



IBANDA DISTRICT VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) ON AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



Compiled by:
IBANDA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Supported by:



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



SDG SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

JUNE 2026



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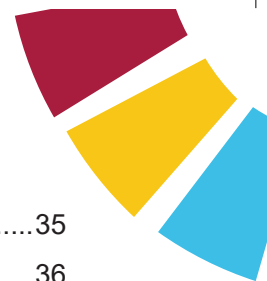
JUNE 2026



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Abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
CBD	Central Business District
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CDO	Community Development Office
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDPs	District Development Plans
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GEB	Gender and Equity Budgeting
GBV	Gender-based violence
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
HC	Health Centre
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICON	Ibanda Community Organization Network
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IPPS	Integrated Personal and Payroll System
IRAS	Integrated Revenue Administration System
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
LED	Local Economic Development
LG	Local Government
LLGs	Lower Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PDM	Parish Development Model
PBS	Programme Budgeting System
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
T/C	Town Council
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
VLR	Voluntary Local Review





FOREWORD



Ibanda District Local Government recognizes the importance of sustainable development as a pathway to inclusive growth, poverty reduction and improved quality of life for all citizens. This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) demonstrates the district's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides an opportunity to reflect on progress, challenges and lessons in the localization of the SDGs.

As a Local Government, Ibanda district plays a critical role in translating global and national development commitments into practical actions that directly impact communities. Through district development plans, annual work plans and programme-based budgets, the district has integrated the SDGs into its planning and service delivery systems with particular focus on poverty reduction, food security, health, education, water and sanitation, environmental sustainability and good governance.

This Voluntary Local Review provides an evidence-based assessment of achievements, challenges and lessons learned in SDG implementation across sectors. It reflects the collective efforts of political leaders, technical staff, civil society organizations, the private sector, development partners and community members. The VLR also reinforces our commitment to transparency, accountability and inclusive development by ensuring that the voices everyone including the vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly are meaningfully engaged and considered in shaping our development trajectory. While notable progress has been made, the review highlights persistent challenges including limited financial resources, climate change impacts, youth unemployment and data gaps. Addressing these challenges will require strengthened partnerships, innovation and enhanced resource mobilization. The findings and recommendations of this VLR will guide future planning, budgeting and policy decisions as we strive to accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs.

On behalf of Ibanda district Local Government, I extend my appreciation to the National SDG Secretariat in the Office of the Prime Minister, staff at Ibanda District and all stakeholders who contributed to the preparation of this Voluntary Local Review. We remain committed to working collaboratively to ensure that no one is left behind as we pursue sustainable and resilient development for the people of Ibanda district.

**HAPPY HERBERT MAYANJA,
CHAIRPERSON LC V
IBANDA DISTRICT**





PREFACE



The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Ibanda district was compiled by Ibanda District and supported by the National SDG Secretariat Office of the Prime Minister. The VLR assesses progress made in localizing and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with Uganda's National Development Plans (NDP III/IV) and the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Ibanda district is predominantly agricultural with the majority of the population engaged in subsistence and smallholder farming. Over the review period (2021 – 2024), the district has made notable progress in poverty reduction interventions, agricultural production, access

to primary healthcare services, basic education, water and sanitation and community-based environmental conservation. Investments in health infrastructure and immunization have contributed to improved maternal and child health outcomes, while education sector interventions such as Universal Primary and secondary Education (UPE) and (USE), Construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure, school feeding programmes, recruitment of teachers, inclusive education programs and community mobilization and awareness campaigns have enhanced school enrollment and learning conditions. Access to safe water sources has steadily increased contributing to improved sanitation and public health.

The district has mainstreamed the SDGs into its District Development Plans (DDPs) especially the DDP III & IV, annual work plans, and programme-based budgets. Governance and coordination of SDG implementation are anchored in existing district structures led by the District Council, Chief Administrative Officer, and sector departments. Stakeholder engagement has been strengthened through collaboration with civil society organizations, the private sector, community groups, women and youth structures and development partners.

Key recommendations arising from the VLR include strengthening domestic resource mobilization, enhancing climate resilience and environmental management, improving SDG data collection and reporting systems, deepening private sector and development partner engagement and scaling up inclusive livelihood and social protection interventions. The district commits to using the findings of this VLR to inform future planning, budgeting and partnerships and to accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs for the benefit of all residents of Ibanda district.

**KWEYAMBA RUHEMBA,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
IBANDA DISTRICT**





SPECIAL MESSAGE



It gives me great pleasure to present this special message in the Ibanda District Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report 2026. On behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister, I congratulate the political and technical leadership of Ibanda District Local Government for successfully undertaking this important review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is the 14th Voluntary Local Review carried out by a Local Government in Uganda since the first in 2019 by Ngora District.

The Voluntary Local Review is more than a reporting exercise. It is a strategic governance tool that enables local governments to assess progress, identify development gaps, document innovations, strengthen accountability and ensure that the voices of communities shape development priorities. As the level of government closest to the people, local governments remain central to Uganda's efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the ten-fold Growth strategy and its ATMS the aspirations of Vision 2040 and the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV).

The Office of the Prime Minister through its National SDG Secretariat remains committed to supporting Ibanda District in translating the recommendations of this report into practical action.

I encourage the District leadership to ensure that this Voluntary Local Review becomes a living document. Its recommendations should inform future District Development Plans, annual budgets, sector strategies and performance reviews. Equally important, the report should be widely disseminated and used as an advocacy tool to mobilize additional investments and strengthen collaboration with Government, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

NKERAMIHIGO JULIUS VICTOR

Permanent Secretary – Government Policy Coordination
Office of the Prime Minister





CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015, provide a universal framework aimed at ending Poverty, protecting the Planet, ensuring Peace, creating Partnerships and ensuring Prosperity for all. Uganda domesticated the SDGs through the National Development Plans (NDPII, NDP III and NDP IV), sector and programme development plans and local government planning frameworks.

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is a locally led, evidence-based assessment of progress made in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at sub-national level. It complements the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) by highlighting the role of local governments in translating the global 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals into tangible actions that respond to local priorities and realities.

Ibanda District Local Government recognizes that effective achievement of the SDGs largely depends on local-level planning, implementation and monitoring. As the level of government closest to the people, the district is responsible for delivering essential public services, promoting local economic development, managing natural resources and ensuring inclusive governance. These responsibilities place districts including Ibanda district at the center of SDG localization.

Uganda domesticated the SDGs through successive National Development Plans (NDP II, NDP III and NDP IV), sector development plans and programme-based budgeting frameworks. In alignment with these national frameworks, Ibanda district has integrated the SDGs into its District Development Plans, annual work plans and budgets. The district's development priorities, particularly in poverty eradication, agriculture, health, education, women empowerment, water and sanitation, infrastructure, environmental management and governance, directly contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

The decision by Ibanda District Local Government to undertake a Voluntary Local Review is driven by the need to systematically assess progress, identify gaps, document good practices and strengthen accountability in SDG implementation. The VLR provides a platform for engaging stakeholders including political leaders, technical staff, civil society organizations, the private sector, community groups, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations in reviewing development outcomes and shaping future interventions.

Furthermore, the VLR supports evidence-based decision-making by improving the use of local data and evidence in planning, monitoring and reporting. It also enhances transparency and learning by enabling the district to share experiences, challenges and innovations with national institutions and other local governments. Through this Voluntary Local Review, Ibanda District Local Government reaffirms its commitment to inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development in line with the principle of leaving no one behind.

1.2 District Context

Ibanda district is located in South Western Uganda. It is bordered by Kamwenge district to the North, Kiruhura and Kazo district to the East, Mbarara district to the South, and Buhweju and Kitagwenda



district to the West. The district lies within Uganda's cattle corridor and covers both rural and semi-urban settlements.

Ibanda district is strategically positioned in the Western Region of Uganda, enhancing its potential for economic, infrastructural and social development. It is about 1,800 meters above sea level, which contributes to a favorable tropical climate with bi-modal rainfall (1,000- 1,200 mm annually). This supports robust agriculture, a key economic driver. The district is on major routes linking Kampala-Mbarara-Western Uganda with potential for integration with the Standard Gauge Railway.

Administratively, Ibanda district operates under Uganda's decentralized system of governance with the District Local Government responsible for planning, budgeting, service delivery and development coordination. The district is composed of lower local governments (sub-counties and town councils) which play a key role in implementing SDG-related interventions at the community level.

Table 1: Administrative units with in Ibanda District

County	Sub Counties	No. of Parishes/wards	No. of villages/cells
IBANDA	Ishongororo TC	2	40
	Ishongororo S/C	3	32
	Kicuzi S/C	3	38
	Kikyenkye S/C	3	29
	Nyabuhikye S/C	3	22
	Rukiri S/C	6	51
	Nyamarebe S/C	4	45
	Kijongo S/C	4	36
	Keihangara S/C	3	34
	Rushango T/C	3	15
	Igorora T/C	2	12
	Rwenbobwa T/C	2	8
	Kanyarugiri T/C	2	6
	TOTAL	40	368

Source: District Planning Unit 2025

Population issues

Ibanda district has a predominantly rural population, with the majority of residents engaged in subsistence and commercial agriculture, livestock rearing and small-scale trade. The population structure is youthful comprising of 22.2% of the total population (NPHC 2024) creating both opportunities and challenges related to employment, education and service provision.

Key socio-economic characteristics include; high dependence on agriculture and natural resources for livelihoods, emerging urbanization around town councils, varying levels of poverty and vulnerability especially among women, youth and persons with disabilities and growing demand for social services such as health, education, water and sanitation. These characteristics directly influence the district's priorities in localizing and implementing the SDGs.

Population Density



The 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census results established the district's total population at 183,378 people in 41,817 households. *The population figure excludes the Ibanda Municipality Population.*

Table 2: Population by Age

Location	Age 0-4	Age 0-17	Age 6-12	Age 13-18	Age 14-64	Age 15+	Age 18-30	Age 15-24	Age 18+	Age 60+	Age 65+	Age 80+
IBANDA	22,911	84,968	32,700	28,555	109,540	113,083	38,376	37,883	98,410	12,373	8,221	2,565

Source: NHPC UBOS 2024

Table 3: Population by Sex

Location	Male	Female	Total
IBANDA	83,316	100,062	183,378

Source: NHPC UBOS 2024

Population Density and Issues

Ibanda district has an area of 594.79 sq.kms. The population density is at 308.31 persons/km² of land as per the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census. Ibanda district has a population growth rate of about 1.9 % which is below the National of 2.9 %.

Labour force

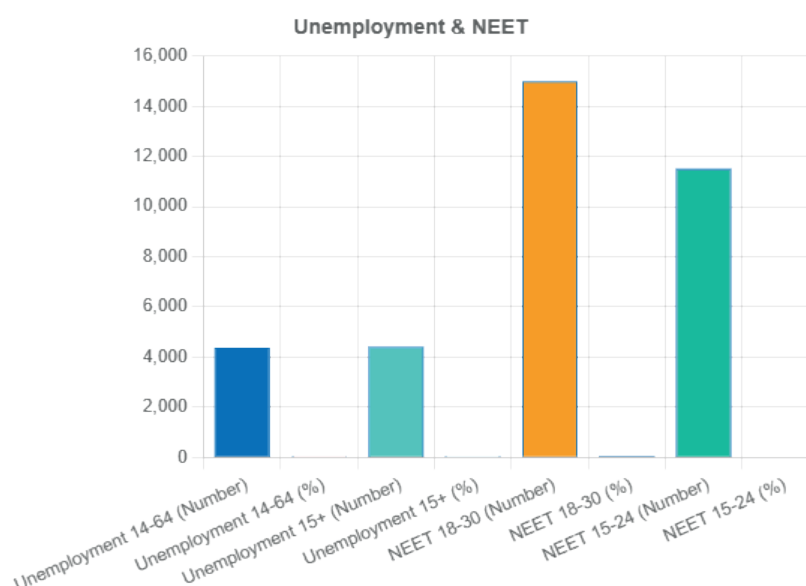
Ibanda district labour force is estimated to be in the range of 150,000 to 200,000 which is 1.5-2% of the total national labour force.

Figure 1: Unemployment rate and Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training by Age groups

Unemployment

Ibanda district faces unemployment rate of 8.4% which is significantly lower than the national unemployment rate of 12%.





Source: NHPC UBOS 2024

Although agriculture is the dominant source of employment, many young people remain excluded from productive engagement due to lack of access to land, limited vocational skills and few opportunities in non-farm sectors.

Youth in Ibanda often engage in informal labor, including BodaBoda transport, brick laying, sand mining, stone quarrying and casual construction work, which offer minimal security and low returns. The district lacks sufficient vocational training institutions and those available are not well aligned with the demands of local economic sectors like agro-processing, crafts and construction. Informal trade and low-scale mining activities in areas such as Kicuzi attract youth and women but are unregulated with poor working conditions and no social protections.

Weak coordination between training institutions and potential employers, limited internship opportunities, and the absence of structured business support systems have limited job absorption. Enhancing public-private partnerships and access to startup capital are key to addressing unemployment and fostering inclusive economic growth.

Table 4: Population distribution by Sex and Geographical Location, Ibanda District, 2024

SN	SUB COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
1	Ishongororo	6,120	7,212	13,332
2	Ishongororo Town Council	11,911	14,515	26,426
3	Kanyarugiri Town Council	1,875	2,125	4,000
4	Kijongo	7,317	8,513	15,830
5	Nyamarebe	9,604	11,601	21,205
6	Rushango Town Council	3,366	4,170	7,536
7	Rwenkobwa Town Council	1,818	2,250	4,068
8	Igorora Town Council	3,487	4,423	7,910
9	Keihangara	6,264	7,793	14,057
10	Kicuzi	9,266	10,858	20,124
11	Kikyenkye	6,553	7,960	14,513



SN	SUB COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
12	Nyabuhikye	1,902	2,187	4,089
13	Rukiri	13,833	16,455	30,288

Source: **NHPC UBOS 2024**

The population of females in Ibanda district is 54% of the total population and males are 46%

Table 5 :Population by Special age groups and Geographical Location, Ibanda District, 2024

SN	SUBCOUNTY	Age (Years)					
		0 - 4	6 - 12	13 - 18	18 - 30	18+	65+
	IBANDA COUNTY	22,911	32,700	28,555	38,376	98,410	8,221
1	ISHONGORORO	1,711	2,425	2,135	2,629	6,954	700
2	ISHONGORORO TOWN COUNCIL	3,345	4,780	4,236	5,737	14,078	1,025
3	KANYARUGIRI TOWN COUNCIL	518	709	634	838	2,120	148
4	KIJONGO	1,880	2,976	2,663	3,242	8,186	694
5	NYAMAREBE	2,896	3,939	3,407	4,139	10,821	949
6	RUSHANGO TOWN COUNCIL	965	1,508	1,251	1,399	3,755	244
7	RWENKOBWA TOWN COUNCIL	494	702	629	955	2,242	155
8	IGORORA TOWN COUNCIL	964	1,259	1,207	1,964	4,497	316
9	KEIHANGARA	1,724	2,552	2,064	2,910	7,596	631
10	KICUZI	2,729	3,814	2,937	3,995	10,440	784
11	KIKYENKYE	1,633	2,537	2,165	2,999	8,143	823
12	NYABUHIKYE	520	684	642	931	2,214	127
13	RUKIRI	3,532	4,815	4,585	6,638	17,364	1,625

Source **NHS UBOS 2024**

Linkage of Ibanda district development to the National frameworks

Ibanda district aligns its development planning to the National Development Plans, sector/programme development plans and national SDG frameworks. The District Development Plan (DDP), annual work plans and budgets serve as the main instruments through which SDG targets are localized and implemented.

Uganda Vision 2040

Government of Uganda's Vision 2040 aims to transform Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low-income country into a competitive upper-middle-income country. Ibanda District contributes to the attainment of Uganda Vision 2040 through

- Promoting commercial agriculture, especially coffee, dairy farming, bananas, beans and maize production.
- Expanding access to education, health services, water and roads.
- Supporting agro-processing and value addition for agricultural products.
- Promoting environmental conservation and climate-resilient agriculture.
- Developing human capital through education, skills development and healthcare services.

National Development Plan IV

National Planning Authority NDP IV focuses on increasing household incomes and improving quality of





life. Ibanda contributes by:

- Implementing parish and district development projects that improve productivity.
- Supporting wealth creation through agriculture, trade and small enterprises.
- Improving local road networks to facilitate market access.
- Enhancing service delivery in health, education and water sectors.
- Promoting local economic development and job creation.

Tenfold Growth Strategy

The Government aims to grow Uganda's economy from approximately USD 50 billion to USD 500 billion.

Ibanda contributes through:

- Increased agricultural production and commercialization.
- Expansion of dairy and coffee value chains, which are among Uganda's major export commodities.
- Promotion of agro-industrialization through milk cooling, processing and agricultural value addition.
- Growth of SMEs, trade and local manufacturing activities.
- Development of tourism potential, especially cultural and eco-tourism resources.

ATMS

Agro-Industrialization

- Promotion of commercial agriculture through Coffee, dairy, banana and livestock production.
- Value addition through processing and marketing.

Tourism Development

- Promotion of cultural heritage sites, natural attractions and hospitality services such as Mukazi anyara, Mpanga Gorge, Galt's Monument located in Katooma, this monument marks the spot where British colonial administrator Harry St. George Galt was murdered in 1905,
- Development of local tourism enterprises and accommodation facilities such as Nyaka hondogoro Caves, located near Ibanda Town are a significant cultural and spiritual site believed to be linked to the ancient Bachwezi dynasty

Mineral Development

- Facilitating environmental compliance and local economic participation.

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

- Adoption of modern farming technologies and climate-smart agriculture.

Parish Development Model

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is the Government's flagship strategy for delivering services and increasing household incomes at the parish level. Ibanda District contributes to PDM through:

- Providing revolving funds to beneficiaries for income-generating enterprises.
- Supporting enterprise selection in priority value chains such as coffee, dairy, poultry, piggery and crop production.
- Strengthening financial inclusion through parish SACCOs.
- Improving access to extension services and production inputs.





- Enhancing data collection, planning, and monitoring through the Parish Development Information System.
- Promoting community participation in development planning and implementation.

The district integrates SDGs by mainstreaming SDG targets into programme plans (Human Capital Development,, Agro Industrialization, Tourism Development, Natural Resources, Environment, Land and Water Management, Private Sector Development, Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services and Public Sector Transformation programme), addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, climate change, environmental sustainability and governance and strengthening community participation through parish and village-level planning structures

Implementation of the SDGs in Ibanda district involves multiple stakeholders including the District Council and Technical Departments, Lower Local Governments, Central Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs and Faith-Based Organizations, private sector actors and development partners, community structures, including Parish Development Committees. Coordination among these stakeholders is essential for effective SDG implementation and monitoring.





The district's agricultural economy, demographic structure, geographical location and governance framework shape both opportunities and constraints for SDG achievement. Issues such as poverty reduction, food security, access to quality education and health services, water and sanitation, climate resilience and inclusive governance are particularly relevant in the Ibanda district context.

1.3 Objectives of the Voluntary Local Review

The objectives of the VLR are to:

1. Assess progress in implementing the SDGs at district level
2. Strengthen alignment between SDGs, district plans and budgets
3. Identify gaps, challenge and best practices
4. Enhance stakeholder engagement and accountability
5. Inform future planning, resource mobilization and partnerships

2. CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1. Qualitative techniques

Qualitative methods were employed to capture in-depth insights, perceptions, experiences and institutional practices related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Ibanda District. These techniques provided contextual understanding beyond numerical data and ensured that the voices of diverse stakeholders were reflected in the review.

2.1.1 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):

Structured and semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including: district political leaders (district chairperson, council members), technical staff (Chief Administrative Officer, district planner, Heads of Departments), sub-county technical staff and representatives of Civil Society Organizations and development partners

These interviews focused on SDG governance, planning and budgeting processes, implementation challenges, coordination mechanisms and best practices.

2.1.2. Document and policy review

Relevant documents were reviewed to assess alignment and implementation of the SDGs including: District Development Plans, annual work plans and budgets, sector performance reports, National Development Plans and sector policies. This review supported analysis of policy coherence and institutional integration of the SDGs.

2.2. Quantitative techniques

Quantitative methods were used to measure progress, identify trends and assess performance against selected SDG indicators over time. These techniques provided objective and measurable evidence to support the review findings.





2.2.1. Administrative data analysis

Data was collected and analyzed from district and national information systems including: Health Management Information System (HMIS), Education Management Information System (EMIS), water and sanitation sector databases, agriculture and production sector records. These data sources provided information on service coverage, outputs, and outcomes across sectors.

2.2.2. Review of statistical data

Secondary data from national and district sources such as the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) were used to supplement administrative data. This enabled trend analysis over at least four financial years where data was available.

CHAPTER 3: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Ownership/Governance of SDGs in Ibanda District Local Government

Ibanda District Local Government operates within a supportive national and local policy environment that promotes the localization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The district's planning, budgeting and service delivery systems are aligned with Uganda's development frameworks, enabling effective translation of global and national commitments into local action. This policy and institutional environment provide the foundation for coordinated, inclusive and SDG implementation.

The implementation of the SDGs in Ibanda district is guided by national policies, laws and strategies including; the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), which provides for decentralization and equitable service delivery, Uganda Vision 2040, National Development Plans, Sector Development Plans and strategies, Programme-Based Budgeting framework, Local Government Act Cap 138 as amended and relevant regulations. These frameworks emphasize inclusive growth, human capital development, environmental sustainability and good governance which are directly aligned with the SDGs.

At the local level, Ibanda District has integrated the SDGs into the District Development Plans (DDPs), annual work plans and budgets, sector performance plans and reporting.

The District Planning Unit plays a central role in coordinating SDG mainstreaming ensuring that development priorities are aligned with national programmes and responsive to local needs. Sector departments implement SDG-related interventions within their mandates, particularly in health, education, agriculture, water, works, community development and natural resource management.

SDG implementation in Ibanda district is anchored in existing governance and coordination structures including; District Council which provides policy direction and oversight, District Executive Committee which guides implementation, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) responsible for overall coordination and accountability, Heads of Departments and Sector Working Groups responsible for sector-specific implementation, Lower Local Governments which support community-level implementation. These





structures ensure ownership, accountability and coordination across sectors and levels of government.



Coffee is one of the most grown crops in Ibanda District

Ibanda district promotes inclusive participation in SDG implementation through engagement of Civil Society Organizations involved in service delivery, advocacy and community mobilization, private sector actors supporting local economic development and employment creation, women, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), elderly persons and other vulnerable groups, community institutions including Parish and Village Development Committees. Stakeholder engagement

strengthens local ownership, enhances service delivery and promotes the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

3.2 Integration of SDGs in district and national planning and financing system

The district has mainstreamed SDGs into its planning and financing systems by: aligning district priorities with national programme-based budgeting structures; applying Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) guidelines to address inclusion and equity, integrating cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, HIV/AIDS and population dynamics; and monitoring sector performance using SDG-aligned indicators. This integration ensures that resources are allocated to priority areas contributing to SDG achievement.

3.3 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Agriculture

Ibanda District is endowed with fertile soils and diverse microclimates that support the cultivation of major crops including coffee (14,381 tonnes, UGX 179.7 billion income), bananas (405,518 tonnes), maize, cassava (20,922 tonnes) and legumes. These crops are grown across different areas depending on soil conditions, making agriculture the backbone of household livelihoods with 81.6% of households engaged in farming. The district also has a large livestock population, highlighting strong potential for livestock industry development. As of 2024, livestock statistics show:

- **Cattle:** 83,179 (39,653 indigenous, 43,425 exotic/crosses, 10,192 households involved)
- **Goats:** 131,672 (87,157 indigenous, 44,505 exotic/crosses, 10,394 households)
- **Sheep:** 18,211 (12,149 indigenous, 6,062 exotic/crosses, 3,882 households)
- **Pigs:** 77,594 (31,213 households)



- **Rabbits:** 33,547 (29,176 indigenous, 4,171 exotic/crosses, 263 households)
- **Poultry:** 40,402 (14,068 indigenous, 26,174 exotic/crosses, 22,416 households)

Despite these favorable conditions, Ibanda's full agricultural potential remains underexploited due to several constraints:

- **Limited access to inputs:** Only 7.8% of farmers use fertilizers; quality seeds, veterinary services and modern inputs remain scarce.
- **Poor farming practices:** Traditional methods dominate, with limited training in modern techniques and low adoption of improved crop varieties.
- **Low value addition:** Most products are sold raw, reducing farmer incomes; milk production (43.2 million liters annually) lacks processing plants.
- **Infrastructure gaps:** Poor road networks increase transport costs and hinder market access.
- **Weak farmer organizations:** Only 3.6% of households belong to cooperatives, limiting bargaining power and access to support services



The winding Mpanga River

Source: Ibanda DLG Production Department

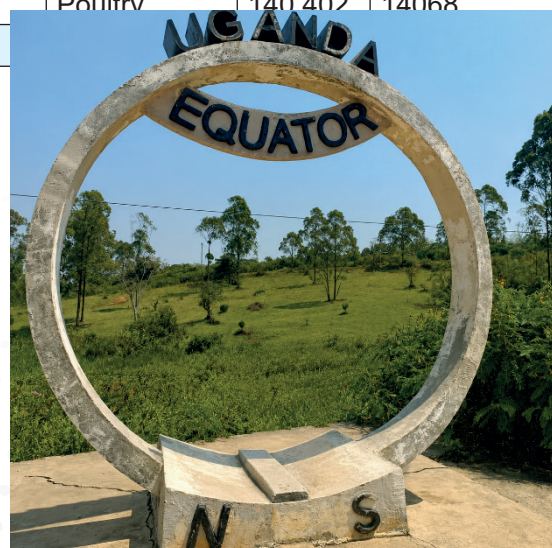
Tourism Potential

Ibanda District has significant untapped tourism potential, stemming from its rich natural landscapes and deep cultural heritage tied to the ancient Bachwezi kingdom. The district's tourism sector is largely undeveloped, which presents an opportunity for authentic, crowd-free experiences.

Tourist sites in Ibanda includes the following; Mukazi anyara; Mpanga Gorge, this natural wonder features a scenic landscape of rolling hills and lush greenery created by the winding Mpanga River. It is an ideal spot for hiking, photography and bird-watching; Bihingi Twin Falls, the twin waterfalls on the Bihingikye River offer a serene and beautiful natural landscape the dual cascades provide different levels of adventure, appealing to both families and experienced

Table 6 :Livestock Statistics, Ibanda District 2024

NO	Livestock	Total	Indigenous	Exotic/ Crosses	H in
1	Dairy Cattle	45,251	69.47	44,200	13
2	Beef Cattle	39,722	60.52	37,004	12
2	Goats	131,662	87,157	44,505	10
3	Sheep	18,211	12,149	6,062	3,
4	Pigs	77,494			31
5	Poultry	140,402	14068	26,174	22
6				1,221	1,



Equator Line spot in Ibanda District



Nyakahondogoro caves in Ibanda District

trekker; King's Lake in Kijongo Sub county, this crater lake is steeped in myth and history, associated with the Ankole Kingdom's cleansing rituals, the unusual warm, mineral-rich waters and tranquil setting offer a unique cultural and nature-based experience. Equator Crossing, portion of the equator runs through Ibanda District, a geographical landmark that offers a unique and photogenic tourist experience; Ibanda Hills, the hills around Ibanda, including Mabanga Hill, offer scenic trekking and hiking opportunities, the trails pass through local homesteads and gardens, providing a glimpse into the local way of life; Kiryabishoro Aqua Park, a picturesque destination featuring fishing ponds where visitors can enjoy a "catch-and-eat" experience in a tranquil setting, ideal for relaxation and family outings.

Cultural heritage tourism sites such as Nyakahondogoro Caves, located near Ibanda Town are a significant cultural and spiritual site believed to be linked to the ancient Bachwezi dynasty. Local lore suggests the

caves possess healing powers, drawing visitors seeking spiritual blessings. Rwamanyonyi Chwezi Sites, another collection of Bachwezi-related sites that showcase the region's rich cultural heritage. Plans to revive these sites are underway, with the potential to attract cultural tourists, Galt's Monument located in Katooma, this monument marks the spot where British colonial administrator Harry St. George Galt was murdered in 1905.

Despite this potential, tourism development in Ibanda is hindered by poor access roads, inadequate visitor facilities and low awareness of the district's attractions. Limited human resource capacity, weak institutional coordination and lack of a dedicated district tourism policy constrains sector growth. Environmental degradation and socio-economic challenges such as poverty also limit community involvement. To unlock the sector's benefits, Ibanda requires strategic planning, infrastructure investment, marketing initiatives and capacity building for stakeholders.

Minerals

Ibanda District is an area with some recorded mineral occurrences but is still largely underexploited. Its mineral resources, particularly precious and base metals, offer a potential for economic growth if properly managed. Kitaka gold mine was commissioned in the Kicuzi sub-county around 2013. Artisanal, manual, rudimentary and small-scale mining activities characterize the sector and the level of large-scale formalized exploitation remains limited and under-regulated.

Environmental concerns such as land degradation, water pollution and lack of reclamation plans are significant. The absence of formal zoning, comprehensive geological surveys and environmental impact assessments further weakens governance. Addressing these issues requires structured regulation, improved technical capacity and enforcement of sustainable mining practices that promote equitable benefits to vulnerable groups.



Economic Infrastructure and Services potentials

Land use planning

Land in Ibanda District is held under three main tenure systems: customary, leasehold, and freehold. However, recent records from the Land Information System (LIS) have also revealed the existence of Mailo titles, particularly those originating from the former Kingdom of Ankole, commonly referred to as Native Freeholds. Since the establishment of the District Land Board Office, many landowners have sought to acquire freehold titles, although a significant proportion of the population continues to own land under customary tenure. Leasehold tenure is relatively uncommon as many leasehold interests have since been converted into freehold.

To address persistent land conflicts and strengthen land tenure security, Ibanda District Local Government has implemented the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC) Project in the sub-counties of Nyamarebe and Rukiri, and in Kanyarugiri Town Council. Under this initiative, residents are able to process land titles at a subsidized cost. However, the project has encountered significant challenges arising from cadastral shifts, which have exacerbated land disputes in the project areas. This Development Plan highlights the issue and calls upon the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to take urgent corrective action to rectify the cadastral shifts and restore the integrity of land records.

Physical Planning

The entire district is the planning area in accordance with Sec.3 of the Physical Planning Act (PPA) 2010 (Amended). Ibanda district is one of the 16 districts that were selected as beneficiaries of the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC) under Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP), a government secured fund from the International Development Agency. The project included a component of preparation of Physical Development Plans at parish level through the process of Rapid Physical Planning Appraisal (RAPPAs) which was aimed at guiding land use development and demarcations of land rights in the district and sub-counties where the benefitting parishes fall to be a basis for land certifications with determined land use types to the lowest administrative unit. A district physical planning framework was developed and needs to be fully completed in District Physical Development Plan. However, the Physical Planning Unit is underfunded to undertake this project. Neither does the unit have tools or equipment to carry out its activities. This has led to haphazard developments in the district.

Although, the Physical Planning Committees were established in the sub-counties, they are nonfunctional. Hence, effective coordination of urban development issues which has become a challenge as majority of the population are not aware of its importance. Therefore, this plan has to take up Physical Planning seriously. Under section 3 of the Physical Planning Act 2010, the whole country was declared a planning area thus Ibanda district Local Government as mandated by law to prioritize physical planning through; - Identification and planning rural growth centers/trading centers, allocating budgets to do detailed layout plans for RGCs, preparing their development plans and surveying and mapping Planned Roads.

In addition, district physical planning, enforcement and empowerment of communities facilitates better targeting and follow-up on wealth creation initiatives such as PDM and EMYOOGA through preparation of Parish detailed plans.

Major issues affecting physical planning

There is serious land conflict affecting development of the allocated plots. The following are some of the issues affecting physical planning in the district;



- Limited knowledge among communities in urban centers on the importance of physical planning.
- Limited funds to undertake physical planning exercise
- Lack of means of transport for the department to undertake monitoring and awareness creation activities
- The Physical Planning committees are non-functional.
- The poor land tenure system also could not easily allow the implementation of the planned physical plans.

Water for Production (WFP)

Water for Production in Ibanda District remains limited and heavily skewed towards the livestock sector, supported by 10 valley dams and 10,199 wells. These facilities primarily serve dairy and cattle enterprises, while the crop sector continues to rely predominantly on rainfed agriculture.

The district has begun implementing the Microscale Irrigation Program, still in its preliminary stages, which is expected to gradually shift this trend. Currently, 87 host farmers/beneficiaries are utilizing 250.31 acres under functional solarpowered drag hose systems, petrolpowered drag hose systems, and reserve tanks, funded through the Irrigation Grant. In total, 146 farmers are engaged in irrigation across 439.34 acres, representing only 0.8% of farming households.

Table 7 :List of Valley Dams for Production and their locations

Facility	Location	Enterprise
Community Valley Dam	KemitozoNyabuhikye	Dairy cattle
		Dairy cattle
	uhikye	Dairy cattle
		Dairy cattle
	gororo Subcounty	Live stock
	sub-county	Livestock

Source: Ibanda DLG Production Department

Mbarara - Ibanda Highway

roads under maintenance by the Urban Council and Community Access roads under maintenance by the Sub-Counties. The transport sector is complimentary to other sectors namely Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Housing development and Information & Technology. The sector has two sub-sectors; transport infrastructure and transport services.

Transport services include road, air railway and water. In Ibanda District, 100% of the population use road transport compared to 95% of the National population who travel by road, progress has been made in building the stock of the road network. The stock of **District, Urban and Community Access Roads** (DUCAR) has increased to 334km from 211.2km in 2023/24; the district road network is expected to

Transport

Ibanda District roads are classified as District Roads which are under the maintenance by the District, Urban/Town Council



increase to 588km by 2030 at a rate of 50km increment per year. Whereas 80% of District roads and Urban unpaved roads are in maintainable condition thus good to fair condition, 50% of Community Access Roads are unmaintainable still in poor to bad condition as compared to the 85.7% of Community Access Roads which are still in poor condition.

Transport infrastructure; the total District Road network is estimated at 1,433.9km. Ibanda District has placed high priority on development and maintenance of roads and road infrastructure in the next Five (5) years in order to achieve the fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) targets. 95% of District, Urban and Community Access roads are earth roads, whereas only 5% of urban roads are gravel.

Table 8 :Ibanda District Roads

S/N	ENTITY	FY2023/24	FY 2024/25
1	Ibanda District	211.2km	333.9km
2	Ishongororo Town Council	138.8km	138.8km
3	Igorora Town Council	28.8km	28.8km
4	Rushango Town Council	44.2km	44.6km
5	Rwenkobwa Town Council	18.2km	22km
6	Kanyarugiri Town Council	50km	79.3km
7	Community Access Roads	608km	831.4km
	Total	1,099.2km	1,478.8km

Source: Works sector, 2024 Road maintenance work plan 2024/25

The entire District, Urban and Community Access Road network is currently 1,478.8km of which 334.5km are District roads, 311.9km urban roads and 831.4km are Community Access Roads. Whereas 80% (266.7km) of District roads and Urban unpaved roads are in maintainable condition thus good to fair condition, 60% (498.8km) of Community Access Roads are unmaintainable still in poor to bad condition.

Urbanization

The level of urbanization in Ibanda district is still very low. The urbanization process in the district is characterized by uncoordinated planning and developments leading to unrestricted widespread of Rural Growth Centers (RGC). The district has a number of up-coming RGCs but the main Central Business District (CBD) is Ibanda Municipal Council. Some of these centers are witnessing a growing number of inhabitants, mushrooming residential and business buildings and infrastructural developments like roads. These developments are seen coming in a haphazard manner without approvals by the Physical Planning Committees.

Financial Services

Financial services in Ibanda have a focus on supporting small-scale farmers, micro-entrepreneurs and rural households through microfinance, digital banking and government-led inclusion programs. Access remains limited in rural sub counties but initiatives like mobile money and Parish Development Model (PDM) have driven growth. As of 2023, Uganda's national financial inclusion rate stands at 81%, with digital services playing a key role in rural areas of Ibanda. Financial services in Ibanda are provided by commercial banks (Centenary bank, Post bank, Pride bank, Stanbic bank, and DFCU bank), Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (like UGAFODE, BAYPORT, Platinum), Savings and Credit Cooperatives like ISSIA, EBO, Rwanyamahembe. SACCOs are the dominant financial services in the district with each parish having a PDM SACCO.





Forests

Ibanda district has one gazetted plantation and local forest reserve equivalent to 13 hectares of Eucalyptus at Saaza. The forest is located within the Ibanda Municipal Council. The area is accessible via roads all through: Ibanda-Kamwengye road on the northern part. Ibanda-Kazo road on the eastern part; Nyakatura road and Ibanda-Kyamoshi road. Apart from a few people who illegally graze their animals

from there, there are no major forest products that the local people get from there. The forest is not equitably used by the local community because of lack of products to share. Therefore, quantification and utilization of resources is not known.

For efficiency and sustainability of the goods may not be sustainably utilised as it's in the mid of the town, therefore prone to theft of goods thus compromising the services it can provide.

The district is restoring the forest with indigenous tree species with an aim of turning it into an ecological tourism site. So far, 3 hectares have been planted with indigenous tree species. This will enable private people to access the reserve under permit to operate from there (under the Local Economic Development arrangement).

Private Plantations

People in Ibanda District have established private tree plantations on their land. However, many of these plantations are harvested before the trees reach maturity due to the high demand and scarcity of forest products such as timber and construction poles. Consequently, the quality of the harvested products is compromised.

In addition, the sustainability of these plantations is limited because some landowners do not replant trees after harvesting. As a result, the continuous supply of forest goods and ecosystem services is disrupted. This challenge is further exacerbated by the inadequate supply of quality tree seedlings within the district for both community and district tree-planting initiatives.

To address this challenge, the District should allocate funds to establish and maintain a district tree nursery to produce and supply quality tree seedlings for distribution during designated tree-planting campaigns and other afforestation programmes.

Kasyoha–Kitomi Central Forest Reserve (Ibanda Block), covering approximately 4,203 hectares, is located within Ibanda District and is managed by the National Forestry Authority (NFA). Under Section 33(1) of the Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003, local communities are permitted to collect reasonable quantities of dry firewood and bamboo for personal domestic use without paying any fee or charge.

The district benefits significantly from the forest through the ecosystem services it provides, including





water catchment protection, rainfall regulation, biodiversity conservation, and habitat for wildlife and plant species. Additional direct benefits include the sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants, access to water resources, and regulated mineral extraction by licensed companies. Economically, the forest contributes to local revenue through the district's 25% share of mineral royalties and revenue sharing from the Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area. These revenues support community development initiatives, with benefits distributed equitably among communities, including livelihood support programmes. The sustainability of forest goods and services varies by resource. The collection of firewood, medicinal plants, and water is generally sustainable when undertaken within the prescribed regulations. However, mineral extraction, particularly gold mining, remains a sustainability concern because some mined areas are not adequately rehabilitated or restored after extraction, resulting in environmental degradation.

Wetlands

Ibanda District is endowed with several river systems that originate from the hills of Bwahwa, Kigunga, Rukiri, Mabona, and Murangara, giving rise to extensive wetland ecosystems. The rivers originating from Bwahwa and Mabona contribute to the Igorora–Kabobo wetland system, while the Kigunga and Rukiri rivers feed the Kyangwahanda–Nyabikurungu wetland system. The Murangara River, on the other hand, forms the Katehe–Kirimire wetland system. These wetlands provide important ecosystem services and livelihood opportunities, including the harvesting of grass, mudfish, and palm leaves, as well as supporting fish farming. However, parts of these wetland ecosystems are increasingly being drained and converted for agricultural cultivation and livestock grazing, threatening their ecological integrity and long-term sustainability. To ensure the sustainable management and conservation of these wetlands, there is a need to demarcate and gazette their boundaries, strengthen enforcement of wetland protection regulations, and promote sustainable utilization practices. Without these interventions, continued encroachment is likely to accelerate wetland degradation and the loss of the valuable ecosystem services they provide.

- Total coverage of wetlands-518.67ha¹
- Degraded wetlands-262.5 acres
- Wetlands restored in acres/hectares- 173 acres

Strategies to restore wetlands; Community involvement, political will, Technical back stopping from Ministry, Regular sensitization, enforcement, involvement of CBO's and NGO's, mapping planting pillars in buffer Zones.

1

CHAPTER 4: PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ibanda District Local Government has made measurable progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through policies, programmes and sector interventions aligned to national priorities and local development needs. Progress varies across goals, reflecting differences in resource availability, institutional capacity and sector-specific challenges. This chapter highlights key achievements and ongoing efforts across all 17 SDGs. Detailed performance data is presented in Annex 1.



SDG 1: No poverty

According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 2023/2024), the national poverty head count rate stands at 16.1%. Ibanda district has implemented poverty reduction initiatives aimed at improving household incomes and livelihoods. These include Parish Development Model (PDM), support to agricultural production, community livelihood initiatives such as Youth Livelihood Programs (YLP), Uganda Women Entrepreneur Programme (UWEP) and social protection such as Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) and interventions targeting vulnerable households. Despite these efforts, poverty remains a challenge, particularly among subsistence farmers, female-headed households and the elderly. Continued focus on inclusive economic opportunities remains a priority.

Table 9: Groups that benefited from Social Protection Interventions (FY 2020/21-2024/25)

SN	Category of grant	Number of groups/ beneficiaries	Amount UGX
1	National Special Grant for PWDs	26	130,000,000
2	Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP)	9	45,000,000
3	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme	1,373	3,219,222,000
4	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)	100	748,803,500
5	Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)	79	617,505,000
6	Parish Community Association (PCA) Model	15	450,000,000
7	Support to Micro Projects	2	35,000,000

Source: Ibanda District LG

The above social protection interventions have empowered community members to implement income generating activities. However, a number of challenges are faced during the implementation of some interventions namely; Most of the group enterprises were affected by COVID 19 which left most businesses unable to break even, the Community Development Officers do not have transport means to effectively mobilize and monitor government programmes, limited operation fund received from the MGLSD to carry





out monitoring, recovery and enforcement by direct implementers and other key stake holders and budget to fund all the pending groups.



SDG 2: Zero hunger

The district has prioritized food security and nutrition through agricultural extension services, promotion of improved farming practices such as mulching, use of improved seed varieties, application of organic fertilizer, irrigation farming, post-harvest handling, storage and support to farmer groups through weekly agricultural extension trainings, provision of agricultural inputs such as coffee seedlings to cooperatives, farmer group and cooperatives formation, support under PDM through enterprise selection and access to the revolving funds. Emphasis has been placed on crop diversification, post-harvest handling and resilience to climate variability. While food availability has improved, challenges related to climate change, pests and limited access to agricultural inputs persist.

Table 10 : Nutrition status for Ibanda district

Indicator	2024/2025
% of Health facilities (HC III and above) providing integrated management of acute malnutrition	45%
% of OPD clients who had the nutritional status assessed	63%
% of children under 5 screened for malnutrition (under / over malnutrition) at OPD	64%
Number of health workers trained in malnutrition screening and IMAM	60

Source: DHIS2

Table 11: Access to meals

Meal access category	%age
1 meal per day	10.9%
2 meals per day	85.5%
3 meals per day	3,6%
Total	100%

Source: NPHC Report 2024



SDG 3: Good health and well-being

The health sector in Ibanda is comprised of the public, private Not-for-Profit, private health providers and complementary health providers.

This district has 36 Health facilities. These include 24 Government health facilities, 2 Private Not for Profit (PNFP) and 10 Private for Profit (PFP). However, 03 (Igorora TC, Kanyarugiri TC and Rwenkobwa TC) out of the 13 sub-counties/ town-councils do not have any Government Health Facility and also one (01) town-council Rushango TC does not have a health center at level III as required by policy. Ibanda south constituency doesn't have a HC IV. In addition, the district does not have a government general hospital hence relying on the one PNFP Hospital that is Uganda Martyrs Hospital - Ibanda which limits the number of affordable health



services offered.

Table 12: Health Facilities by level, location and ownership

Level	Govt	PNFP	PFP	Total
General Hospital	0	0	0	0
HC IV	1	0	0	1
HC III	8	1	0	9
HC II	15	1	0	16
Clinics	0	0	10	10
Total	24	2	10	36

Source: District Health Office

The average distance from a homestead to the nearest health facility of 5kms is about 70% compared to the national average of 90% despite the upgrade of some Health Centre IIs to IIIs in most sub-counties.

According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), the average %age of women aged 10-19 who attended the first ANC visit for the period 2023/2024 for Ibanda district was 1,456 (12.7%) of the total 11,465 1st ANC attendances. The average %age of women aged 10-19 (adolescents and teenagers) who attended the first ANC visit for Rukiri sub-county was 9% in 2023/2024 a reduction from 14% in 2019. The average %age of women aged 10-19 (adolescents and teenagers) who attended the first ANC visit for Kicuzi Sub County was 10% in 2023/2024 a reduction from 13% in 2019. This was due to intervention such as Adolescent friendly corners, post-natal counseling to prevent repeat pregnancies, age appropriate sexual reproductive health education, school health clubs and peer education aimed at combating teenage pregnancies. The introduction of Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) program has led to an increase in %age of children exposed to HIV accessing HIV testing within 12 months from 75% to 98% in 2024.

Table 13: HIV exposed infants

Indicator	2024/2025
Number of HIV exposed infants	518
No. Of Exposed Infants Testing HIV + by 1 st PCR	14
No. of Exposed Infants Testing HIV+ by 2 nd PCR	2
No. of Exposed Infants Enrolled on ART	15

Source: DHIS2

The infant mortality rate declined from 33 per 1,000 live births in 2020 to 18.7 per 1,000 live births in 2025, largely due to district interventions in immunization, antenatal care and increased utilization of health facility deliveries.

Table 14: Immunization coverage

Immunization	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2024/2025
%age of children fully immunized under one year	72%	65%	72%	92%

Source: DHIS2





A baby being immunized. Photo Credit: UNICEF Uganda

Despite the achievements registered under the health sector, there still remain some gaps such as the low health staffing levels at the ratio of 10 health workers per 10,000 people which is below the national level of 18 health workers per 10,000 people.

The number of new HIV infections is high at 5 new infections per 1,000 susceptible people compared to the national average of 2.4 new infections per 1,000 susceptible people per year.

Many health facilities require rehabilitation through renovating the

old existing structures and construction of new structures to accommodate the increasing population and equipping the facilities by ensuring that medical equipment is available in health facilities such as Laboratory equipment, essential medicines. Besides diseases, poor nutrition remains a challenge especially in Kicuzi and Nyamarebe sub-counties which calls for an integrated approach to health such as intergrated disease surveillance response. Kicuzi sub-county has been devastated by high numbers of epileptic cases which is a double tragedy affecting the literacy rates significantly. Low literacy levels impact heavily on the health status of the community.



SDG 4: Quality education

A total of 83 Government-Aided primary schools serve the district. However, there are some parishes which do not have a Government-Aided primary school which is against the government's policy that each parish should have at least one primary school.



**Keihangara-Seed-Secondary-School-in-Ibanda-District.
Photo Credit: Observer Media Ltd**

Primary education

There has been a decrease in gross enrolment of learners from primary one to primary seven from 29,010 pupils in 2020 to 26,475 pupils enrolled in 2024 in government aided primary schools. The enrolment decreased from 2020 to 2024 due to licensing more private schools.



**Table 16: Enrollment Trend from 2020 to 2024**

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	14,209	14,680	15,270	12,311	12,913
Female	14,801	14,198	16,233	12,995	13,562
Total	29,010	28,878	26,497	25,306	26,475

Source: Education department data 2024

School infrastructure investment

School infrastructure investment includes the provision of classroom facilities, water and latrines. All the Government-Aided primary schools have at least two permanent classrooms, except some of the schools which still require additional classrooms blocks due to their increasing enrolment while other classrooms require renovation. Over the years the district has been constructing lined pit latrines and staff houses especially in the schools that are hard to reach.

Table 17: Provision of school facilities over the period of 2020 – 2024

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	National norms
Facility Type						
Permanent Classrooms	382	388	394	400	408	
Pupil Classroom Ratio	1:76	1:74	1:67	1:63	1:64	1:53
Permanent Staff Houses	1	1	1	1	1	
Proportion teachers accommodated	0	0	0	0	0	
VIP Latrine Stances	435	443	449	455	445	
Pupil Stance Ratio	1:67	1:65	1:59	1:55	1:59	1:40

Data source: District Education Office Asset Register compiled from school data, 2024

The number of permanent classrooms increased steadily from 382 in 2020 to 408 in 2024. The improvement indicates ongoing efforts to expand physical infrastructure. The classroom-to-pupil ratio improved from 1:76 in 2020 to 1:64 in 2024 compared to the national ratio of 53:1; hence need for more classrooms in Government aided primary schools. A slight improvement was noted in the completion rate from 85% in 2020 to 87 % in 2024. The number of VIP latrine stances increased from 435 in 2020 to a peak of 455 in 2024. The pupil-to-latrine ratio improved significantly from 1:67 in 2020 to 1:59 in 2024.

Table 18 : Performance indicators for the primary education in the district

Indicator	2020-2021	2024-2025	National norm
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	48:1	32:1	53:1
Pupil Text book Ratio (Pupil TextBook Ratio)	4:1	4:1	3:1
Pupil Desk Ratio (PDR)	4:1	3:1	3:1
Completion Rates	85%	87%	100%
P5 Cohort Survival Rates	Girls: 80% Boys: 90%	Girls: 83% Boys: 91%	100%

Data source: District Education Office Asset Register compiled from school data, 2024

The District continues to invest in education through construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure, teacher deployment and promotion of school enrollment. Primary education performance has improved



although challenges such as pupil retention, teacher shortages and learning outcomes remain especially at post-primary level.

Generally, the efficiency ratios have remained static over the five years with pupil textbook ratio and pupil desk ratio improved from 4:1 to 3:1 respectively.

Analysis of PLE results

In 2020, Ibanda district presented a total of 3,170 candidates for PLE from 82 Government-Aided primary schools as compared to 3,207 candidates registered for PLE in 2023 from 83 government aided primary schools. Generally, there has been an improvement in the PLE performance in the last four years as shown in the table below. This was due to increased inspection and monitoring strategies in addition to conducting teachers and education stakeholders' workshops not forgetting the Education Transformation Plan which was introduced in 2021. PEPAS (Primary Education Performance Assessment System) has helped much in improving results.

Table 19: Primary Leaving Examinations Results for 2020 - 2024

Year	Div. 1	Div. 2	Div. 3	Div. 4	Div. U	Div. X	TOTAL
2020	409	1,679	510	319	146	107	3,170
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	588	1,945	459	182	133	81	3,388
2023	508	1,908	487	158	122	24	3,207
2024	341	2225	321	68	17	42	3014

Source: Reports from the PLE results file 2023

There has been a great reduction in the number of candidates who did not sit for the examination (Division X) from 107 in 2020 due to effects of COVID-19 to 24 in 2023. The number of those who failed the examinations reduced from 146 in 2020 to 17 in 2024. Equally, the number of those in weak passes of division 4 was in a downward trend compared to division three.

Secondary education

Currently, a total of 28 secondary schools serve the district, 8 Government-Aided Secondary schools, 20 private secondary schools as of 2024. According to the data for 2024, female access to higher education was more than that of males (2,435 female students vs 2,372 male students) yielding a %age of 50.7 and 49.3 respectively and in 2023, it was the same trend (2,173 female students vs 2155 male students) yielding a %age of 50.2 and 49.8 respectively.

The %age of girls' enrolment for secondary education has improved over the years as 42% and 45% of the enrolment were girls in 2022 and 2024 respectively. The increase in the girls' enrolment was as a result of improved parents' sensitization. The teacher student ratio in the last five years remained high in Government-Aided secondary schools at 60:1 in 2024 due to high enrollments under the Universal Secondary Education and limited school infrastructure.

The proportion of female teachers in the district was 37.3% by 2024 compared to the national establishment of 24.6%.

Tertiary education:



St. Kizito Technical School (BTVET) is the only Government-Aided tertiary institution in the entire district. Private BTVET institutions are Muko Vocational Institute in Igorora Town Council, Rwenshoga Vocational Institute in Ishongororo Town Council and Ishongororo Vocational College in Ishongororo Town Council. These were approved in 2023 and 2024 respectively and are offering practical skills to learners.

Table 20: distribution of secondary schools by type, ownership

Level of Education	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Primary					
• Government	82	82	82	83	83
• Private	58	62	64	66	66
• Total	140	144	146	149	149
Secondary					
• Government	8	8	8	8	8
• Private	19	19	19	19	20
• Total	27	27	27	27	28
BTVET Institution					
• Government	1	1	1	1	1
• Private	1	1	2	4	4
• Total	2	2	3	5	5

Data source: District Education Office 2024

Table 21: TVET enrollment

Indicator	2024			2025		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Enrollment	102	29	131	106	38	144

Data source: District Education Office 2024

Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) Uganda Chapter Bursary Programme

Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) Uganda Chapter in partnership with MasterCard Foundation is implementing the Higher Education Access Programme (HEAP) to support academically talented yet economically disadvantaged students from selected disadvantaged communities in 63 districts including Ibanda District to access and complete higher education.

For the academic year 2025-2026, five (5) females from Ibanda District were awarded bursaries for Higher Education Access Certificate (3), TVET (2) to study from different institutions that is Busitema University, Bishop Stuart University, Uganda Institute of Allied Health and Management Sciences and Uganda Technical College-Kichwamba.

Physical education and sports:

The district consistently participated in National Athletics Championships and National Ball Games from 2022 to 2024. This participation was facilitated through central government transfers averaging UGX 30,000,000 per annum which supported teams up to the national level. In FY 2023/2024, participation was further expanded to include Music, Dance and Drama (MDD) following an increase in the budget





allocation to UGX 40,000,000.

Despite this progress, the level of facilitation remains inadequate to support full participation across all sporting disciplines. As a result, the district has been unable to field teams in some games such as volleyball, netball and handball during national competitions. To mitigate this challenge, the district will continue to mobilise community contributions and partnerships with the private sector and development partners to supplement government funding.

With regard to physical education infrastructure in schools, 68 out of 83 Government-Aided Primary Schools (82%) have access to playground facilities while all the 8 Government-Aided Secondary Schools (100%) have functional playgrounds and are benefiting from physical education activities. However, 15 Government-Aided primary schools currently lack access to playground facilities, namely: Nyamabaare PS, Muture PS, Rugarama IV PS, Kibande PS, Kaijoronga PS, Keihangara PS, Bihembe PS, Karambi PS, Kyeibumba PS, Kangoma PS, Ishongororo PS, Kakunyu Modern PS, Katungu PS, Katengyero PS and Katungu PS.

Special Needs Education (SNE):

The number of children with special needs enrolling for school in both secondary and primary level has increased over time and this has been due to the trainings offered to the teachers in proper assessment of these children and sensitizing parents and guardians of children with special needs. In addition, there is a provision of ramps to access classrooms and toilet facilities for PWDs.

Table 22: Special needs children over three years in primary schools

Year	Male	Female	Total
2022	523	477	1,000
2023	820	670	1,490
2024	1,871	1,528	3,399

Data source: District Education Office

Table 23: Special needs children over three years in secondary schools

Year	Male	Female	Total
2022	5	7	12
2023	8	10	18
2024	48	71	119
2025	65	50	115

Data source: District Education Office



SDG 5: Gender equality

Ibanda district has mainstreamed gender across planning and budgeting processes in line with Gender and Equity Budgeting guidelines. Programs addressing gender-based violence, women's economic empowerment, and girls' education have been implemented for example 36% of the district council are women. (**Source: Statutory bodies department**) While progress has been



made, gender disparities persist in access to resources, leadership and economic opportunities.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

The district has expanded access to safe water sources through borehole drilling, spring protection, and rehabilitation of water facilities. Sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns have been strengthened at community level. Despite improvements, access gaps remain in remote areas and maintenance of water infrastructure requires continued investment.



NGOs are playing a big role in WASH Programmes within Ibanda District

include: deep bore holes, rain water harvesting tanks, public tap stands/ posts, kiosks (GFS & pumped schemes), shallow wells and protected springs.

The water infrastructure based on supply coverage in the district is 58% in rural areas compared to national rural coverage of 64% and 54% in urban areas compared to National urban of 62% for the year 2024/2025 and functionality stands at 96% in rural areas compared to 84% at the national level and 97% for urban areas

The infrastructure comprises of different applicable technologies, 609 water facilities exist for public use and these



Some areas in the District have been under-served due to limited applicable technologies for example Rushango Town Council where the only feasible water source is the river which requires a high initial capital investment for abstraction, treatment and distribution infrastructure.

83% of water facilities have functional water and sanitation committees formed from within the local communities which are responsible for maintenance of the facilities.

These committees are trained and reactivated as per the software guidelines under the water conditional grant. All committees are 50% gender sensitive and constructed water facilities are accessible to PWDs.

Water coverage

The safe water coverage for the district stands at 58% for Rural and 54% Urban as compared to the national average of 64% Rural and 62% Urban respectively.





Table 24: Safe water coverage

No.	Subcounty	Urban/ Rural	Popula- tion	Popu- lation	Ac- cess	Function- ality	Water user committee Management functionality	Gender
				Served				
1	BishesheDiv	R	36,942	11,012	30%	84%	76%	75%
2	BufundaDiv	U	44,667	9,621	22%	81%	NWSC	0%
3	Igorora TC	U	6,941	3,350	48%	95%	SWUWS	0%
4	Ishongororo	R	17,240	8,640	50%	94%	89%	100%
5	Ishongororo TC	U	26,195	12,827	49%	91%	NWSC	0%
6	KagongoDiv	U	41,308	32,404	78%	87%	NWSC	0%
7	Kanyarugiri TC	U	7,971	1,803	23%	27%	SWUWS	0%
8	Keihangara	R	13,546	5,462	40%	91%	100%	100%
9	Kicuzi	R	19,367	18,399	95%	99%	100%	100%
10	Kijongo	R	9,068	8,615	95%	93%	100%	93%
11	Kikyenkye	R	13,881	4,430	32%	100%	91%	100%
12	Nyabuhikye	R	21,278	1,606	8%	90%	100%	50%
13	Nyamarebe	R	19,120	18,164	95%	97%	94%	93%
14	Rukiri	R	28,546	27,119	95%	100%	82%	100%
15	Rushango TC	U	4,590	2,415	53%	100%	0%	0%
16	Rwenkobwa TC	U	3,582	3,150	88%	100%	NWSC	0%

Source; MIS 2024



Table 25: Latrine coverage, handwashing coverage and ODF coverage of the district

Sub-county name	Latrine coverage (%)	Hand washing coverage (%)	ODF coverage (%) of villages that are ODF ²
Sub counties worked in FY 2024/2025			
IGORORA T/C	88	49	8
ISHONGORORO T/C	96	44	00
RUSHANGO T/C	88,2	38	00
RWENKOBWA T/C	85.3	32	00
KANYARUGIRI T/C	89	34	00
NYABUHIKYE S/C	91	31	13.6
KIJONGO S/C	90	42	6.2
KIKYENKYE S/C	90	40.2	3.5
KEIHANGARA S/C	95	28	8.8
KICUZI S/C	90.8	78	73.8
RUKIRI S/C	81.8	35	3.3
NYAMAREBE S/C	80	39	5.6
ISHONGORORO S/C	89	42.2	00
District average	89	43.03	7.8

Source; District Sanitation Report 2024

Total number of households with functional latrines/toilets are 60,398 though Nyamareebe being the least in latrine coverage was prioritized for the construction of a 5-stance latrine in FY 2024/2025



SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

Progress under SDG 7 has been modest, with most households relying on traditional biomass for cooking. The main fuel used for cooking and lighting in the district is fire wood (75%) hydroelectricity (8%) and solar (17%). The district has supported energy-saving technologies and promoted awareness of clean energy solutions such as the use of solar energy, improved cooking stoves. Limited access to electricity in rural areas remains a challenge.

Table 26: Households with access to energy

Energy Source	No of HHs
Fire wood	54,645
Solar	12,386
Grid electricity	5,828
Total Households	72,861

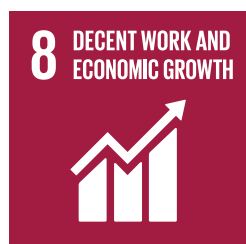
Source: UBOS 2024 report

The low utilization of electricity in the districts is mainly as a result of the high poverty levels, topography where some areas are hard to reach eg Bwahwa and Kicuzi and inflating the price for electricity connections





by connectors attached to electricity agencies.



SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

Ibanda district faces unemployment rate of 8.4% which is significantly lower than the national unemployment rate of 12%. Although agriculture is the dominant source of employment, many young people remain excluded from productive engagement due to lack of access to land, limited vocational skills and few opportunities in non-farm sectors.

Youth in Ibanda often engage in informal labor including boda-boda transport, brick laying, sand mining, stone quarrying and casual construction work which offer minimal security and low returns. The district lacks sufficient vocational training institutions and those available are not well aligned with the demands of local economic sectors like agro-processing, crafts, and construction. Informal trade and low-scale mining activities in areas such as Kicuzi attract youth and women but are unregulated with poor working conditions and no social protections. However, this can be overcome by creating awareness among workers about their rights and available protections and also facilitate the formation of workers' unions or cooperatives to advocate for better conditions

Weak coordination between training institutions and potential employers, limited internship opportunities and the absence of structured business support systems have limited job absorption. Enhancing public-private partnerships and access to startup capital are key to addressing unemployment and fostering inclusive economic growth.

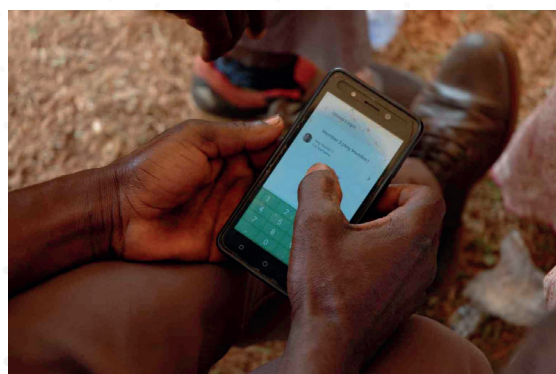
However, Ibanda district promotes local economic development through support to agriculture, trade and small-scale enterprises. Youth livelihood and skills development initiatives such as offering courses in tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, agriculture, and electronics have been implemented to address unemployment. However, limited industrialization and access to finance constrain job creation.



SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

The district has invested in road maintenance, market infrastructure and basic public facilities to support service delivery and economic activity. Innovation remains limited and infrastructure gaps persist particularly in transport and ICT.

ICT services in the district have improved greatly in the last five years (40%-60%) such as availability of internet cafes and Wi-Fi hotspots in town centers, mobile broadband services provided by telecom providers like MTN, Airtel and Uganda Telecom and increasing penetration of smartphones enabling mobile internet access.



Most departmental offices have at least a computer and most recruited staff have knowledge to use a computer. With introduction of information systems in departments to carry out departmental planning, reporting and accountability like IFMS, IPPS, PBS, YLPS, HMIS, EMIS, IRAS. People in Ibanda district use phones to access ICT services like online ICT services, communication,





business transactions.

Table 27: Mobile phone ownership (for persons aged 10 years and above)

Category	Number
Males	8,935
Females	8,323
Total	17,258

Source: NPHC 2024 report

The government in its bid to promote increased use of ICT services and digitize the economy has extended ICT infrastructure to local governments. National Information Technology Authority (NITA) under Ministry of ICT and national guidance has extended National internet backbone in and through the district where government entities can pick a very high speed and reliable internet. NITA has given support of ICT equipment (10 laptops) to help the district in carrying out ICT services.

Table 28: ICT access statistics as per location

Geographical locations	Access
District headquarters	60%
Sub counties	40%
Town councils	30%
Trading centres	10%
Parishes	5%
Primary schools	1%
Secondary schools	2%
Tertiary Institutions	10%

Source: ICT section, 2024

Access to ICT services and usage is still very minimal because of; less priority to purchase of ICT equipment, low internet coverage, limited smart phone penetration, and low awareness in the community on how and where to access ICT services. Despite the increased need for digital transformation of the economy that has promoted increased access to ICT services, utilization of the available ICT equipment and services is still very low.

Table 29: Equity in ICT services access and utilization

Category	Equity
Men	60%
Youth	40%
Women	30%
Special needs	10%

Source: ICT section, 2024

Equity is still low since ICT services favor those who can afford to buy a computer, a smartphone and mainly as per statistics Women and people with special needs are left out. Tools to help the visually impaired or even the deaf or those without hands to access and utilize ICT services are not there.





Sustainability of ICT services

Sustainability of ICT infrastructure is around 40% statistically. It is mainly affected by the following reasons

- Inadequate refresher training for users following upgrades to ICT systems.
- Low prioritization of maintenance and repair of ICT equipment.
- Limited integration of cross-cutting issues (gender, equity and climate change).
- Low uptake of ICT services among women due to affordability constraints limiting access to smartphones and computers.
- Absence of proper e-waste disposal facilities for obsolete or defective ICT equipment posing environmental and climate risks.

Persons with special needs continue to face significant challenges in accessing ICT services, as assistive technologies for the visually impaired, the deaf and persons with upper-limb disabilities remain largely unavailable or inadequate.



SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Efforts to reduce inequalities focus on inclusive service delivery and targeted support to vulnerable groups including women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), the youth, the elderly and poor households. Social inclusion has steadily improved through targeted social protection interventions, as demonstrated by recent budgetary distributions:

- **The Elderly:** The Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme supported 1,373 beneficiaries with a total of UGX 3,219,222,000, while the Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP) funded 9 groups with UGX 45,000,000.
- **Women:** The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) reached 100 groups with an allocation of UGX 748,803,500.
- **Youth:** The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) extended UGX 617,505,000 to 79 beneficiary groups.
- **Persons with Disabilities:** The National Special Grant for PWDs supported 26 groups with UGX 130,000,000.
- **Community & Micro Projects:** The Parish Community Association (PCA) Model distributed UGX 450,000,000 across 15 groups and an additional UGX 35,000,000 went toward supporting 2 distinct micro-projects.

While these interventions have successfully empowered community members to launch income-generating activities, substantial systemic challenges continue to hinder progress. Most group enterprises were severely set back by the economic disruptions of COVID-19, leaving many businesses unable to break even. Furthermore, structural disparities remain evident in formal employment and entrepreneurial access. Implementation and monitoring are heavily constrained because local Community Development Officers lack adequate transport means to effectively mobilize programs. This is compounded by limited operational funds from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) for direct enforcement, alongside a restricted budget to fund all remaining pending groups

Access to services by vulnerable groups

- **Healthcare:** Vulnerable groups often face barriers such as distance, cost, discrimination and lack of tailored services leading to lower access to quality healthcare.



- **Education:** Children from vulnerable backgrounds may have limited access to quality education due to poverty, early marriage or cultural practices.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Access to clean water and sanitation facilities is often unequal, with vulnerable groups living in underserved areas.
- **Information and Communication Technology (ICT):** Limited access to phones, internet and digital literacy hampers their ability to benefit from digital services and information.
- Ibanda District has made some progress in social protection and community empowerment, but service delivery gaps remain significant.

Table 30: Groups that benefited from social protection (FY 2022/23-2023-24)

SN	Category of grant	Number of groups/ beneficiaries	Amount (UGX)
1	National Special Grant for PWDs	26	130,000,000
2	Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP)	9	45,000,000
3	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme	1,373	3,219,222,000
4	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)	100	748,803,500
5	Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)	79	617,505,000
6	Parish Community Association (PCA) Model	15	450,000,000
7	Support to Micro Projects	2	35,000,000

Source: Ibanda District Community Based Services Sector Quarterly Performance Reports, 2024

Youth and women empowerment programs such as YLP and UWEP have generated employment opportunities but delays in fund disbursement, insufficient technical support and weak local project appraisal have limited impact and sustainability. Some projects fail to launch or sustain activities undermining beneficiary confidence in government initiatives.



SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Ibanda District supports sustainable human settlements through physical planning, environmental management and improved service delivery in urban and rural growth centers. The district has a number of up-coming Rural Growth Centres but the main Central Business District (CBD) is Ibanda Municipal Council. Some of these centers are witnessing a growing number of inhabitants, mushrooming residential and business buildings and infrastructural developments like roads.

These developments are seen coming in a haphazard manner without approvals by the Physical Planning Committees due to lack of awareness about the existence of such committee where by some developers especially new or informal ones, may not be fully aware of the role and importance of physical planning committees and Weak enforcement of planning regulations.

Some of the registered achievements under SDG11 include:

- Local planning committees and physical planning departments have been strengthened through allocating the physical planning grant to enforce development control.
- Regular monitoring of land use changes and enforcement against illegal settlements especially those who construct in wetlands has improved.





- Incremental improvements in housing quality observed through community-led upgrading initiatives.
- Expansion of solid waste management systems in urban wards with designated collection points and scheduled waste collection.
- Construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems within urban centers to reduce flooding and water stagnation.
- Awareness campaigns on safe construction practices reached local builders and households.
- Local disaster risk reduction committees established at sub-county and parish levels.
- Tree planting campaigns across the district to enhance green cover and reduce urban heat effects where by over 20,000 trees have been planted across the district
- Environmental clubs in schools engaged in waste management and greening activities.
- Citizen feedback platforms utilized to identify local service gaps related to settlements and environment.

Challenges

- Persistent housing shortages, especially for low-income households.
- Limited access to affordable mortgage financing and housing credit.
- Waste collection services still limited in peri-urban areas.
- Need for investment in public toilets and sanitation in densely populated zones.
- Urban green spaces remain insufficient considering population growth.
- Enforcement of environmental regulations remains inconsistent due to resource constraints.

Suggested solutions to above solutions

- Establish community land trusts and support micro-financing schemes to empower low-income households to access housing.
- Establish or strengthen government-backed housing finance institutions that offer low-interest loan tailored for low- and moderate-income households.
- Partner with private sector waste collectors and community-based organizations to improve collection coverage
- Prioritize infrastructure investments in sanitation by allocating budget resources and seeking donor support.
- Strengthen environmental regulatory agencies by increasing budget allocations, capacity building, and technology use.



SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Strengthened waste and resource management is a priority in the district's planning; the District Development Plan notes solid waste disposal points and abattoirs such as Ishongororo land waste disposal point in Nyatsimbo ward, Rukiri abattoirs but also identifies the need to improve environmental sanitation and proper waste management practices.

Local organizations support sustainable livelihoods and community empowerment including eco-business and entrepreneurial training that encourages responsible economic activity which indirectly contributes to SDG 12 principles. Ibanda district generates 1,492 tonnes of waste annually which is later disposed off as shown in the table below;



Table 31: Waste collection and disposal

City/ Municipality/District	Division/ TC/Sub-county	Volume of solid waste collected and disposed off (tonnes)	
Ibanda District	Ishongororo Town Council	720	
	Igorora Town Council	480	
	Rwenkobwa Town Council	112	
	Rushango Town Council	90	
	Kanyarigiri Town Council	90	
TOTAL		1492	

Source: Town Council health reports

Challenges

Insufficient structured recycling facilities and limited enforcement of by-laws on waste generation and disposal remain a challenge at the district level.



SDG 13: Climate action

Ibanda District has advanced climate action under SDG 13 through integrated ecosystem restoration and community resilience initiatives. Key measures include the physical demarcation of Kabobo Wetland and Rushango River with 30metre buffer zones, restoration of 173 acres of degraded wetlands and riverbanks and the planting of 11,981 hectares of trees across River Mpaga, Kabobo wetland in Igorora town council and Mwamba wetland in Rukiri Sub County. Alongside these,

26 farmer groups supported by Marianne Foundation involving 763 members have adopted climatesmart enterprises such as coffee farming, piggery, goat rearing and beekeeping, supported by trainings in

energysaving cook stoves, soil conservation, and sustainable livestock management. Women's participation has been prioritized, with over 60% engaged in cook stove initiatives, while local organizations like the Ibanda Trekkers Club continue to promote tree planting and climate awareness. Collectively, these interventions strengthen carbon sequestration, protect water resources, diversify livelihoods and enhance climate resilience across the district.



The Kyarutanga –Rwambu wetland, a tributary of River Mpaga. In Kijongo subcounty Whose boundaries were demarcated.



SDG 14: Life below water

Wetland and watershed protection indirectly support freshwater quality and biodiversity in rivers and streams flowing through Ibanda enhancing water security for communities. Ibanda district's contribution to achieving SDG 14 related to fishing involves a combination of community engagement, regulation enforcement, conservation efforts, and promoting sustainable practices.

Table 32: Fish farming in Ibanda district

Sub-county	No. of fish farmers	No. of fish ponds			No. of fish cages	Quantity of fish harvested	Price of fish (KG)
		Stocked	Un-stocked	Total	0		
Kicuzu SC	21	27	20	47	0	2,000Kgs	15,000 for Tilapia
Ishongororo SC	5	5	5	10	0	500 Kgs	20,000 for Catfish
Ishongororo TC	7	10	8	18	0	1,000 kgs	
Nyamarebe SC	6	18	12	30	0	1,800 Kgs	
Igorora TC	3	7	3	10	0	700 Kgs	
Kikyenkye SC	3	4	9	13	0	900 Kgs	
Keihangara SC	3	4	2	6	0	280 Kgs	
Rukiri SC	6	5	3	8	0	500 Kgs	
Kijongo SC	2	21	24	45	0	7,200 Kgs	
Rwenkobwa TC	1	4	0	4	0	400 Kgs	

Source: Ibanda DLG

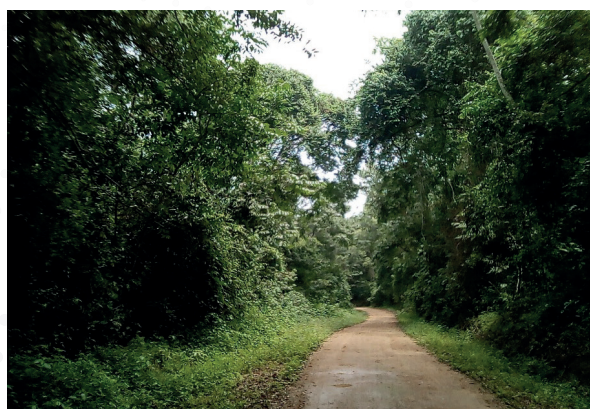
In FY 2024/25, Ibanda District had 57 fish farmers managing 152 ponds, of which 84 (55%) were stocked. Total fish harvested was 15,280 Kgs, with Kijongo SC and Kicuzi SC accounting for the bulk of production. The sub-sector shows potential for growth but is constrained by under-utilization and uneven geographic coverage



SDG 15: Life on land

Reforestation under the Watershed Management and Nature-Based Conservation Project has planted over 20,000 indigenous tree species over significant

areas of degraded land (173 acres) with targets to expand further indigenous trees have been planted around the mountainous areas of the district and river Mpanga. Efforts to safeguard catchments like Mpanga through tree planting contribute to watershed health and soil stability.



Kasyoha Kitomi forest in Kicuzi Subcounty Ibanda district.



SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Ibanda District has broader governance enhancements through routine parish barazas led by the District Resident Commissioner to mobilize communities for development and security actions fostering transparency and dialogue.

Local civil society networks (e.g., ICON) engage citizens in governance, leadership training and community empowerment, supporting inclusive participation.

Ibanda District faces challenges related to crime, including petty theft, domestic disputes and communal conflicts. To address these, the district has established various crime prevention strategies such as community policing, increased patrols and public sensitization campaigns. These approaches aim to foster trust between residents and security agencies and to reduce crime levels.

Local conflict resolution mechanisms are vital for maintaining peace. Ibanda emphasizes traditional conflict resolution methods such as clan-based mediation, community elders' councils, and religious leaders' involvement. These culturally accepted approaches promote dialogue, reconciliation, and social cohesion, reducing the burden on formal justice systems and preventing escalation into violence.

The district has a network of local courts that is Ibanda and Ishongororo magistrate courts that handle customary and minor legal disputes, making justice more accessible to rural populations. Citizens access justice through these courts, which operate under the judiciary's oversight. However, resource constraints, limited magistrates and court facilities pose challenges to timely and effective justice delivery.

Ibanda hosts several police stations typically around 1 police station per sub-county. The Uganda Police Force operates these stations, supported by community policing initiatives. While police efforts contribute to law enforcement, challenges remain regarding resource limitations, personnel shortages and capacity-building needs.

Institutions in education, health and law enforcement are fundamental to SDG 16.

- Education: Schools are generally operational, but capacity issues such as teacher shortages and inadequate facilities affect quality.
- Health: Health centers provide essential services, but often face shortages of medicines, personnel, and infrastructure.
- Legal and Security: Courts and law enforcement agencies work to uphold the rule of law; however, staffing levels, infrastructure, and training levels influence their effectiveness.

Overall government institutions in Ibanda are working towards improved service delivery and accountability. Civil society engagement, community participation, and oversight mechanisms such as public forums and civic watchdogs contribute positively. Nonetheless, issues like resource constraints, corruption, and limited institutional capacity hinder full realization of SDG 16's goals.

Challenges

Publicly available sources do not provide detailed metrics on justice access, institutional accountability ratings or conflict resolution outcomes specific to Ibanda.





SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Ibanda district partners with NGOs, CSOs, Development partners and technical bodies implement environmental management and restoration projects. Community networks and local NGOs such as the Ibanda Community Organisation Network (ICON) mobilize local citizens, strengthen community action and support SDG awareness and practice through local partnerships.

The Collaboration between District and community networks and partners expands resources and capacities for sustainable development initiatives across the district. Domestic revenue share to development still remains low at 3% due to inadequate revenues from the district.



Staff of Ibanda District, the Office of the Prime Minister SDG Secretariat, the District Executive Council, CSOs, Private Sector, Religious leaders pose for a picture after the launch of the Ibanda District VLR on 16th June 2026. At the center is Dr. Albert Byamugisha - Head of the SDG Secretariat.



CHAPTER 5: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Ibanda District Local Government recognizes that effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires deliberate mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues across all sectors, plans, budgets and interventions. These issues cut across multiple SDGs and are essential for achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

5.1 Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)

- Identifying and targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups including women, children, persons with disabilities (PWDs), elderly persons, people living with HIV/AIDS and poor households.
- Strengthening social protection and community-based support systems to reduce vulnerability and inequality.
- Ensuring inclusive service delivery by improving physical access to health, education and water facilities.
- Integrating equity-focused indicators in monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 16

5.2 Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality and women empowerment

- Mainstreaming gender in District Development Plans, annual work plans and budgets in line with the Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
- Strengthening the role of the Community Development Office (CDO) to support women economic empowerment, livelihood groups and savings and credit associations.
- Implementing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response programs in collaboration with health facilities, police and civil society organizations.
- Enhancing women's participation in leadership and decision-making at village, parish and district levels.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 5, SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 16

Youth employment and population dynamics

- Supporting youth livelihood and skills development programs through vocational training, apprenticeship schemes such as fashion and beauty and agricultural value chain initiatives.
- Integrating population and demographic considerations into district planning, especially in education, health and employment programs.
- Promoting youth participation in planning, budgeting, and monitoring of district programs through youth councils and community structures.
- Strengthening access to reproductive health services and family planning information to promote healthy population growth.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 3, SDG 11





Climate change and environmental sustainability

- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into sector plans, particularly agriculture, water, works and environment.
- Promoting climate-smart agriculture practices such as micro scale irrigation scheme, soil conservation, agroforestry and water harvesting.
- Strengthening environmental protection and natural resource management through wetland restoration of 173 acres of river Mpanga, Kabobo wetland and Mwamba wetland, tree planting and enforcement of environmental regulations.
- Enhancing community awareness and resilience to climate-related risks including droughts and floods.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 2, SDG 6

HIV/AIDS mainstreaming

- Integrating HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention and support services into district programs and workplace policies.
- Strengthening partnerships with health facilities, NGOs and community-based organizations to improve access to testing, treatment and psychosocial support.
- Reducing stigma and discrimination through community sensitization and behavior change communication.
- Supporting vulnerable households affected by HIV/AIDS through livelihood and social support initiatives.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 3, SDG 1, SDG 10

Governance, peace, and accountability

- Strengthening institutional capacity for transparent, accountable and participatory governance through community barazas
- Promoting community engagement, access to information and citizen feedback mechanisms such as barazas, radio talk shows and stakeholder monitoring
- Supporting peace building, conflict resolution and rule of law through collaboration with security agencies and local leaders.
- Enhancing monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems to track SDG implementation progress.

Relevant SDGs: SDG 16, SDG 17

5.3 Partnerships

- Strengthening collaboration with central government ministries, departments and agencies.
- Engaging civil society organizations, private sector actors, faith-based organizations and development partners in SDG implementation.
- Promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to improve infrastructure and service delivery.
- Enhancing local revenue mobilization and efficient utilization of available financial resources.





5.4 Innovation and financing of SDGs

Parish Development Model & community financing (SDG 8, SDG 17)

Ibanda district piloted Uganda's first Parliamentary & Parish Development Model (PDM) Parish Revolving Fund after the national launch in 2022. Today, more than 12,000 households in the Parish SACCOs received UGX 1 million seed capital each enabling them to invest in productive activities that build household incomes and link small enterprises to local markets. The initiative aims to expand access to finance at the grassroots and drive inclusive economic participation.

Infrastructure & partner basic services (SDG 6, SDG 9, SDG 17)

A UGX 1.4 billion clean water project was commissioned in Irimya parish financed through a partnership between ACTS Uganda, Rotary Club of Mbarara and Ibanda District LG in 2020. The project has significantly increased portable water coverage with in Irimya parish from about 57 % to over 90 % in the first phase and integrated sanitation improvements by 2024. Local leaders and beneficiaries were actively engaged to ensure ownership and maintenance.

Innovation & entrepreneurship at community level (SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 17)

Ibanda Community Organisation Network (ICON) is a locally registered organisation mobilizing investment clubs, training and business advisory services for entrepreneurs, youth and farmers. It runs economic empowerment programs focused on financial literacy, mindset change, agribusiness, tourism and community-driven development action. ICON also leverages events like the Great African Cycling Safari and Equinox Forest Initiative to strengthen eco-tourism, conservation and local value chains while creating income opportunities.

Capacity building & Local Economic Development (LED) (SDG 8, SDG 17)

District leaders including technical staff received training on Local Economic Development frameworks to enhance investment promotion, economic profiling and public-private cooperation. The LED training aims to empower the district to better market its economic strengths and attract development partners and investment.

Agricultural value-chain financing & innovation (SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 17)

Government support under the Parish Development Model continues to mobilize inputs and financing for farmers including distribution of free coffee seedlings and implementing President pledges to establish a coffee processing facility in Ibanda, aimed at scaling value addition, productivity and income. Strong PDM implementation has generated significant financial flows to smallholder households (over UGX 21.9 billion to district and municipal SACCOs).

Community conservation & sustainability initiatives (SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 17)

Groups such as Ibanda Trekkers Club in collaboration with corporate partners like National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) are planting trees and restoring landscapes to preserve ecosystems and water catchments, an example of community-led climate action innovation that also strengthens tourism and local livelihoods.



CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT PLANS

Conclusion

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Ibanda district provides a comprehensive assessment of the district's progress towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the local government planning and service delivery framework. The review demonstrates that Ibanda district has made notable progress in localizing the SDGs through alignment with the National Development Plans, the District Development Plan (DDP) and sector-specific strategies.

Progress has been registered in areas such as poverty reduction, service delivery, environmental protection, urban development, governance and partnerships despite persistent challenges related to resource constraints, climate change impacts, data gaps and capacity limitations. The VLR process has strengthened stakeholder engagement, evidence-based planning and accountability while highlighting inequalities across geographic areas and population groups that require targeted interventions.

Overall, the VLR has confirmed the critical role of local governments in achieving the SDGs and reaffirmed Ibanda District's commitment to inclusive, sustainable and resilient development that Leaves No One Behind.

Recommendations

- Strengthen SDG mainstreaming in local planning and budgeting by deepening the integration of SDG targets and indicators into district, sub-county, parish and village plans.
- Enhance resource mobilization and financing for SDGs. Increase local revenue mobilization to complement central government transfers. Promote innovative financing mechanisms including public-private partnerships, community financing models and development partner support. Strengthen accountability mechanisms to build trust and attract investment.
- Improve data systems, monitoring and reporting. Strengthen administrative data systems and harmonize them with national SDG indicators. Invest in digital data management tools for real-time monitoring at parish and sub-county levels. Build capacity of district staff in data analysis, reporting and SDG tracking.
- Address inequalities and Leave No One Behind. Prioritize interventions targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities and hard-to-reach communities. Strengthen gender-responsive and inclusive planning approaches and use disaggregated data to inform targeted service delivery.
- Strengthen climate resilience and environmental sustainability. Scale up climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem restoration and disaster risk reduction initiatives, strengthen enforcement of environmental and natural resource management regulations and increase community participation in climate action and conservation.
- Deepen stakeholder engagement and partnerships. Strengthen coordination with CSOs, NGOs, private sector, faith-based organizations and development partners, formalize partnership frameworks for SDG implementation and reporting and promote knowledge sharing and peer learning with other districts undertaking VLRs.





Next Steps

- Integrate VLR findings into the next District Development Plan and annual work plans.
- Disseminate and use VLR findings
- Share the VLR report with political leaders, technical staff, communities and development partners.
- Use findings to inform decision-making, advocacy and resource mobilization.
- Strengthen capacity building
- Conduct targeted training for district and lower local government staff on SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Preparation of layout plans to act as Rural Urban Growth Centres in the District.



ANNEX 1: Data on the SDG Localized Indicators in Ibanda District



SDG	LG Indicator	Disagg regation	Proposed Responsi ble Department	Computation Method	Unit of measu re	Data Series			
						2021	2022	2023	2024
1 NO POVERTY  SDG One: End poverty in all its forms everywhere									
1	Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension	Male		# of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension Over total number of population above statutory pensionable age. All multiply by 100	%age	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Female				100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total	HR			100%	100%	100%	100%
1	Proportion of elderly population receiving social assistance cash benefit	Male		# of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit Over the total number of elderly populations. All times 100	Proporti on	980	2434	2161	1620
		Female				1037	3986	3125	1965
		Total	CBS			2017	6420	5286	3585
1	Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to	Male		# of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population aged 18 and above years. All times 100	Proporti on				
		Female							



	land out of total adult population aged 18 and above years		Lands					10,000	>18,000
1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Landslides	Lands		Number				
		Storm	Lands						
		Floods	Lands						
1	Proportion of total LG spending on essential services-Education	43%	Finance and Planning	# of total spending on essential services-education out of District total spending. All times 100	Proportion	40%	39%	47%	47%
1	Proportion of total spending on essential services -Health	20%	Finance and planning	# of total spending on essential services-health out of District total spending. All times 100	Proportion	16%	21%	20%	21%



1	Proportion of total LG spending on essential services- Social protection - Pension	Pension: 4%	CBS HR	# of total spending on essential services-Social protection (SAGE and Pension) out of District total spending. All times 100	Proportion	4%	3%	3%	6%
1	No. of functional SACCOs		Commercial		Number	55	88	90	95
1	No. of cooperatives accessing credit finance		Commercial		Number	11	18	35	35

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG THREE: Good Health and Wellbeing

3	Proportion of women dyeing during birth		Health	# of women dyeing during birth out of total mothers who give birth successfully. All times 100,000 live births	Proportion	146.53	75.40	75.40	44.52
3	Infant Mortality ratio			Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age Over total live birth.	Ratio	33.57	18.221	18.97	18.17
3	Number of births attended by skilled health				Number	7,655	8,101	8,106	11,365



	personnel in the LG								
3	Number of children who die before 5 years	Male			Number	245	35	160	124
		Female				12	28	23	17
		Total				257	63	183	141
3	Number of children who die before 28 days of birth	Male			Number				
		Female							
		Total				252	145	151	204
3	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Male			Number	684	518	433	399
		Female				873	854	781	793
		Total				1,557	1,372	1,214	1,192
3	Number of malaria cases per 1,000 population at risk	Male			Number	44,245	56,689	48,473	37,241
		Female				63,565	76,351	63,090	51,408
		Total				107,810	133,040	111,563	88,649
3		Male				4%	4%	4%	3%



	Proportion of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)	Female		Number of HBsAg-positive individuals Over total number of individual tested. All time 100	Proportion	2%	2%	6%	1%
		Total				6%	6%	10%	4%
3	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries	Male			Number	14	44	30	53
		Female				9	12	11	24
		Total				23	56	41	77
3	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			Number of individuals fully vaccinated Over targeted population. All times 100	Proportion	72%	64%	72%	92%
3	Proportion of pregnant women that attend ANC 8 visit			Number of pregnant women with greater or equals to 4 ANC visits Over total number of pregnant women. All times 100	Proportion	76%	82%	87%	111%
3	% Skilled deliveries			Number of skills deliveries over the total number of deliveries. All times 100	%	55%	57%	56%	76%
3	Health worker patient ratio			Number of patients over total number of health workers	Ratio	1:1529	1:1203	1:1003	1:958



3	Proportion of	Mothers		Number of mothers experiencing malnutrition over the total number of mothers. All times 100		13	9	1	0
	malnutrition	Children		Number of children experiencing malnutrition over the total number of children. All times 100		10	27	11	5

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG FOUR: Quality Education

4	Completion rate for P.7	Male	Education	Total number of pupils who completed P.7 in a given year. Over Total number of students who were in P.7 in a that given year. All times 100All times 100	%		96 %	99%	99%
		Female					99 %	99%	99%
		Total:					97.6 %	99%	99%
4	Completion rate for S.4	Male	Education	Total number of students who completed S.4 in a given year. Over Total number of students who were in S.4 in a that given year. All times 100	%		100 %	99.1%	
		Female					100 %	99.2%	
		Total					100 %	99.3%	
4	Completion rate for S.6	Male	Education	Total number of students who completed S.6 in a given year.			96 %	98%	99%



		Female		Over Total number of students who were in S.6 in a that given year. All times 100All times 100	%		93 %	99%	99%
		Total					95 %	98%	99%
4	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications pre - Primary Teachers	Male	Education	Number of teachers with the minimum required qualification over the total number of teachers. All times 100	Proportion	100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Female				100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Total				100%	100 %	100%	100%
4	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, Primary Teachers	Male	Education	Number of teachers with the minimum required qualification over the total number of teachers. All times 100	%	100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Female				100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Total				100%	100 %	100%	100%
4	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, Secondary Teachers	Male	Education	Number of teachers with the minimum required qualification over the total number of teachers. All times 100	%	100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Female				100%	100 %	100%	100%
		Total				100%	100 %	100%	100%
4	Drop outs rates	Male			%	0.9%	0.02 % 0	0.02%	0.01%



		Female				1.0%	0.4 %	0.09%	0.01%
		Total				1.9%	0.4 2%	0.11%	0.02%
4	Pass Rate	Male			%		91	94	96%
		Female					89	94	91
		Total					90	92.5	94
4	Transition Rate	Male			%		73	75	76
		Female					71	70	76
		Total					72	72.5	76
4	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Pre-primary		Total number of pupils/ students over total teachers	Ratio		49:1	48:1	48:1
		Primary				49:1	40:1	41:1	38:1
		Secondary				35:1	28:1	28:1	24:1
4	Pupil Stance Ratio (PSR)	Pre-Primary		Total number of pupils/ students over total number of stances	Ratio	60:1	51:1	42:1	37:1
		Primary				60:1	51:1	42:1	37:1
		Secondary				40:1	47:1	49:1	45:1



4	Proportion of government schools	Primary		Number of schools over the total number of schools in district.	Proportion	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
		Secondary				0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
		Tertiary				0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25
4	Proportion of government owned Health centres / Hospitals	Private,			Proportion	18	20	21	24
		Not private/Public (District and Municipality)				40	40	40	40
	Proxy Indicator: No. of Teacher Houses				Number	01	01	01	01
	Proxy Indicator: Pupil Book Ratio				Number	4:1	4:1	4:1	4:1
	Proxy Indicator: No. of Inspections				Number	06	06	06	06
		Primary			Number	686	692	750	755



	Proxy Indicator: No. of Classrooms	secondary				72	72	72	72
5 GENDER EQUALITY		SDG 5: QUALITY EDUCATION							
5	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	Total 32	Statutory		%	40%	40%	40%	40%
5	No of GBV cases handled	Total	CBS		Number	96	87	85	73
	Proxy Indicator: No of groups supported	Youth Group				29	23	15	-
		Women Group				13	22	15	23
		PWDs Group				2	7	10	7
		Elderly				-	-	4	2
	Proxy Indicator: No of GBV cases handled	Total				96	87	85	73
	Proxy Indicator: No of CBO/NGOs	Total CBOs				48	117	343	128



	registered and, monitored	registered							
		Total NGOs monitored				07	08	08	08
	Proxy Indicator: No of coordination meetings conducted	Total				02	02	04	04



SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

6	% Of people within 1.0 km (rural) and 0.2 km (urban) of an improved water source	Total	Water		%	42%	49%	50%	58%
6	% of people with access to (and use of) improved and basic latrines / toilets & Hand washing facilities	Total				26%	32%	34%	34%



6	% of improved water sources that are functional at the time of a spot-check					86%	90%	90%	96%
6	Water coverage					58%	59%	63%	76%
6	Accessibility of water with in learning institution and health centres	Health centres (District)		Number of health centres with access to water over the total health centres in the district. All times 100	Proportion	12/22	13/22	13/22	14/22
		Primary		Number of learning institution with access to water over the total learning institution in the district. All times 100		68/82	70/82	72/83	74/83
		Secondary				6/7	6/7	6/7	7/8

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

8	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	Total	Commercial		Number per 100,000	03	03	04	05
8	Number of automated teller machines	Total	Planning		Number per 100,000	04	04	04	05



	(ATMs) per 100,000 adults								
15 LIFE ON LAND  SDG 15: Life on Land									
15	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Total	Lands Natural Resources		%				140.9 7KM SQR
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions									
16	Number of people detained in the police cells.	Male	Planning		Proporti on				
		Female							
		Total							
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS  SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals									
17	Primary District expenditures as a proportion of original	Total (89.8%)	Planning		Proporti on	85%	94%	90%	90%



	approved budget								
17	Proportion of District budget funded by domestic taxes	Total (3%)	Planning		Proportion	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%





Annex 2. Household Assessment, Planning, Implementation System (HAPIS)

System Overview



Ibanda District Staff and partners attending the launch of the HAPIS in January 2026

HAPIS is an integrated digital platform that helps local governments profile households, plan interventions, implement programs, track progress and generate realtime statistics. It strengthens accountability, transparency and efficient service delivery in line with the Parish Development Model (PDM) and ResultsBased Management (RBM) frameworks.

Purpose

- Collect householdlevel data on demographics and needs.
- Plan targeted interventions across sectors (production, water, finance, environment, health, education).
- Implement programs efficiently and track progress at household, parish and district levels.
- Monitor and evaluate outcomes to assess impact.
- Link data to actions and measurable results for accountability.

System Users

- Data Officers (extension workers, CDOs, health inspectors, parish chiefs): Collect and verify household data.





- SubCounty/Town Council Officers: Consolidate parish reports and support planning.
- Departmental Officers: Analyze data, set targets, design interventions.
- Planning Department (M&E): Track implementation, generate reports, recommend corrective action.
- CAO/Leadership: Access dashboards, evaluate performance, allocate resources.
- System Administrators: Manage accounts, configure system, ensure security.

Workflow

- Assessment – Household data collection via mobile app.
- Planning – Data analysis, sectoral plans, resource allocation.
- Implementation – Field staff execute interventions, update system in real time.
- Monitoring – Dashboards track service uptake and wellbeing indicators.
- Evaluation – Compare performance against targets, generate reports.
- Accountability – Corrective actions and resource adjustments inform future cycles.

Key Features

- Household profiling & socioeconomic data capture.
- Sectoral dashboards with realtime analytics.
- Planning module for targets and resource allocation.
- Implementation tracker for household and parish activities.
- Monitoring & evaluation tools with alerts and notifications.
- Mobilefriendly field data collection.

Sector Alignment

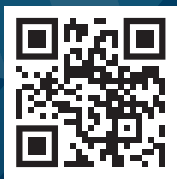
- Production & Agriculture – Yields, livestock, market access.
- Water & Sanitation – Clean water and sanitation facilities.
- Health & Social Services – Immunizations, vulnerable households.
- Finance & Economic Empowerment – Savings, credit access, income.
- Environment & Natural Resources – Tree planting, waste management, climate adaptation.

Benefits

- Improved householdlevel decisionmaking.
- Strengthened local government monitoring.
- Enhanced accountability and transparency.
- Reduced duplication of efforts.
- Better targeting of SDGaligned interventions.







SCAN TO VISIT IBANDA
DISTRICT WEBSITE



SCAN TO VISIT SDGS
WEBSITE

