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

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

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1. Introduction
2. Overview of NPGEIs
3. Process of Developing the NPGEIs
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Introduction

➢ Effective monitoring of the country’s progress towards gender equality requires quality Gender Statistics

▪ Statistics that will show the:
  o milestones achieved,
  o challenges faced,
  o 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

Step 1: Identification of Gender Issues and Indicators
Formation of a core committee to identify the key gender issues and relevant indicators to be derived from the SDGs and NDPII.

Step 2: Discussion of the GEIs
Discussion and approval of the primary indicators by the Gender Statistics Subcommittee for presentation at the High level meeting for endorsement.

Step 3: Adoption of GEIs
High level meeting organised for Permanent Secretaries/Senior Government Officials with Development Partners to discuss, refine and adopt the priority Gender Equality Indicators.

Step 4: GEIs Metadata developed
Metadata of the adopted indicators was drafted which includes definition of the indicator, computation method, source of data and frequency. The baseline and targets of the indicators were also set aligning to the NDP/SDG targets.

Step 5: Target setting and discussion of metadata
A three-day residential retreat was held with the representatives from the MDAs, academics development partners which enabled a thorough discussion of the metadata, refinement of the definition/sources as well as updating the baseline and targets of the indicators. Suggestions came to the requirement of further discussion with the MDAs to refine the targets and baselines.

Step 6: Consultations to refine indicators
Further one to one meetings were held with MDAs to refine the targets, update the baselines and thereby revise the metadata of the indicators.

Step 7: Validation and refinement of GEIs
Stakeholders meetings to finalise the priority indicators, targets, baseline and metadata and get it approved as the final version of the priority indicators on gender equality.

Step 8: Improvement of Indicators
Review and consideration of new indicators & Research etc.
NATIONAL PRIORITY
GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS

Illuminating the path towards Gender Equality in Uganda

November 2016

NPGEIs…

- 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.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Income per Capita (USD)</td>
<td><strong>Target 10.1.1:</strong> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</td>
<td>1.1: Income per capita by sex</td>
<td>UNHS</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>1033 (NDPII)</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2: Average household income by sex of head (ugx)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Percentage of people living on less than USD 1 a day</td>
<td><strong>Target 1.2.1:</strong> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</td>
<td>1.5: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex</td>
<td>UNHS</td>
<td>T: 19.7</td>
<td>14.2 (NDPII)</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Target 8.7.1:</strong> Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age.</td>
<td>1.12: Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.</td>
<td>NLFS</td>
<td>F: 15.6</td>
<td>M: 16.9</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>M: 16.9</td>
<td>T: 16.3</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td><strong>Target 5.4.1:</strong> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</td>
<td>1.18: Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (14 - 64 years).</td>
<td>UNHS</td>
<td>F: 36.8</td>
<td>M: 11.9</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M: 11.9</td>
<td>T: 28.2</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>The number of young people not in education, employment or training</td>
<td><strong>Target 8.6.1:</strong> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.</td>
<td>1.23: Proportion of young people NEET by sex. <em>(NEET - Neither in Employment nor in Training)</em></td>
<td>NLFS</td>
<td>F: 39.1</td>
<td>78 (NDPII)</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M: 18.2</td>
<td>T: 29.0</td>
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## NPGEIs – Education

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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Literacy rate at P3 by sex</td>
<td><strong>Target 4.1.1:</strong> 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.</td>
<td><strong>2.15:</strong> Literacy rate at P3 by sex</td>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>Girls: 61.3 Boys: 59.0 Total: 60.2</td>
<td>Girls: 70 Boys: 70 Total: 70 (NDPII)</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Literacy rate at P6 by sex</td>
<td><strong>Target 4.6.1:</strong> 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.</td>
<td><strong>2.16:</strong> Literacy rate at P6 by sex</td>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>Girls: 52.2 Boys: 51.6 Total: 51.9</td>
<td>Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Numeracy rate at P3 by sex</td>
<td><strong>2.17:</strong> Numeracy rate at P3 by sex</td>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>Girls: 70.6 Boys: 73.0 Total: 71.7</td>
<td>Girls: 80 Boys: 80 Total: 80 (NDPII)</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Numeracy rate P6 by sex</td>
<td><strong>2.18:</strong> Numeracy rate P6 by sex</td>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>Girls: 48.2 Boys: 56.9 Total: 52.6</td>
<td>Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)</td>
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### NPGEIs – Health

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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ratio of doctors to population</td>
<td><strong>Target 3.c.1</strong> Health worker density and distribution.</td>
<td>3.1: Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
<td>1: 24,725</td>
<td>1:22,625 (NDPII)</td>
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<td>3.2: Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) by sex.</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Ratio of nurses to population</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3: Ratio of practicing nurses to population.</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
<td>1:11,000</td>
<td>1:8,000 (NDPII)</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>3.4: Ratio of practising midwives to population</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>3.5: Ratio of practising midwives to women</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>3.6: Ratio of practising Anesthetical Officers to population</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>3.7: Ratio of practising Anesthetical Officers to women</td>
<td>MoH-HMIS</td>
<td>1:11,000</td>
<td>1:9,500</td>
<td>II</td>
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7. Review of the NPGEIs in the period October 2018 to January 2019.

8. Revised NPGEIs due end of January 2019
   - To align the NPGEIs 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 parliamnets 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.
Thank You