

## Ibanda District Profile

### Location

Western part of Uganda with its headquarters 250.6 km from Kampala by road.

Neighbours; North – Kamwenge; West – Kamwenge; South – Mbarara and Buhweju; South West – Rubirizi; East - Kiruhura

### Population

2014 population census (Total 249,625)

Male: 121,440

Female: 121,440

Ubos projections

2020: 277,300

2021: 281,900

**Major Economic Activity:** Agriculture

### Unemployment

#### **Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) (Auditor General’s Report 2019)**

**Low recovery of YLP funds:** whereas the groups funded in 2013/2014 and 2015/2016 were expected to have repaid a total amount of Shs. 312,109,415 by close of the financial year 2018/2019, a sum of Shs. 199,487,700 (64%) was repaid.

### Education

- Number of persons aged 6-15 years not attending school is 6,098
- Persons aged 15 years and above whose highest level of education is below S.4 was 77,465 (84.3%)
- 27,860 of Persons aged 18 years and above who are illiterate

#### **Delayed Construction of a Seed Secondary School at Rwenshambya**

### Health (UBOS Census Report of 2014)

- 15.7% households were found to be 5 km or more to the nearest health facility
- Only 29 % households had access to piped water
- 699 households were without any toilet facility
- 98 % households were not living in decent dwellings.

#### **Delayed Upgrade of Kashozi HC II to HC III**

### Access to Energy for Lighting (UBOS Census 2014)

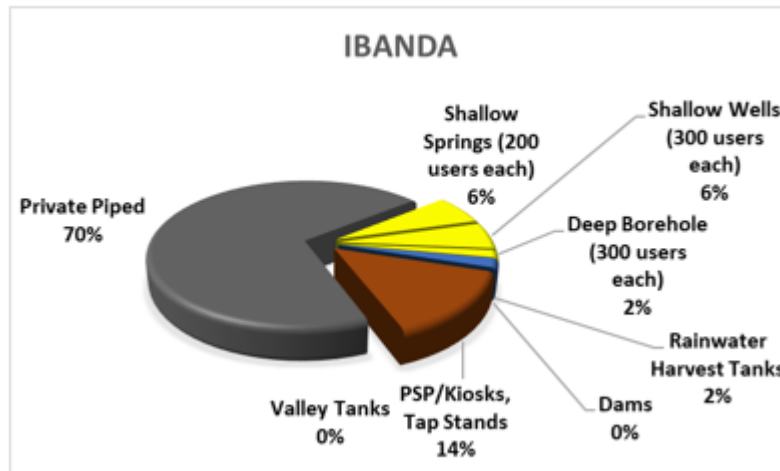
Tadooba: 60.7%      Paraffin Lantern: 13.9%      Electricity: 15.2%

## Ibanda District Profile

### Access to Water

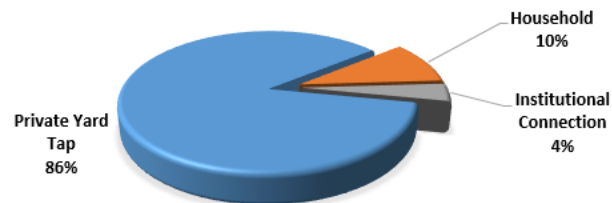
Population: 326,748   Population served: 164,409   Not served: 162,339

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*Pie chart generated from Access to Safe Water (from MWE Database) accessed 15.10.20*

### IBANDA PRIVATE PIPED WATER SUPPLY



## Administration

### Budget Performance: Revenue

- Central Government transfers: 97% of budget received
- Tax revenue: 25% collected
- Non-tax revenue: 38% collected
- Transfers from other government entities: 86% received
- Grants (incl. donor funds): 22% of expected funds received

### Environmental Protection

- Hazards: Hailstorms, strong winds
- Wetland Degradation
- Drought leading to led to famines, low incomes, increased disease occurrences, reduced pastures and dust pollution.
- (source: Ibanda District Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Profile, GOU, 2015)