Education in Northern Uganda

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Summary of education sector

• The country operates a 7–6–3/5 Education system
  – Pre-school is not compulsory

• Schools are:
  – government aided
  – private

• Government plays regulatory role

• UPE, USE has led to increased school enrolment
  – 2.9 million in 1996, 6.8 million in 2000, 7.35 million in 2004
Challenges

• There is regional disparity
  – Northern region is lagging

• Lack of qualified and motivated teaching staff
  – Migration of teachers to richer regions
  – Migration affects other sectors – health, agric.

• Lack of essential didactic requirements
  – textbooks, laboratory equipment etc...

• Inadequate infrastructure
### Education quality and performance indicators - Primary schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Pupil-teacher ratio</th>
<th>Pupil classroom ratio</th>
<th>Pupils in division 1 PLE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulu</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitgum</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pader</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Huggins, Overseas development institute 2009
Conclusion

• There is need of increased support to the education sector in northern Uganda

• Training of professionals should be conducted from within the region (Lehmann et.al., 2008; Brooks et.al., 2002)