GOMBA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
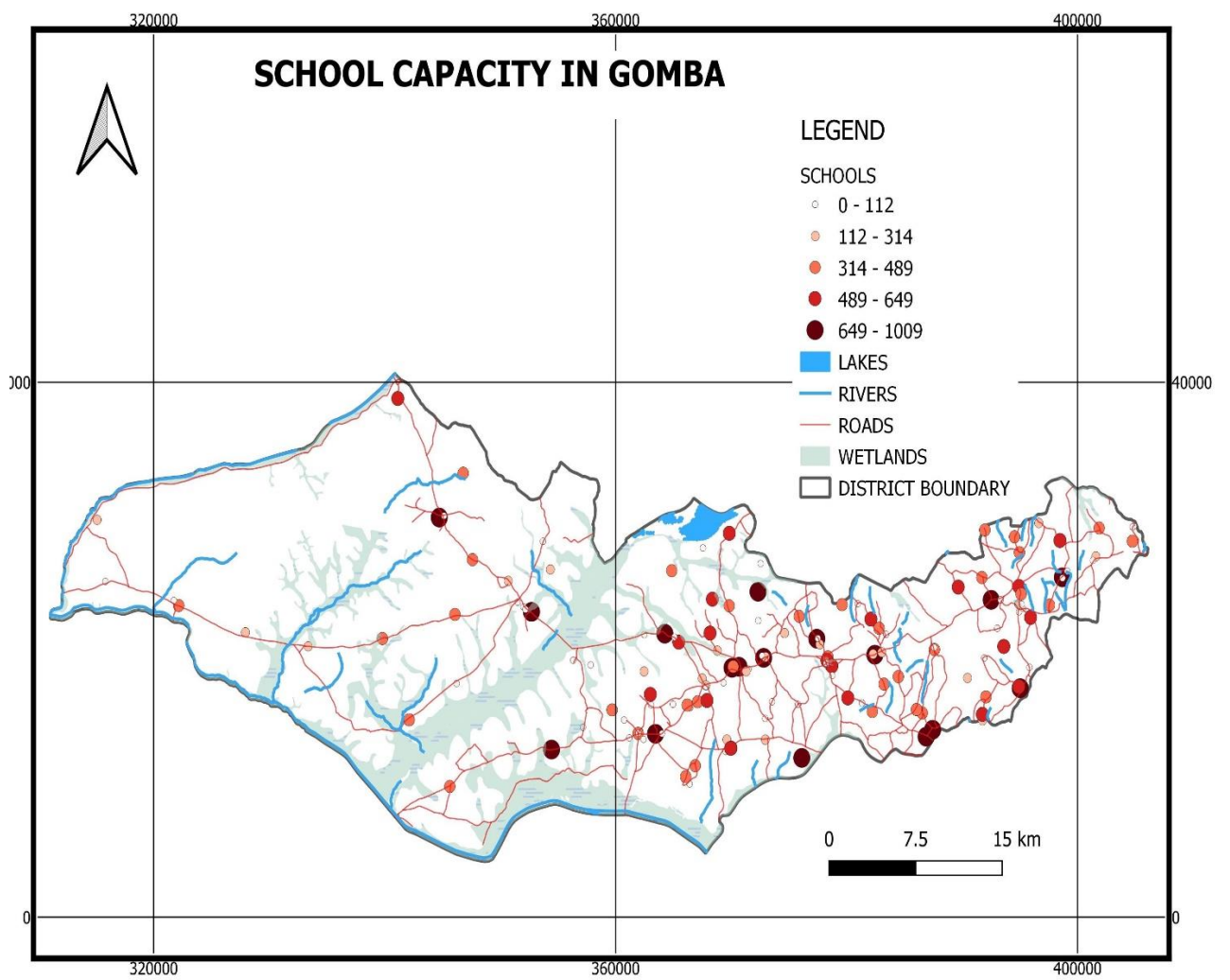
GOMBA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

GOMBA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/22

Figure 1

SCHOOL CAPACITY IN GOMBA

LEGEND

SCHOOLS
○ 0 - 112
○ 112 - 314
○ 314 - 489
● 489 - 649
● 649 - 1009
LAKES
RIVERS
ROADS
WETLANDS
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Gomba District Local Government

P.O Box 172, Mpigi

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E-mail: info@gomba.go,ug

Website: www.gomba.go.ug

October, 2021/2022

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

Document Name	GOMBA ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2021
Document Number	..
Document Status	1st Working Draft
Purpose	This Annual Statistical Abstract is a summary of statistics on socio-economic indicators responding to the development frameworks, service delivery and departmental administrative functions identified by Local Governments. It is a quick reference document on performance of the departments and is intended to guide planning processes for the subsequent financial year.
Targeted Audience/Users	District/City/Municipal Council, LG Departments, Ministry of Local Governments, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Office of the Prime Minister, Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Civil Society Organizations working in the LG and Development Partners
Initiated by	Gomba District Planning Unit
1st Review by	Gomba LG Statistics Committee
2nd Review by	Gomba Technical Planning Committee/District Executive Committee/District Council
Owner	Gomba Local Government
Responsibility Centre	District Statistician, Gomba Local Government
Contact Address	
Approved by	Chief Administrative Officer
Approved on:	

FOREWORD

Gomba District Local Government is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meets the National and International standards quality requirements. Specifically, indicators are required for monitoring the progress towards achieving the goals for the District Development Plan (DDP), National Development Plan III, 2020/21-2024/25 and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Statistical Abstract will therefore form a basis for the District through which key statistical information derived from the latest surveys, censuses and administrative records of MDAs and District Departments will be collected and disseminated for use in tracking outcomes of policies as well as decision-making.

The information presented in this Statistical Abstract covers all departments from which statistics or data is generated in the District I.e. Public sector, Education, Health, Roads, Water and Environment, Community Based Services, Production and Marketing. Information from these departments will is generated on either quarterly or annual basis depending on availability of data and funding.

The District would like to appreciate the continued cooperation and support of UBOS and all stakeholders who participated in the production of this Abstract. In a distinct way, I want to thank the District Statistical Committee and the Statistician who compiled this plan. The District welcomes all constructive comments from stakeholders that aim at enhancing the quality of the plan and efficient means of implementing this plan.

It is my sincere hope that this Statistical will be used by the readers to make informed decisions. The District Planning Unit will avail Copies of this Plan.

KISUBI JOSEPH
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

PREFACE

Data and statistics are required for designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes. For instance, statistics on school enrolment, completion rates and dropout rates are vital in the monitoring of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programmes. Statistics are also needed for establishing grant aid to community schools, staff levels and other investments in the education programmes. The collection and use of statistics and performance indicators is critical for both the successful management and operation of the sectors, including Lower Local Governments.

For data to inform planning and service delivery it should be effectively disseminated to the various users and stakeholders. The initiative to compile and disseminate this District Statistical Abstract is therefore an effort to support the Planning function of the Local Governments and other users interested in the Higher Local Government (HLG) statistics.

This District Statistical Abstract will go a long way in guiding District Policy makers, Planners, Researchers and other stakeholders to identify the indicators that are relevant for planning, monitoring and evaluation of Government programmes in their jurisdiction. The Statistical Abstract will also act as an aggregation of statistics from all sectors and also information originating from NGOs/CBOs and other organizations.

It is my sincere hope that the document will provide all departments with adequate information about the Statistical Abstract and also request that all departments and stakeholders will support the District to attain the Goal and Objectives set in the plan.

Lastly, I want to thank the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for the continued Technical and Financial support to Gomba District. I want to thank all my Technical staff especially Ms Kirabo Winnie and Mr. Kizito Martin who have coordinated the compilation of this DSPS.

KIVIIRI GEOFREY TUMWEHE

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

GOMBA DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANC - Ante Natal Clinic

CBO - Community Based Organiza2tion

CFR – Central Forest Reserve

DDEG - District Discretionary Equalization Grant.

DEC - District Executive Committee

DHO - District Health Officer

DSC - District Service Commission

DTP3 - Immunization coverage for diphtheria, tetanus, and purtusis

EMIS - Education Management Information System

FAL - Functional Adult Literacy

FP - Family Planning

HC - Health Centre

HCT - HIV Counselling and Testing

HH - House Hold

HIV - Human Immune-deficiency Syndrome

HLG - Higher Local Government

HMIS - Health Management Information System

LLG - Lower Local government

LOGICS - Local Government Information and Communication System

LRR - Locally Raised Revenue

LF – Local Forest

LVEMP - Lake Victoria Environment Management Program

NGO - Non Government Organization

OVC - Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PAC - Public Accounts Committee

PAC - Public Accounts Committee.

PLE - Primary Leaving Examination

TB – Tuberculosis

UBOS - Uganda Bureau of Statistics

UPE - Universal Primary Education

LEGS- Local Economic Growth Support

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Planning Unit is mandated to publish an annual Statistical Abstract to guide informed decision making. The Unit undertakes regular collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information.

In addition to the 2014 Housing and Population Census, demographic and other surveys carried out at the national level and by other development Partners, the Planning Unit collected data from all the departments and 5 LLGs of the district using the available management information systems for instance LOGICS, HMIS, EMIS.

This Statistical Abstract is designed to serve as a statistical reference and guide to other statistical publications. Information contained in this Statistical Abstract covers almost all socio-economic and demographic indicators.

The district appreciates the good cooperation exhibited by the Technical Planning Committee members in availing the necessary information required to compile the abstract. Special thanks go to the District Planning Unit for its active participation in the production of the Statistical Abstract. I am also very grateful to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for its technical and financial support towards this publication.

Finally, I would like to appeal to the people of Gomba to make the best use of this publication as a basis for policy issues and informed decision making. We appreciate comments that are aimed at improving the quality of this document.

Kisubi Joseph

Chief Administrative Officer

Gomba District Local Government

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Statistical Abstract is an annual publication of Gomba District Local Government. It gives a statistical summary of socio-economic and demographic data of the district.

The report is divided into 10 chapters and preceded by some general information about Gomba district and then the background information. It contains the Millennium Development Goals and Millennium indicators and ends with a set of sequentially arranged annex tables for the readers' discretion.

Chapter 1 presents statistics on the background and Information of the District.

Chapter 2 presents Management Support services covering personnel in the district, Council, Committees, Boards and Commissions, service delivery with the following highlights:

Human Resource Management in the District

- Total employees of Gomba district Local government is 1,224 persons
- Total number of vacancies approved is 1,324 and 984 are filled and a balance of 394 posts are vacant. The district has a total of 24 councillors of those, 11 are females and 13 males. The Council comprises of 5 executive Committee members and one (1) is female.

Chapter 3 presents statistics on Socio-Demographic Characteristics and highlights the following:

Population (Characteristics, Size, Distribution and Growth)

- Annual Population growth rate between 2002 and 2019 was 3% percent.
- The District had 133,264 persons in 2002 of whom 66,862 are males and 66,412 are females. and projected to 171,911 persons in 2012 but according to UBOS 2014, the total population is 160,075
- 51 percent of the populations are Males;49 percent of the population are females.
- About 8 percent of the population live in urban centres
- The literacy rate in the district according to 2014 census was 42 percent.
- 68 percent of household in Gomba district use paraffin (Tadooba) for lighting
- 13.2 percent use electricity and therefore have access to electricity.
- 5.5 percent of the total Households live without any toilet facility.
- 27.4 percent of the households that are in 5km or more to the nearest health facility (whether public or private).
- 55.3 percent households that are 5km or more to the nearest public secondary school.

- 8.7 percent households that are 5km or more to the nearest primary school (whether public or private).

Socio-Economic Characteristics

- 93.5 Percent of the total households engaged in either crop growing of livestock farming.
- About 18 percent of Gomba's population lives below the poverty line.

Planning and Budgeting Process

- Uganda Shs. 21,122,294,000/= was the total Approved Budget for Gomba in FY 2020/2021 however Shs. 21,265,348,000 was realized at a performance of 101%.
- By the end of June, the District had received receipts worthy Shs. 19,643,737,000 from all sources against the Approved budget of Shs. 19,297,005,000 making an overall performance of 102%. Over performance was attributed to realizing more funds under Other and Conditional Government Transfers as supplementary for COVID-19 activities, Ex- Gratia allowances and Uganda Road Fund for Kanoni Town Council 130m. In addition, the District received funds under UWEP for Women groups and more funds for the PCA Model from the OPM which were not budgeted for. However, LRR performed poorly at only 50% due to a quarantine imposed by MAIF in the livestock markets of Kabulasoke and Maddu sub counties that affected performance of livestock Markets in Q1. In addition, Land Fees, LST, Motor vehicle road licenses and Business License performed at 54% ,59% , 25% and 36% respectively.
- Education department consumes the biggest share of district estimated expenditure and it constitutes 57% of the share.

Chapter 4 discusses public health, and this looks specifically at health services in general, Environmental health, Health promotion and education, nursing, drug inspection, TB/Leprosy control, and HIV and AIDS.
The major highlights are:

Health services in General
- Gomba has a total of 17 health units/centres.
- Malaria is the top major disease in the district.
- Immunization coverage was 95%

Environmental Health
- Latrine coverage stands at 62 percent.
- Safe water coverage in the district was at 72.5 percent.
- Hand washing practices 38%

Maternal and Child Health
- Infant mortality rate is 67/1000 live births (DHS 2006)
- TFR is 6 (DHS 2006)

HIV/AIDS situation in Gomba District
- Prevalence in the district stands at 11 percent
- 40% of the deliveries in Health facilities 8% were to HIV+ mothers. (HMIS report 2019)-

Chapter 5 discusses Education in general, Inspectorate, Special needs education and sports.
- Gomba district has 91 Government Aided primary schools, 17 Government Aided secondary school and 2 government aided tertiary institution.
- 86 percent of the households were in a radius of 1 to 5Kms from the nearest primary.

Chapter 6 discusses Works and technical services, which constitutes of roads, water, housing and mechanical enginering.
- As of 2019, Gomba district had a total road network of 1,148.58 km. a total of 218km, 50.8% of the district feeder roads were in good condition. 69.3km,15% of the community access roads were in good condition and 338km, 73% were in bad condition.
- The safe water coverage of Gomba district for the year 2019 was at 72.5 percent.

Chapter 7 discusses Natural Resources, and this looks specifically at Environment and wetlands, land Management and Forestry. The major highlights are:
- Total district land area 1,541.13 Square Km, 1025 Square km is Arable and 1099.6km is covered by forests.
- The District has 11 gazetted Central 6 Local forest reserves with a total area of 11,798 hectares.

Chapter 8 discusses Gender and Community services, and looks specifically at general community Issues, gender and culture, elderly and disability, probation and social welfare and crime. The major
Highlights are:
- There were 23 NGO and 13 CBO district wide by the end of 2019.
- There were 2000 FAL learners trained.
- 9 percent (8,126 children) of the total number of children in Gomba District are orphans.
- 30 women groups were funded in FY 2018/2019 under UWEP

Chapter 9 discusses Production and Marketing, and looks specifically at Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries and Trade and Industry. The major highlights are:
- The major food crops in Gomba district were cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, maize, beans, vegetables, tomatoes, cabbages and yams.
- The cash crops grown included coffee, pineapples, Mangoes, cassava, maize and sweet potatoes.
- 30,104 farmer families receive extension services.

- For the year 2019, the district had 120,000 heads of cattle, 50,000 goats, 18,050 sheep 50,000 poultry, 10 donkeys and 26,000 pigs of which 9,000 heads of cattle were exotic.
- Fish farming in the district is still on a small scale and 1,619 fish is harvested.

Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing location of the District/City/Municipality.
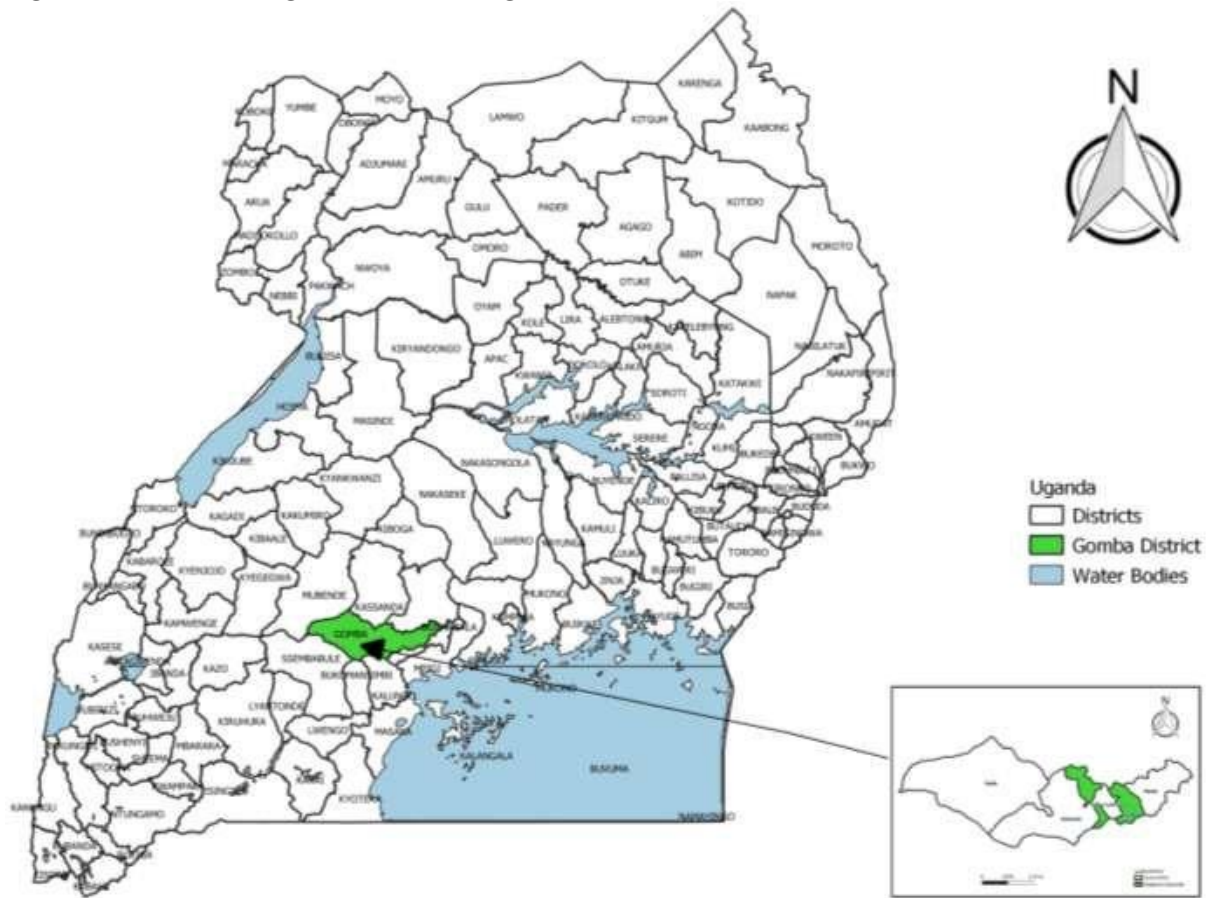
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Gomba District covers an area of approximately 1,851 square kilometers and is bordered by Mityana District to the north, Butambala District to the east, Sembabule District to the south, and Mubende District to the west.

The district is primarily rural and is characterized by a diverse landscape, including rolling hills, farmlands, forests, and wetlands. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Gomba, with crops such as coffee, bananas, maize, and beans being the primary agricultural products.

Gomba District is also known for its cultural heritage and historical significance. It is part of the Buganda Kingdom, which is one of the oldest and most powerful traditional kingdoms in Uganda. The kingdom plays a significant role in the cultural and social life of the people in the district.

1.1 Profile of the Local Government

Location: Gomba District is located in the Central Region of Uganda. It is bordered by Mityana District to the north, Butambala District to the east, Sembabule District to the south, and Mubende District to the west.

Administrative Center: The district's administrative centre is the town of Kanoni.

Leadership: The local government of Gomba District is headed by the District Chairperson, who is elected by the residents in the district. The district is further divided into sub-counties, town councils, and parishes, each with its local leadership structures.

Political Representation: Gomba District is represented in the Ugandan Parliament by Members of Parliament (MPs) elected to represent the various constituencies within the district.

Economy: Gomba District's economy is primarily based on agriculture. The majority of the population engages in subsistence farming, cultivating crops like coffee, bananas, maize, beans, and other food crops.

Infrastructure: The district's infrastructure includes roads, bridges, and other basic facilities necessary for transportation and connectivity.

Culture and Heritage: Gomba District, being part of the Buganda Kingdom, has a rich cultural heritage. Traditional customs and practices are still observed, and cultural events and festivals are an essential part of community life.

1.1.2 Historical Background of the District
Gomba district was created in the year 2010, it was one of the three counties forming Mpigi district (the mother district) and consists of seven Sub Counties of

Mpenja, Kabulasoke, Kyegonza, Kyayi, Kifampa, Ttaba-Bbinzi and Maddu, with a total size area of 1,541.13 Sq. Km and a total of 7 Sub Counties, two town council of Maddu and Kanoni l, 49 parishes and with 284 villages.

1.1.3 Geographical Profile
Gomba District lies in the Central Region also referred to as Buganda Region. Gomba District borders with the districts of Butambala in North East and East, Mityana in the North, Mubende in the North West, Kalongs to the South and South West and Sembabule to the West. The district headquarters is about 85 Km from Kampala, the capital city of Uganda.

Topography

The district relief is generally made up of plateau and small undulating hills characterizing the Buganda Surface and lying between 1,182 and 1,341 meters above sea level. Much of the low-lying areas are drained by seasonal streams.

Climate

The district has two rainfall seasons, that is, March – May and September – November. The remaining months are generally dry. The mean annual rainfall is 1320 mm though in many areas of the lake zone it is between 1750 and 2000 mm. The average monthly days of rainfall are 10. The minimum temperature in the district is 110°C while the maximum recorded is 33.30°C.

Vegetation

The district has a number of forest reserves which are either controlled by NFA, the district or private individuals. Some of the central forest reserves include Kalombe woodlands in Maddu, Nsowe in Maddu and Kabimbi in Mpenja. In total central forest reserves have 14,321 hectares. The district forest reserves account for 265 hectares and include; Kaalo, Wabirago and Sembula in Kyegonza. Private forest reserves account for 327 hectares and are basically Eucalyptus and Pine plantations. Just like wetlands, forest reserves in Gomba are also being depleted due to increased demand for agricultural land, settlements and private people wishing to establish their own plantations.

Trends in food seasonality

Given the seasonal nature of food production in these areas, it is important to assess when the food shortage months occur and to what extent they overlap for most households.

The data presented in Figure 11 illustrates the food insecurity patterns in Gomba District. The graph indicates that relatively more households in the district experience fewer challenges with food provision between January and April, as well as between October and December. Approximately 50% of households reported experiencing critical months of food insecurity between July and September. These critical months of food insecurity align with the period of farming activities in the district.

Figure :2
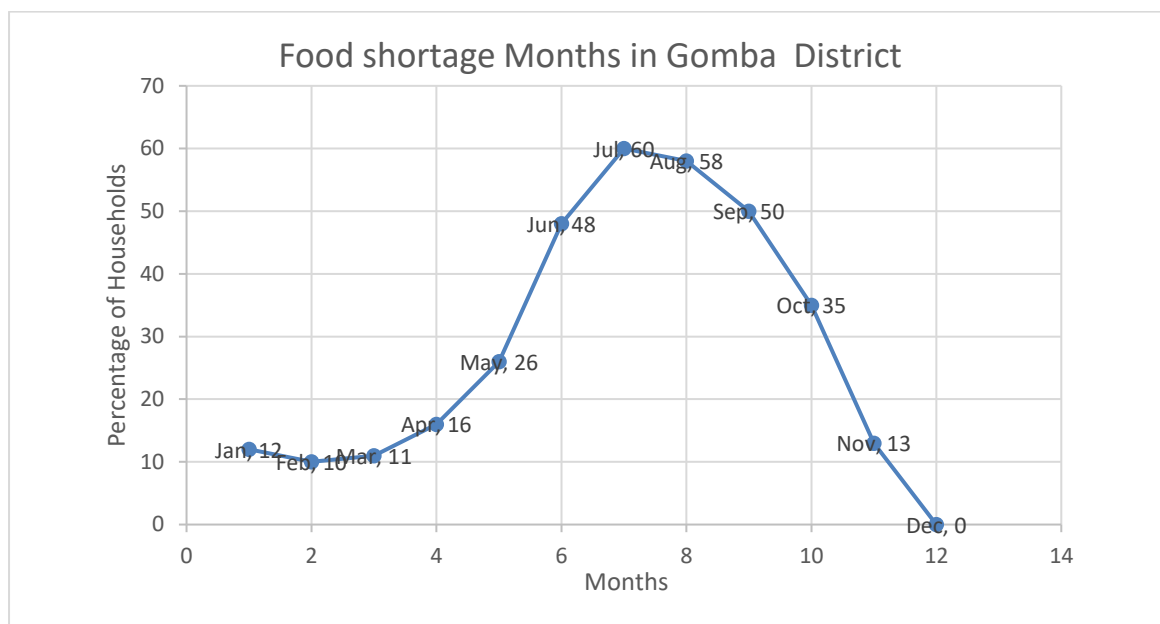
Source: LEGS Baseline survey report

1.1.4 Population and Demographics

Population and demographic data provide essential insights into the composition, trends, and characteristics of a given population. Let's explore a narrative about population and demographics:

In the district of Gomba, Uganda, population and demographic data play a significant role in understanding the dynamics of its residents. Over the past decade, the district has witnessed steady population growth, fuelled by factors such as natural increase, improved healthcare, and migration from neighbouring regions.

As of the last census in 2021, Gomba District's population was recorded at approximately 300,000 people. This figure represents a notable increase from previous years, signifying the district's growing importance as an economic and social hub in the region.

One noteworthy aspect of Gomba District's population is its youthful nature. The majority of residents fall within the age bracket of 15 to 35 years, indicating a burgeoning labour force and potential for economic development. However, this also presents a challenge for the education and job sectors, as there is a need to ensure adequate educational facilities and employment opportunities to harness the potential of this young population.

Gomba District is characterized by a predominantly rural population, with the majority residing in villages and engaged in agricultural activities. The agrarian lifestyle contributes to the district's economy, with staple crops like coffee, bananas, and maize being major sources of livelihood for many households. However, this

dependence on agriculture also underscores the need for sustainable practices and diversification to promote economic resilience.

In terms of gender distribution, Gomba District exhibits a relatively balanced ratio between males and females. This balance is crucial in ensuring equitable access to resources, services, and opportunities for all residents, regardless of gender.

As Gomba District continues to evolve, its population and demographic composition are subject to change. Urbanization and development projects may influence migration patterns, leading to shifts in population distribution. The local government's role in understanding and responding to these demographic trends becomes increasingly important in shaping policies, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs.

Moreover, population and demographic data enable policymakers and stakeholders to identify vulnerable groups within the community, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Tailored interventions can then be designed to address their specific needs and ensure inclusivity and social justice within the district.

In conclusion, population and demographic data are invaluable tools for understanding the intricacies of Gomba District's residents. By analysing and interpreting this information, local authorities and policymakers can make informed decisions to foster sustainable development, enhance social well-being, and build a thriving future for all individuals within the district's vibrant community.

1.1.5 Characteristics of the population

In Table 1, you can find an overview of the population characteristics in Gomba district. The district has a primarily young population, with a significant proportion of children and adolescents. Additionally, the female population is slightly higher than the male population. On average, households in the district tend to be small and the household size is 4.4.

In terms of gender distribution, the district has a slightly higher number of females than males, with an overall female to male ratio of 1.02:1.00 in Gomba district.

Overall, the population is slightly skewed towards women, who make up 51.2% of the total population, resulting in a sex ratio of 98%. Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) account for 21.4% of the population, and adolescents (15-24 years) represent 17.7%.

In terms of social categories, Adolescents (15-24 years) and teenagers (12-18 years) account for 36% of the population in the district.

Table 1: Age and Social Categories

Age group	Total Females	Total males	Elderly (60+ yrs.)	Women aged (15-49)	Adolescents (15-24vrs.)	Teenagers (12-18) yrs.	Young females (under-15)	Children under -18	Children under-5	Children (6-12 yrs.)	Average age	Household size	Age group (0-13)	Age group (14-64)	Age group (65+)
Percentage of	51.2	48.8	5.5	21.4	17.7	18.5	25.2	52.6	14.3	20.9	22.5	4.4	42	53.4	3.8

Source: LEGS Baseline survey report

According to the 2014 Population and Housing Census, the district has a total population of 159,922 people of whom 82,167 are male and 77,755 are female. The sex distribution of the population is about 51% male and 49% female. Of this population, 12,439 reside in urban areas while the majority 147,483 resides in rural areas. The district has a population growth rate of 2.9% and a population density of 180 persons per Sq. Km.

Table 2: Population projection s by Sub county and Gender

LLG	2022		
	Male	Female	Total
KanoniTown Council	7,200	6,700	13,900
Maddu	6,900	5,400	12,300
Mpenja	14,200	12,500	26,700
Kyegonza	17,700	16,000	33,700
Kabulasoke	22,100	19,700	41,800
Maddu Town Council	5,900	6,000	11,900
Kifampa	7,100	6,700	13,800
Kyayi	8,100	7,100	15,200
Taba-Bbinzi	4,600	4,300	8,900
TOTAL	93,800	84,400	178,200

Source: UBOS, The revised sub county population projections

Table 3: Distribution of the population by age group.

Age group	2022	
	Number	**Percentage (%)**
Population aged 0-17 years	117,601	56.8
Population aged 18-30 years	38,924	18.8
Population aged 31-59 years	39,752	19.2
Population aged 60 years and above	10,973	5.3

Source: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 (area specific report Gomba

1.1.6 Socio-economic Characteristics

In the heart of Uganda, Gomba District thrives on its agricultural heritage, with vast stretches of fertile land cultivated by hardworking farmers. The district's economy revolves around the production of bananas, coffee, maize, and tea, which not only cater to local consumption but also contribute significantly to regional and national trade.

Gomba's entrepreneurial spirit is evident in the bustling small businesses and lively markets that dot the landscape. Skilled craftsmen showcase their artistry through intricate basket-weaving and crafts, preserving traditional practices that have been passed down through generations.

Despite facing challenges common to rural areas, such as limited access to education and healthcare, Gomba's communities remain tightly knit and supportive. Initiatives from both local communities and government efforts aim to address these issues and foster a brighter future for the district's youth.

The warm and welcoming nature of the Gomban people is reflected in their traditional gatherings and cultural festivals, where storytelling, dance, and music celebrate their shared heritage.

In this evolving landscape, Gomba District embraces positive changes while preserving its age-old traditions, promising a prosperous tomorrow fuelled by a harmonious blend of heritage and progress.

1.1.7 Type of dwelling units (Housing conditions)

There is no doubt that the quality of housing is a key determinant of household welfare and socioeconomic status. Three main indicators can be used to assess the quality of dwelling units: type of wall, type of roof, and type of floor. Figure 1 below show that on average a significant proportion of households (76.5%) live in dwellings with walls made of Cement/Bricks, floor made of cement/tiles and roof made of iron sheets/tiles indicating the improvement in housing conditions. 22.8% of the households' walls are made of Bamboo with mad, the floor is made of earth while the roof is made of thatch

Type of dwelling materials
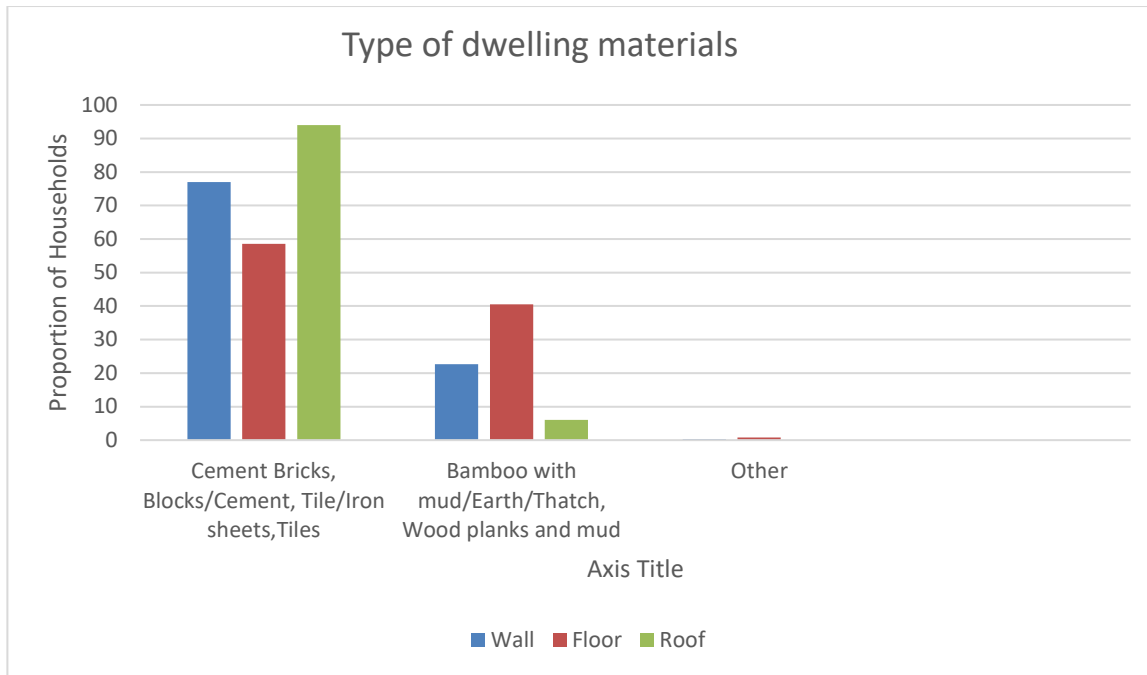
Source; LEGS Baseline Report   Figure:3

1.1.8 Economic Profile

Like many districts in Uganda, Gomba district is predominantly engaged in small scale
agriculture, animal husbandry and produce buying. Bee Keeping and scanty
fishing is also carried out. Fish farming is carried out by some few farmers on Lake
Wamala. The people grow a variety of food crops while coffee is most grown
cash crop. Over 70% of the farmers are engaged in crop production as their major
activity and a small percentage in livestock rearing, Bee keeping and fishing
farming on small family holdings using family labour and rudimentary hand tools,
inputs and outputs is mostly for home consumption. Petty trading is also done in
general merchandise locally manufactured and in imported goods. The major
food crops grown include; Sweet potatoes, Groundnuts, Matooke, Cassava,
maize and beans respectively. Coffee is the major traditional cash crops.

The industrial sector of the district is still in its infancy and it is mainly characterized by
agro processing industries mainly for milling of grains (maize, millet) and cassava.
There is a coffee ginnery in Kanoni Town council. The district tourist potential is still
virgin. Potential areas for tourism attraction include Mountain ranges / Hill and
Cultural Sites.

1.1.9 Household income

Households in Gomba District engage in multiple income-generating activities, both within and outside the household. Agriculture is the most important occupation of household members Gomba district, with over 72% of households earning their main income through it. Gomba (72.0%). Self-employment was the second most common source of income, with 11.2% of households earning their income through this means. Petty trading, remittances, and casual non-farm labor accounted for small portions of income, while formal sector employment as salary or government workers was relatively low.

This reveals the crucial role of agriculture as a livelihood in the district, and suggest potential opportunities for marketable agricultural products within the district.

Table 4. Sources of household income

Source of income	Agriculture	Self-employmen	Skilled labour	Casual farm labour	Salary-based job	Petty trading	Casual non-farm labour	Other cash income	No occupation	Remittance
%of Population	72.0	11.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.5

Source: LEGS Baseline Survey Report

1.2   Administrative Structure

This chapter presents statistics on management and support services. It presents details on district administrative structure. Human Resources Management, the Councils, Boards and Commissions, Public Accounts Committee and land board.

The District has two counties, seventeen rural Sub-counties, and two Town Councils. The District consists of 49 parishes and 284 village councils, distributed as in Table 2.1. The District Council is the highest political authority in the district, with 24 members under the headship of the District Chairperson. It has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, distributed in 13 departments. Each of the department has a head and a number of Sections.

Table 5: Showing the Administrative make of Gomba District

Constituency	Sub County / Town Council	No. of Parishes / Wards	No. of LC or Villages
Gomba East	Kanoni Town Council	03	14
	Ttaba-Bbinzi	04	16
	Kyegonza	09	40
	Mpenja	08	44
Gomba West	Kabulasoke	07	78
	Maddu S/c	05	29
	Maddu T/c	04	19
	Kifampa	04	25
	Kyayi	05	19
Total		**49**	**284**

Source: Planning Unit 2022

1.3 Personnel in the District

District has got a total of 944 employees and a total of 232 vacant positions distributed in all departments as below

should also evolve. The district staffing position has improved tremendously in the last five years.The district staffing level currently stands at about 72.6% filled as per the customized structure. This is an improvement from FY. 2016/17 which was at 63%.

Table 1: Personnel in the district by department.

No.	Department	Approved positions	Filed positions	vacant
1.	Administration	119	86	33
2.	Finance	23	11	12
3.	Statutory	14	11	3
4.	Production	29	17	12
5.	Health	273	158	75
6.	Education	777	737	40
7.	Works	24	10	7
8.	Natural Resources	15	11	3
9.	CBS	12	10	2
10.	Planning	4	2	2
11.	Audit	6	2	4
12	Trade ,Industry and LED	7	2	5
	Total	**1303**	**1052**	**243**

Source: Human Resource Department 2022

1.3.1 Staff attrition

Attrition means the departure of employees from an organization for any reason which may be voluntary and involuntary, including resignation, termination, death, retirement or transfer of service. This wears down or downsizes the size of staff and impacts on effectiveness and servicedelivery. Table 7 below shows the number of staff lost from the district through the various modes of attrition, comparing the financial years 2021/2022

Table 7: Modes of staff attrition

S/No.	Mode of attrition	
1.	Normal/Mandatory retirement	**4**
2.	Death	**1**
3.	Retirement on medical grounds	**0**
4.	Transfer of service	**0**
5.	Abscondment	**0**

6	Resignation	0
7	Early retirement	1
8	Interdiction	2
	Total	**8**

Source: Human Resource Office2022

1.4 Council, Committees, Boards and Commissions

There are 24 member of the District Council with four sectoral committees (Education, Health andcommunity Based Services; Works and Technical Services; Finance, Planning, Administration and Production and natural resources). The subsequent sub sections give details of the gender composition of the councils, Boards and commissions in the district.

The district council has 24 councillors of whom 13 (54 percent) are males, while 11 (46 percent) are Females with 3 sectoral committees including DEC. There four statutory bodies namely land board; PAC, DSC, and contracts committee as reflected in Table 8 below.

Table 8: *Gender composition of the district council*

S/N	Council	Male	Female	Total
1.	District Chairperson	01	00	01
2.	Elderly councillor	01	01	02
3.	Direct Councillor	09	00	09
4.	Persons With Disabilities Councillor	01	01	02
5.	Youth Councillor	01	01	02
6.	Women Councillor	00	07	07
7.	Workers Councillor	01	01	02
	Total	**14**	**11**	**25**

Source: Statutory department 2022

1.4.1 The composition of the Sub County Councils
All the 9 chairperson who were elected in the 2021 general elections in the Sub County Councilswere males as shown in the table 9 below.

Table 9: Number of Sub County chairpersons by Gender

Position	Male	Female	Total
LC III Chairpersons/Mayor	**08**	**01**	**09**

Source: Clerk to Council 2022

1.4.2 District Committees, Boards and Commissions
To steer the district operations, there are various sectoral committees, boards and commissionsthat give technical guidance to the district. Table 10 below gives the details of the composition of the various committees, boards and commissions in the district.

Table 10: Composition of Committees, boards and commissions members 2021

Category	Title	Composition		Total
		Male	Female	
District executive	Chairperson	01	00	01
	Members	12	11	23
	Total	**14**	**11**	**25**
Standing Committees	Social Services committee (Education, Health and CBS)	04	02	07
	Works and Production committee (Works, Production, Water and Natural Resources)	04	02	06
	Finance and Planning Committee (Finance, Planning,Admin and Internal Audit)	02	03	05
	Total	**10**	**07**	**17**
District Service Commission	Chairperson	01	00	01
	Members	02	02	04
	Total	**03**	**02**	**05**
Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	Chairperson	01	00	01
	Members	02	02	04
	Total	**03**	**02**	**05**
The district Land Board 2021	Chairperson	01	00	01
	Members	02	02	04
	Total	**03**	**02**	**05**

Source: Clerk to District Council

1.5   Financing Framework

Revenue sources, budgetary allocations, sectoral expenditures for FY 2021/22

By the end of June, Gomba District Local Government had received a total of Shs. 23,457,542,000 against the approved annual budget of Shs. 22,211,209,000 reflecting 106% performance. This over performance is attributed to realizing more funds under Conditional, Discretionary and Other Government Transfers at 105%, 105% and 158% respectively due to the

several supplementary budgets realized within the FY for additional wage, pension, COVID-19 and Polio Vaccination Campaigns, Operationalizing of new administrative units, PCA funding, Micro Projects under the LRDP from Office of the Prime Minister among others. However, there were notable under performances under Locally Raised Revenue at only 54% as a result of the aftereffects of COVID-19 pandemic on the business community, the impact of the quarantine imposed on livestock markets to control the spread Foot and Mouth Disease in Q1 and Q2 and the reduced activity of forest cutting and charcoal burning following interventions by the Natural Resources Department to protect the environment in terms of disbursements, a total of Shs.

23,310,841,000 was subsequently disbursed to the user departments and Lower Local Governments to undertake planned activitiesreflecting 105%. A total of Shs. 12,816,988,000 was for wage to cater for payment of staff salaries reflecting 55%, Shs.

6,964,497,000 was non-wage to cater for other recurrent activities making 30%, Shs. 3,268,203,000 was development reflecting 14% while donor funding stood at Shs. 261,152,000 reflecting 1.1% of the releases disbursed by end of FY. In terms of expenditure, a total of Shs. 20,997,457,000 had been spent by the numerous departments by end of the FY to implement planned activities reflecting an absorption rate of 88% against the actual receipts. From the expenditures, Education department managed to spend a total of Shs. 10,590,368,000 basically on payment of monthly salaries for teachers, transfers to all UPE and USE schools and tertiary institutions. Health department spent a total of Shs 3,932,423,000 on payment of health worker's salaries, routine vaccination activities, conducting the mass polio vaccination campaign and COVID-19 vaccination activities. Administration department also managed to spend a total of Shs. 2,373,255,000 on payment of staff salaries, pension and gratuity, induction of thenew district and sub county councils, operationalizing new administrative units and transfers to all lower local governments amongothers. Production department also managed to spend a total of Shs. 1,349,572,000 for payment of salaries for extension staff, mobilization for the PDM Programme, enterprise selection and conducting the baseline survey for PDM.

Table11: Table Showing Revenue Sources in Gomba District.

	Revenue sources	Approved Budget ('000)	Cumulative Receipts ('000)	% of Budget Received
1	Locally raised revenue	617,540	331,120	54%
2	Discretionary Government Transfers	2,687,435	2,831,434	105%

3	Conditional Government Transfers	17,893,656	18,871,048	105%
4	Other Government Transfers	735,125	1,162,788	158%
5	External Financing	277,453	261,152	94%
	Total Revenue share	**22,211,209**	**23,457,542**	**106%**

Source: Planning Unit 2022

CHAPTER TWO: ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

2.1   Introduction

Mandate of the Department, Key functions and sections under that department, the strategic direction of the department as highlighted in the LGDP

Introduction:

The administration department plays a crucial role in compiling and managing the statistical abstract of a country or region. As the backbone of statistical data organization, this department is responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating a wide range of vital information. Through their meticulous efforts, they ensure the accuracy and reliability of the statistical abstract, providing policymakers, researchers, and the public with essential data to make informed decisions.

The department has the following sections, CAOs Office, Management support services (Office attendants, Porters, Drivers, askaris), Human resource, Information Technology, Information and public relations, Procurement and disposal unit and Records management services.

2.2   NDP III programmes

The department responds to the following NDP III Programmes:

  i.   Governance and security programme
 ii.   Public sector transformation
iii.   Administration of Justice
 iv.   Legislature
  v.   Digital transformation
 vi.   Human capital development

2.3 Local Government Service Delivery

Local government service delivery refers to the provision of essential public services at the local level. These services can vary depending on the region and the needs of the community, but typically include things like waste management, water supply, public transportation, education, healthcare, and social services.

Some key points about local government service delivery are:

1. Responsiveness: Local governments are more accessible and can respond quickly to the specific needs of their communities, as they are closer to the people they serve.

2. Funding: Funding for local government services often comes from a combination of local taxes, state or federal grants, and other sources.

3. Decentralization: Service delivery is decentralized to local authorities, which allows for tailored solutions to local issues.

4. Collaboration: Local governments often work in collaboration with community organizations and NGOs to enhance service delivery and address local challenges.

5. Accountability: Local government officials are accountable to their constituents, as they are elected or appointed to represent their interests.

6. Challenges: Local governments may face challenges like budget constraints, infrastructure maintenance, and coordinating with other levels of government.

Overall, effective local government service delivery is crucial for fostering community development, enhancing the quality of life, and addressing the unique needs of residents in a particular area.

2.3.1 Administrative Structure

The administrative structure is the foundation of any organization, with top-level management setting the vision and various departments working together to achieve goals. Clear reporting lines and effective communication ensure smooth operations, while support staff keeps the machinery running efficiently. Gomba District has two counties which consist of 9 Lower Local Governments. Table 12 below shows the distribution of Parishes and villages by Sub county.

Table 12: Number of Administrative Units by County, Sub county and Parish.

Constituency	Sub County / Town Council	No. of Parishes / Wards	No. of LC or Villages
Gomba East	Kanoni Town Council	03	14
	Ttaba-Bbinzi	04	16
	Kyegonza	09	40
	Mpenja	08	44
Gomba West	Kabulasoke	07	78
	Maddu S/c	05	29
	Maddu T/c	04	19
	Kifampa	04	25
	Kyayi	05	19
Total		**49**	**284**

Source: Planning Unit 2022

2.3.2 Staffing levels in the LG- Technical wing
Table 13: Establishment and staffing status.

Department		Approved	Filled	Not Filled	%Gap
Chief Administrative Officer's Office		3	3	0	0
Administration		83	51	32	39
Sub county Staff		116	82	34	29
Town council staff		87	25	62	71
Finance		13	11	2	15
Planning		4	2	2	50
Production		14	9	5	35.7
Statutory Bodies		6	4	2	20
Political Leaders		15	15	0	0
Technical Services and works		15	9	6	40
Community Based Services		5	4	1	20
Natural Resources		11	8	3	27
Trade and Industry		5	2	3	60
Internal Audit		3	2	1	33.3
Procurement		2	2	0	100
Education	Department	10	7	3	30
	Primary	896	659	273	30
	Secondary	469	181	288	61
	Tertiary	186	70	116	
Health	Department	8	6	2	25
	Health Centre II	81	25	56	69

	Health Centre III	133	91	42	32
	Health Centre IV	48	30	18	38
Human Resource		3	3	0	0
TOTAL		**2,216**	**1,301**	**915**	**41%**

Source: Human resource section 2022

2.3.3 Staffing levels in the LG- Political Wing, Boards and Commissions

Table 14: Political Wing Staffing levels by sex.

Department		Approved	Male	Female	Total
LG Council		**24**	**13**	**11**	**24**
Statutory Bodies	Service LG Commission	5	2	2	4
	LG Land Board	5	3	2	5
	Public Accounts Committee	5	4	1	5
	Contracts Committee	5	3	2	5
	LG Executive Committee	5	3	2	5
TOTAL		49	15	20	48

Source: Human resource section 2022

2.3.4 Civil Registration in the LG.

Table 15: Births, deaths and marriages registered (number).

Sub-county/Division	Births registered			Deaths registered		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kabulasoke Sub County	550	580	1130	1	0	1
Kanoni Town Council	875	985	1860	3	1	4
Kyegonza Sub County	399	371	770	2	0	2
Mpenja Sub County	166	155	321	1	0	1
Ttaba Binzi Sub County	21	17	38	0	0	0

Maddu Town Council	225	245	470	0	0	0
Maddu Sub County	88	138	224	2	0	2
Kifampa Sub County	143	140	283	1	0	1
Kyayi Sub County	86	72	158	1	0	1
Community				7	1	8
Hospital				3	0	3
TOTAL	2553	2703	5254	21	2	23

Source: NIRA-Gomba 2022

2.4 Governance and security programme

2.4.1 Crime in the Local Government

An increase in crime rates sparked community collaboration and proactive police efforts. Through joint initiatives, the neighbourhood became safer and more resilient, fostering a sense of unity among its residents. Table 15 below show the crimes reported by sub county

Table 2: Crimes reported by Sub-County.

Sub-county/Division	Crimes reported	Crimes prosecuted	Road accidents reported
Kabulasoke Sub County	69	35	8
Kanoni Town Council	106	59	3
Kyegonza Sub County	80	25	4
Mpenja Sub County	71	30	6
Ttaba Binzi Sub County	62	30	1
Maddu Town Council	107	57	3
Maddu Sub County	85	38	10
Kifampa Sub County	80	40	5
Kyayi Sub County	70	35	1
TOTAL	730	349	41

Source: Kanoni Police- Gomba

2.5 Administration of Justice in the LGs

The administration of justice in Gomba, like other parts of Uganda, involves various levels of courts, including the Magistrate's Courts, the High Court, and the Court of Appeal. These courts handle civil and criminal cases, ensuring that justice is served to the best of their abilities. Gomba has a Chief Magistrate Court Grade 3.

2.5.1 Justice, Law and Order Sector Service Points

JLOS (Justice, Law, and Order Sector) in Gomba, operates as an essential pillar of the local legal system. Its concerted efforts to uphold justice, maintain law and order, and ensure fair legal processes have helped foster a sense of security and trust within the district's community. Through collaborative initiatives and efficient court proceedings, JLOS continues to play a vital role in safeguarding the rights of Gomba's residents and promoting a just society. Table 16 below shows JLOS service points in Gomba District.

Table 3: Number of JLOS service points/Courts in the LG.

Sub-county/Division	Courts	Other JLOS Service Points	Police Posts	Prisons
Kabulasoke Sub County	1	0	2	0
Kanoni Town Council	1	0	1	1
Kyegonza Sub County	1	0	1	0
Mpenja Sub County	1	0	1	0
Ttaba Binzi Sub County	1	0	1	0
Maddu Town Council	1	0	1	0
Maddu Sub County	1	0	1	1
Kifampa Sub County	1	0	1	0
Kyayi Sub County	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	**8**	**0**	**10**	**2**

Source; Kanoni Police Station- Gomba

2.5.2 LC I Courts

The LC1 courts in Gomba district serve as vital local forums, fostering harmony through dialogue and reconciliation among community members, guided by traditional wisdom and modern legal principles.

Over the years, the LC1 courts have evolved, adopting modern legal principles while preserving their cultural heritage. They work hand-in-hand with other tiers of the legal system to ensure fairness and adherence to the law.

In Gomba, the LC1 courts are not merely institutions; they are a symbol of the district's enduring spirit and commitment to resolving conflicts through unity, understanding, and a shared dedication to justice. As the sun sets over the horizon, the community departs from the LC1 court, reassured in the knowledge that their voices have been heard and that justice has been served in the heart of their beloved district. LC1 Courts that used were constituted some years back are no longer active and thus family courts. Table 17 below shows the percentage of LC1 Courts.

Table 4: Number and Proportion of LC I Courts.

Sub-county/Division	% LC I Courts constituted	% of LC I Courts trained	Active family LC I courts
Kabulasoke Sub County	0	0	0
Kanoni Town Council	0	0	1
Kyegonza Sub County	0	0	0
Mpenja Sub County	0	0	0
Ttaba Binzi Sub County	0	0	0
Maddu Town Council	0	0	0
Maddu Sub County	0	0	0
Kifampa Sub County	0	0	0
Kyayi Sub County	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Source: Magistrate Court Grade III, Kanoni -Gomba

2.6   Digital transformation

Gomba district undergoes a digital transformation, empowering its community with internet access, online services, and e-commerce

opportunities. Challenges like digital literacy are addressed, fostering innovation while preserving its unique identity.

As the district continues its digital journey, Gomba remains at the forefront of embracing technology's possibilities while preserving its unique identity. The spirit of collaboration and innovation guides its digital transformation, ensuring that all members of the community can partake in this promising new era. However, Gomba still has a long way to go as shown in Table 18 below showing connections to the National Back-bone Infrastructure.

2.6.1 Connections to National Back-bone Infrastructure

Table 5: Government Units connected to National Back-bone Infrastructure.

Government Units	Total Number	% connected to NBI
Schools-Primary	91	00
Schools- Secondary	22	00
Schools- Tertiary	00	00
Hospital	00	00
Health centres	22	9%
LG Offices	19	63%
LLG Offices	09	00
Tourism Sites	00	00
Police Stations	00	00
TOTAL		12

Source: Administration Department 2022

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the administration department is an indispensable pillar in the creation and maintenance of the statistical abstract. Their dedication to data collection, analysis, and dissemination enables societies to understand trends, track progress, and address challenges effectively. By ensuring the availability of accurate and up-to-date information, this department contributes significantly to the development and advancement of both public and private sectors, fostering a data-driven and informed society

CHAPTER THREE: FINANCE DEPARTMENT

3.1   Introduction
This comprehensive report aims to provide valuable insights into the district's financial data, budget allocations, revenue sources, and expenditure patterns. By analysing this information, we can make informed decisions and develop strategies to foster economic growth and financial stability for the district. Let's delve into the essential statistics and trends that shape Gomba District's financial landscape.

3.2   NDP III programmes
The department responds to the following NDP III Programmes:

I.   Development plan implementation
The Finance department ensures proper funding, budgeting, and oversight, playing a crucial role in the successful implementation of the development plan III.

3.3   Local Government Service Delivery
Table 6: Budgetary allocations by departments for FY 2021/22.

Ushs Thousands	Approved Budget	% Budget Released	% Releases Spent
Administration	2,407,911	106%	**93%**
Finance	226,932	92%	**100%**
Statutory Bodies	559,554	88%	**98%**
Production and Marketing	1,739,714	82%	**95%**
Health	3,915,368	121%	**83%**
Education	11,250,790	103%	**91%**
Roads and Engineering	784,811	63%	**100%**
Water	557,228	101%	**99%**
Natural Resources	259,649	99%	**93%**
Community Based Services	237,600	307%	**80%**
Planning	141,123	96%	**80%**
Internal Audit	77,798	83%	**80%**
Trade Industry and Local Development	52,731	74%	**85%**
Grand Total	**22,211,209**	**105%**	90%
Wage	*12,478,659*	*103%*	***92%***

Non-Wage Reccurent	*6,576,659*	*106%*	*97%*
Domestic Devt	*2,878,437*	*114%*	*69%*
Donor Devt	*277,453*	*94%*	*100%*

Source: District Budget for FY 2021/22

3.4   Development Plan Implementation
a) Share of locally generated revenue

Table: 20 Local Revenue Performance from FY 2018/2019 to FY 2021/2022

Financial Years	Locally raised Revenue Performance		
	Approved Budget	Cumulative Receipts	% of Budget Received
2018/2019	505,500	219,779	43%
2019/2020	548,085	274,043	50%
2020/2021	619,540	359,456	58%
2021/2022	617,540	331,120	54%

Source: Planning 2022

b)   Budget originally approved against released Budget.

APPROVED BUDGET AGAINST RELEASED BUDGET

■ Approve Budget   ■ Released Budget

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Approve Budget	17,917,271	19,297,005	21,122,294	22,211,209
Released Budget	17,306,970	19,625,675	21,265,348	23,310,841
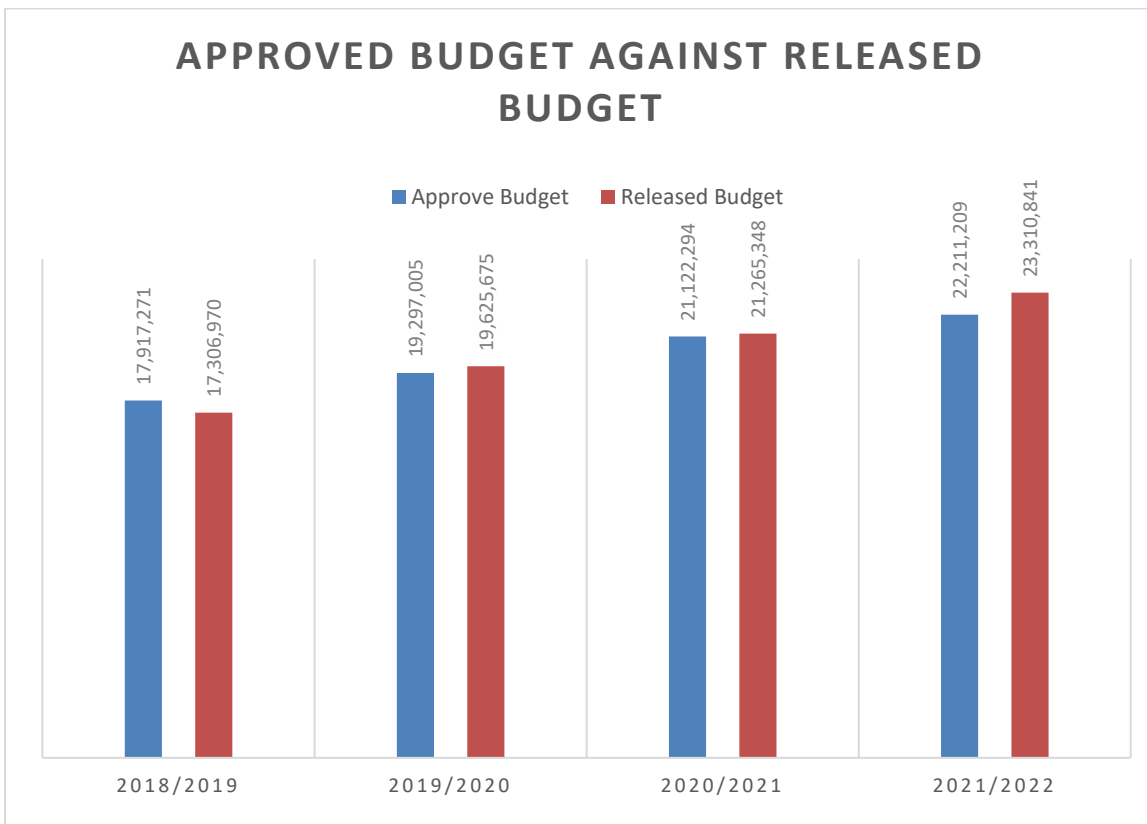
Figure:4

c) Table: 21 Percentage of funds absorbed against funds released

Financial Years	Percentage of funds released against funds absorbed		
	Released Budget	Absorbed Budget	%Absorbed budget
2018/2019	17,306,970	16,311,484	96%
2019/2020	19,625,675	18,788,144	97%
2020/2021	21,265,348	19,291,634	91%
2021/2022	23,310,841	20,997,457	90%

Source: Planning 2022

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract for Gomba District has shed light on various key financial aspects that impact the region's development and prosperity. Through an in-depth analysis of budgetary allocations, revenue sources, and expenditures, we have gained valuable insights into the district's financial performance. Armed with this knowledge, the Finance Department of Gomba District can now make informed decisions and formulate effective financial strategies to address challenges and leverage opportunities for growth. By fostering transparency, accountability, and prudent financial management, we can pave the way for a more prosperous and economically resilient future for Gomba District and its residents.

CHAPTER FOUR: INTERNAL AUDIT

4.1 Introduction

The department derives its mandate from the constitution of Uganda, Local Government Act Cap243. Other laws include the Public Finance Management Act, 2015; the Local Government Financial and Accounting Regulations, s2007 and Local Governments Internal Audit Manual.

As a crucial oversight body, the Audit Department plays a vital role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and effective financial management within the district. This comprehensive report aims to present an objective and thorough analysis of Gomba District's financial records, internal controls, and compliance with applicable regulations. By conducting this audit and presenting the statistical abstract, we aim to promote good governance, identify areas for improvement, and provide valuable insights to enhance the district's financial integrity and efficiency.

4.2 NDP III Programme

The Department responds to the following NDP III programmes:

i. **Development plan implementation**

4.3 Local Government Service Delivery

   a) **Institutions Audited**

Table 22: Number of institutions audited by type and Sub-county.

Sub county	Health facilities	Schools	LLGs
Maddu	5	5	2
Kanoni	1	1	0
Kabulasoke	4	2	1
Kyegonza	4	1	1
Mpenja	4	0	1

Source: Internal Audit unit.

Audit responses.

Table 22: Number of audit responses.

Indicator	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
Number of queries raised in the management letter	80	100
Number of Audit reports produced	20	36
Number of departments audited	11	8

Source: Internal Audit unit

4.4 Development Plan Implementation

Table 23: Audit Findings.

Indicator	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
Share of unqualified audit reports	0	0
Percentage of internal audit recommendations implemented	65%	52%

Source: Audit 2021

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract prepared by for Gomba District has served as a critical tool in evaluating the district's financial performance and governance. Through a diligent examination of financial records and internal controls, we have been able to identify both strengths and areas requiring improvement. The findings and recommendations presented in this report can serve as a roadmap for the district to enhance financial transparency, strengthen accountability, and promote effective financial management.

As the Audit Department continues its commitment to upholding the highest standards of integrity and professionalism, we encourage all stakeholders within Gomba District to collaborate in implementing the suggested improvements. By working together, we can create a financially sound and well-governed district, ensuring that public resources are utilized efficiently and effectively for the betterment of the community.

CHAPTER FIVE: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

5.1   Introduction

As a pivotal sector in the district's economy, the production department plays a crucial role in driving industrial growth, job creation, and overall economic development. This comprehensive report aims to provide valuable statistical insights into the production activities, output trends, and challenges faced within Gomba District. By analysing this data, we aim to identify opportunities for growth, address bottlenecks, and formulate strategies to promote sustainable and inclusive development in the district's production sector.

Mandate of the Department

The mandate of the production department is to create a competitive, profitable and sustainable agricultural sector and its key functions include increasing rural household incomes and improve livelihoods in addition to improving household food and nutrition security.

The strategic direction of the department as highlighted in the LG is to transform the agricultural sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture.

Sections under that department include the Veterinary sector, Crop sector, Fisheries sector, Entomology sector and Vermin sector.

5.2   NDP 3 Programmes
The department responds to the following NDP III Programmes

i.   **Agro-industrialisation**

5.3   Local Government Service Delivery

a)   Staffing for Agriculture

Table 24: Established posts and agriculture staff capacity.

Established Posts	Number of Posts	Number in Post		% filled
		Male	**Female**	
District Production Officer	1	1		
Veterinary Services				
Principle Veterinary Officer				
Senior Veterinary Officer (DVO)	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Officer	3	1	2	
Animal Husbandry Officer	2	1	1	

Livestock Improvement Officer	0	0	0	0
Assistant Veterinary Animal Husbandry Officer	5	4	1	
Hides Improvement Officer	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Assistant	0	0	0	0
Agriculture				
Senior Agriculture Officers	1	1	0	
Agriculture Officers	5	5	0	
Assistant Agriculture Officers	5	3	2	
Agricultural Engineer/Mechanics	1	1		
Extension Staff				
Principle Fisheries Officer	1	1		
Senior Fisheries Officer				
Fisheries Officer	1		1	
Assistant Fisheries Officer	1	1		
Entomologist	1		1	
Vermin	1	1		
Total		**19**	**8**	

Source: Production Department 2022

b)   Common Pests and Diseases.

Table 25: Common Diseases and Pests for selected crops.

Crop	Disease	Pest
Maize	Maize streak virus,	Army worm, Maize weevil, Mealy burgs
Cassava	Cassava Music, Brown streak virus	White flies, Mealy burgs
Beans	Beans Anthracnose, Brights, Leaf spot	Aphids, Black Ants, Caterpillars, Skeletonizers.
Passion Fruits	Woodiness Virus, Passion fruit mosic, Leaf sport and Brights & Wilts	Wasps, Black ants, Aphids, Fruit flies.
Coffee	iCoffee wilt, Coffe leaf rust, Leaf spots& Blister disease	Coffee twig borer, Mealy burgs, Black ants, Leaf miners & Skeletonizers.
Bananas	Banana Bacterial Wilt, Bancy top, Sigatok disease,	Banana weevils, Nematods & Red ants.

Source: Staff field Reports-Production Department

c) Livestock in the Local Government.

Table 26: Table 5.3: Estimated livestock numbers and unit prices.

SN	Type of Livestock	Estimated	Average Unit
1	Cattle (Exotic and High-Grade	80.000	**3,000,000**
2	Cattle (Local Breeds low Grade	100,000	**1,500,000**
3	Goats (All Breeds)	110,000	**200,000**
4	Sheep	30,000	**120,000**
5	Rabbits	5,000	**10,000**
6	Pigs	80,000	**200,000**
7	Donkeys	10	**2,000,000**
8	Dogs	15,000	**10,000**
9	**Chicken, Ducks & turkeys**	**20,000,000**	**15,000**

Source: Staff field Reports-Production Department

d) Livestock Slaughter

Table 27: Slaughter slabs/houses by location and category.

Town council/urban centre	Site	Category
Kanoni	NIL	
Kyegonza	NIL	
Mpenja	01	Slaughter slab
Ttaba-binzi	NIL	
Kabulasoke	01	Slaughter slab
Maddu Sub - County	NIL	
Kyayi	NIL	
Maddu Town Council	01	Slaughter slab
Kifampa	Nil	

Source: Production Department

e) Milk Processing Plants

Table 28: Number of milk processing plants by sub-county.

Sub-county	Number of plants
Kanoni Town Council	**0**
Maddu	0
Mpenja	0
Kyegonza	0
Kabulasoke	0
Maddu Town Council	0
Kifampa	0
Kyayi	0
Taba-Bbinzi	0
TOTAL	**0**

f)   Livestock Diseases

Table 29: Prevalence of Livestock Diseases.

SN	Diseases	Prevalence (%)
1	Tick Borne Infections	**90**
2	CBPP	**05**
3	FMD	**00**
4	Anthrax	**00**
5	Intestinal worms	**65**
6	Eye Infections	**05**
7	Brucellosis	**25**
8	Lumpy Skin Disease	**20**
9	Foot Rot	**25**
10	Gynaecological Infections	**10**
11	New Castle Disease	**30**

I)   Animal clinics

Table 30: Number of animal clinics established and operational by Sub-County.

Sub-county/Division	Number of clinics established	Number Operational
Kanoni	00	00
Kyegonza	00	00
Mpenja	00	00
Ttaba-binzi	00	00
Kabulasoke	00	00
Maddu Sub - County	00	00
Kyayi	00	00

Maddu Town Council	00	00
Kifampa	00	00

Source: Production Department

g) **Fisheries**

Table 31: Number of fish farmers by sub-county.

Sub-county	No. of fish farmers	No. of fish ponds		
		Stocked	Un stocked	Total
Kanoni	6	9	4	13
Kyegonza	2	10	3	13
Mpenja	5	5	4	10
Ttaba-binzi	6	6	3	9
Kabulasoke	4	4	2	6
Maddu	2	2	5	7

Source: Production Department

Table 32: Number of landing sites by annual fish catch and value by sub-county.

SN	S/County	No of landing sites	No of licensed/registered boats	No of boat engines	Annual Fish catch(kg)	Value (Shs)
1	3	0	2	2	100.5	100500
2	1	0	0	0	38	38000

Source: Production Department

h) **Entomology**

Table 33: Number of bee farmers in the district by type, number of beehives and productions.

S/County	No of Bee keeper s	No of Group s	Type and no. of hives				Production (Kg) p.a.		
			Langstroth	KTB	Local	Box	Honey	Wax	Propos
Kyegonza	23	5	-	172	244		4113.6	-	-
Kanoni T.C	10	5	-	27	100		1164	-	-

Kabulasoke	13	4	-	31	203	2077.2	-	-
Maddu	12	2	5	40	251	2588.4	-	-
Mpenja	13	2		23	124	1317.6	-	-
Ttaba-binzi	1	0		12	15	279	-	-
Total	72	18	5	305	937	11539.8		

Source: Production Department

i) Agriculture Projects

Table 7: Number of agriculture Projects implemented.

Sub-county	Name of the agriculture projects	Number of agriculture projects	Number of technology development sites
Kifampa	Motongo Banana technology development site	1	1
Kyegonza	Motongo Banana technology development site	1	1
Tabbabinzi	Drip irrigation demonstration projects	1	1
Tabbabinzis	Sprinkle irrigation demonstration project	1	1
TOTAL		**4**	**4**

Source: Production Department

i) Agriculture Marketing

Table 35: Number of agriculture markets.

Sub-county	Number of Markets				
	General	Produce	Livestock	Crafts, Art	Road-side
Maddu	1	1	1	0	0
Maddu Town council	1	1	1	0	1
Kyaayi	1	0	1	0	0

Kifampa	1	0	1	0	0
Kabulasoke	1	1	0	0	0
Kyegonza	1	0	0	0	0
Kanoni Town Council	1	0	0	0	0
Tabbabinzi	0	0	0	0	1
Mpenja	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL					

Source: Production & Marketing Department

5.4   Agro-industrialisation
   a) Production Volumes

Table 36: Estimated production of commodities and average prices FY 2020/21.

Sn	Commodity	Estimated Quantity Produced	Units of Measure	Average price per unit
1	Avocado	50,000	Kgs	1,000
2	Bananas	625,000	Bunch	10,000
3	Beans	5,760,000	Kgs	2,000
4	Cabbages	567,000	Kgs	1,000
5	Cashew Nut	0		0
6	Cassava	1,236,000	Kgs	800
7	Cocoa	0		0
8	Coffee	1,200,000	kgs	2,000
9	Cotton	0		0
10	G-nuts	98,000	kgs	4,000
11	Irish Potatoes	350,000	kgs	1,500
12	Macadamia Nuts	0		0
13	Maize	15,088,000	kgs	500
14	Mangoes	145,000	kgs	1,200
15	Millet	5,000	kgs	1,200
16	Mushrooms	0		0
17	Oranges	114,000	kgs	1,000
18	Onion	12,000	kgs	3,000
19	Passion fruit	14,000	bags	150,000
20	Pasture for Dairy Cattle			
21	Pineapples	6500	kgs	1,500
22	Rice (Upland or irrigated rice)	260,000	kgs	3,500
23	Shea Nut	0		0
24	Sim Sim	0		0
25	Sorghum	1,200	kgs	3,000
26	Soya beans	7500	kgs	4,000
27	Sugar Cane	13,000	kgs	500
28	Sweet potatoes	2,115,000	kgs	500
29	Tea	0		0

30	Tobacco	0		0
31	Tomatoes	978,000	Kgs	1,000
32	Vanilla	150,000	Kgs	10,000
33	Vegetable Oils/Oil Palm	0		0
	TOTAL			

Source: Production Department

b) Land Area under irrigation
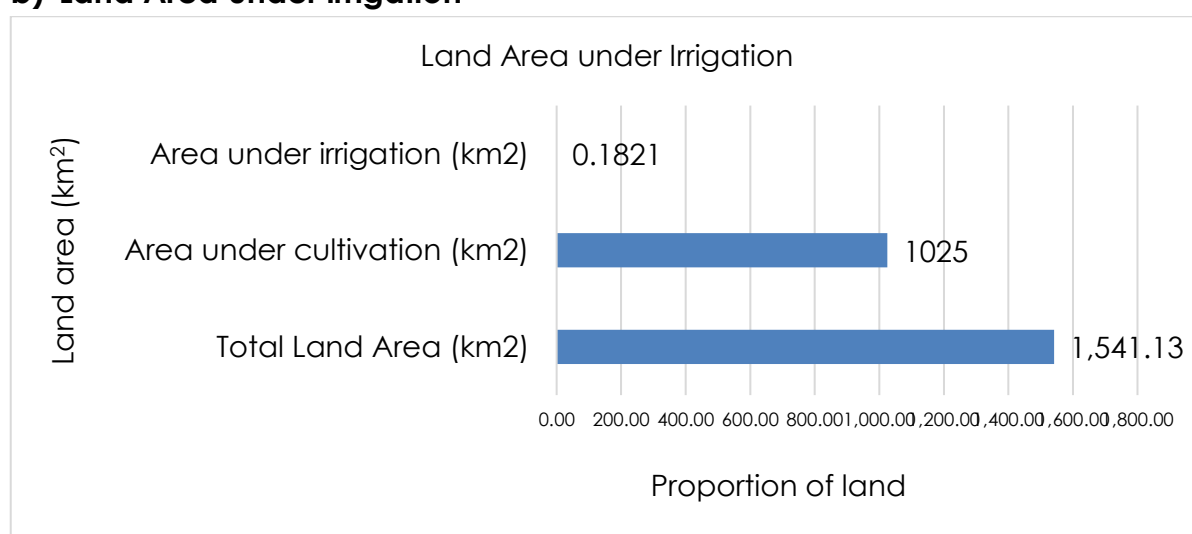
Figure :5

c) Livestock Water Facilities

Table 37: Water facilities for livestock constructed.

Sub-county/Division	Number of Livestock water facilities constructed	Capacity (CC)	Number of water facilities functional	Number of functional livestock facilities management committees	
				Constituted	**Trained**
Kabulasoke	Valley tanks	10	2		2
Maddu	Valley tanks	5	7	7	0
TOTAL		**15**	**9**	**7**	**2**

Source: Production Department

d) Demonstration Sites

Table 38:/ Number of demonstration sites for the different value-chain innovations.

Sub-county/Division	Number of demonstration sites	Main Commodity	Number of farmers trained in sanitary and phytosanitary standards

Maddu	6	Banana, Coffee, Dairy cattle & Pastures	150
Maddu Town Council	2	Banana & Coffee	45
Kyaayi	3	Coffee & Dairy cattle	87
Kifampa	8	Banana, Coffee, Mangoes & Citrus	126
Kabulasoke	10	Banana, Coffee, Mangoes, Citrus, Dairy cattle & Pastures	254
Kyegonza	9	Banana, Coffee, Vegetables & Irrigation	238
Kanoni T.C	4	Banana & Coffee	32
Mpenja	8	Banana & Coffee	106
Tabbabinzi	3	Banana & Coffee	67
TOTAL	**53**		**1105**

Source: Production Department

Table 39: Village agents.

Sub-county/Division	Number of farmer field schools established	Number of village agents supported	Number of parish model farms supported	Number of nucleus farmers trained
Maddu	6	125	6	2
Maddu Town Council	2	75	2	0
Kyaayi	3	96	3	0
Kifampa	2	104	3	5
Kabulasoke	5	213	7	0
Kyegonza	8	234	9	2
Kanoni T.C	3	56	3	1
Mpenja	8	256	8	0
Tabbabinzi	2	65	2	0
TOTAL	**39**	**1224**	**43**	**9**

Source: Production Department

e) **Farmer Groups**

Table 40: Number of farmer groups.

Sub-county/Division	Number of farmer groups registered	Number of farmers registered in e-voucher	Number of farmers accessing agriculture finance/credit	Number of farmers accessing inputs
Maddu	32	0	0	234
Maddu Town Council	15	0	0	87
Kyaayi	28	0	0	38
Kifampa	34	0	0	165
Kabulasoke	46	0	0	325
Kyegonza	48	0	0	287
Kanoni T.C	22	0	0	54
Mpenja	42	0	0	363
Tabbabinzi	11	0	0	39
TOTAL	**278**	**0**	**0**	**1592**

Source: Production Department

f) Agro-Inputs

Table 41: Agro-inputs.

Sub-county/Division	Number of personnel trained in pest and disease control	Number of agro-chemicals registered	Number of agro-input dealers certified
Maduu Sub-county	3	3	1
Kyaayi Sub-county	2	2	0
Maddu Town Council	3	3	2
Kifampa Sub-county	2	2	0
Kabulasoke Sub-county	8	8	0
Kyegonza Sub-county	8	8	0
Kanoni T.C	8	8	3
Mpenja Sub-county	14	14	0
Tabba Binzi Sub-county	8	8	1
TOTAL	**56**	**56**	**7**

Source: Production Department

g) Extension Services

Table 42: Number of extension workers, ratio of extension workers to farming households, average extension visits to a farmer / farmer group per month by Sub County.

Sub county	No. of extension workers	Ratio of extension workers to HHs	Average extension visits
Kyegonza	5		7-8
Kanoni Town Council	3		7-8
Kabulasoke	2		7-8
Mpenja	2		7-8
Ttaba-Binzi	2		7-8
Kifampa	2		7-8
Maddu Town Council	0		7-8
Maddu	2		7-8
Kyayi	2		7-8

Source: Production Department

a) **Extension Services**

Table 43: Extension Services.

Sub county	No. of extension workers	Ratio of extension workers to HHs	Average extension visits per year.
Maddu	2	1:2400	240
Maddu Town Council	0	0	0
Kyaayi	2	1:2400	180
Kifampa	2	1:2400	200
Kabulasoke	2	1:2400	240
Kyegonza	4	1:2400	420
Kanoni T.C	2	1:2400	150
Mpenja	2	1:2400	220

| Tabba Binzi | 2 | 1:2400 | 154 |

Source: Production Department

5.4 Crop productivity

The primary staple crops cultivated in Gomba District, with the top five most commonly cultivated crops being sweet potatoes, ground nuts, Matooke, Cassava, and coffee (Table 5). It is important to note that Sorghum, Rice and Soybean are not grown in Gomba,

Table: 44 showing the commonly cultivated crops in Gomba Districts

	Crops	Ranking *of* Crops
1	Maize	2
2	Cassava	4
3	Beans	1
4	Groundnuts	6
5	Coffee	3
6	Matoke	5
7	Sorghum	NA
8	Sweet potatoes	7
9	Rice	NA
10	**Soybeans**	NA

Source: Legs Baseline Survey Report

5.5 Food security

5.5.1 Household food security status

Despite global efforts to improve food security, food deprivation remains a persistent problem in resource-poor areas around the world.

To gauge household food security, we have to first investigate the availability of food in households. Since most households in Gomba District are primarily farmers, almost all the households in the district grow at least one crop. However, rural smallholder farmers often do not produce enough food to fee

their households year-round. Therefore, the LEGS baseline survey gathered data on the months in the preceding 12 months in which households experienced a food shortage.

The findings indicate that food security is a widespread problem across Gomba district. Specifically, 77% of households reported that they did not

have enough food to meet their needs in at least one of the past twelve months before the survey. Additionally, households that experienced food shortages were asked to identify the months in which they lacked enough food. A count was performed to determine how many households suffered from food shortage in a given month and how many months each household experienced inadequate food. Households suffered from 4.5 months of inadequate food supply. Gomba experiences food insecurity in the months of June, July, August, September and some part of October due to prolonged dry spells.

b) Post-harvest storage

Post-harvest losses can significantly reduce the income of farmers and affect food security in Gomba District. To address this issue, it is important to promote the adoption of better post-harvest handling practices and infrastructure. 80% of farm households in Gomba district

experience post-harvest losses. This highlights the urgent need for interventions to reduce post-harvest losses.

Figure 5 illustrates the types of post-harvest storage devices used by farmers in Gomba District. The majority of households rely on rudimentary methods of crop storage, such as using bags to store their crops in a room inside their dwelling or on the roof. Only a small proportion of farming households (1%) used improved storage methods, such as storing produce in bags on cement or metal structures. This suggests that there is a significant need to promote the adoption of improved post-harvest storage practices and infrastructure among farmers in the project area.
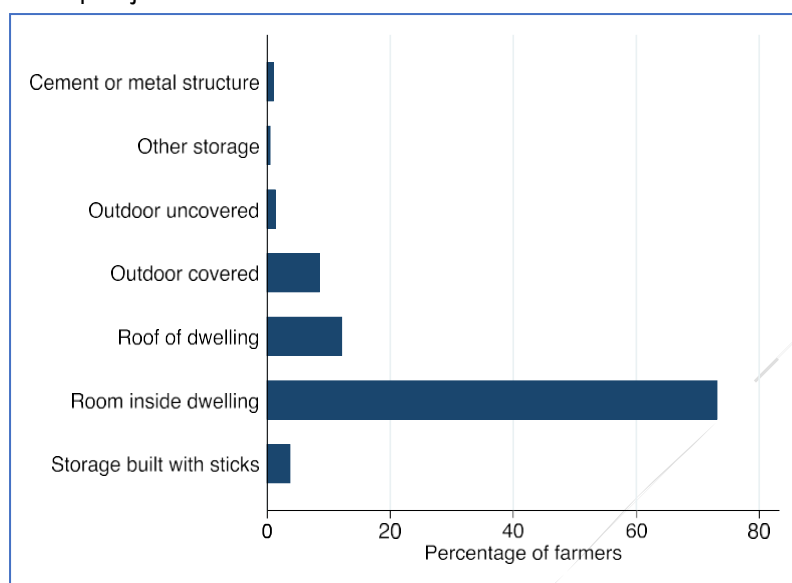
Figure 6: Postharvest infrastructure

Conclusion

In conclusion, this statistical abstract has provided a comprehensive overview of the district's production activities and performance. Through a detailed analysis of output trends, challenges, and potential opportunities, we have gained valuable insights to guide future decision-making and development initiatives.

By leveraging the findings presented in this report, the Production Department in Uganda can work collaboratively with stakeholders, businesses, and local communities to foster a thriving and resilient production sector within Gomba District. Embracing innovation, sustainable practices, and targeted investments will be key in promoting productivity, creating job opportunities, and contributing to the overall socio-economic growth of the district. Together, we can build a prosperous future for Gomba District, driven by a vibrant and dynamic production industry.

CHAPTER SIX: HEALTH SERVICES

6.1 Introduction

As a critical pillar of public service, the health department plays a vital role in safeguarding the well-being of the district's residents. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the healthcare landscape of Gomba District, including key health indicators, disease prevalence, healthcare access, and the impact of healthcare interventions. By analysing this data, we strive to identify areas for improvement, prioritize health initiatives, and ultimately enhance the overall health and quality of life for the people of Gomba District. Sections under the department include Maternal and Child health, Environmental health and Monitoring and Evaluation sections.

6.2   Local Government Service Delivery

a)   Human Resources for Health

Table 45: Staffing Levels for Critical Cadres in the Public Health Sector.

No.	Job Title	Approved	Filled (Gender)		Total Filled	%age Filled
			Male	Female		
1	Medical Officer	2	1	0	1	50%
2	Nursing Officer	10	2	6	8	80%
3	Clinical Officer	17	13	1	14	82%
4	Enrolled Midwife	23	0	23	23	100%
5	Laboratory personnel	17	11	6	17	100%
6	Anaesthetic personnel	3	1	0	1	33%
7	Theatre assistants	2	0	1	1	50%
	Total	**74**	**28**	**31**	**59**	**80%**

Source: HRIS

c) Functional health care facilities

Table 46: Number of Functional Healthcare facilities by Ownership.

	Clinic	Health centre II	Health centre III	Health centre IV	General Hospitals	Special clinics	Blood collection	Pharmacy	Total
Government	0	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	19
Private-for-Profit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Private not for profit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: HRIS

d) Health Services Accessibility indicators

Table: 47 Health Services Accessibility.

Indicator	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of HC IIIs constructed and equipped	0	0	0	2	0
Number of HC IVs constructed and equipped	0	0	0	0	0
Number of staff houses constructed	1	1	1	0	0
Number of beds functional	80	82	82	90	94
Number of theatres functional	0	0	1	1	1
Number & (%) of health centres connected to national electricity grid	6	7	7	7	7
Number & (%) of health centres with an improved water source	2	2	2	3	4
Practicing Doctor: population ratio:					
Nurse: Population ratio					
Clinical Officer: Population ratio					
Midwives: pregnant women (15-49) ratio	1:234	1:243	1:316	1: 296	1:358
Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal services	5178	6234	6781	7145	7894
Average Population served by each health unit	8000	8120	8516	9012	1005
Percentage of population within 5km radius of health unit	21%	21%	22%	26%	28%
OPD Utilization	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.91	0.96

Deliveries in health facility					
Share of admissions successfully discharged	96%	94%	95%	92%	93%

Source: **HRIS**

a)   **HIV AIDS**

Table 48: Distribution of HCT Services by facility by location & ownership.

No	Name	Level	Sub county	Owner ship	HCT	ART site	PMTCT site
1	MADDU	IV	MADDU TC	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
2	KYAYI	III	KYAYI SC	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
3	BUYANJA	II	KYAYI SC	GOVT	YES	NO	YES
4	KASAMBYA	II	KYAYI SC	GOVT	YES	NO	NO
5	KITWE	II	MADDU SC	GOVT	YES	NO	NO
6	KIFAMPA	III	KIFAMPA SC	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
7	KISOZI	III	KIFAMPA SC	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
8	MAWUKI	II	KABULASOKE SC	GOVT	YES	NO	YES
9	BULWADDA	II	KABULASOKE SC	GOVT	YES	NO	YES
10	BUKALAGI	III	KYEGONZA	PNFP	YES	YES	YES
11	MPENJA	III	MPENJA	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
12	NGOMANENE	III	TTABA BINZI	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
13	NGERIBALYA	II	TTABA BINZI	GOVT	YES	NO	YES
14	KANZIIRA	II	MPENJA	GOVT	YES	NO	NO
15	KANONI	III	KANONITC	GOVT	YES	YES	YES
16	RAPHA MC	III	KYEGONZA SC	PNFP	YES	YES	YES
17	KAWERIMIDDE	II	KYEGONZA SC	GOVT	YES	NO	NO
18	MAMBA	III	KYEGONZA SC	GOVT	YES	NO	YES
19	NAMABEYA	II	KYEGONZA SC	GOVT	YES	NO	NO

20	ZEE MED CENTRE	II	KANONI TC	PFP	YES	NO	NO
21	KANONI PRISONS CLINIC	II	KANONI TC	UG PRISONS	YES	NO	NO
22	KITWE PRISONS HC II	II	MADDU SC	UG PRISONS	YES	NO	NO

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

Table 49: HCT services provided.

Indicator	FY2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
Number and % of Health units up to HCII that have integrated HCT	100%	100%	100%
Stock out of HIV test kits	20%	10%	6%
Average number of HCT outreaches per month	30	38	38
% age of people who demand for HCT services and are counselled for HIV	100%	100%	100%
%age that received HCT results	98%	96%	99%

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

Table 50: ART Services, number of beneficiaries by age-group and sex.

ART Services	Number of beneficiaries	
	Male	**Female**
Under 15 (children)	138	141
Above 15 (adults)	2792	2698
TOTAL	2930	2839

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

In this section, the agencies providing ART, their location, numbers of people (adults and children) accessing the ART are covered as in the table below.

Table 51: ART beneficiaries by age-group.

sub county	Female		Male	
	Below 15 years	**Above 15 years**	**Below 15 years**	**Above 15 years**
Kabulasoke Subcounty	0	0	0	0
Kanoni Town Council	30	864	34	400
Kifampa Subcounty	34	771	26	370
Kyayi Subcounty	13	295	10	183
Kyegonza Subcounty	22	611	23	323
Maddu Subcounty	0	0	0	0
Maddu Town Council	47	1128	28	714
Mpenja Subcounty	13	271	22	147
Tababinzi Subcounty	2	51	0	25
Total	**161**	**3991**	**143**	**2162**

Table 52: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS .

Indicator	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of pregnant women reporting for ANC	10925	11619	11854	25940	25455
Percentage ANC clients at PMTCT sites:	70%	74%	90%	90%	95%
Percentage of pregnant women tested HIV positive:	326	375	319	622	597
Proportion of pregnant women who come with their partners for ANC	3.1%	3.2%	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%
Number of partners tested for HIV:	409	564	508	1004	835
Number of partners tested HIV positive:	19	16	14	23	12

Anti-retroviral Drug Administration

Table 53: Drug administration.

Indicator	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22
Number of HIV positive women given ARVS during pregnancy:	161	128
Number of positive pregnant women receiving Triple therapy (ART):	161	128
Share of population with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV drugs	89%	93%

Labour and Delivery care.

Table 54: Labour and delivery care.

Indicator	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22
Number of HIV positive mothers:		
Total number of deliveries:	4882	5461
Number of HIV Positive deliveries:	318	312
Number swallowed ARVs for prophylaxis:	311	308
Number of HIV positive deliveries on HAART:	313	309
Number of infants received ARV prophylaxis:	308	309

Number of infants born to HIV positive mothers tested for HIV:	452	458
Number of children born to HIV positive mothers tested HIV positive:	11	7

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

b) Drug Inspection

Drug Inspection is important during the provision of health services in order to;

- **Provide safe, good quality, efficacious medicines and medical supplies to the general public in both public and private sectors.**

- **Promote proper and rational use of drugs, records management among health workers through support supervision, on job training and sensitisation on compliance with National Drug Policy and Authority Act and National Standard Clinical Guidelines.**

Table 55: Number of Licenced drug shops in the district.

Type	Number
Private Pharmacies	2
Drug Shops	23
Dental Clinics	0
Allied Clinics	0
Domiciliary	0
Traditional Healers	0

Source: DHO's Office

6.4   Human Capital Development
a)   Morbidity

Figure 6: Leading causes of sickness/morbidity
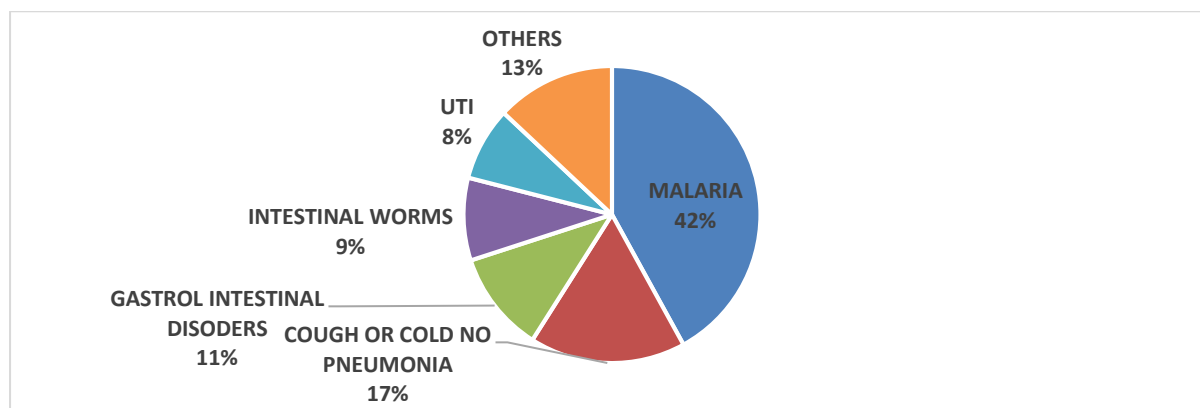
Figure :7

Number of cases/ other illnesses

Table 56: Incidence of illnesses.

Illness	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Cancer burden/cases	3	2	5	7	4
New HIV infections	716	731	857	895	761
Tuberculosis incidence	208	219	211	233	375
Malaria incidence	27089	30410	31847	31476	39427
Hepatitis B incidence	45	53	48	57	62
Cardiovascular Incident cases	3	0	8	1	4

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

a)   Morbidity

Figure 7: Leading causes of sickness/morbidity (Top 7) 2020/21.
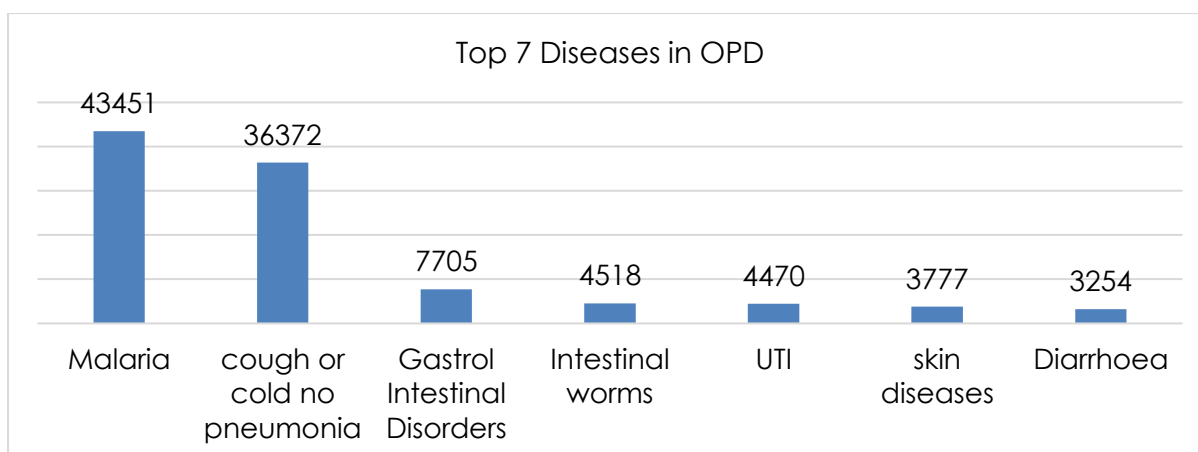
Figure :8

b) **Mortality**

Table 57: Facility based mortality.

Cause	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Hypertension mortality rate	0.01%	0.02%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Diabetic mortality rate	0.0%	0.01%	0.03%	0.0%	0.02%
Cancers mortality rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.02%	0.0%
Injuries All mortality rate	0.02%	0.006%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%
Malaria death rates	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%
AIDS death rates	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%
TB death rate	0.0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Suicide mortality rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.02%	0.0%	0.0%
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene	0.07%	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

b) Immunization

Table 58: Immunization coverage.

Antigen	FY 2019/20	Target FY 2020/21	Actual FY 2020/21
Immunization coverage	95%	100%	96%
Percentage coverage of BCG	78%	95%	84%
Percentage coverage of Polio	91%	100%	92%
Percentage coverage of DPT	95%	100%	96%
Percentage coverage of Measles	76%	95%	82%

Percentage of eligible population immunized against COVID19	0%		8%	

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

Access to safe water (rural & urban)-graph

a) Village Health Teams

Table 60: Percentage of villages with VHTs.

No.	Sub countyss	Health Facility	No of VHTs	villages	% 0f Villages with VHT
1	Ttaba-Bbinzi	Ngomanene HC III	16	8	100%
		Ngeribalya HC II	12	6	100%
2	Mpenja	Mpenja HC III	58	29	100%
		Kanzira HC II	34	17	100%
3	Kanoon TC	Kanoni HC III	46	23	100%
4	Kyegonza	Mamba HC III	12	6	100%
		Namabeya HC III	12	6	100%
		Kawerimidde HC II	28	14	100%
		Bukalagi HC III	50	25	100%
5	Kabulasoke	Mawuki HC II	34	17	100%
		Bulwadda HC II	52	26	100%
6	Kifampa	Kifampa HC III	68	34	100%
		Kisozi HC III	22	11	100%
7	Maddu TC	Maddu HC IV	46	23	100%
8	Maddu Subcounty	Kitwe HC II	34	17	100%
9	Kyayi	Kyayi HC III	22	11	100%
		Kasambya HC II	6	3	100%
		Buyanja HC II	16	8	100%
TOTAL			**568**	**284**	**100%**

Source: HMIS DHO's Office

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract has offered a comprehensive overview of the healthcare situation in Gomba District. Through a thorough analysis of health indicators, disease prevalence, and healthcare access, we have gained valuable insights into the district's health needs and challenges.

Armed with this information, the Health Department of Gomba District can work in collaboration with healthcare providers, community organizations, and other stakeholders to develop targeted strategies and interventions. By investing in healthcare infrastructure, preventive measures, and health education, we can strive to improve health outcomes, reduce disease burden, and ensure that every resident of Gomba District has access to quality healthcare services.

As we move forward, let us build on the findings of this statistical abstract to create a healthier and more resilient Gomba District. By prioritizing the well-being of our community and fostering a proactive approach to healthcare, we can achieve significant progress in advancing public health and enhancing the overall quality of life for our citizens.

CHAPTER SEVEN: EDUCATION AND SPORTS

7.1 Introduction

As a fundamental pillar of societal progress, the education department plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of our district. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the educational landscape of Gomba District, including enrolment rates, literacy levels, educational facilities, and the impact of educational initiatives. By analysing this data, we strive to identify areas for improvement, prioritize educational interventions, and foster an environment that empowers our youth with knowledge and skills to thrive in an ever-changing world.

7.2 NDP III Programmes

The department responds to the programmes on:

    i.   Human capital development

7.3 Local Government Service Delivery

Number of Educations Institutions

In the district of Gomba, Uganda, the number of Education Institutions plays a crucial role in shaping the educational landscape and opportunities for its residents. As of the last available data, Gomba District is home to a diverse network of schools, catering to the educational needs of its population.

The educational infrastructure in Gomba District comprises a mix of government-funded public schools and privately-run institutions. These schools are spread across the district's various sub-counties and town councils, ensuring that education is accessible to residents in both urban and rural areas.

The number of schools in Gomba District has seen growth over the years, driven by increased demand for education and efforts by the government and various stakeholders to improve access to quality schooling. This expansion reflects the district's commitment to promoting inclusive education and fostering human capital development.

Primary schools form the backbone of the education system in Gomba District, providing foundational education to young learners. These institutions serve as essential platforms for students to acquire basic literacy, numeracy, and critical thinking skills, laying the groundwork for future learning.

In addition to primary schools, Gomba District is also home to secondary schools, which offer education beyond the primary level. These institutions

play a crucial role in preparing students for higher education or vocational training, empowering them to pursue diverse career paths.

The diversity of schools in Gomba District also extends to specialized institutions, such as vocational schools and technical institutes. These establishments equip students with practical skills and knowledge in fields such as agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, and more, contributing to a skilled workforce that can drive local development.

While the availability of schools in Gomba District is commendable, challenges still exist, particularly in the area of infrastructure and resources. Some schools may face constraints in terms of classroom space, teaching materials, and qualified teachers. Addressing these challenges is essential to ensure that all students have access to quality education.

Overall, the number of schools in Gomba District reflects the community's commitment to education and the understanding that education is a powerful tool for social and economic empowerment. By investing in education and continuously improving the educational landscape, Gomba District paves the way for a brighter future, where all individuals have the opportunity to reach their full potential and contribute meaningfully to society.

Table 61: Number of schools by ownership, level and statistical Region

		Total Q4, 2021	*Total Q4, 2022*
Primary	*Gov't*	*91*	*91*
	Private	*215*	*225*
	Total	*306*	*306*
	Projected primary school going age population	*78697*	*99538*
	Primary schools per-capita		
Secondary	*Gov't*	*9*	*9*
	Private	*15*	*15*

	Total	24	24	
	Projected secondary school going age population	6897	9368	
	Secondary schools per-capita			

Source: Education Department

Table 62: Number of Institutions of Higher-learning in the LG

		Total Q4, 2021	**Total Q4, 2022**
Government	Government Community Polytechnics	0	0
	Government Health/ Nursing	0	0
	Government Technical Institutes	1	1
	Government Technical Colleges	1	1
	Government Vocational schools	0	0
Private	Private Community Polytechnics	0	0
	Private Health/ Nursing	0	0
	Private Technical Institutes	0	0
	Private Technical Colleges	0	0
	Private Vocational schools	1	1

Source: Education Department

Table 63: Staffing Levels by sex.

	Total Q4, 2021	**Total Q4, 2022**
Number of Primary Teachers in Gov't	541	712
Number of Secondary Teachers in Gov't	179	200
Number of Tertiary Teachers-Gov't	70	62
Pupil: teacher ratio	68:01:00	68:01:00
Student: teacher ratio	38:01:00	38:01:00
Number of Pre-primary Teachers - Private	812	812
Number of Primary Teachers in Private	1075	1075

	270	270
Number of Secondary Teachers in Private		
Number of Tertiary Teachers-Private	21	21
Pupil: teacher ratio	68:01:00	68:01:00
Student: teacher ratio	38:01:00	38:01:00

Source: Education Department

a) School Inspections

Table 64: Number of schools inspected by level and ownership

Number of Schools Inspected	*Total Q4, 2021*	*Total Q4, 2022*
Total number of primary schools in the LG	306	306
Primary schools inspectedc - Gov't	91	91
Primary schools inspected - Private	215	215
Primary schools inspected	306	306
% of Primary Schools inspected	100%	100%
Total number of secondary schools in the LG	24	24
Total number of secondary schools in the LG - Gov't	9	9
Total number of secondary schools in the LG - Private	15	15
Total number of secondary schools in the LG	24	24
% of Secondary Schools inspected	24	24

Source: Education Department

7.4 Human Capital Development

Table 65: Gross Enrolment by School Level and Ownership

	Total Q4, 2021	Total Q4, 2022
Gross Primary School Enrollement - Gov't	36567	41307
Gross Primary School Enrollement-Private	58231	58231
Total	94798	99538
Projected primary school going age population	94798	104515
Gross Secondary School Enrollement-Gov't	36567	4621
Gross Secondary School Enrollement Private	58,231	4,747
Total	6897	9368
Projected secondary school going age population	6897	9368

Source: Education Department

Table 66: Proportion of schools with access to safe drinking water points on school premises

	Total Q4, 2021	Total Q1, 2022	Total Q4, 2022
Total number of primary schools in the LG	306	306	306
Primary schools with safe drinking water points - Government	0	0	0
Primary schools with safe drinking water points -Private	0	0	0
Primary schools with safe drinking water points	0	0	0
% with safe drinking water points	0%	0%	0%
Total number of secondary schools in the LG	24	24	24
Secondary - Gov't	9	9	9
Total number of secondary schools in the LG - Private	15	15	15
% with safe drinking water points	0%	0%	0%

Source: Education Department

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract prepared by the Education Department has presented a comprehensive overview of the educational status in Gomba District. Through a detailed analysis of enrolment rates, literacy levels, and educational facilities, we have gained valuable insights into the district's educational needs and challenges.

Armed with this information, the Education Department in Uganda can work hand in hand with teachers, parents, community leaders, and other stakeholders to develop targeted strategies and initiatives. By investing in quality education, promoting inclusive learning environments, and providing access to educational resources, we can empower the youth of Gomba District to unlock their full potential.

As we move forward, let us use the findings of this statistical abstract to build a stronger and more vibrant education system in Gomba District. By nurturing a culture of learning and embracing innovation in education, we can create a brighter future for our district, where every child has the opportunity to receive a quality education and contribute positively to society.

CHAPTER EIGHT: NATURAL RESOURCES

8.1   Introduction

As stewards of our environment and guardians of precious resources, the Natural Resources Department plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainable development and environmental conservation. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the district's natural resources, including land use patterns, biodiversity, water resources, and conservation efforts. By analysing this data, we aim to make informed decisions, promote responsible resource management, and protect the invaluable natural heritage of Gomba District for current and future generations.

The department responds to the following NDP III programmes:

i.   Mineral Development
ii. Natural resources, environment, climate change, land and water management
iii. Regional Development
iv. Sustainable urbanization and housing

8.3 Local Government Service Delivery

a) ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Figure 8S also shows the distribution of water points in Gomba. The green points on Figure 6 represent households that are within 1 kilometre from a water point, while the red points represent households that are more than 1 kilometre away. It appears that a significant number of households in Gomba are within a reasonable distance from a water point, which could indicate better access to potable water compared to other areas in the project region.
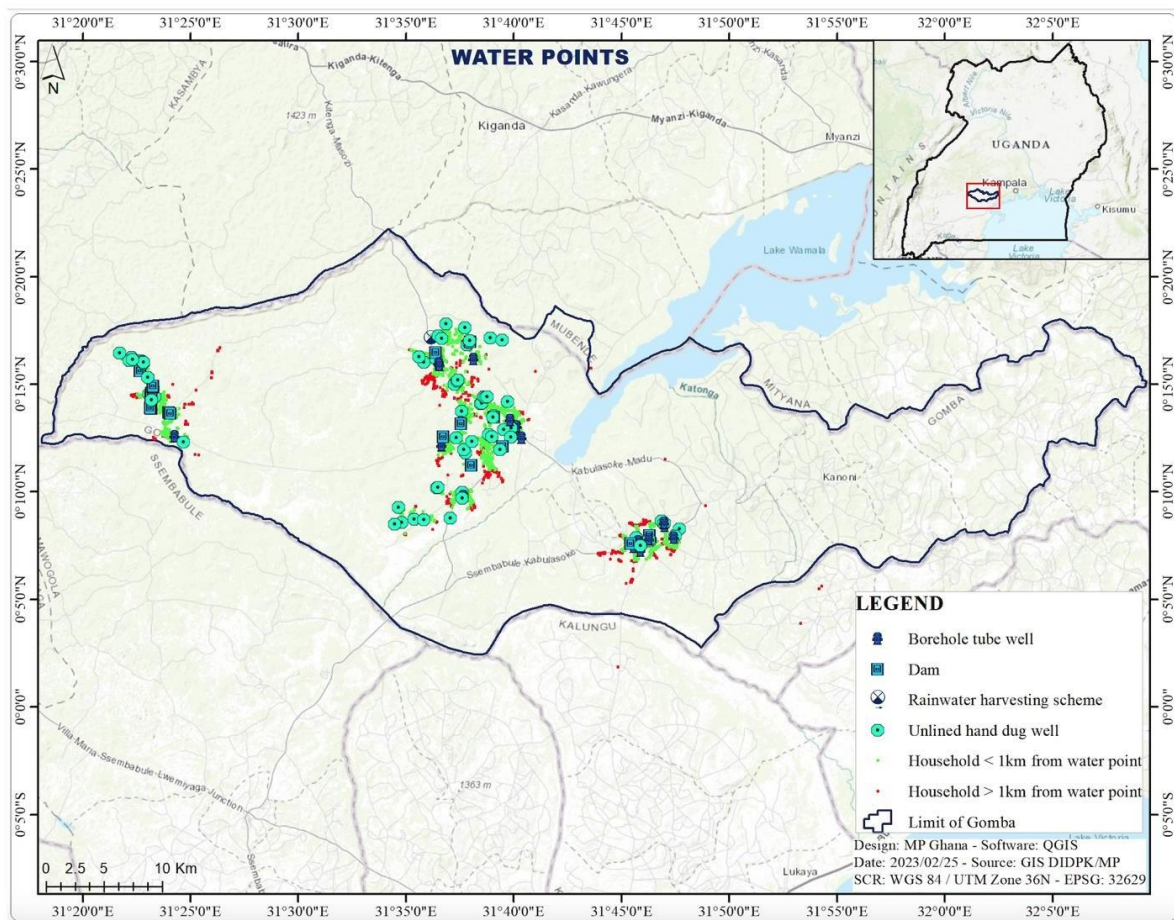
Figure :9
Source: Legs Baseline Survey Report

b) WATER SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Access to safe water is at 75% by the end Financial Year 2021/2022 and the as shown below for the respective sub county

Table 67: Table 1: Summary of access to safe water per sub county.

Admin Unit	Population	Population Served	Total Access	Total Sources	No. in Analysis
Kabulasoke	55,667	36,184	65%	228	**217**
Kanoni TC	13,863	12,477	90%	145	**145**
Kyegonza	33,744	27,670	82%	171	**170**
Maddu	39,440	22,875	58%	154	**153**
Mpenja	**35,571**	**28,457**	**80%**	**282**	277

Source: Water Sector 2022

c) WATER SOURCE PER VILLAGE AS PER THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE

The sector is committed to providing a safe water source per village and by the end of financial year 2021/2022, we recorded 6villages with no any safe water source out of 284.Table 80 below shows the details.

Table 68: Showing villages with no safe water for the financial year 2021 – 2022.

SUB COUNTY	VILLAGE
KABULASOKE	**Lunoni, Luzira, Wabitembe - Kyevunze**
	Kampeefu, Kunyamimwa, Mutasindirwa, Nkandwa
KIFAMPA	**Kisozi, Lusozi and Kajumiro**
	Gwanga
Maddu Sub County	**Kalagala, Kawungeezi, Kikonoka, Lukonda, Lwakibila**
	Kalagala, Kawungeezi, Kikonoka, Lukonda, Lwakibila, Nsozibiri B
	Bujunjuzi, Kalyanjuba, Kitwekyanyanzi, Luvule, Nsozibiri A
	Bulera, Kigulubya, Kirasi,
KYAYI	Buyanja, Luzinga, Nabugando,
	Kashogi, Kyamulangwa, Kyengera-Bugula, Nsololo
	Kalyamawolu, Kashego, Kyetume
	Kasambya, Kyamukama, Mabanda
	Kyebbumba, Nabuguyo, Nakaseeta

Source: Water Sector 2022

d) FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WATER SOURCES

The functionality of our water sources currently stands at63% and as shown in table 81 below for the respective traditional sub counties.

Table 69: Summary of functionality of water sources per sub county.

Admin Unit	No. in Analysis	Functional sources (rural)	Non-Functional sources (rural)	Rural Functionality	Urban Functionality
Kabulasoke	217	158	54	75%	0%
Kanoni TC	145	0	0	0%	79%
Kyegonza	170	96	71	57%	0%
Maddu	153	99	40	71%	0%
Mpenja	277	141	129	52%	0%

Source: Water Sector 2022

Table 70: The District status as compared to the National.

Admin Unit	Total Access	Total Sources	No. in Analysis	Functional sources (rural)	Non-Functional sources (rural)	Rural Functionality	Urban Functionality
Gomba	75%	980	980	494	294	63%	79%
National Level	65%	142,050	142,050	102,729	18,163	85%	85%

Source: Water Sector 2022

E) SANITATION AND HYGIENE PERFORMANCE

The population depends largely on pit latrines for human excreta disposal, safe sanitation coverage is computed at 73%with hand washing at 28.9%.

Figure10: Latrine Coverage per Sub-County.

Latrine coverage per Sub County for FY 2021-2022

KIFAMPA	KABUALSOKE	KYEGONZA	MPENJA	TABABINZI	MADDU S/C	KYAYI	KANONI T/C	MADDU T/C
80%	84%	78%	72%	65%	60%	68%	75.70%	75%
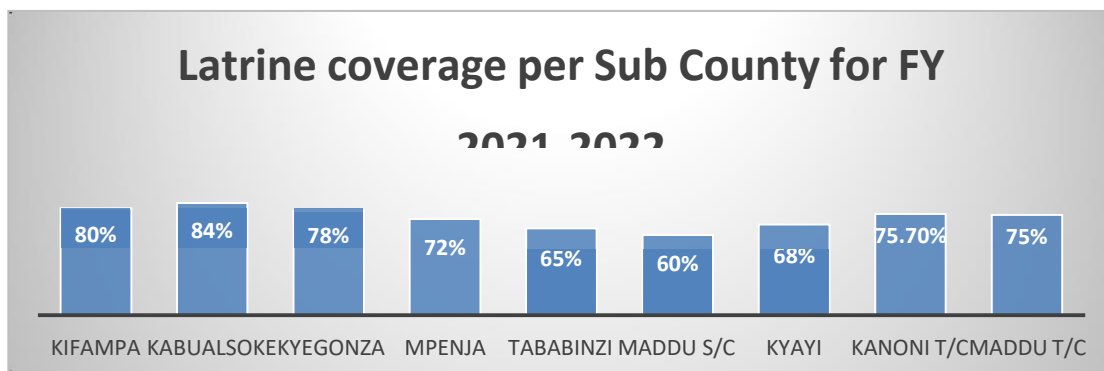
NB: Latrine coverage is at 73% for Gomba District

f) HAND WASHING COVERAGE IN THE DISTRICT

Figure 11: Hand washing coverage for the district is 28.9%
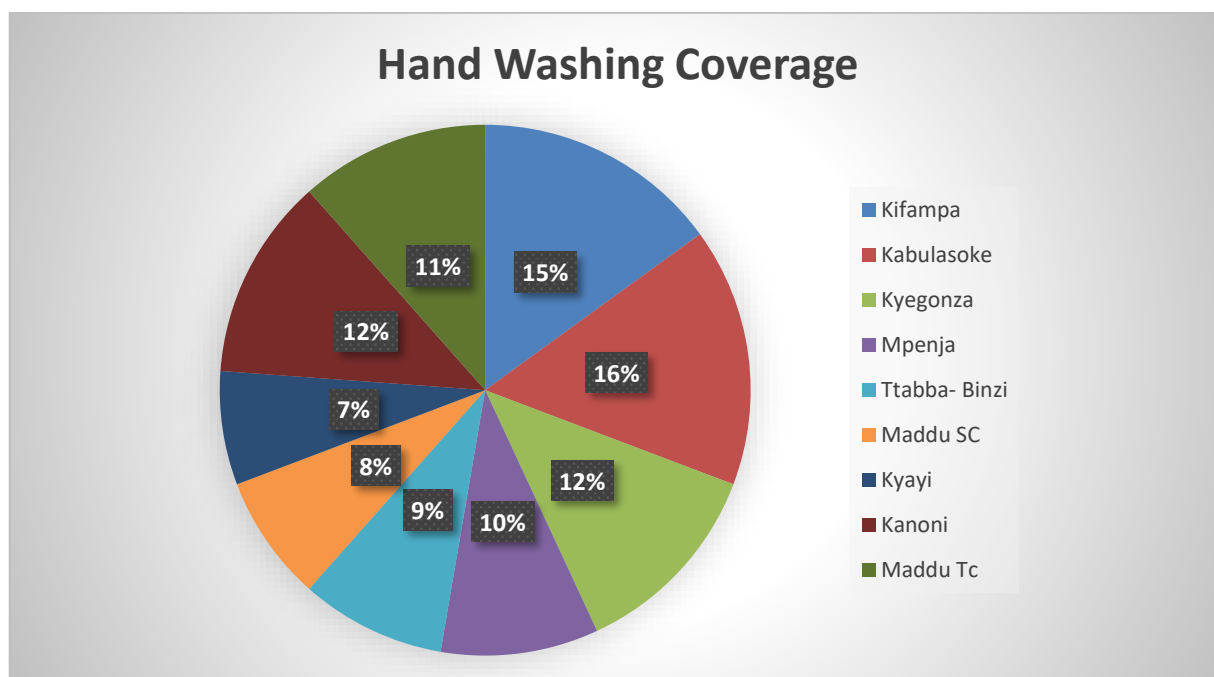
Source: Water Sector 2022

Table 71: Number of Point Water Sources constructed, functional, and tested for water quality

Number of water sources		Total Q4, 2021	Total Q4, 2022
Protected springs	constructed	0	0
	functional	98	95
	tested for quality	0	3
Shallow wells	constructed	0	0
	functional	317	167
	tested for quality	19	23
Deep boreholes	constructed	2	3
	functional	155	120
	tested for quality	25	29
Yard Taps for public use	constructed	3	3
	functional	13	16
	tested for quality	2	3
Public stand posts	constructed	0	4
	functional	25	25
	tested for quality	6	6
Valley tanks	constructed	0	0
	functional	0	0
	tested for quality	0	0

Source: Water Sector 2022

8.4 WATER AND SANITATION

8.4.1 Main sources of drinking water

Access to safe and clean water is a crucial factor in determining the health status of household members, as it is necessary for reducing the prevalence of many common diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. In order to assess the availability and accessibility of safe and adequate water supply to the communities in the intervention areas, the survey examined the conventional indicators of availability and access, including the source of water and the time spent collecting water from the source used by the households.

While over 40% of households in Gomba District use boreholes as their main water source, a significant proportion of the households use unimproved water sources such as unprotected dug wells (14%), surface water (12.7%), or unprotected springs (5.2%). The findings also indicate variations in access to drinking water sources across the district **(Figure 12)**
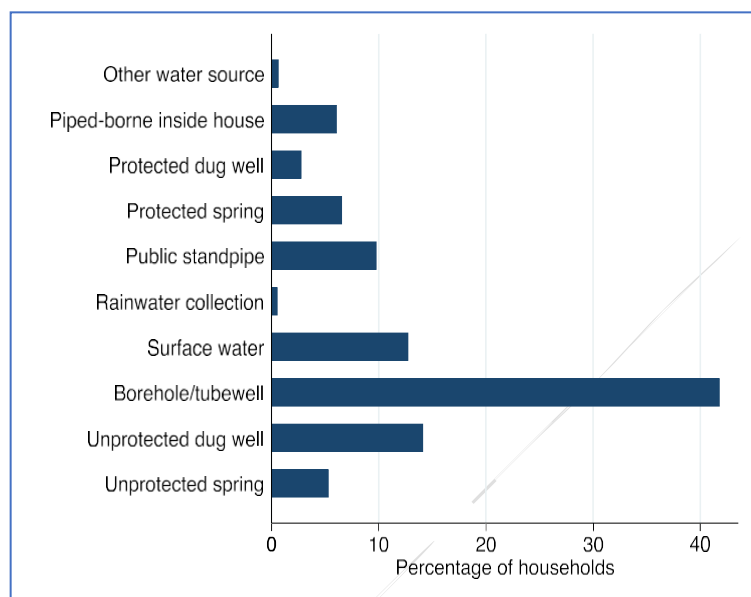
8.4.2 Sanitation facilities

The type of toilet facilities used by the households can tell the quality of sanitation. In Gomba about 5% of households do not have any toilet facility. Using the WHO definition for sanitation, about 37% of the households use an improved sanitation facility which consists of pit latrines with slab (27.8%) and VIP (9.3%). However, majority of the households use unimproved sanitation facility (60.6%) comprising of pit latrines without slab and 5% of households who have no access to sanitation facilities at all. Figure below show the percentages

Figure 12
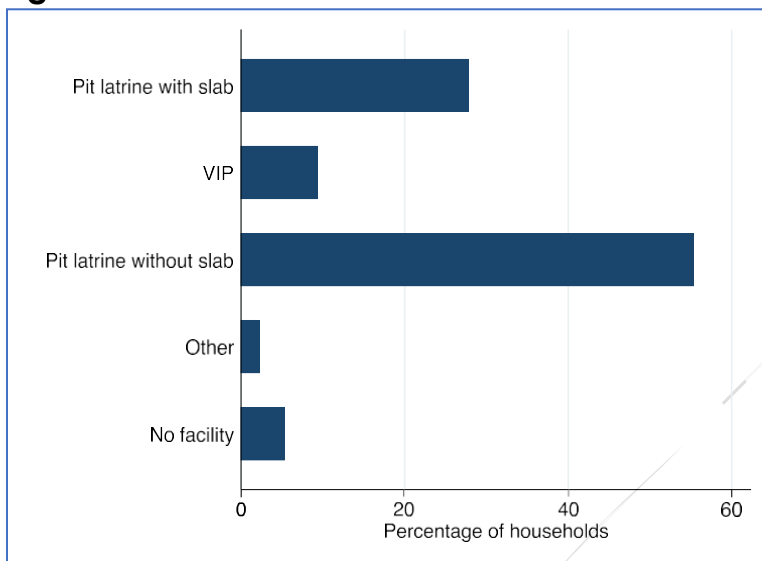
Figure 13. Sanitation facilities

8.5 Forestry

Forestry in Gomba district plays a vital role in environmental conservation, providing important ecosystem services and supporting livelihoods for local communities. The district is home to various forested areas, which include both natural and planted forests.

Forests in Gomba contribute to biodiversity conservation, providing habitats for numerous plant and animal species. They also help regulate the local climate, prevent soil erosion, and maintain water resources by acting as natural water catchment areas.

Forestry activities in Gomba focus on sustainable management practices, including tree planting, selective logging, and conservation efforts to ensure the long-term health and productivity of the forests. Community-based forestry initiatives involve local people in forest management, promoting sustainable utilization and income generation through eco-friendly practices like agroforestry.

However, like many districts, Gomba may face challenges such as illegal logging, encroachment, and deforestation due to population growth and socio-economic pressures. To address these issues, collaboration between government authorities, local communities, and conservation organizations is essential to protect and manage the forest resources effectively in Gomba

Table 72: Tree <u>planting.</u>

Indicator	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of nursery beds established and maintained	0	0	0	0	0
Number of trees planted	2000	2000	2000	3000	5000
Number of commercial tree growers	140	284	548	850	1000
Number of licensed charcoal dealers	0	0	0	0	0
Number of licensed timber dealers	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Natural Resources Department 2022

Table 73: Type of forests by Acreage

Type of Forest	Size
Natural Forests	817acres
Plantations	25000 acres
Central Forest Reserves	10753 Hectares
District/Local Forest reserves	325 Hectares
Private forest reserves	12Hectares

Source: District Natural Resources Office

Table 74: Local Forest Reserves.

Name of Forest	Location	Area (Ha)	Condition	Date when gazette
Kaswera	Mpenja	54	Natural Forest	1993
Sembula	Kyegonza	44	Eucalyptus plantation	1993
Wabilago	Kyegonza	68	Natural Forest	1993
Buzimba	Kyegonza	21	Savannah woodland	1993
Kalo	Kyegonza	78	Savannah woodland	1993
Budugade	Mpenja	60	Natural Forest	1993

Source: Forest Sector

Table 75:Gazetted Forest Reserves.

Name of forest	Area	Date
Kagongo	127	**1993**
Jumbi	342	**1993**
Makokolero	104	**1993**
Nakalele	277	**1993**
Nakaziba	142	**1993**
KasaSouth	238	**1993**
Nanfuka	334	**1993**
Nsowe	5097	**1993**
Wabinyomo	246	**1993**
Kalombi	3846	1993
Kaswera	54	**1993**
Sembula	44	**1993**
Wabilago	68	**1993**
Buzimba	21	**1993**
Kalo	78	**1993**
Budugade	60	**1993**

Source: District State of Environment Report

Table 76: Distribution of Forest Reserves by category.

Category of forest reserve	Area (ha)
Central Forest Reserves	10753
Local Forest Reserves	325

Source: Forest Sector

Table 77: Central Forests by location by size.

Name of forest	Name of sub-county	Size of natural forest (Acreage) (ha)	Common Tree species
Kagongo	Kyegonza	127	**Eucalyptus**
Jumbi	Mpenja	342	**Eucalyptus**

Makokolero	Mpenja	104	**Eucalyptus**
Nakalele	Mpenja	277	**Eucalyptus**
Nakaziba	Mpenja	142	**Funtumia Elastica, Maesopsia emiini, Prunus Africana**
KasaSouth	Mpenja	238	**Eucalyptus**
Nanfuka	Mpenja	334	**Eucalyptus**
Nsowe	Maddu	5097	**Eucalyptus**
Wabinyomo	Mpenja	246	**Eucalyptus**
Kalombi	**Maddu**	**3846**	**Albizia, Chrysophyllum.**

Source: Forest Sector

Table 78: Central Forest Reserves and Status of Degradation.

Name of forest	Area (Ha)	Degraded		Deforested	
		HA	**Percentage**	**HA**	**Percentage**
Kagongo	127	0	0	0	0
Jumbi	342	0	0	0	0
Makokolero	104	0	0	0	0
Nakalele	277	0	0	0	0
Nakaziba	142	0	0	0	0
Kasa South	238	0	0	0	0
Nanfuka	334	0	0	0	0
Nsowe	5097	0	0	0	0

| Wabinyomo | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalombi | 3846 | 3846 | 100% | 0 | 0 |

Source: Forest Department

8.6 Land Cover

Gomba is a district located in the Central Region of Uganda. Its land cover is characterized by a mix of agricultural areas, forests, wetlands, and settlements. The majority of the land is used for farming, with crops like coffee, bananas, and maize being prominent. Forested areas provide important biodiversity and ecosystem services, while wetlands play a crucial role in water regulation and support various plant and animal species. Settlements are scattered throughout the district, providing homes and services to the local population. Efforts to balance conservation and sustainable land use are essential to ensure the ecological health and livelihoods of the people in Gomba.
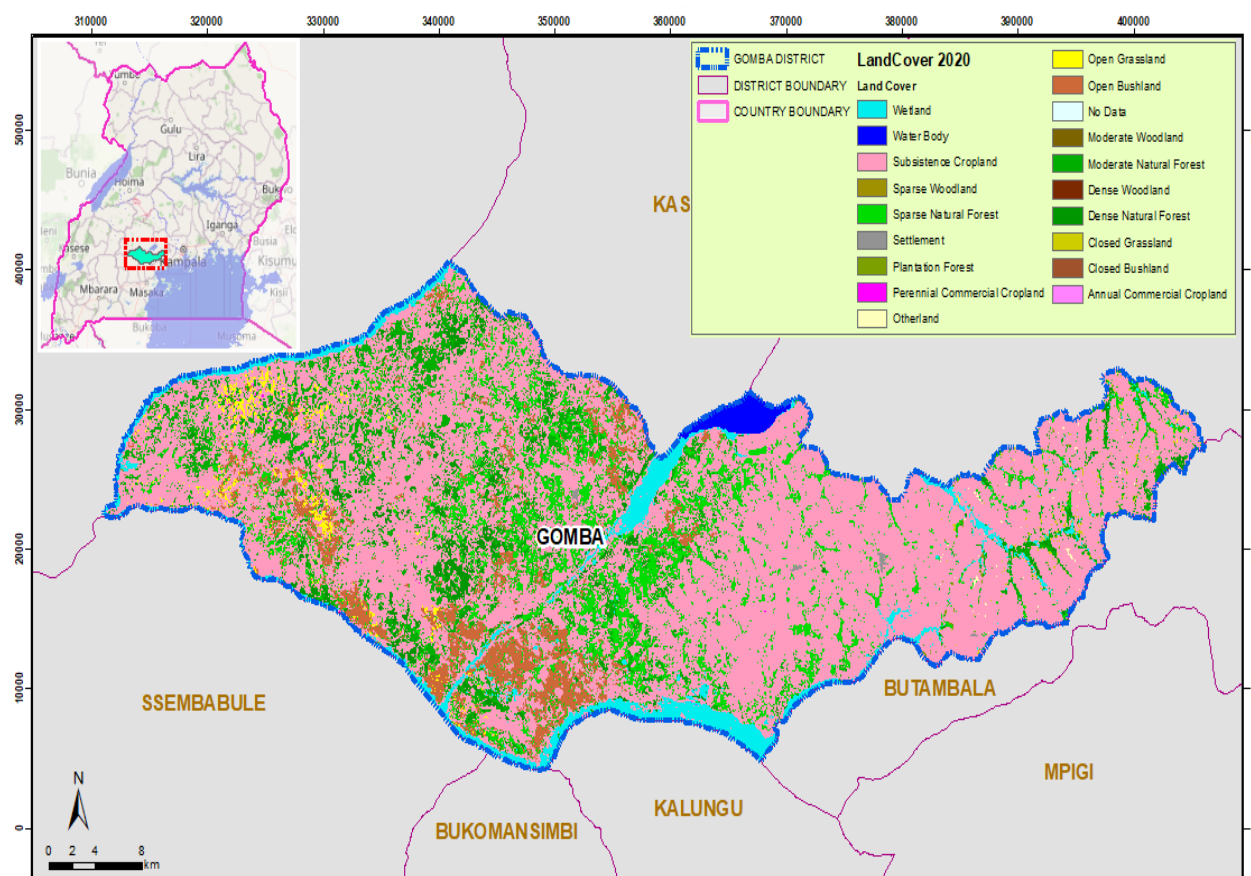
Figure 14

Table 79: Land Use/Land Cover Distribution 2020

Land Use/	2020	
Cover Categories	(ha)	%
Closed Bushland	0.737	0.000
Closed Grassland	342.986	0.205
Dense Natural Forest	4614.093	2.763
Moderate Natural Forest	14529.209	8.700
Moderate Woodland	0.000	0.000
Open Bushland	8956.313	5.363
Open Grassland	1316.567	0.788
Bareland/ Otherland	103.095	0.062
Perennial Commercial Cropland	48.879	0.029
Plantation Forest	123.512	0.074
Settlement	150.879	0.090
Sparse Natural Forest	17412.002	10.427
Sparse Woodland	22.384	0.013
Subsistence Cropland	109509.878	65.576
Water Body	1430.409	0.857
Wetland	8435.423	5.051
Total	166996.36	100.00

Source: Gomba Natural Resource Department, land use cover analysis report August 2022

8.6.1 Tree seedlings

Table 80: Tree seedlings planted, and sold (Million).

Indicator	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of tree seedlings sold to the public	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Tree Seedlings planted through District Forestry Services	2000	2000	2000	3000	5000

Source: Forest Sector

8.7   Sustainable urbanization and housing

In Gomba district, sustainable urbanization and housing practices have been embraced to create a thriving and eco-friendly living environment. The focus is on planned town councils, green spaces, and energy-efficient housing, with active community involvement in decision-making. This approach balances urban growth with environmental conservation and social well-being, making Gomba a model for other districts to follow.

Table 81: Physical Planning.

Indicator	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21

	7	10	11	5	18
No of building plans submitted	7	10	11	5	18
No of building plans approved	7	8	8	5	11
No of building occupation permits issued	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of housing units with approved plans.					
• **Rural**	20%	30%	40%	42%	45%
• **Urban**	30%	35%	40%	43%	47%
Proportion of units with occupation permits	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of permanent housing units in rural	40%	42%	48%	50%	55%
Proportion of permanent housing units in slum areas	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%
Compliance to Physical proto type plans	20%	25%	27%	30%	40%
Proportion of approved low cost housing units.	20%	30%	40%	45%	50%

Source: Gomba District Local Government. Department of Natural

Conclusion

Statistical abstract has presented a comprehensive overview of Gomba District's natural resources and environmental status. Through a detailed analysis of land use patterns, biodiversity, and water resources, we have gained valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities related to resource management and conservation.

Armed with this information, the Natural Resources Department in Uganda can collaborate with local communities, conservation organizations, and other stakeholders to develop effective strategies and initiatives. By fostering sustainable practices, promoting reforestation, protecting biodiversity hotspots, and implementing responsible water management, we can preserve the natural beauty and ecological balance of Gomba District.

As we move forward, let us use the findings of this statistical abstract to promote a harmonious relationship between human activities and nature. By prioritizing the protection of our natural resources, we can create a greener, cleaner, and more resilient Gomba District. Together, we can ensure that our natural heritage remains a source of pride and sustenance for generations to come.

CHAPTER NINE: TRADE, INVESTMENT AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

9.1   Introduction

As a driving force behind economic growth and job creation, the Trade and Industry Department plays a vital role in fostering a vibrant business environment and promoting entrepreneurship within the district. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the trade and industrial activities in Gomba District, including business growth, investment trends, employment patterns, and the impact of trade policies. By analysing this data, we strive to identify opportunities for expansion, address challenges, and develop strategies to support the development of a robust and diversified economy in Gomba District.

9.2   NDP III Programmes
The department responds to the following NDP III Programmes:

i.   Tourism development
ii.   Manufacturing
iii. Private sector development
iv.   Innovation, technology development and transfer

9.3   Local Government Service Delivery

a) Local economic development

Table 82: Number of Cooperatives by Type and Functionality

	Total Q4, 2021	Total Q4, 2022
Number of Farmer cooperatives- Registered	40	45
Number of Farmer cooperatives-Dormant	2	10
Number of Farmer cooperatives-Functional	30	35
Number of SACCOs-Registered	80	120
Number of SACCOs-Dormant	12	22
Number of SACCOs-Active	68	98

Source: Trade Department

Local economic enterprises by location and type
Source:

b) Value addition

Table 83: Number of businesses and markets in the LG

	Total Q4, 2021	*Total Q4, 2022*
Number of businesses issued with trading licenses	*3450*	*3000*
Number of Markets-General	*30*	*30*
Number of Markets-Produce	*0*	*0*
Number of Markets-Livestock	*4*	*4*
Number of Markets-Tourism	*0*	*0*

Source: Trade Department

9.4   Financial services
9.4.1 Household savings
In Table 84 presented below, the data reveals that a significant proportion of income is spent and only a small percentage of households are able to save money. Specifically, 63.5% have some savings, while 36.5% of farmers had no savings at all.

Regarding the location of savings, the majority of households (26.3%) use Mobile Money services, followed by community saving accounts and commercial banks. It appears that mobile money services are the most popular source of savings across the district

Table 84. Sources of household savings

District	Bank account	Mobile Money	Community saving account
Gomba	11.0	26.3	23.0

Source: LEGS Baseline Survey Report

9.5   Access to credit facilities
Access to agricultural financing is crucial for the success of smallholder farmers. Figure 30 shows that most residents of Gomba district receive loans

from community savings (19.0%), while only 3.9% received loans from commercial banks and 2% from microfinance institutions and money lenders. The low access to bankloans may be due to high transaction costs associated with administering small loans to farmers and the inability of many rural households to meet the required collateral often demanded by banks.
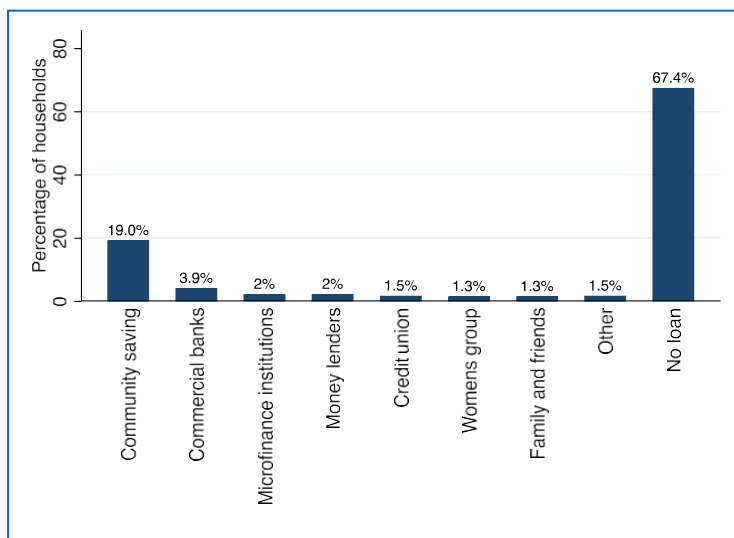
Figure 15. Sources of loans

9.6 Household uses of loans and financial services

Education is the most common use of loans and financial services, with 33.5% of households using loans to pay for educational expenses. This is followed by food, which was the second most common use, with 22.6% of households using loans to purchase food. Health-related expenses are the third most common use, with 19.4% of households using loans to pay for healthcare costs.

Other common uses of loans and financial services included upgrading businesses (18%), establishing new businesses (13.6%), purchasing fertilizers and seeds (12.3%), home improvement (12.1%), purchasing agricultural equipment (6.6%), and buying livestock (5.2%). These findings suggest that loans and financial services are important for supporting households in meeting their basic needs, improving their livelihoods, and investing in their futures.
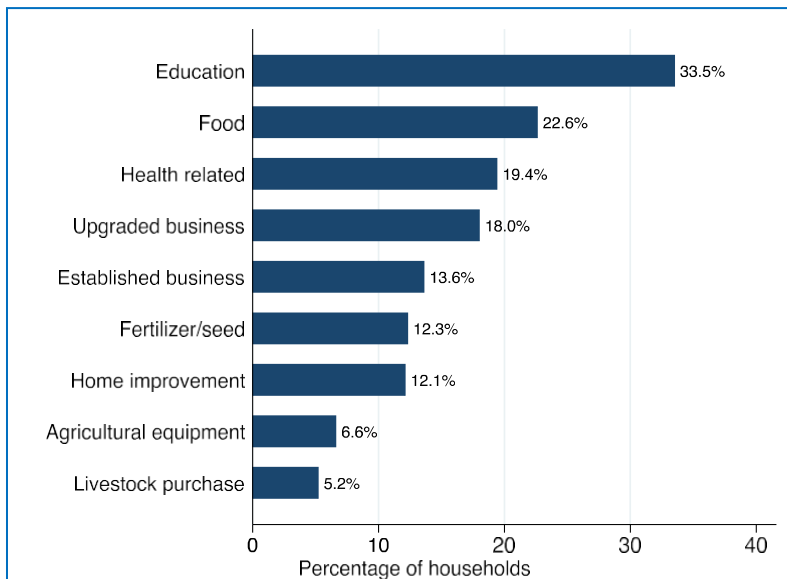
Figure 16: Household uses of loans and financial services

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract prepared by the Trade and Industry Department has presented a comprehensive overview of the trade and industrial landscape in Gomba District. Through a detailed analysis of business growth, investment trends, and employment patterns, we have gained valuable insights into the district's economic strengths and areas for improvement.

Armed with this information, the Trade and Industry Department in Uganda can collaborate with local businesses, investors, and relevant stakeholders to develop effective strategies and initiatives. By promoting ease of doing business, supporting local entrepreneurship, and fostering innovation, we can create an environment conducive to economic prosperity and sustainable development in Gomba District.

As we move forward, let us use the findings of this statistical abstract to drive economic diversification and industrial growth within the district. By embracing a strategic approach to trade and industry, we can unlock Gomba District's potential as a thriving economic hub and improve the livelihoods of its residents. Together, we can build a prosperous future for Gomba District, driven by a strong and dynamic trade and industrial sector.

CHAPTER TEN: WORKS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

10.1   Introduction
The Works Department is a vital component of the Gomba District, responsible for overseeing the planning, construction, and maintenance of essential infrastructure. This includes roads, bridges, public buildings, and utilities that form the backbone of the district's development. By ensuring the provision of safe and efficient infrastructure, the Works Department plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life for residents and facilitating economic growth within the district.

10.2   NDP III Programmes
The Department responds to the following NDP III programmes:

   i.   Integrated transport infrastructure and services
   ii.   Sustainable urbanization and housing
   iii. Agro-industrialization
   iv. Regional Development

10.3 Local Government Service Delivery

a) Condition of roads

Table 85:Condition of Roads

Table 8: Condition of Roads as of 2021-2022.

NO	Road	Type	Road Code	Distance (km)	Class	Condition
1	Ttaba-Wabichu	DR		6	feeder	Good
2	Kabasuma-Buyebeyi-Kasasa	DR		7	feeder	Good
3	Kawuula-Maddu	DR		12	feeder	Bad
4	Maddu-Kayunga	DR		10	feeder	Bad
5	Ngomanene-Namatebe	DR		6	feeder	Fair
6	Ngomanene-Kaalya-Nakasozi-Bbuye	DR		8	feeder	Fair

Condition of Roads as of 2020-2021

NO	Road	Type	Road Code	Distance (km)	Class	Condition
1	Malere-Nsambwe-Kabutaala	DR		12	feeder	Fair
2	Bulwadda-Lugaaga-Kampaama-Katete-Bulwadda	DR		14.1	feeder	Fair
3	Kifampa-Mabanda-Kibimba	DR		9	feeder	Fair
4	Ngomanene-Kubamitwe-Kaalya-Nakasozi-Bbuye	DR		7	feeder	Fair
6	Mpenja-Busolo	DR		12	feeder	Fair
7	Mpenja-Kitongo	DR		6	feeder	Fair
8	Ngomanene-Namatebe	DR		6	feeder	Fair

Condition of Roads as of 2019-2020

NO	Road Type		Road Code Distance (km)	Class	Condition
1	Kyayi-Kyetume-Kigayaza-Kalusiina-Kyabagamba	DR	31.4	feeder	Good

| 2 | Mpenja-Kyegaliro-Kigulu-Kimwaanyi | DR | | 8.6 | feeder | Fair |
| 3 | Kisaaka-Buwanguzi-Kyaalwa | DR | | 12 | feeder | Fair |

b) Roads rehabilitated and Maintained

Table 86: Urban Roads rehabilitated, maintained.

Division / TC	Km of Urban roads rehabilitated	Km of Urban roads Periodically maintained	Km of Urban roads Routinely maintained	Km with street lights	Km with side pavement constructed	Share of Urban access roads in fair-to-good condition
FY 2021-2022						
Kanoni	21.65	2.2	19.45	0.8	5	60%
FY 2020-2021						
Kanoni	30.6	10.5	20.1	0.8	5	65%
FY 2019-2020						
Kanoni	35.83	9.79	26.04	0.8	5	70%

Table 87: Community access roads rehabilitated, Maintained.

NO	Sub county	km Maintained	km Rehabilitated	Share of CARs in fair-to-good Condition
	FY 2021-2022			**50%**
	Kabulasoke Sub county			
1	Kabulasoke-Bukundugulu-Matongo	6	6	
	Maddu Sub county			
1	Likonda-Luvule	7.3	7.3	
	Kyegonza Sub county			
1	Kitwe-Namabeya	2.5	2.5	
	Mpenja Sub county			
1	Nswanjere-Golola	2.7	2.7	

	FY 2020-2021				45%
	Kabulasoke Sub county				
1	Ssese-Mawuki-Nakulamudde	6	6		
2	Mityegonga-Kagongero	7	7		
	Maddu Sub county				
1	Nabiteete-Nsangabyayi	7.3	7.3		
	Kyegonza Sub county				
1	Nakasagga-Nkwaale	2.8	2.5		
	Mpenja Sub county				
1	Kisaaka-Kanziira-Kisubi-Bwegombe-Maseruka-Bujjege	8.5	8.5		
	FY 2019-2020				40%
	Kabulasoke Sub county				
1	Kakinga-Kiriga	4.5	4.5		
2	Kakipuuya-Kakubansiri	5	5		
	Maddu Sub county				
1	Nsozibiri A-Nsozibiri B	3	3		
2	Kalyanjuba-Kitwekyanyanzi-	4	4		
	Kyegonza Sub county				
1	Mpunge-Kirevu-Nakasagazi	6	6		
2	Kanyogoga-Kateera-Mweese	6	6		
	Mpenja Sub county				
1	Lunene-Bugingu-Ndimulaba	6.2	6.2		
2	Kindimunda-Ngeribalya	3.5	3.5		

c) LG Office Blocks

Table 88: Capacity and Condition of LG Office Blocks.

Dept/Sector	No. Of offices	Ownership (LG/rented)	Location (LG Hqrts/off)	Adequacy (yes/no)	Condition (good/fair/bad)
Finance	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Council/Speaker	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Planning	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Production and Marketing	04	Buganda Kingdom	Off	No	Fair

Community Based Services	01	Buganda Kingdom	Off	No	Fair
Education	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Health	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Works and Technical Services	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Administration	01	LG	LG	No	Good
Audit	01	Buganda Kingdom	Off	No	Fair
Trade and Investments	01	Buganda Kingdom	Off	No	Fair
LG Executive Committee	00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administration					
Land office	01	Buganda Kingdom	Off	No	Fair
Natural Resources	01	LG	LG	1	Good

Source: Works and Technical services

Table 89: Lower Local Governments with Office Blocks.

Sub-county/Division	Ownership LG/ Rented/No office block	Condition (good/fair/bad)	Parishes/Wards			
			% with owned office blocks	% with rented office blocks	% without office blocks	% electrified
Kanoni T/c	Rented	Good	0	0	0	0
Maddu T/c	Buganda Kingdom	Fair	0	0	0	0
Maddu	Rented	Good	0	0	0	0
Kyayi	Rented	Good	0	0	0	0
Kabulasoke	Buganda Kingdom	Good	0	0	0	0
Kifampa	Rented	Good	0	0	0	0
Kyegonza	Buganda Kingdom	Fair	0	0	0	0

Ttaba-Bbinzi	Rented	Fair	0	0	0	0
Mpenja	Buganda Kingdom	Good	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source:

Conclusion

The Works Department in the Statistical Abstract for Gomba District plays a pivotal role in infrastructure development and maintenance. It encompasses various construction and maintenance activities, including roads, bridges, buildings, and utilities. The department's efforts contribute significantly to the district's overall growth and well-being by ensuring efficient transportation, safe infrastructure, and improved quality of life for its residents.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

11.1 Introduction

As a key enabler of social welfare and community development, the Community-Based Services Department plays a crucial role in providing essential support and services to the residents of the district. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the various community-based programs, social services, and initiatives in Gomba District, including healthcare access, education support, social welfare programs, and community engagement. By analysing this data, we strive to assess the effectiveness of these services, identify areas for improvement, and work towards fostering a more inclusive and empowered community in Gomba District.

11.2 NDP III Programmes
  i. Community mobilisation and mind-set change
  ii. Administration of Justice
  iii. Human capital development

STAFFING AT THE COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The structural rigidity has narrowed the man power requirement of the department. Much as thestaffing position reflects an improvement, the situation on ground does not portray a good status.To date, the Departments' manpower situation is estimated at 64% filled at both the Higher andLower Local Governments as shown in table 8.1 below.

Table 90: Staffing level at the CBSD

Job Title	Approved establishment	Male	Female
District Community Development Officer	01	00	**00**
Senior Community Development Officer	02	01	**01**
Senior Probation and Welfare Officer	01	00	**01**
Probation and Welfare Officer	01	00	**01**
Community Development Officers	09	02	**03**
Total	14	03	06

Source: *Community Based Services Department*

11.3   Local Government Service Delivery

a) Staffing for Community Development

Table 91: staffing in community-based services.

Sub-county	Number of CDOs	Number of CDAs	CDO: Population Ratio
Kyayi Subcounty	1	1	1:15,400
Maddu Subcounty	1	0	1:12,500
Maddu Town /c	0	0	0:12,100
Kifampa Sc	1	0	1:14,000
Kabulasoke Sc	1	0	1:42,000
Kanoni Tc	1	0	1:14,100
Kyegonza Sc	1	0	1:34,100
Ttaba-Bbinzi Sc	1	0	1:9,000
Mpenja Sc	1	0	1:27,000
TOTAL	**8**	**0**	

Source

11.4   Human Capital Development

11.4.1 Household income

Households in Gomba District engage in multiple income-generating activities, both within and outside the household. Agriculture is the most important occupation of household members in the ten districts, with over 72% of households earning their main income through it. The district's self-employment was the second most common source of income, with 11.2% of households earning their income through this means. Petty trading, remittances, and casual non-farm labour accounted for small portions of income, while formal sector employment as salary or government workers was relatively low.

These findings underscore the crucial role of agriculture as a livelihood in the District and suggest potential opportunities for marketable agricultural products within the district. By understanding the primary sources of household income, the project implementation team can better target interventions that support and enhance household livelihoods in the project area.

Table 92: Sources of household income

Source of HH income	Agriculture	Self-employment	Skilled labor	Casual laborer	Salary based job	Petty Trading	Casual non-Farm laborer	Other Cash income	No occupation	Remittances
Percentage of HH	72.0	11.2	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.5

11.5 Changes in Cash income

Changes in Gomba residents' cash incomes over the past few years and the reasons for those changes. Majority of households experienced a decrease in income over the past year, with 60% reporting a decline.

Many households in the district are facing challenges in maintaining their income levels. This information can be useful for identifying the most vulnerable households and developing appropriate interventions to address their needs. Figure below shows the details

Figure 17. Status of household income

Percentage of Households

- Decreased 60%
- Increased 5%
- Stayed the same 35%

93
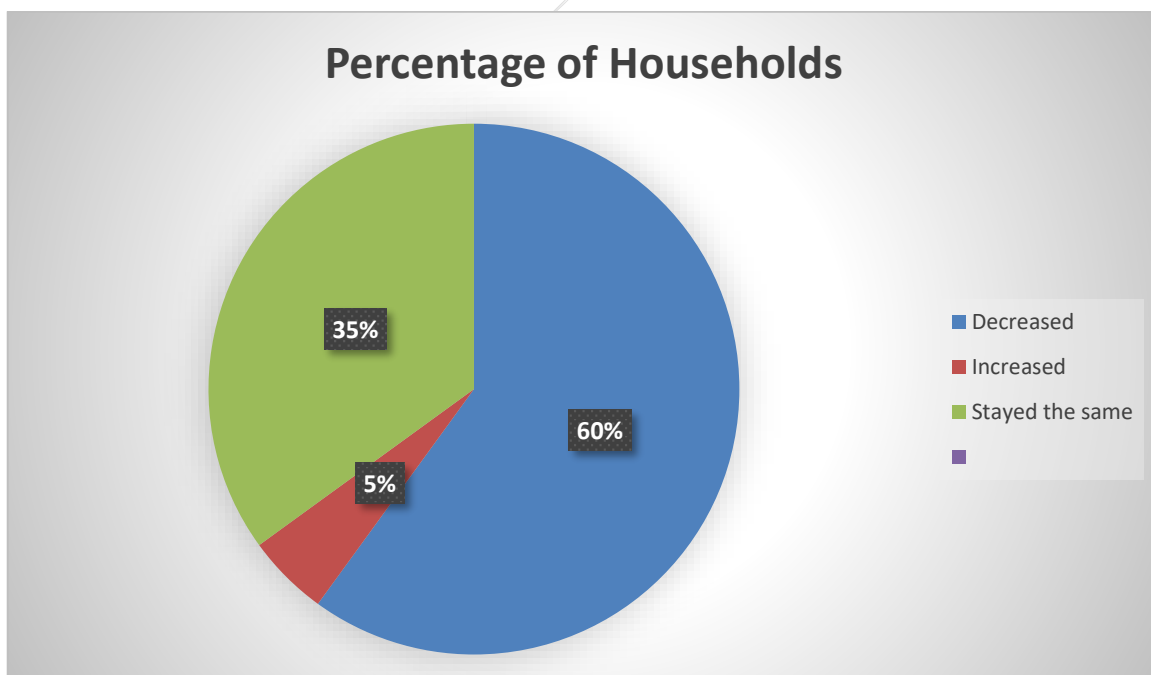
11.6 Causes of income increases and declines

The stated causes of income increases and declines are listed in Table 93, sorted by frequency of answer. Households indicate the availability of new sources of income activities (38.9%), favourable weather and agricultural growth circumstances (27.0%), and greater sales of agricultural produce (25.9%) as the main explanations for their improved income. Improvements in access to better skillsor job training, as well as remittances, were cited less frequently.

On the other hand, the main reasons cited by households that reported a decrease in household income were fewer sources of income activities (45.5%), decreased sales of own agricultural production and livestock (30.2%), bad weather, disasters, and shocks (29.4%), and decreased sales from trading activities (16.9%).

Table 93: Reasons cited for status of household income

Reasons for increased income	% of Households	Reasons for decreased income	% of Households
More sources of household income	38.9	Fewer sources of income	**45.5**
Good weather / agricultural growing conditions	27.0	Decreased sales of own agricultural production/ livestock production	**30.2**
Increased sales of own agricultural production	25.9	Bad weather/Disaster/shocks	**29.4**
Increased sales from trading activities	24.4	Decreased sales from trading activities	**16.9**
More wages	13.6	Chronic illness of household member	**15.5**
New/better job	11.2	Other	**13.8**
Better skills/job training	5.7	Decreased wages	**10.4**
Other	3.5	Lost job	**5.0**
Received remittances	1.5	Loss of remittances	**2.3**
Don't know	**0.6**	**Don't know**	**0.4**

11.7 Household assets

Ownership and access to vital assets are key determinants of household wealth and development potential. The majority of households had basic assets such as a chair (71.5%) and a bed (83.6%), while fewer households owned more advanced assets like a generator (0.5%), and computer (0.5%).

However, it is encouraging to note that more than half of the respondents (65.8%) owned a radio and approximately one in every three households (31.5%) owned a bicycle. A noteworthy finding is that a significant number of farmers (87.9%) owned mobile phones, which presents potential opportunities for rural communities to improve their access to agricultural extension information and other updates on general development.

Table 95: Household Assets

Table	Chair	Bed	Sofa	Kerosene Lamp	Bucket	Radio	Mobile Phone	Computer	Television set	Generator	Refrigerator	Bicycle	Motor cycle	Vehicle
58.5	71.5	83.6	17.3	15.6	43.6	65.8	87.9	0.5	24.9	0.5	1.6	31.5	27.9	1.9

11.7.1 Household assets - Type of dwelling units

There is no doubt that the quality of housing is a key determinant of household welfare andsocioeconomic status. Three main indicators can be used to assess the quality of dwellingunits: type of wall, type of roof, and type of floor. A significant proportion of households (51.8%) live in dwellings with walls made of dirt/bamboos and mud, indicating the need for improved housing conditions.

Table 95: Type of dwelling materials

Wall			Floor			Roof		
Cement Bricks/ Blocks	Dirt/ Bamboo with mud	Other	Cement /Tiles/ Wood	Earth	Other	Iron sheets/ tiles	Thatch/ Wood planks and mud	**Other**
77.0	22.7	0.3	58.6	40.5	0.8	94.0	6.0	0.0

Table 96: Types of Energy used for cooking across districts

District	Firewood	Charcoal	Other
Gomba	80.4	19.3	0.3

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract has presented a comprehensive overview of the various programs and services designed to support the residents of Gomba District. Through a detailed analysis of healthcare access, education support, social welfare programs, and community engagement, we have gained valuable insights into the impact of community-based services on the well-being of the district's population.

Armed with this information, the Community-Based Services Department can collaborate with local organizations, community leaders, and other stakeholders to develop targeted strategies and initiatives. By ensuring that these services are accessible, equitable, and responsive to the needs of the community, we can foster a more inclusive and cohesive society in Gomba District.

As we move forward, let us use the findings of this statistical abstract to strengthen the foundation of community-based services in the district. By promoting social welfare, empowering marginalized groups, and nurturing a sense of community ownership, we can create a brighter future for Gomba District, where every resident has the opportunity to thrive and contribute positively to society. Together, we can build a stronger, more resilient community that cherishes its diversity and embraces collective progress.

CHAPTER TWELVE: PLANNING UNIT

12.1 Introduction

As a crucial authority responsible for guiding the district's development, the Planning Department plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of Gomba. This statistical abstract aims to provide valuable insights into the district's planning initiatives, development projects, urbanization trends, and population dynamics. By analysing this data, we strive to identify areas for improvement, set strategic priorities, and foster sustainable development that aligns with the needs and aspirations of Gomba District's residents.

12.2 NDP III Programmes

    I.   Development plan implementation
    II.   Regional development
    III.   Public sector transformation

12.3 Local Government Service Delivery

a) Population

Table 97: Total Population and Growth rates as compared to the Central Region by year.

	Population			Projection	
Year	1991	2002	2014	2021	2022
Population	16671705	24,227,297	34,634,650		
Growth rates	2.5	3.2	3.0		
Regional Population Total	4,843,594	6,575,425	9,529,227	7,372,313	7,577
Growth rates for the Central Region					
National Population Growth rate	2.5	3.2	3.0		

Source: UBOS 2014.

b) Population Distribution

Table 98: Population by sex by Sub County, 2021.

Sub-county	2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Maddu SC	6800	5400	**12200**	6900	5400	**12300**
Kabulasoke	21800	19500	**41300**	22100	19700	**41800**
Kyayi	8000	7000	**15000**	8100	7100	**15200**

Maddu TC	5800	6000	**11800**	5900	6000	**11900**
Kifampa	7000	6600	**13600**	7100	6700	**13800**
Kanoni	7100	6600	**13700**	7200	6700	**13900**
Mpenja	14000	12400	**26400**	14200	12500	**26700**
Kyegonza	17400	15900	**33300**	17700	16000	**33700**
Ttaba-Bbinzi	4500	4300	**8800**	4600	4300	**8900**

Source: UBOS, based on projections

Table 99: Population Distribution by Rural – Urban and Sex.

Area	Percentage	Male	Female
Rural	147483	75823	71660
Urban	12439	6344	6095

Source: NPHC 2021, UBOS

12.4 Development Plan Implementation
a) Community Projects

Table 9: Projects implemented by Sub-county, 2021.

| Sub county	Name of project	Implementer	Year of completion
Mpenja	Upgrading of Ngomanene HCII to HCIII	HASO Engineering Company	2021
	Construction of a classroom blocks, Kimwanyi	PEAK Brands Limited	2022
	Construction of a five stance lined pit latrine, Bbuye p/s	SSONA general Supplies and Construction Company	2022
	Extension of HEP line(65km)in Gomba	UREA	2022
	Maternity Ward	PaCT Uganda	2021
	Completion of the construction of a chain link at Mpenja HCIII	SN Tower Uganda Limited	2022

Maddu TC	Construction of classroom blocks, Kanogozi	Nabuna Building Construction Limited	2022
Kanoni TC	Completion of the of the Office floor(Head Quarter)	YISTO Investments Limited	2022
	Construction of a chain link at the Head Quarters	SN Tower Uganda Limited	2022
Kyegonza	Extension of HEP line(65km)in Gomba	UREA	2022
	Upgrade of Mamba HCII to HCIII	HASO Engineering Company	2021
	Construction of a five stance lined pit latrine, Najjooki	SSONA general Supplies and Construction Company	2022
	Construction of a production water source Kasiiba-Kabutala	Reddy's Borehole and Technical Services Limited	2022
Kyayi	Kyayi seed school construction	HASO Engineering Company	2022
Ttaba-Bbinzi	Completion of the construction of a chain link at Ngomanene HCIII	SN Tower Uganda Limited	2022
Kabulasoke	Extension of HEP line(65km)in Gomba	UREA	2022

12.5   Population Pyramid

The age distribution of the district is also represented in a population   pyramid in Figure 18. It is observed from Figure 8 that the proportion of males aged 0-9 years and 40- 54 years is higher than the proportion of females in these same age groups. On the other hand, the proportion of females in the 10-39 age group outweighs the proportion of males. Generally, except for the 0-9, the proportion of both males and females decreases with age group. The highest percentage of males and females fall under the age groups of 5-9 years and 10-14 years respectively.This implies that a significant portion of the

population is made up of teenagers, which has implications for issues such as education and health

Figure 18

Population Pyramid at baseline
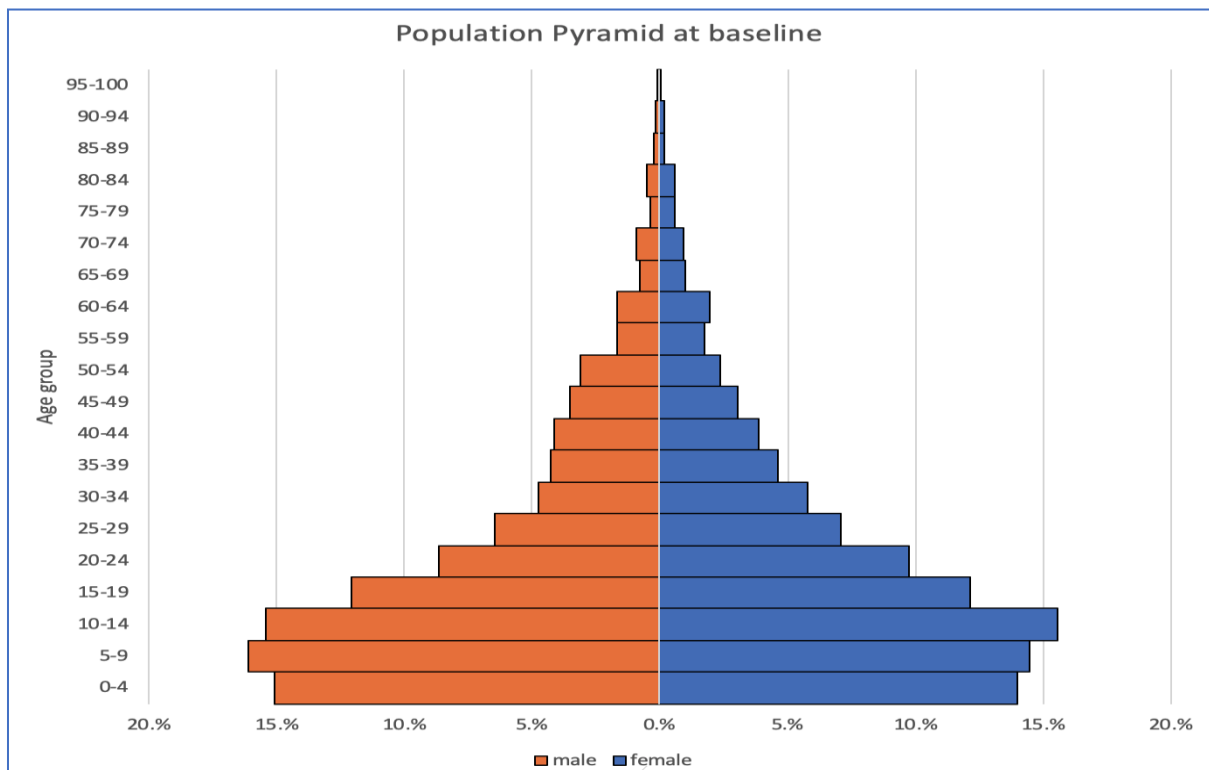
Conclusion:

In conclusion, this statistical abstract prepared by the Planning Department has presented a comprehensive overview of Gomba District's planning initiatives and development status. Through a detailed analysis of development projects, urbanization trends, and population dynamics, we have gained valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities for the district's future.

Armed with this information, the Planning Department in Uganda can collaborate with local authorities, stakeholders, and community representatives to develop comprehensive and inclusive development plans. By promoting sustainable urbanization, preserving natural resources, and empowering local communities, we can create a vision for Gomba District that ensures equitable growth and improved quality of life for its residents.

As we move forward, let us use the findings of this statistical abstract to guide evidence-based decision-making and long-term planning. By fostering effective coordination and embracing a participatory approach, we can

realize a thriving Gomba District that reflects the collective aspirations of its people and sets the course for a prosperous and sustainable future. Together, we can build a stronger, more resilient district that embraces innovation, inclusivity, and progress.

POPULATION 2014		2014			2021			2022			
Sub County	Parish	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023
Kabulasoke	Bukandula	3,199	3,199	6,398	3,986	3,830	7,815	4,101	3,941	8,042	8,275
	Bulwadda	3,602	3,358	6,960	4,336	4,166	8,502	4,462	4,287	8,748	9,002
	Butiti	2,892	2,870	5,762	3,590	3,449	7,039	3,694	3,549	7,243	7,453
	Kakubansiri	3,793	3,706	7,499	4,672	4,489	9,160	4,807	4,619	9,426	9,699
	Lugaaga	2,082	2,092	4,174	2,600	2,498	5,099	2,676	2,571	5,247	5,399
	Matongo	1,612	1,607	3,219	2,005	1,927	3,932	2,064	1,983	4,046	4,164
	Mawuuki	1,936	1,860	3,796	2,365	2,272	4,637	2,433	2,338	4,771	4,910
	Sub Total	19,116	18,692	37,808	23,554	22,630	46,184	24,237	23,286	47,523	48,901
Kifampa Subcounty	Kifampa	2,821	3,014	5,835	3,635	3,493	7,128	3,741	3,594	7,334	7,547
	Kisozi	3,331	3,017	6,348	3,955	3,800	7,754	4,069	3,910	7,979	8,211
	Sub totals	6,152	6,031	12,183	7,590	7,292	14,882	7,810	7,504	15,314	15,758
Kanoni Town Council	Kanoni	3,109	3,149	6,258	3,898.64	3,746	7,644	4,012	3,854	7,866	8,094
	Koome	1,686	1,572	3,258	2,029.69	1,950	3,980	2,089	2,007	4,095	4,214
	Wanjeyo	1,463	1,464	2,927	1,823.48	1,752	3,575	1,876	1,803	3,679	3,786
	Sub Total	6,258	6,185	12,443	7,752	7,448	15,200	7,977	7,664	15,640	16,094
Kyegonza	Bukundugulu	928	935	1,863	1,161	1,115	2,276	1,194	1,147	2,342	2,410
	Kisoga	1,780	1,795	3,575	2,227	2,140	4,367	2,292	2,202	4,494	4,624
	Malere	1,194	1,150	2,344	1,460	1,403	2,863	1,503	1,444	2,946	3,032
	Mamba	2,950	2,980	5,930	3,694	3,549	7,244	3,801	3,652	7,454	7,670
	Mpunge	1,784	1,743	3,527	2,197	2,111	4,308	2,261	2,172	4,433	4,562
	Nakijju	1,968	1,897	3,865	2,408	2,313	4,721	2,478	2,381	4,858	4,999
	Namabeya	1,634	1,708	3,342	2,082	2,000	4,082	2,142	2,058	4,201	4,323
	Nsambwe	1,942	1,760	3,702	2,306	2,216	4,522	2,373	2,280	4,653	4,788
	Saali	1,154	1,070	2,224	1,386	1,331	2,717	1,426	1,370	2,795	2,877
	Sub Total	15,334	15,038	30,372	18,921	18,179	37,101	19,470	18,706	38,177	39,284
Maddu Subcounty	Ddegeya	3,785	3,384	7,169	4,466	4,291	8,757	4,596	4,415	9,011	9,273
	Kigezi	4,508	4,167	8,675	5,404	5,192	10,597	5,561	5,343	10,904	11,220
	Kyabagamba	1,286	1,090	2,376	1,480	1,422	2,902	1,523	1,463	2,987	3,073
	Sub Total	9,579	8,641	18,220	11,351	10,906	22,256	11,680	11,222	22,902	23,566
Maddu TC	Maddu	4,247	4,270	8,517	5,306	5,098	10,404	5,460	5,246	10,706	11,016
	Ntalagi	1,063	1,038	2,101	1,309	1,258	2,566	1,347	1,294	2,641	2,717
	Sub totals	5,310	5,308	10,618	6,615	6,355	12,970	6,807	6,540	13,346	13,733
Kyayi	Kyayi	3,400	2,917	6,317	3,935	3,781	7,716	4,050	3,891	7,940	8,171
Mpenja	Golola	2,081	2,036	4,117	2,565	2,464	5,029	2,639	2,536	5,175	5,325
	Kakoma	926	940	1,866	1,162	1,117	2,279	1,196	1,149	2,345	2,414
	Kanziira	1,459	1,454	2,913	1,815	1,744	3,558	1,867	1,794	3,662	3,768
	Kiriri	1,721	1,728	3,449	2,149	2,064	4,213	2,211	2,124	4,335	4,461
	Maseruka	1,124	995	2,119	1,320	1,268	2,588	1,358	1,305	2,664	2,741
	Mpogo	2,040	1,902	3,942	2,456	2,360	4,815	2,527	2,428	4,955	5,099
	Ngeribalya	1,479	1,421	2,900	1,807	1,736	3,542	1,859	1,786	3,645	3,751
	Nkoma	1,397	1,341	2,738	1,706	1,639	3,345	1,755	1,686	3,442	3,541
	Sub Total	12,227	11,817	24,044	14,979	14,392	29,371	15,413	14,809	30,222	31,099
Ttaba-Bbinzi	Ngomanene	2,009	2,088	4,097	2,552	2,452	5,005	2,626	2,523	5,150	5,299
	Tababbinzi	2,135	1,838	3,973	2,475	2,378	4,853	2,547	2,447	4,994	5,139
	Sub totals	4,144	3,926	8,070	5,027	4,830	9,858	5,173	4,970	10,144	10,438
Grand Total		62,514	60,373	122,887	99,724	95,814	195,538	102,616	98,592	201,209	207,044