

“User engagement to inform the production of gender-related SDG data”.

Uganda’s case for : National Priority Gender and Equality Indicators

Thomas Rutaro
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
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➤ Effective monitoring of the country's progress towards gender equality requires quality Gender Statistics

- Statistics that will show the:
 - milestones achieved,
 - challenges faced,
 - opportunities presented,in the lives of women, men, girls and boys as individuals, rather than the population as a whole.
- Hence illuminating the path towards gender equality

Introduction...

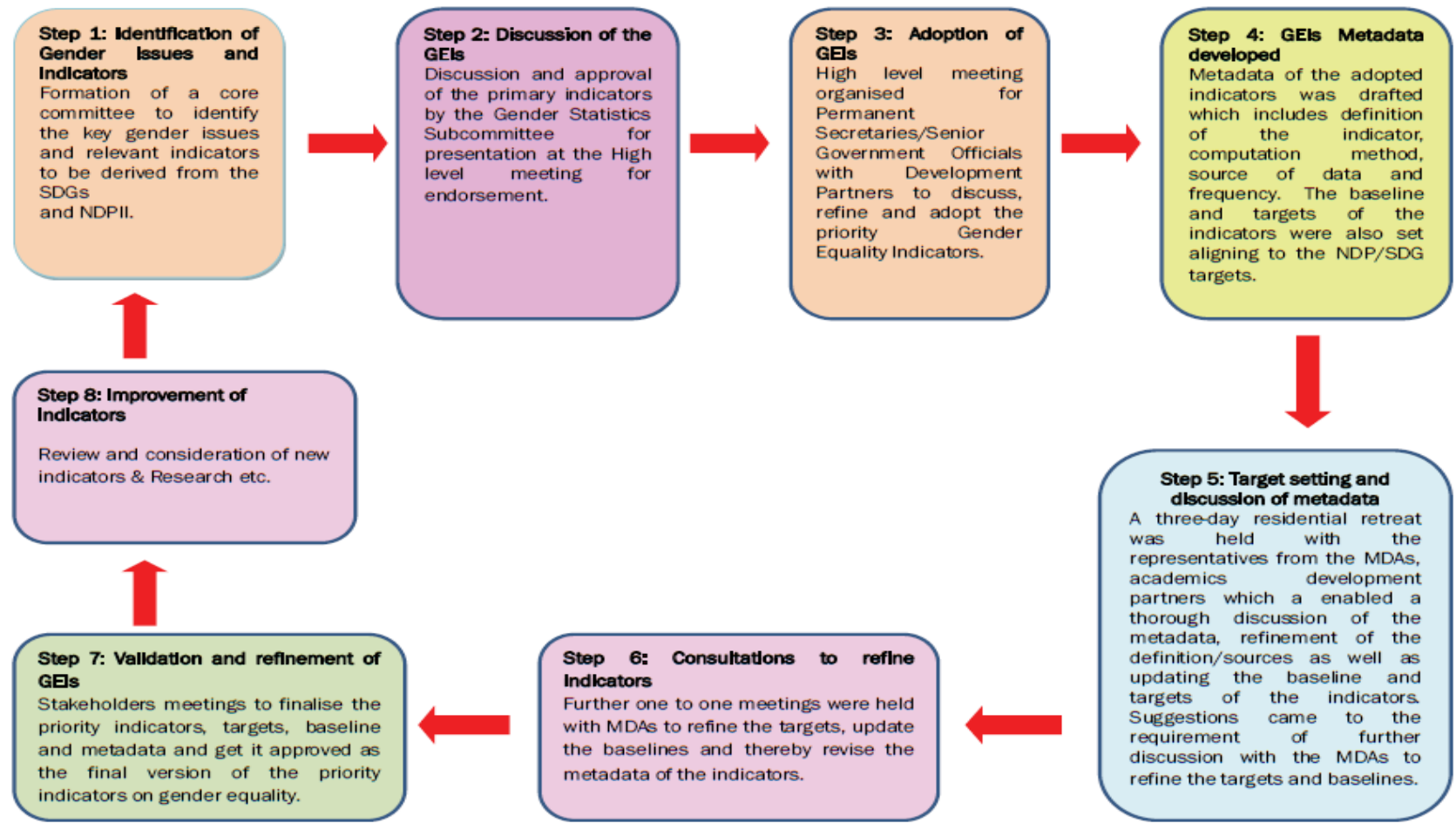
- Gender Statistics, is paramount in keeping track of the country's commitments towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) at the international (CEDAW, BPfA, SDGs) and national (NDP II, Uganda Gender Policy, Sector Gender Policies and Initiatives, etc) levels.
- Various initiatives are in place to engage users in the production of Gender Statistics;
 - Strategies for Gender Statistics, and advocacy for gender statistics.
 - Institutional Structures
 - Guidelines for production and use of gender statistics
 - Capacity Building Programme for Gender Statistics
 - Development of the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators **(NPGEIs)**

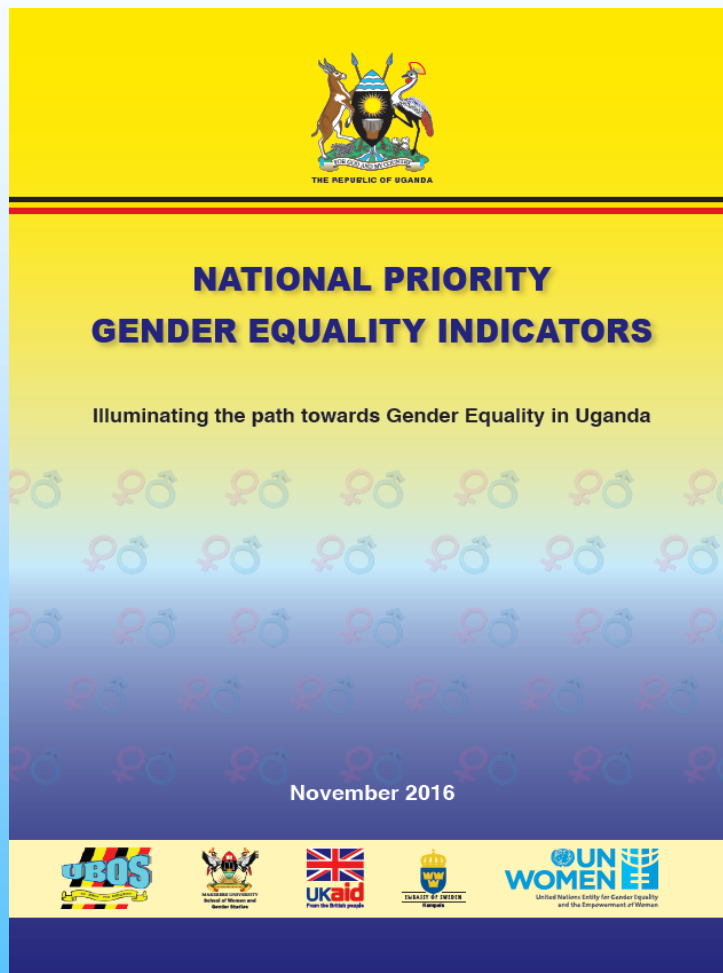
- The concept of the NPGEIs was developed and embraced by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and Makerere University, the School of Women and Gender Studies (SWGS) with support from UN Women.
- The NPGEIs are a modified amalgamation of key indicators for monitoring gender equality, identified from the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Gender Advisory Group meeting in November, 2015 to map out **gender equality statistical needs and related technical capacities**.
2. Gender Statistics Subcommittee meeting in December, 2015 to **approve the indicators**.
3. High level meeting for MDA Accounting Officers and the Civil Society to **endorse the indicators** in March 2016.
4. Three-day residential retreat of relevant statistics producers, National Planning Authority, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Office of the Prime Minister to **review and refine the indicators, set targets for the indicators and validate the metadata** in April 2016

7. Institutional visits to **compile baselines for the indicators** and validate the targets in the period August – September, 2016.
6. Stakeholders' Validation meeting for the indicators in September, 2016.
7. High level breakfast meeting for MDA Accounting Officers and the Civil Society to launch the NPGEIs in October, 2016.
8. **Integrated into the National Standard Indicator Framework (NSI)**

NPGEIs Development Process





https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/04_2018NPGEIs_Oct2016.pdf

- Set of 106 priority indicators categorised in six thematic areas:
 1. *Economic – 24;*
 2. *Education – 28;*
 3. *Health – 36;*
 4. *Leadership and Political Participation – 6;*
 5. *Human Rights – 6;*
 6. *Information and Communications Technology – 6*

- The NPGEIs consists of 66 indicators in Tier I. (Some indicators in Tier 1 are regularly available but without disaggregated data as required in the SDG)

- Steps to take to ensure completeness of the NPGEIs based on the Tier Criteria:
 - **Tier I: Mining or further analysis of the existing data from Surveys and Censuses, and administrative sources to obtain the various levels of disaggregation should be undertaken.**
 - **Tier II: Negotiation among the key producers and users to provide data based on recent evidence for reporting. Methodology of data collection should be developed or standardized to reduce challenges of comparability.**
 - **Tier III: Liaison with international statistical bodies and national stakeholders to develop methodology and production of the relevant data.**

S/No	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicator (NPGEI)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
1	Income per Capita (USD)	Target 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	1.1: Income per capita by sex	UNHS	743	1033 (NDPII)	II
			1.2: Average household income by sex of head (<i>ugx</i>)	UNHS	F: 176,000 M: 243,000 T: 223,000		I
3	Percentage of people living on less than USD 1 a day	Target 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.5: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex	UNHS	T: 19.7	14.2 (NDPII)	II
7		Target 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age.	1.12: Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.	NLFS	F: 15.6 M: 16.9 T: 16.3		I
9		Target 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	1.18: Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (14 - 64 years).	UNHS	F: 36.8 M: 11.9 T: 28.2		I
10	The number of young people not in education, employment or	Target 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.	1.23: Proportion of young people NEET by sex. (<i>NEET - Neither in Employment nor in</i>	NLFS	F: 39.1 M: 18.2 T: 29.0	78 (NDPII)	I

NPGEIs – Education...

S/No	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicator (NPGEI)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
23	Literacy rate at P3 by sex	<p>Target 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.</p> <p>Target 4.6.1: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by sex.</p>	2.15: Literacy rate at P3 by sex	MoES	Girls: 61.3 Boys: 59.0 Total: 60.2	Girls: 70 Boys: 70 Total: 70 (NDPII)	I
24	Literacy rate at P6 by sex		2.16: Literacy rate at P6 by sex	MoES	Girls: 52.2 Boys: 51.6 Total: 51.9	Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I
25	Numeracy rate at P3 by sex		2.17: Numeracy rate at P3 by sex	MoES	Girls: 70.6 Boys: 73.0 Total: 71.7	Girls: 80 Boys: 80 Total: 80 (NDPII)	I
26	Numeracy rate P6 by sex		2.18: Numeracy rate P6 by sex	MoES	Girls: 48.2 Boys: 56.9 Total: 52.6	Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I

NPGEIs – Health

S/No	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicator (NPGEI)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
32	Ratio of doctors to population	<i>Target 3.c.1</i> Health worker density and distribution.	3.1: Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population	MoH-HMIS	1: 24,725	1:22,625 (NDPII)	I
			3.2: Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) by sex.	MoH-HMIS			II
33	Ratio of nurses to population		3.3: Ratio of practicing nurses to population.	MoH-HMIS	1:11,000	1:8,000 (NDPII)	II
34			3.4: Ratio of practising midwives to population	MoH-HMIS			III
			3.5: Ratio of practising midwives to women	MoH-HMIS			III
35			3.6: Ratio of practising Anesthetical Officers to population	MoH-HMIS			III
			3.7: Ratio of practising Anesthetical Officers to women	MoH-HMIS	1:11,000	1:9,500	II

7. Review of the NPGEs in the period October 2018 to January 2019.
8. Revised NPGEs due end of January 2019
 - To align the NPGEs to Government of Uganda Sectors.
 - To assess the indicators for continued viability.
 - To update the data points with the most recent data available.
9. Proposed new indicators for inclusion:
 - from the sector consultations
 - from the UNSD Minimum set of gender indicators

Next Steps...

➤ Commitment by MDAs to produce the indicators:

- For tier I: Continued regular production and disaggregation of the indicators by the relevant variables – age, location, income status,.....
- For tier II: Improved analysis and presentation of statistics to inform planning towards gender equality. Ensure quality procedures at all stages of production and standardisation of methodologies to ensure quality statistics, *e.g. Indicator 4.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.*
- For Tier III: Collaborative national and international efforts, including research, towards development of methodologies and production of the indicators, *e.g. Indicator 4.3: Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality*

Conclusion

- Achieving real inclusion of Gender Equality and monitoring SDG progress – will require Quality gender statistics.
- The National Statistical System - NSO, MDAs & HLGs are major sources of data derived from regular censuses, surveys and administrative data.



**PLOT 9
COLVILLE STREET
P.O BOX 7186
KAMPALA**

**TEL.
041-706000**

**FAX
041-237553**

**E-MAIL
ubos@ubos.org**

**Website
www.ubos.org**

Thank You