugoye	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rushekye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rukeri	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musasa	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanyabukung u	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mperwa	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Towncouncil	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muyove	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryamigogo	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ryabitukuru	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mabungo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	68	14	2	8	11	2	3	1	1

According to table 4.6 about 68 families declared that it was malaria that claimed the death of their children and this represents 61.8% of the total house holds that lost kids in Kisoro. More so all the diseases identified are preventable and therefore there is need to address the hygiene problem in Batwa communities plus sensitising these communities about the importance of visiting health centres whenever they are not feeling well.

4.7 HIV testing and ARVs awareness in Kisoro

Community	Tested		knowledge about ARVs
	M	F	
Mukungu	-	-	-
Sanuriro	2	3	2
Rushaga	-	-	6
Kashija	-	-	-
Birara	-	-	6
Rugeshi	-	-	-
Biizi	-	-	-
Kamugyemanyi	-	-	-
Gatera	-	-	3
Kagano	-	-	5
Gitebe	-	-	-
Kamugoye	-	-	-
Rushekye	-	-	-
Rukeri	-	-	-
Musasa	-	-	-
Kanyabukungu	-	-	-
Mperwa	-	-	-
Towncouncil	2	2	2
Muyove	-	-	4
Ryamigogo	-	-	-

Ryabitukuru	-	-	-
Mabungo	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	5	28

According to table 4.7 only 7 Batwa have ever tested HIV /AIDS in Kisoro while 28 Batwa know about ARVs. This is a very low number yet some communities are near towns or trading centres. There is need to educate the Batwa about AIDS through show of videos and drama which has a strong impact in society.

Comparison of some developmental indicators in Kisoro district;

The following table will show some developmental indicators in Kisoro district compared to the Batwa in the same district.

Table showing developmental indicators:

Particular	Batwa	Kisoro population	% of Batwa vs. total Population.
Iron roofed house	50	36844	0.14%
Radio ownership	70	13833	0.5%
Open wells	174	22037	0.8%
Bore hole	-	550	-
Spring	98	12705	0.77%
Rain harvest	50	4977	1%
River	38	-	-
Tap	40	6603	0.6%
latrine	171	5982	2.9%

5.0 DATA REPORT FOR KABALE



Batwa of Murubindi on data collection day.

Kabale district sub-counties where Batwa communities are situated. This is represented in a table as below.

Sub-county	Batwa community
Ikumba	kaara
Muko	Karengyere & Rwamahano
Bufundi	Muribindi, Kashasha & Kinyarushengye
Butanda	Makanga & Mirambo

5.1 Population composition

Kabale district has 9 Batwa communities with 774 Batwa male and female in different sub-counties of Kabale.

The table below shows communities and their population according to their sex status.

Table 5.1 shows Kabale Batwa population by sex

Community	Male	Female	Total	No: of household
Murubindi	87	89	176	51
Kisenyi	22	21	43	11
Makanga	34	38	72	22
Kinyarushengye	52	42	94	21
Nyakabungo	31	28	59	14
Mirambo	21	23	44	14
Karengyere	44	49	93	25
Rwamahano	81	94	175	53

Kaara	10	8	18	4
TOTAL	382	392	774	215

Table 5.1 shows that out of 9 Batwa communities in Kabale district Murubindi has the highest number of Batwa totalling to 176 men and women followed by Rwamahano with 175 while the community with the least population is Kaara with 18 Batwa and 4 families.

In the same table the number of house hold within 9 Batwa communities is 215 house holds with Rwamahano having 53 families which represents 24.7% of the total house holds in Kabale district.

According to the table 5.1 there are 385 males compared to 395 females. These figures show that the ratio of males to females is 1:1.03.

In addition 385 males represent 49.9% of the whole population while 395 females represent 51% of the total population. The above ration shows that for every one male there are 1.03 females.

5.2 Percentage of house holds in relation to total house holds in Kabale

Table 5.2 shows percentage of households.

Community	House hold Percentage (%)
Murubindi	23.7
Kisenyi	5.1
Makanga	10.2
Kinyarushengye	9.8
Mirambo	6.5
Karengyere	11.6
Rwamahano	24.7
Kaara	1.9
Nyakabungo	6.5

Total house holds is 215.

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of the households of different communities in relation to the total house holds in Kabale Batwa communities.

According to the table Rwamahano has 24.7% of the total house hold in Kabale while Kaara has 1.9% of house holds which is the community with least number of household.

5.3 Composition by ages

According to this data children are between 0-8, youth 9-18, Adult 18- 45 and old above 45 years. The table below shows different age brackets with respective population.

Table 5.3 shows population by age.

Community	0-8	9-18	18-45	Above 45	Total
Murubindi	63	23	75	15	176
Kisenyi	19	3	20	1	43
Makanga	27	7	25	13	72
Kinyarushengye	26	23	37	8	94
Nyakabungo	26	8	19	6	59
Mirambo	14	8	21	1	44
Karengyere	23	22	41	7	93
Rwamahano	40	44	74	17	175
Kaara	7	3	8	-	18
TOTAL	245	141	320	68	774

According to table 5.3 Kabale has 245 children, 141 youth, 320 Adults and 68 old both males and females. This implies that the population has about 461 labour forces which can be productive this represents 59.6% of the total population of Batwa in kabale district. In addition table 5.3 shows that there are 68 old Batwa in the 9 Batwa communities of Kabale district.

Therefore the table 5.3 indicate that Kabale Batwa is reliable in all circles since all age brackets are represented.

5.4 Percent of the age brackets

Particulars	Percentage
Children	31.7
Youth	18.2
Adult	41.3
Old	8.8

Table 5.4 shows that 41.3% of the Kabale Batwa population are in the adult age bracket while 18.2% are in the youth bracket which implies that 59.5% of the Batwa in kabala district are in the age bracket of workforce.

5.5 Comparison of 2004 Data and 2007 Data in percentages

Particular	2004 in %	2007 in %
Children	15.3	31.7
Youth	33.7	18.2
Adult	40.4	41.3
Old	6.02	8.8

Comparing the percentages in 2004 and 2007 it shows that generally the population has increased and this may be because most Batwa now get treatment in hospitals than in 2004 and for children the percentage has greatly improved i.e. more than twice this implies that immunisation is taken seriously with the Batwa of Kabale.

In addition according to Uganda census of 2002 the number of Batwa in Kabale was 613 compared to 774 obtained in 2007 which shows an increment of 161 representing 26.3% Batwa population increase.

5.6 Mean house hold size

The mean house hold size for Kabale under the population census 2002 is 4.8 while the Batwa average House holds is 3.6. This is lower than the district family size.

This is due to the level of poverty and diseases that kill most of their children below 5 years according to this study.

5.7 Head of families

In Kabale, Batwa community head of families are distributed among men, women and children as shown below.

Table 5.7 shows head of family in different communities

Community	Man	Woman	child
Murubindi	39	9	2
Kisenyi	9	2	
Makanga	17	3	
Kinyarushengye	20	1	
Nyakabungo	11	2	
Mirambo	9	4	
Karengyere	20	1	
Rwamahano	36	11	
Kaara	3	1	
TOTAL	164	34	2

Table 5.7 shows that 179 families are headed by men who represent 83.2%, while 34 families are headed by women that represent 15.8% of the house holds and 2 families are headed by children that represent 0.9% of the total house holds. Also this table shows that Kabale Batwa have about 15 house holds that are polygamists since table 5.7 shows 200 the number of families while table 5.1 shows 215. The difference is the house holds that share the head or men that have more than one wife.

6.0 Land

Land as one of the important factor of production has remained scare to the Batwa since their eviction. In this data the interviewer asked the Batwa about land and its ownership plus the organisation that purchased such land.

6.1 Land ownership

Table 6.1 shows land and land ownership among Batwa communities.

Community	Land	Landless	ownership	Total house hold
Murubindi	26	25	23	51
Kisenyi	4	7	3	11
Makanga	-	22	-	22
Kinyarushengye	7	14	-	21
Nyakabungo	7	7	4	14
Mirambo	7	7	-	14
Karengyere	5	20	-	25
Rwamahano	23	30	19	53

Kaara	4	-	-	4
TOTAL	83	132	49	215

In table 6.1, 83 Batwa households have land compared to 215 house holds in Kabale district. This represents about 38.6% of the total house hold.

This leaves 132 house holds in Kabale Batwa communities with no land and this represents 61.4%. This explains why most Batwa are still poor since they don't have access to the main factor of production in rural areas.

Further more the interviewer contained ask whether the 83 families have ownership of the land they posses. It was ascertained that only 49 house holds posses agreements which represents 59% of those house holds that have land.

This fact affects most Batwa and leads to low production on such land since they do not know when they will be chased away.

Also during the interviews the Batwa explained that those with personal land the possession are too small for agriculture.

6.2 Organisations that purchased land for the Batwa

Table 6.2 shows owners that purchased land for Batwa in Kabale.

Community	TRUST	AICM	INHERTED
Murubindi	22	10	1
Kisenyi	-	1	3
Makanga	-	-	-
Kinyarushengye	-	9	-
Nyakabungo	-	2	5
Mirambo	-	-	-
Karengyere	5	-	-
Rwamahano	19	4	-
Kaara	-	4	-
TOTAL	46	30	9

Table 6.2 shows that TRUST resettled 46 households while AICM resettled 30 households, however, all the Batwa house holds leaving on AICM land do not have agreements for the land they are staying on. Also they do not have boundaries they leave on it as communal land this hampers production in such communities.

7.0 Education.

Education being one of the priorities of UOBDU strategic plan the data collection team looks at it in details.

Batwa are still lagging behind on education yet it's important for societal development. The table below shows classes and different children both males and females in different classes

7.1 Primary level.

In this level Kabale Batwa are being shown as in the table below.

Table 7.1 shows pupils and their classes

Community	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murubindi	20	15	4	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kisenyi	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Makanga	7	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kinyarushengye	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nyakabungo	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirambo	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Karengyere	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwamahano	14	14	10	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaara	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	43	20	17	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-

According to table 7.1, 159 children are in primary schools compared to 386 children in Kabale. This represents 41.2% of the total children in Kabale.

Furthermore, from P.3 to P.7 there are only 20 pupils (13 males and 7 females) which represent 12.6% of the total pupils in schools. This implies that the rest 87.4% are in either P.1 or P.2 which signifies that the rate of drop out is high.

7.2 Secondary level.

After tallying the results showed that there is only one boy in senior one and he comes from Kinyarushengye Batwa communities.

7.3 Causes of school drop out

There are many reasons why Batwa children drop from schools and they include: (i) early marriages.

(ii) Ignorance of parents about the importance of education.

(iii) Marginalisation of Batwa children in schools.

(iv) High levels of poverty that make children fear to interact with others.

(v) Lack of examples from educated Batwa to encourage the young children on the importance of education.

vi) Lack of funds to meet school requirements.

7.4 Adult literacy classes

Throughout the whole district the Batwa were not attending adult functional literacy classes since they are non-existing near their communities. This increases ignorance of the Batwa in most developmental issues.

7.5 Literacy rate

Table 7.5 shows the rate of education in Batwa communities.

Community	Male	Female	Total
Murubindi	6	2	8
Kisenyi	1	3	4
Makanga	2	1	3
Kinyarushengye	4	2	6
Nyakabungo	-	-	-
Mirambo	2	1	3
Karengyere	1	-	1
Rwamahano	5	-	5
Kaara	-	1	1
TOTAL	21	10	31

Table 7.5 shows the number of Batwa that know how to read and write. The total number in Kabala Batwa is 31 which represent 4% of the total Batwa population.

8.0 Health

For any community to develop there is need for healthy citizens, this increases the ability of the work force to accomplish their duties.

8.1 Death

The table below shows the number of house holds that has lost children.

Table 8.1 shows House holds that lost children.

Community	H/H lost a child	Total house hold
Murubindi	27	51
Kisenyi	9	11
Makanga	11	22
Kinyarushengye	10	21
Nyakabungo	4	14
Mirambo	4	14
Karengyere	12	25
Rwamahano	25	53
Kaara	2	4
TOTAL	104	215

In the table 8.1, 104 households have ever lost at least a child. This represents 48.4% of the total house holds and most of these families have at least lost more than two children.

According to the table Murubindi ranks highest with about 27 house holds loosing children while Kaara has lost 2 children.

8.2 Causes of death

During the data collection the team realised that most diseases are preventable therefore there is need for health sensitisation.

Table 8.2 shows various causes of death to children

Community	Malaria	Pneumonia	Kwashakwor	Diarhorea	kafura	poison	Meseales
Murubindi	16	4	3	1	3	-	1
Kisenyi	6	1	1	-	1	-	-
Makanga	8	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kinyarushengye	8	1	1	-	-	-	1
Nyakabungo	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Mirambo	2	1	-	1	-	-	-

Karengyere	11	-	-	-	6	-	-
Rwamahano	13	5	1	-	6	1	2
Kaara	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	68	13	8	2	16	2	4

According to table 8.2 there are 68 deaths that were caused by malaria. This makes malaria the most killer disease to the Batwa children in Kabale district. This represents 60% of the death identified.

Another common disease identified is Kafura. This is common to various Batwa communities. It has claimed 16 deaths which represent 14.2 % of the total death identified. In the table all the diseases that kill Batwa are preventable therefore much sensitization is required to prevent the death of innocent Ugandan Batwa children.

In addition there is hygiene problem where about 8 deaths are claimed by kwashakwor, this is the sign of poor feeding habits which calls for feeding of children with balanced diet.

8.3 Housing

Since eviction the Batwa housing conditions have been poor and this data collection looked at how many Batwa house holds have iron roofed houses and below is the table that shows number of house holds that have iron roofed houses.

Table 8.3 shows households with iron roofed houses.

Community	Iron roofed House holds	Total House holds	%of iron roofed House holds
Murubindi	2	51	3.9
Kisenyi	-	11	-
Makanga	7	22	31.8
Kinyarushengye	-	21	-
Nyakabungo	1	14	7.1
Mirambo	-	14	-
Karengyere	-	25	-
Rwamahano	2	53	3.8
Kaara	-	4	-
Total	12	215	5.6

According to table 8.3 shows only 5.6% of all the house holds have iron roofed houses in Kabale Batwa communities.

This implies that 94.4% of the house holds have grass thatched houses or huts. In all the communities Makanga has 31.8% of its households with iron roofs while Murubindi has the least households with iron roofed houses.

Kabale has only 12 Batwa houses with iron roofs while the rest are poor grass thatched huts (Obutindi). Many Batwa communities in Kabale have no iron roofed houses which include among others Kaara, Kisenyi, Kinyarushengye, Mirambo and Karengyere.

8.4 Sanitation

Sanitation is still low among Batwa communities and this is shown in the table below.

Table 8.4 shows house holds that have pit-latrine.

Community	H/H with Latrine	Public latrine	Total house hold
Murubindi	18	-	51
Kisenyi	2	-	11
Makanga	1	19	22
Kinyarushengye	3	6	21
Nyakabungo	2	-	14
Mirambo	-	8	14
Karengyere	2	-	25
Rwamahano	9	-	53
Kaara	-	-	4
TOTAL	37	33	215

Table 8.4 shows that 37 house holds have latrines while 33 house holds use the public latrines, therefore 70 house holds have access to latrine facilities this represents 32.6% of the total households in Kabale district.

This percentage is still low since it leaves 67.4% of the households without latrine. This situation puts the community at a risk of suffering from cholera and dysentery which may affect both children and Adults plus other society around their communities.

8.5 Water.

Water is a source of life to human beings, animals and plants.

There are different sources of water in both Batwa communities and non Batwa communities below is a table showing different sources of water in Batwa communities.

Table 8.5 shows different source of water

Community	Wells	Spring	Rain harvest	River	lake
Murubindi	-	49	2	-	-
Kisenyi	-	9	1	1	-
Makanga	21	-	1	-	-
Kinyarushengye	4	17	-	-	-
Nyakabungo	-	14	-	-	-
Mirambo	-	2	-	-	12
Karengyere	23	-	2	-	-
Rwamahano	34	17	2	-	-
Kaara	-	-	-	4	-
TOTAL	82	108	8	5	12

According to table 8.5 most Batwa communities' access spring water and this is represented by 108 households followed by wells that have 82 households.

However through the discussion with Batwa it was discovered that Batwa don't boil water for drinking which put them at a risk of acquiring water borne diseases that may be a cause of some of the deaths of children.

From table 8.5 about 99 households use dirty water which may put their lives in danger.

8.6 HIV/AIDS.

Through the data collection period all the Batwa were asked whether they knew about AIDS causes, treatment and also if they had ever tested for HIV/AIDS. These are their responses represented in the table.

Table 8.6 shows knowledge about ARVs and test of HIV/AIDS.

Community	Tested AID/HIV		Knowledge on ARV's
sex	Male	female	
Murubindi	1	-	1
Kisenyi	1	1	2
Makanga	-	-	-
Kinyarushengye	-	-	1
Nyakabungo	-	-	-
Mirambo	-	-	-
Karengyere	-	-	-
Rwamahano	2	3	1
Kaara	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	4	5

Table 8.6 shows that only 8 people have ever tasted for HIV or know their status on HIV/AIDS. This represents 1.03% of the total population of the Batwa in Kabale district.

However still there are only 5 people who know about ARVs which represents 0.65% of the total Batwa population.

This implies that the Batwa of Kabale do not have knowledge and information about HIV/AIDS which puts them at a risk of acquiring AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases therefore there is need to sensitise them about the diseases through video shows or drama and music. During the data collection it was realised that most Batwa don't know the prevention methods against AIDS especially the use of condoms and ABC approach. Therefore there is great need to make the Batwa society aware of such approach or strategy.

8.7 Attendance for health services.

The following table shows number of households that immunise and attend antenatal services from health centres near their communities.

Table 8.7 shows attendance for immunisation and antenatal.

Community	Maternity Service	Immunisation	Total house hold
Murubindi	26	32	51
Kisenyi	6	6	11
Makanga	11	13	22
Kinyarushengye	12	13	21
Nyakabungo	3	8	14
Mirambo	7	7	14
Karengyere	17	17	25
Rwamahano	18	20	53
Kaara	4	4	4
TOTAL	104	120	215

Table 8.7 shows that 120 households immunise their children which represents 55.8% while 104 women utilise antenatal services in health centres which represents 48.3% of the total households.

However it should be noted that all pregnant mothers should attend antenatal clinics while all children below 5 years be immunised to make their body have immunity against immunise able diseases thus reducing the number of deaths for children.

It was observed that Kaara has 100% in both utilising immunisation and antenatal services since all households access these services.

8.8 Radio Accessibility.

Since this is information age there is need for every household to have access to information by using any means where radio is one of them. The table below shows the number of households that have radios in Kabale Batwa communities.

Table 8.8 shows possession of radio.

Community	H/H with radios	Total house hold	% of H/H& radios
Murubindi	8	51	15.7
Kisenyi	1	11	9
Makanga	2	22	9
Kinyarushengye	5	21	23.8
Nyakabungo	2	14	14.2
Mirambo	-	14	-

Karengyere	-	25	-
Rwamahano	5	53	9.4
Kaara	-	4	-
TOTAL	23	215	10.7

According to table 8.8 only 23 houses holds posses radios which represents 10.7% of the total households. According to table 8.8 Kinyarushengye has the highest number of households that posses' radios of 23.8% while Kisenyi and Makanga has the least with 9%. It should also be noted that Kaara, Karengyere and Mirambo households have no radios. This further explains the high levels of poverty in Batwa communities.

9.0 MBARARA DISTRICT



Mbarara Batwa of Nyamiyaga/Nyakayojo community.

Mbarara District is one of the districts where UOBDU located Batwa in three separate communities. During the data collection in 2007 UOBDU also reached these communities and interviewed them here are their results in tabular form.

9.1 Data of the population by Sex/ Gender.

Table 9.1 shows population by Gender.

Community	Male	Female	Household	Total
Katete	2	5	3	7
Biharwe	5	8	3	13
Nyamiyaga/ Nyakayojo	32	21	21	53
TOTAL	39	34	27	73

Table 9.1 shows the three Batwa Communities which lie within the Mbarara municipal.

According to the table Nyamiyaga/Nyakayojo Batwa Community which is near Katatumbwa Academy has the highest number of households which totals to 21 families with a total population of 53 Batwa i.e. 34 female and 39 male. Also during the data collection it was realized that most household are single or not married. This was as a result of high level of poverty in such households.

9.2 Population Composition by Age:

According to this data population was classified in different age bracket and below is a table showing different age groups.

Table 9.2 shows different age brackets

Community	0 -8	9 - 18	18 - 45	Above 45	Total
Katete	3	-	4	-	7
Bihamwe	6	2	4	1	13
Nyamiyaga	9	22	19	3	53
TOTAL	18	24	27	4	73

Table 9.2 shows that Nyamiyaga has many youth and adults who add up to 41 Batwa.

During the interview it was observed that most youth in these Batwa communities are independent and not married. This is because their landlords prefer single and energetic youth who can provide free labour whenever it's required.

Also in table 9.2 it can be seen that Katete has no youth while only 4 Batwa are above 45 years of age.

Further more all the three Batwa communities have 18 children 24 youth, 27 Adults 4 old people. This gives the number of the labourforce being 51(24 youth and 27 adults) which represent 69.9% of the total population.

9.3 Head of family.

Table 9.3 shows head of the houses.

Community	Man as head of H/H	Woman as head of H/H	Children as H/H
Katete	2	1	-
Biharwe	1	2	-
Nyamiyaga	8	6	7
Total	11	9	7

Table 9.3 shows that 11 household are headed by men, 9 house hold headed by women and seven headed by children.

The 7 children head household because their parents can not be with them in rented houses thus forced to also rent by themselves.

9.4 Problems identified in Mbarara Batwa communities.

During the study these Batwa were asked the main challenges they were facing and below are their responses.

- (i) Lack of land: It was observed that no Mutwa own land and therefore some Batwa were scoters while majority rent houses within the municipal around Nyakayojo. The most serious problem identified was that when they lost their dear ones they can't get where to burry them, therefore this make them produce few children.
- (ii) School fees: As the Batwa communities stay in the town they identified lack of school fees for their children as the biggest problem since they are just potters who don't have a lot of money to cater for their family needs and school needs.
- (iii) Rental fees: Since most Batwa families rent in town, rental fees were sited as very expensive for most Batwa families. This is one of the issues that make youth and children leave their homes when they are still young to look for jobs like house girls, fetching water, carrying rubbishes and many other things thus making them vulnelible to many health hazards.
- (iv) Lack of cultivation: Because of lack of land the Batwa are not cultivating thus facing lack of enough food to feed their children. This make the Batwa do any job in order to sustain their families.
- (v) Lack of burial site for their beloved ones. The Batwa interviewed told the team that their land lords fear to provide burial site for the deceased because they fear the Batwa later may claim such sites as their own land. This creates one of the biggest problems for the Batwa thus limiting their capacity to produce or marry.

9.5 Land.

Land as one of the important resource for production was found lacking in these Batwa communities. As scatters the Batwa in Mbarara have no land. All Batwa households depend on other peoples land for survival.

Table 9.5 shows land and land ownership.

Community	Land	No Land	Ownership
Katete	-	3	-
Biharwe	-	3	-
Nyamiyaga	-	21	-
TOTAL	-	27	-

Table 9.5 shows that no Batwa household in Mbarara that own land. This implies that the level of poverty in such community is high since the main factor of production is absent in such community thus living the Batwa to work for cheap labour in order to survive.

9.6 Education.

Education is still low in most Batwa communities even in Mbarara, Batwa communities were not exceptional the details is shown in the table below.

Table 9.6 shows primary level classes distribution.

Community	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Biharwe		1												
Nyamiyaga	2	1			2	1	1							1
Total	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 9.6 shows that there is only one female in primary seven. This is the one on the highest Level of education in Mbarara Batwa community.

In addition there is another boy in Primary four plus three children in primary three. Again in katete there is no school going children.

Education is still one of the most challenging areas in all Batwa communities.

More still there is no one in either vocational training or secondary level of education in Mbarara Batwa communities.

9.7 Literacy Levels.

Table 9.7 shows literacy rate in Mbarara Batwa community.

Community	Males	Females	Total
Biharwe	1	2	3
Nyamiyaga	15	3	18
Total	16	5	21

Table 9.7 shows that there are only 21 Batwa who know how to write and read in Mbarara Batwa which represented 28.8% of the total Population of the Batwa in Mbarara municipal. It was found that katete Batwa community has no one who knows how to read or write.

9.8 Communication.

Households were asked whether they had radios and below are their responses.

Table 9.8 shows households with radios.

Community	H/H radio	posses	Total H/H	% of population
Katete	-		3	%
Biharwe	1		3	33.3%
Nyamiyaga	1		21	4.8%
Total	2		27	7.4%

From table 9.8 it is clear that there are only two households with radios who represents 7.4% of their total number of households in Mbarara Batwa communities.

This implies that the rate of information transmissions to such community is very low, thus less development.

9.9 Health.

Since the Batwa community leave on cheap labour a health body is very necessary for their survival. Therefore the findings below explain their health status.

9.9.1 Sanitation and water:

Table 9.9.1 shows various source of water in Batwa communities.

community	well	tap	boreholes	Springs	river
Katete	3				
Biharwe	3				
Nyamiyaga	11	10			
Total	17	10	-	-	-

Table 9.9.1 shows that most household in Mbarara Batwa community fetch their water from wells, this represents 63% of the total households however the rest 37% get their water from taps this necessitates money to buy water. This increase the level of poverty since most necessities must be bought. This implies that sometimes these 10 families fetch their water from other cheap sources which may be dirty.

9.9.2 Latrine & Iron roofed houses.

Tables 9.9.2 shows latrine use.

community	Iron roofed houses	Latrine
Katete	-	1
Biharwe	-	3
Nyamiyaga	-	18
Total	-	22

Table 9.9.2 shows that there are only 22 households that have latrines to use. Also during the data collection process it was established that all households were renting and sleeping in hired iron roofed houses although Batwa don't own them.

9.10 Death of children in different households:

Table 9.10 shows number of household that lost a child.

community	H/H lost child
Katete	-
Biharwe	3
Nyamuyaga	3
Total	6

According to table 9.10 six households have every lost at least a child within the last ten years this represents 22.2 % of total households in Mbarara municipality Batwa community.

9.11 Causes of death.

There are various causes of death especially to children and below are the causes identified in Mbarara Batwa communities.

Table 9.11 shows various causes of death.

Community	Malaria	Meseales
Katete	-	-
Biharwe	3	-
Nyamiyaga	1	2
TOTAL	4	2

Table 9.11 shows that malaria is the most killer for Batwa children in Mbarara followed by meseales.

As already observed in other Batwa settlement Malaria is one single highest killer for Batwa children. There is need for sensitization to these communities especially on the prevention and use of mosquito nets.

9.12 Maternity and Immunization.

Table 9.12 shows number of household that attend antenatal and Immunization.

Community	Maternity services	Immunization
Katete	1	1
Biharwe	3	3
Nyamiyaga	12	10
Total	16	14

Table 9.12 shows that all Batwa households in Biharwe attend antenatal and also immunize their children while 12 households out of 21 go for antenatal services in Nyamiyaga compared to one household in Katete Batwa Community.

Out of 27 Batwa households in Mbarara only 16 houses got for antenatal services while 14 households get immunization services. These numbers are still low since these services are free and the communities are in town but we have to put in mind that most households are singles.

9.13 HIV & AIDS testing and ARV's awareness or knowledge.

Community	Testing		ARV's Awareness
	M	F	
Katete	-	-	2
Biharwe	-	-	2
Nyamiyaga	-	-	7
Total			11

Table 9.13 shows that there is no Mutwa in Mbarara who has ever tested for AIDS / HIV however 11 Batwa know about ARVs this represents about 15.1% of the total Batwa population in Mbarara. As a town community there is need for awareness about AIDS and knowledge about the prevention method/strategies like Abstinence Be faithful or use Condom. (ABC strategy)

10.0: NTUNGAMO DISTRICT.



Batwa of kitwe with UOBDU Co-ordinator & CBO after data collection.

Ntungamo district is one of the places where the Ugandan census of 2002 showed that there are Batwa. UOBDU visited the district and identified a Batwa community in the village called Kibale Kitwe town centre a few kilometers to Rwanda board of Mirama hills.

10.1 Population distribution by Gender.

Table 10.1 shows population distribution by gender.

Community	Male	Female	H/hold	Total
Kabale Kitwe	24	16	12	40

According the table the settlement has 40 Batwa i.e. 24 males and 16 females all of which rent out small pieces of land where they can construct huts to stay in. This population /settlement have 12 households.

The ratio of males to females is 1:07 meaning that for every one male there is 0.7 females.

10.2 Population composition by age.

Table 10.2 shows population by age

Community	0-8	9-18	18-45	above 45
Kabale Kitwe	12	7	17	4

Table 10.2 shows that there are 12 children 7 youth, 17 adults and 4 old Batwa in Kibale Kitwe settlement.

In addition the average per house hold is 3.3, which implies that averagely each family is expected to have 3.3 family members.

10.3 Head of family.

It was realized that there are 12 households where 9 households are headed by men while 3 are headed by women. This implies that 75% of household are headed by men while 25% are headed by women.

10.4 Problems identified during data collection.

The Batwa of Ntungamo District explained to the researchers about their challenges which included among others:

(i) Land:

Like those of Mbarara also the Batwa of Ntungamo lack land and for then they rent the pieces of land where they put up their huts: Here there is neither compound nor any space to put up a toilet/latrine. This makes their lives hard thus increasing the level of poverty among the community.



Family's only rented plot of land

(ii) School fees:

Since Kitwe is a remote village or area in Ntungamo the Batwa children don't go to school also this is fluked with the fact that as squatter, they work for their food and anything else therefore children look for jobs like looking after people's goats, working as house keepers and many others thus abandoning school at an early age and class.

(iii) Lack of projects to facilitate them.

The groups informed the data collectors that they have never received any project to facilitate them in anything and therefore were very grateful to receive UOBDU and requested for any project that can improve their livelihood.

10.5 Land.

All the 12 households had no land on their own they were all renting where to put up their houses this implies that they are all landless. This society live on working for their survival in other people's gardens and homes.

10.6 Education.

Primary level.

Kibale – Kitwe community had only one boy who is in primary one. This is still a very high challenge to this community since education seems not to be valued. This calls for a lot of sensitization on the importance of education.

In addition all the members in Kitwe community don't know how to read and write.

10.7 Communication.

During the data collection process, it was found out that 5 families had radios out of 12 households which represent 41.7% of the households. Since these households are close to each other it means that information can easily circulate in such a community through radio.

10.8 Health.

10.8.1 Death of children.

Kibale – Kitwe Batwa community informed the data collectors that at least 3 households had ever lost children and confirmed that malaria is responsible for 2 deaths (Households) while measles claimed death in one household.

This confirms that malaria is still the major killer of Batwa children in Kanungu Kisoro Kabale Mbarara and Ntungamo.

10.8.2 Latrine.

The entire Batwa community of 12 households in Kitwe don't own latrines and this is mainly attributed to lack of ownership of land.

10.8.3 Water.

The 12 Batwa households obtain their water from a borehole which is near the town centre. Therefore they relatively have clean water for home use.

10.8.4 Immunization antenatal and HIV/AIDS awareness.

It was identified that only 3 households are immunizing their children and also the same families are getting antenatal services. This represents about 25% of the total household.

On the other hand there is no Mutwa who have ever tested HIV/AID and also they don't have any information about ARVs. This is a serious problem at this time and Kitwe being near the border, the community is at a higher risk of acquiring the disease.

11.0 KATOVU BATWA

The Batwa were also found in katovu town in Buganda region.

11.1 Population

Below is a table that shows the number of house holds and sex of the Batwa in katovu town.

Table 11.1.1 shows population by sex

Community	male	female	household	Total
katovu town	18	17	12	35

Table 11.1.1 shows that there are twelve households or mizigo (small rented rooms) where thirty five Batwa men and women live. These Batwa through the talk with the team disclosed that they were never assisted by any organization. Also it was discovered that just a few children were going to school. The coordinator advised them to embrace different government policies which would improve their livelihood.

11.2: Population by age.

In order for the organization to plan better for its members there were a need to know population by age, and the result from katovu are as follows.

Table 11.2 shows population by age

Community	0-8	9-18	19-45	above 45	Total
katovu town	11	8	15	1	35

Table 11.2 shows that there are twenty three Batwa youth and adults who make the workforce. This implies that the workforce represent 65.7% of the total population in katovu town.

Also the Batwa in katovu survive at providing cheap labor like carrying rubbish and fetching water in the town.

11.3 Head of family

All the Batwa in katovu rent where to stay and nearly most household habit more than one person. However it should be noted that some youth stay together in one room. The table below shows head of families.

Table 11.3 shows, different heads of households

Community	man	woman	children
Katovu town	6	5	1

Table 12.3 shows that there are six households that are headed by men, five households headed by women and one household headed by a child.

Although 50% of the house holds are headed by men still poverty levels in such houses are still high but not like those headed by children.

This data clearly puts it that 50% of the total household is headed by either female or children; this implies that the level of poverty in Batwa community in katovu is extremely high.

11.4 Land

Land in all the Batwa settlements has been a lacking factor and katovu is no different. The entire households in katovu don't have their own pieces of land although they are not scoters still they rent small rooms at a fee. These Batwa told the team that it is very hard always to get house rent per month.

They confessed that such expenses have deterred them from producing.

Also the Batwa expressed another big concerned where they said they don't have land to burry their loved ones after death, this has forced the Batwa to divorce or not to marry thus reducing the population of the Batwa in the area.

11.5 Education

It was identified that there are only four children in school as shown in the table.

Table 11.5 shows different education levels

Community	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Katovu	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table shows that there is only one male in primary four while the rest three pupils are below primary three. Yet the school going children are about 11 children.

All this is attributed to lack of school fees and food to feed the children as they go back to school.

11.5.1 Literacy rate

During the data collection process it was observed that only five people know how to read and write and all these were males. This put the level of literacy at about 14.3%. This is too low especially remembering that this is only to males since that of females is 0%.

11.6 Housing

There is no Mutwa who own a house they all rent rooms. All the households in katovu live in iron roofed houses.

At the same time these households also posse's pit-latrines.

11.7 Communication

The organization also wanted to establish the best means of communication to its members and a question to establish radio ownership was imposed.

The results were that only two house holds had radios. This represents 16.7% of the total population.

11.8 Health

As a whole the health conditions of the Batwa of katovu were very poor since it was found that eleven households fetch their water from wells and out of eight married households about four families have ever lost children.

More so all the death was caused by malaria. This still emphasizes malaria as the most killer of Batwa children in Uganda.

Concerning AIDS it was realized that there was no Mutwa who have ever tested AIDS although about 9 males know about ARv's. This is so worrying since these Batwa living in urban areas. There is a need to sensitize this community about AIDS.

12.0 KANUNGU DISTRICT



Kitariro Batwa waiting to be counted.

Kanungu district is one of the south western districts that has Batwa as one of the tribes in the district. This district has nine Batwa communities within 4 sub counties.

Table showing sub-counties and Batwa communities

Sub-county	Batwa community
Kirima	Buhamba
Kanyantologo	Kihembe
Kayonza	Kebiremu, Bikuto, Byumba, Mukongolo, karehe,
Mpungu	Kitahurira

12.1 Population composition

The table below shows the total number of Batwa according to their sex (female and male) in their localities.

Table 12.1 shows population composition by sex.

Community	Male	Female	Total	No: of house H/H
Byumba	70	80	150	36
Karehe	26	27	53	15
Mukongolo	23	19	42	10
Kitahurira	24	36	60	10
Bikuto	28	28	56	10
Kengoma/kihembe	29	29	58	15
Kebiremu	37	29	66	24

Buhamba	69	71	140	33
Buhoma	8	11	19	5
Total	315	331	646	158

According to table 12.1 there are 646 Batwa in Kanungu district within the 9 Batwa communities. These include 315 males and 331 females and they are in 158 house holds. The ratio of males to females is 1:1.1 which implies that for every one male or man there are 1.1 women or females.

Furthermore according to table 12.1 Byumba has a highest number of the Batwa which totals to 150 Batwa living in 36 house holds while the community with the least number of the Batwa is Buhoma with 19 Batwa living in the 5 house holds. The other communities have at least 10 households on average.

12.2 Mean population

According to Uganda population census 2002 Kanungu had an average population per house hold of 4.7 peoples while in this data of 2007 it has been found that the Batwa have an average population per house hold of 4.1 persons. This implies that Batwa settlements are less populated that other tribes in Kanungu district.

12.3 Composition by age bracket.

During the data collection process the population were bracketed according to their ages i.e. 1-8 children, 9-18 youth, 19-45 adults and above 45 old. The findings are tabled as below.

Table 12.3 shows population by age.

Community	0-8	9-18	19-45	above 45	Total
Byumba	40	37	51	22	150
Karehe	22	6	20	5	53
Mukongolo	17	6	17	2	42
Kitahurira	22	20	17	1	60
Bikuto	21	17	17	3	58
Kebiremu	20	7	34	5	66
Kengoma/kihembe	15	14	28	1	58
Buhamba	47	25	53	15	140
Buhoma	2	4	10	3	19
Total	206	136	247	57	646

In the table 12.3, 206 are children, 136 are youth, 247 are adults and 57 are old. This implies that 31.9% are children, 21.1% are youth, 38.2% are adults and 8.8% are old Batwa.

Further more the table shows that 59.3% of the population in Kanungu are either youth or adults which imply that the workforce of kanungu Batwa is more than half of its population. This clearly shows that kanungu Batwa have more riches that other districts.

12.4 Head of the family:

Table 12.4 shows different head of families in Batwa communities

Community	Man	Woman	Child
Byumba	26	10	-
Karehe	9	4	-
Mukongolo	10	-	-
Kitahurira	9	-	-
Bikuto	9	0	-
Kebiremu	21	3	-
Kengoma/kihembe	12	2	-
Buhamba	26	6	-
Buhoma	5	-	-
Total	127	25	-

Table 12.4 shows different heads of house holds in kanungu district within the Batwa communities.

The table further show that 127 families are headed by men which represents 83.6% of the total households while 25 households are headed by women that represents 16.4% of the total house holds.

Earlier table 12.1 showed that kanungu Batwa have 158 house holds yet 12.4 shows that they are 152 households this means that the difference of 6 households represents the polygamist families.

Further more table 12.4 shows that there is no family headed by a child all families are headed by mature people which reduces poverty at the family level.

12.5 Land

Since the eviction of the Batwa from the forests many have been resettled especially in kanungu district by different organisation and churches.

The table following shows different house holds that have land.

Table 12.5 shows and ownership in kanungu

Community	Land	ownership	landless	Total No: of house H/H
Byumba	31	29	5	36
Karehe	11	7	4	15
Mukongolo	9	9	1	10
Kitahurira	7	-	3	10
Bikuto	7	-	3	10
Kebiremu	21	1	3	24
Kengoma/kihembe	9	6	6	15
Buhamba	26	16	7	33
Buhoma	4	-	1	5
Total	125	68	33	158

According to table 12.5 out of 158 house hold that kanungu has about 125 house holds have land which represents 79.1% of the total house holds.

Although 79.1% of the total house hold posses land it is not true that they all have ownership to such plots of land they are resettled on only 68 house hold which represents 43.0% have ownership in form of land agreements.

This implies that the donors who bought/resettled these Batwa have not given them ownership and this represents 57% of the total house hold that have land.

Through out this data collection it was observed that lack of land ownership affect production since the Batwa resettling on such land are not sure that they will be there even the following year.

In addition it should be noted that kanungu still has landless Batwa who total to 33 house holds.

12.5.1 Organisations that purchased/resettled Batwa in Kanungu district.

Table 12.5.1 shows various organisations that resettled the Batwa of Kanungu

Community	TRUST	DR.SCOTT	INHERITED	STATTON &DIOCESE	BUSINGYE
Byumba	25	2	-	11	-
Karehe	8	3	-	-	-
Mukongolo	9	-	-	-	-
Kitahurira	7	-	1	-	-
Bikuto	7	-	-	-	-
Kebiremu	6	-	2	-	13
Kengoma/kihembe	7	2	-	-	-
Buhamba	4	-	-	23	-
Buhoma	-	4	-	-	-
Total	73	11	3	34	13

Table 12.5.1 shows that TRUST resettled 73 Batwa house holds, statton and diocese resettled 34 house holds, Busingye resettled 13 house holds, Dr. Scott resettled 11 house holds and those who inherited land are 3 house holds.

Also it was observed that there are some house holds that benefited from different organisation several piece of land and this total to 9 house holds. From the table TRUST resettled about 58.4% of the 125 house holds that have land in Kanungu Batwa communities.

12.6 EDUCATION

Batwa of Kanungu have got many school sponsors therefore a number of children are going to school as will be seen in the following tables.

12.6.1 Primary level

This is shown as below in the table

Table 12.6.1 shows pupils and their classes.

Community	P.1		P.2		P.3		P.4		P.5		P.6		P.7	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Byumba	3	10	4	4	3	6	3	4	5	3	-	-	-	-
Karehe	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mukongolo	2	5	2	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitahurira	3	4	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bikuto	1	2	1	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kebiremu	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kengoma/kihembe	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buhamba	2	1	4	4	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buhoma	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	26	18	14	7	15	12	7	5	3	4	-	-	-

Table 12.6.1 shows that there are 132 pupils (67males and 65 females) who are in primary school. This number represents 38.6% of the children and Batwa youth in Kanungu district of school going age.

Out of 132 pupils, 79 are in primary one and two and this represent 59.8% of the total pupils in school in Kanungu district.

In addition 53 pupils from primary three to primary seven only 25 are female who represent 47.2% of the proportion in these classes. This table shows that most Batwa drop out from primary five this call for more emphasis and encouragement to the youth.

12.6.2 Secondary level.

In this level there are five students and they are represented in the table as below.

Table 12.6.2 shows students and their classes.

Community	S.1		S.2		S.3		S.4		S.5		S.6	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bikuto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebiremu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kengoma/kihembe	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Buhamba	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

From table 12.6.2 there are 5 students out of which 3 are in senior one while two are in senior four.

Out of the 3 in senior one, two are females and this represents 40% of the total students in Kanungu district while one is a male from Bikuto village.

Although the numbers at secondary level are still low the pupils have examples they can enumerate so as they concentrate on their studies.

12.6.3 Literacy rate or levels

Table 12.6.3 shows number of people who know how to read and write.

Community	Male	Female	Total
Byumba	14	14	28
Karehe	3	1	4
Mukongolo	1	1	2
Kitahurira	5	1	6
Bikuto	7	5	12
Kebiremu	-	1	1
Kengoma/kihembe	3	2	5
Buhamba	9	7	16
Buhoma	-	1	1
Total	42	33	75

According to table 12.6.3, 42 males and 33 females know how to read and write in Kanungu Batwa. This total to 75 people that represents 11.6% of the total population thus literacy rate of Kanungu Batwa.

In summary the literacy rate among female is 9.7% while in males is 13.3%.

12.7Health

12.7.1 Sanitation

In Batwa communities there are many sources of water and below is a table showing various sources of water that the Batwa use in Kanungu district.

Table 12.7.1 shows various sources of water

Community	well	spring	rainwater	Rivers	Tap
Byumba	20	13	1	2	
Karehe	7			8	
Mukongolo	10				
Kitahurira		10			
Bikuto	10				
Kebiremu		21		3	
Kengoma/kihembe	13			2	
Buhamba	6	9			18
Buhoma		5			
Total	66	58	1	15	18

Table 12.7.1 shows that 66 households obtain their water from wells, 58 households go to spring, 18 households obtain water from taps and 15 households get from rivers.

This shows that the majority of the households from Kanungu get their water from wells.

However wells are not a clean source of water especially for drinking thus a main cause of water born diseases in Batwa communities.

The Batwa who fetch water from wells is 41.7% which is a high percentage in a poor society like that of the Batwa.

12.8 Latrine

Table 12.8 shows number of household with pit latrine.

Community	Latrine	Public latrine	Total H/h in kanungu
Byumba	13	-	36
Karehe	9	-	15

Mukongolo	9	-	10
Kitahurira	8	-	10
Bikuto	6	-	10
Kebiremu	5	10	15
Kengoma/kihembe	6	-	23
Buhamba	22	-	5
Buhoma	5	-	24
Total	83	10	158

Table 12.8 shows that 83 households have pit latrine while 10 households use public latrine in kebiremu Batwa community.

These 83 households represent 52.5% of the total households of kanungu district.

Kanungu has improved in sanitation since many donors support them in putting up latrines and also some have put up public latrine to help Batwa society improve their livelihood. It should be noted that each house hold should have its own pit latrine.

Also according to table 12.8 about 65 families don't have pit latrines this represents 41.1% of the total families in kanungu district.

12.9 Iron roofed house

Table 12.9 shows number of households with iron roofed houses.

Community	Iron roofed house	Total H/H	%
Byumba	6	36	16.7
Karehe	4	15	26.7
Mukongolo	2	10	20
Kitahurira	8	10	80
Bikuto	-	10	-
Kebiremu	1	24	4.2
Kengoma/kihembe	-	15	-
Buhamba	23	33	69.7
Buhoma	1	5	20
Total	45	158	28.5

Table 12.9 shows that there are 45 households with iron roofed houses compared to 158 house holds in Kanungu district.

This represents 28.5% of the total households, although the percentage is bigger than any other district its still low since its less than half of the total households in the district.

From table 12.9 Kitahurira has 80% of its households with iron roofed houses while Buhamba has about 70%. These two communities are being supported by donors to put up such houses.

However Kebiremu and Buhoma are the least each with one house roofed with iron sheets.

In addition Bikuto and Kengoma have no house roofed with iron sheet. Therefore there is need for donors to rationalise their donations to all the Batwa communities.

12.10 Communication:

Since information is important for societal development its therefore necessary to know how the Batwa get information so as to understand which media can be used to disseminate information among Batwa communities.

Table 12.10.1 shows households with radios

Community	Radio possession	Total H/H	%
Byumba	11	36	30.6
Karehe	4	15	26.7
Mukongolo	2	10	20
Kitahurira	6	10	60
Bikuto	4	10	40
Kebiremu	13	24	54.2
Kengoma/kihembe	2	15	13.3
Buhamba	14	33	42.4
Buhoma	2	5	40
Total	58	158	36.7

Table 12.10.1 shows that Buhamba has more families with radios in Kanungu Batwa communities where 14 households have radios however in real terms kitahurira has a higher percentage of 60 that possess radios which implies that nearly every household can get information through the radios due to the fact that their homes are near each other.

In general Kanungu communities can easily receive any information through radios since at least each community has a radio.

On the other hand Kihembe has the least percentage of possession of radios of 13.3% followed by Mokongolo at 20% however this is still a higher percentage compared to other districts of Kabale and Kisoro.

12.11 Households that lost children in the past ten years.

Table 12.11 shows house holds that lost children

Community	No: of H/H that lost children
Byumba	22
Karehe	6
Mukongolo	2
Kitahurira	2
Bikuto	5
Kebiremu	5
Kengoma/kihembe	8
Buhamba	15
Buhoma	2
Total	67

Table 12.11 shows that Byumba batwa community has lost many children than the rest of the communities since 22 households have lost at least a child since ten years ago.

From the table all communities have ever lost a child this is because most Batwa house holds lack the basic necessities for live.

12.11.1 Table shows Percentage of the household that lost children in relation to the total house hold.

Community	HH that lost a child	Total H/H	%
Byumba	22	36	61.1
Karehe	6	15	40
Mukongolo	2	10	20
Kitahurira	2	10	20
Bikuto	5	10	50
Kebiremu	5	24	20.8
Kengoma/kihembe	8	15	53.3
Buhamba	15	33	45.5
Buhoma	2	5	40
Total	67	158	42.4

Table 12.11.1 shows that at least every household have ever lost a child which explains few children in the Kanungu Batwa communities of about 31.9% of the total population in the district.

The rate of death is more in Byumba at 61.1% of its total households while the least is in both Mukongolo and kitahurira Batwa communities at 20% each community.

12.12 Cause of death of children in the Batwa communities

There are many causes of children death in Kanungu Batwa communities and these are shown as below.

Table 12.12 shows various causes of death

Community	Malaria	Pneumonia	Bad spirit	Miseales	Dysentery
Byumba	17	2		2	1
Karehe	2		4		
Mukongolo	2				
Kitahurira	2				
Bikuto	5				
Kebiremu	2		3		
Kengoma/kihembe	8				
Buhamba	12	1		1	1
Buhoma	1		1		
TOTAL	51	3	8	3	2

According to table 12.12, malaria is the highest cause of death in Batwa children followed by Bad spirits. Kanungu Batwa communities have bad spirits as one of the causes of death and this is attributed to lack of religion to the society.

Observing all causes of children death we realise that they are preventable diseases which call for more sensitisation and if possible mobile clinics to supply tablets and mosquito nets so as to reduce the high rate of death for children.

12.13 Immunisation and antenatal

The team examined the respondents about their attendance to antenatal and immunisation services which are all free to either kids or mothers. Their responses are represented in the following table

Table 12.13 shows households that immunise and attend antenatal services

Community	Antenatal	Immunisation
Byumba	25	25
Karehe	10	5
Mukongolo	8	8
Kitahurira	7	7
Bikuto	6	6
Kebiremu	12	13
Kengoma/kihembe	10	11
Buhamba	23	23
Buhoma	3	2
TOTAL	104	100

Table 12.13 shows that 100 house holds take their children for immunisation this represent 63.3% of the total house hold in Kanungu district.

Also from the same table (table 12.13) about 104 house hold attend antenatal care services which represent 65.8% of the total household in Kanungu Batwa communities.

These high percentages are attributed to the presence of a health centre which treat Batwa freely in Kanungu (Buhoma health centre). This is also assign that if Batwa are given such services and are sensitised they can use tablets like any other tribe.

12.14 HIV/AIDS testing and ARV awareness:

The team asked the Batwa about how much they knew about AIDS and whether they have tested, the following are their responses.

Table 12.14 shows the number of Batwa who tested for AIDS and their knowledge about ARV's.

Community	Tested		Knowledge about ARV's
	M	F	
Byumba	16	21	1
Karehe	7	12	1
Mukongolo	7	7	2
Kitahurira	6	4	4
Bikuto	5	7	2
Kebiremu	14	19	9
Kengoma/kihembe	7	11	4
Buhamba	16	29	27
Buhoma	1	5	2
TOTAL	79	115	52

According to table 12.14, 79 males have ever tested AIDS/HIV status compared to 315 males in Kanungu, this represent 25.1% while 115 females have also tested HIV/AIDS compared to 331 females in Kanungu this represents 34.7%. These percentages for both males and females are higher than any other district this is attributed to village visit counsellors and testing services offered by Buhoma health centres under Dr Scott.

In another development table 12.14 shows that only 52 people out of 194 who tested have knowledge about ARV's.

The people have knowledge about ARVS in Kanungu represent 7.9% of its population or 26.3% of the population that tested HIV/AIDS.

During this data collection process the Batwa expressed their worry that after testing them they are not given their results.

This also shows that they are not properly counselled thus lack of knowledge about ARV's and prevention of HIV.

All in all there is no Mutwa on ARV although that does not mean there are no Batwa who are infected with HIV/AIDS.