

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



FACTS & FIGURES 2021/2022

Vision "A better standard of living, equity and social cohesion."

FOREWORD

Quality Statistical information is required in the Social Development Programmes of the Ministry to measure and define development concerns and outcomes, identify development issues, inform policy design and debate, and to facilitate planning and decision making.

The Facts and Figures 2021/22 covers information on the Ministry interventions in areas of social protection for the vulnerable groups, Community mobilization, Gender Affairs, Labour & Industrial Relations, Employment and Occupational Safety and Health.

Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development wishes to extend its gratitude to all individuals, and Institutions for availing data for this statistical publication.

It's our sincere wish that this publication meets the demands of all the stakeholders and that it will be relevant to their work. The Ministry appreciates all comments that are aimed at upholding the quality of this publication and continued improvement in subsequent versions.

and the former

A.D. Kibenge

Permanent Secretary

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BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is mandated to empower communities to harness their potential through skills development, labour productivity and cultural growth for sustainable and gender responsive development".

The Goal of the Ministry is to, 'Promote employment and productivity, positive cultural values, rights of vulnerable groups and gender responsive development".

Under the current National Development Plan (NDPIII), the Ministry contributes to three (3) programmes, namely;

i. Community Mobilization and Mindset Change

- Programme
- ii. Human Capital Development Programme
- iii. Administration of Justice Programme

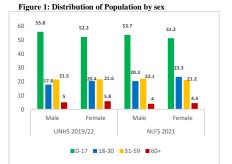
Quality Statistical information is therefore required to; measure and define development concerns and outcomes; identify development issues; inform policy design and debate; facilitate planning & decision-making and; track progress of the Ministry Interventions during implementation of the three NDPIII Programmes.

In this regard, the MGLSD facts and figures (2021/22) was developed to ensure that data related to the three NDPIII Programmes is timely to enable evidence-based planning of the Ministry.

Gender and Community Development

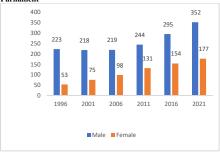
Gender and Women Affairs Statistics

The National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2021 estimated the total population of Uganda at nearly 43 million people with 51% of the population female with 23% of these being youth. Notably more than half of the population was aged 0 to 17 years. Seven in every ten people (71%) lived in rural areas.



Source: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2021

Figure 2: Women Representation vs Men in Parliament



Source: Parliament of Uganda

Figure 3: Number of Projects funded and Amount Disbursed under the (UWEP¹) Programme



Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program 2022

 $^{^{\}rm l}$ The highest amount of funds was disbursed to the wholesale & retail trade sector (40.2%) followed by Agriculture sector (33.7%).

Out of a total UGX 32.4Bn expected to be recovered by 30th June, 2022, UGX 26.7Bn had been recovered which was 82% recovery rate. UGX 10.7Bn had been revolved back to fund new groups in the respective Local Governments.

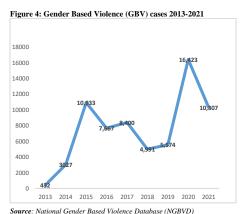
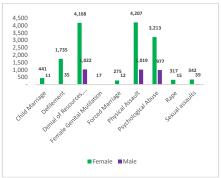


Figure 5: GBV incident² type by sex of victim between 2020 and 2022



Source: NGBVD DATA BASE 2022

² Denial of resources (31%), physical assault (27%) and psychological abuse (22%) constituted the highest number of GBV cases. 82% of the Victims of GBV were females.

Community Development & Literacy Statistics

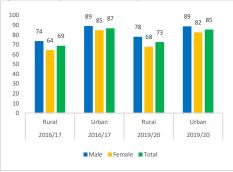
Table 1: Enrolment and Completion of ICOLEW³ learners

	ENROLLMENT			COMPLETION		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2016/17	540	1,180	1,720	-	-	-
2017/18	345	1,293	1,638	-	-	-
2018/19	418	1,808	2,226	297	1,225	1,522
2019/20	994	2928	3922	297	1225	1522
2020/21	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021/22	-	1	-	_	1	-
Total	2,297	7,209	9,506	594	2,450	3,044

Source: Department of Community Development and Literacy 2021/22

³ ICOLEW aims at empowering non- and semi- literate youth and adults to acquire literacy and numeracy skills and utilize these skills to effectively participate in the development processes.





Source: UNHS 2019/20

Family & Culture Affairs Statistics

Table 2: Percentage distribution of individuals in Cultural and

Creative Industries by Sex and Age

Domain	Sex		Age		
	Male	Female	14-17	18-30	31+
Music:	83.6	16.4	0.8	49.2	50
Performing Arts and Celebrations:	79	21.1	0	44.4	55.6
Visual Arts & Crafts	57.8	42.3	2.9	21.4	75.7
Film/Video/ Audiovisual & Interactive Media:	90.3	9.7	0	48.4	51.6
Fashion & Design/ Creative Services:	33.7	66.3	0	42.3	57.7
Books And Press/ Publishing:	80	20	0	0	100
Software & Innovation/Digital Media	100	0	0	0	100
Cultural & Natural Heritage:	77.6	22.4	0	9.1	90.9
Advertising & Market Communication:	83.3	16.7	0	33.3	66.7
Culinary & Gastronomy:	41.5	58.5	0	26.4	73.6
Sports & Recreation	90.9	9.1	0	59.1	40.9
Collecting Societies:	100	0	0	0	100
Support Services:	75	25	0	14.3	85.7
Other:	62.5	37.5	0	37.5	62.5
Total	67.8	32.2	0.6	34.8	64.7

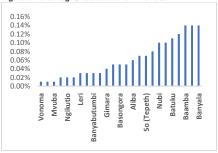
Source: Mapping of Culture and creative Sector report, August 2022

Table 3: Recognized Traditional leaders in Ugand

	Table 3: Recognized Traditional leaders in Uganda								
No	NAME	Kingdom	Title						
1.	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II	Buganda	Kabaka wa Buganda						
2.	Paul Sande Emolot	Teso	Emorimor Papa Iteso						
I	Mwogezi Butamanya	Buruli	Isabaruli						
4	Apollo Sansa Kabumbuli II	Kooki	Kamuswaga wa Kooki						
5.	Bob Mushikori (Deceased)	Masaba	Umukukha						
6.	Martin Kamya Ayongi	Bwamba	Omudhingiya wa Bwamba						
7.	William Wilberforce Gabula Nadiope V,	Busoga	Isebantu Kyabazinga wa Busoga						
8.	Geoffrey Wayabire	Bugwere	Ikumbania wa Bugwere						
9.	Gafabusa Solomon Iguru	Bunyoro Kitara	Omukama wa Bunyoro Kitara						
10.	Onen David Acana	Rwot Acholi	Lwawi Rwodi me Acholi						
11.	Moses Stephen Owor	Adhola	Kwar Adhola						
12.	Charles Wesley Mumbere Iremangoma	Rwenzururu	Omusinga wa Rwenzururu						
13.	Mzee Yosam Odur Ebii	Lango	Won Nyanci me Lango						
14.	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV	Tooro	Omukama wa Tooro						
15.	Rwoth Phillip Rauni Olarker	Alur	Rwoth Ubimeu me Alur						
16.	Phillip Hasibante Wanyama Nahama II (Deceased)	Bugwe	Obwene'ngo bwa Bugwe						

Source: Culture and Family affairs Department

Figure 7: Percentage Share of Ethnic Minorities4



Source: UBOS, Census 2014

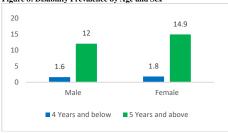
⁴ Uganda' constitution recognizes 65 formerly- independent traditional societies or ethnic groupings.

UBOS, 2014, enumerated 75 indigenous ethnic minorities out of which 25 were small ethnic groups with fewer than 47,700 people each and collectively representing 1.4% of the population.

Social Protection

Disability and Elderly Statistics

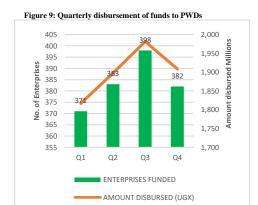
Figure 8: Disability Prevalence by Age and Sex⁵



Source: UBOS 2019

⁵ In the NLFS 2021, 7% of the population was reported to have some form of disability. Disability prevalence rate among person 5 years and above was 14%. 36% of PWD persons above 5 years were identified to be having multiple disabilities. Disability prevalence rates (above 5) were the highest in Lango (20%) & Acholi (17%) sub-regions and lowest in Kampala (7%). At age 85+, the disability prevalence rate for seeing was highest at nearly 61%.

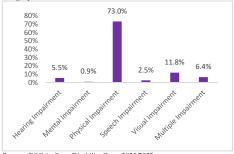
Special Grant for Persons with Disability⁶



Source: Department of D&E, 2021/22

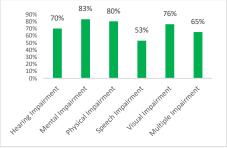
⁶ In FY2021/22, 1,534 projects were funded benefiting a total of 12,381 PWDs' in the country. This shows a percentage increase of 47% in the number of projects funded and an increase of 45% in the number of beneficiaries supported.

Figure 10: Beneficiaries of Grant by Disability category



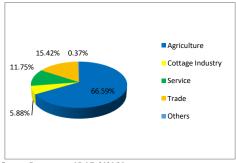
Source: EOC Audit on Disability Grant 2021/2022

Figure 11: Level of Awareness about the disability Grant by type of disability



Source: EOC Audit on Disability Grant 2021/2022

Figure 12: Sectors funded under the Special Grant for Persons with Disability



Source: Department of D&E, 2020/21

Elderly⁷ Statistics

The NLFS 2021 showed that there were about 1.8 million older persons with 75% living in rural areas. Thirty-Seven percent of older persons had not attended school and only 16% had education level of secondary and above. About 47 percent of the older persons had a disability

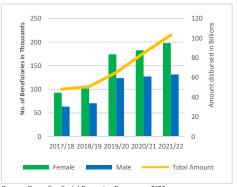
Table 4: Main source of Income for older persons

S/N	Source of Income	Proportion
1.	Household farming /fishing	46.2
2.	Household business excluding farming/fishing	12.3
3.	Paid Job by either household member of older person	7.2
4	Support from other households in the country	11.2
5.	Food produced from agricultur activities	18.3
6.	Others	4.8

Source: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2021

⁷ In the NLFS 2021, 4.2% of the population was aged 60 years & above. 14.2% of household heads were aged 60 & above with an average household size of 5 persons with the main source of income (64.5%) being household farming/fishing.

Figure 13: Cumulative Number of SAGE Beneficiaries over the period 2017/18-2021/22

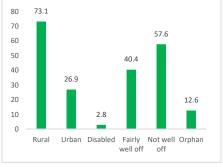


Source: Expanding Social Protection Programme 2022, MGLSD

Youth and Children Affairs Statistics⁸

Children Affairs

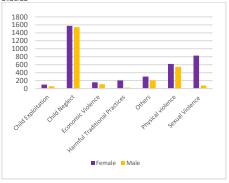
Figure 14: Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by selected characteristics



Source: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2021

 $^{^{8}}$ In the NLFS 2021, 52.4% of the population were children aged 0-17 years and 21.8% were youth aged 18-30 years.

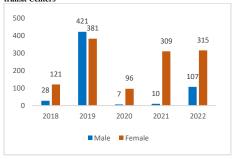
Figure 15: VAC⁹ CASES Reported to SAUTI in FY 2021/22



Source: SAUTI Helpline

^{9 60%} of the VAC cases were against girls.

Figure 16: Number of Street children through the Ministry transit Centers



Source: Department of Youth & Children Affairs

Figure 17: Total OVC below 18 Years served in 2021/22



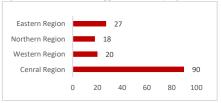
Source: OVC data base FY 2021-2022

Figure 18: Total Number of Beneficiaries above 18 Years served in 2021/22



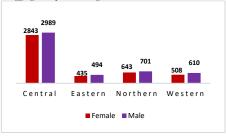
Source: OVC data base FY 2021-2022

Figure 19: Total number of approved homes by region



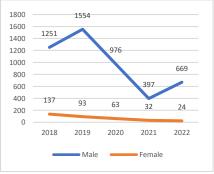
Source: Personnel MoGLSD as of December 31st 2021

Figure 20: Number of children in approved homes disaggregated by sex and region



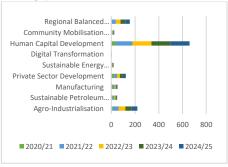
Source: Alternative Care Unit 2021

Figure 21: Children in Remand Homes



Source: MGLSD database

Youth¹⁰ Statistics Figure 22: NDP III Budget Allocation to supporting Youth employment



Source: MGLSD Statistics Unit 2022

^{10 -}

¹⁰ In the NLFS 2021, 21.8% of the population were youth (18-30 Years). 24.7% of household heads were youth with an average household size of 3 persons with the main source of income (35.9%) being household farming/fishing followed by Paid job (32%).

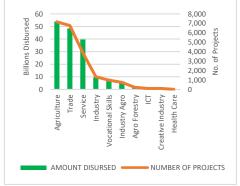
Figure 23: Amount Disbursed and Projects funded under Youth Livelihood Programme¹¹



Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2022

¹¹ As of end of June 2022, a total of Ushs 39.09 billion had been recovered out of the Ushs 169.41 billion that had been disbursed. A total of 18.07 billion had been rotated by June 2022.

Figure 24: Amount Disbursed and Sectors funded under Youth Livelihood Programme



Source: Youth Livelihood Programme 2022

Equity and Rights Statistics

Figure 25: Complaints received in 2020/21 and 2021/22



Source: Equal Opportunities Commission 2021/22

Table 5: Nature of Complaints received disaggregated by Sex in FY 2021/22

S/N	Discrimination	Female	Male
1.	Employment	92	100
2.	Land	89	43
3.	Economic	3	50
4	Property rights	90	96
5.	Political	10	9
6.	Health	40	3
7.	Education rights	23	46
8.	Family matter	0	3
	Total	347	350

Source: Equal Opportunities Commission 2021/22

Table 6: Status of cases handled by the Commission

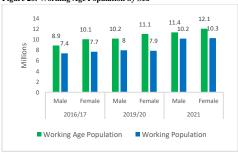
rabie	table 6: Status of cases nandled by the Commission				
S/N	Status of Complaints	Total	Percentage of		
		Number of	Complaints		
		Complaints	,		
1.	Concluded Complaints	384	55.1%		
2.	Complaints under	125	17.9%		
	Investigation				
3.	Pending investigations	80	11.5%		
4	Pending ADR	41	5.9%		
5.	More information needed	67	9.6%		
	Grand Total	697	100.0%		

Source: Equal Opportunities Commission 2021/22

Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health

Labour¹² Statistics

Figure 26: Working Age Population by Sex



¹² The proportion of working population in urban areas increased by

^{29%%} between 2019/20 and 2021. Northern Region had the highest increase (47%) in working population, followed by the Central Region at 38% between 2019/20 and 2021.

Figure 27: Child Labour Estimates



Figure 28: Number of Beneficiary Groups under Green Jobs



Source: Green Jobs and Fair Labour Market Programme

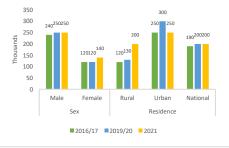
Employment¹³ Statistics

Table 7: Employment to Population Ratio by Residence and by Age Group

Characteristics		2016/17	2019/20	2021
Sex	Male	56.2	47.3	51.9
	Female	39.8	31	33.8
Residence Rural		42.8	35.2	38.4
	Urban	60.5	47.6	51.2
Disability	With	48.9	38.7	37.8
Status	Without	47.9	38.8	42.9
Overall EPR		47.6	38.8	42.5

¹³ The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)is the proportion of the working age population that is employed. Generally, the EPR increased from 38.8% to 42.5% between 2019/20 and 2021. The EPR was higher among males (52%) than females (34%) and higher among urban residents compared to rural residents.

Figure 29: Median monthly Cash earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job



Civil Service

Figure 30: Size of the Civil Service

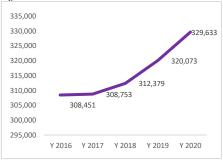


Figure 31: Distribution of Civil Service as at December 2020

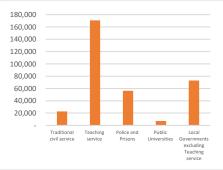


Figure 32: Distribution of Civil Service by sex as at December 2020



Table 8: Number of Pensioners as at December 2020

	Female	Male	Total
Teachers	6,699	17,920	24,619
Traditional Civil Servants	8,517	29,251	37,768
Total	15,216	47,171	62,387

Source: Ministry of Public Service

Figure 33: Number of Civil Servants retiring between 2021 and 2025

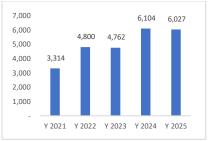


Figure 34: Social Security for Persons in Paid Employment

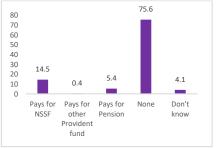
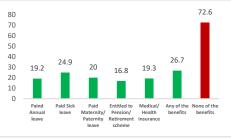
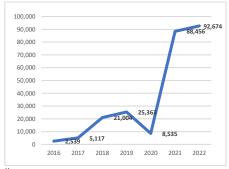


Figure 35: Work benefits for Persons in paid employment



Externalization of Labour

Figure 36: Migrant workers deployed between 2016 and 2022



¹⁴Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD 2022

¹⁴ Over the years, majority of the migrant workers were females, this was mainly attributed to the fact that most of the workers are employed as house maids. On average in 2021 and 2022, over 90% of workers migrated to Saudi Arabia.

Table 9: Type of Job for Migrant workers in 2022

Job Type	Males	Females	Total
Driver	377	57	434
Hotel/ Restaurant Workers	950	251	1,201
Labourers	1,029	130	1,159
Maid/ Cleaner	3,676	83,420	87,096
Others	773	135	908
Security Guard	1,828	48	1,876
Grand Total	8,633	84,041	92,674

Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD 2022

Table 10: Non-Taxable Revenue15 (NTR)

Fees	UGX
Foreign Job Order Fees	9,967,275,000
Expression of Interest Fees	40,500,000
Local Job Order Fees	110,400,000
Training Institute Accreditation	14,400,000
License Application/Renewal	398,000,000
Late Renewal Fine	40,000,000
Total	10,570,575,000

Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD 2022

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¹⁵ Non-tax revenue or non-tax receipts are government revenue not generated from taxes. The data shows that in 2021/22, a total of UGX 438,000,000 revenue was generated through licensing of recruitment companies and renewing licenses of the existing recruitment companies.

Occupational Safety16 and Health Statistics

Table 11: Proportion of the working population exposed to hazardous work

S/N	Type of Hazard	Proportion
1.	Exposure to Dust/fumes	35.0
2.	Use of Dangerous tools	25.2
3.	Snake/Insect bite	20.4
4	Fire, gas, loud noise, vibration	13.2
5	Awkward position for prolonged time e.g kneeling, standing	18.4
6	Work on roads, cross roads, highways	8.9
7	Work underground/heights/in water	4.5
8	Work place too dark, confined or crowder	1.5
9	Others	0.9

¹⁶ In the NLFS, 23% of the working population was provided with or used protective gear at the work place. 7.5% of the working population had ever suffered accidents/injuries and of these 39.7% had suffered serious accidents that caused absence from work.

Table 12: Total Non-Tax Revenue in Millions collected in 2021/22

conceted in 2021/22					
Type of NTR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Workplace Registration	388.9	378.1	383.1	203.0	1,353.0
Statutory Equipment Inspections	89.3	178.1	91.3	87.2	446.0
Plan Reviews	5.2	13.0	3.0		21.2
Total NTR Collected	483.5	569.2	477.9	290.2	1,822.2

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Department

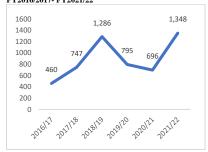
2021/22

Table 13: Summary of Activities undertaken under OSH in 2021/22

Activities undertaken	Total
No of workplaces inspected	990
No of workplaces registered	1,348
No of Statutory inspections	712
No of Construction Inspections	212
No of plans reviewed	24
No of ESIA Consultation	142
No of ESIA Inspection	11
No of accidents reported investigated	13

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Department 2021/22

Figure 37: Workplace registration undertaken from FY2016/2017- FY2021/22¹⁷



Source: OSH Department 2021/22

¹⁷ Between 2016/17 and 2021/22, a total of 5,332 workplaces have been registered in various sectors of Public & Private Institutions (Petrol Service Stations, Manufacturing & Processing, Construction, among others).

5.0 Institutional Capacity Development Budget Allocations and Expenditures

Figure 38: Trend of approved budgets over the period 2015/16 - 2021/22 in Billions UGX



Source: MPS (2016/17- 2022/23)

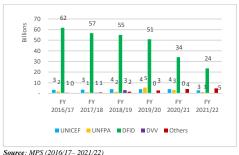
Figure 39: Total Off Budget Support to the Ministry over the years 18 in Billions UGX



Source: MPS (2016/17-201/22)

¹⁸ The figures for FY 2021/22 are draft estimates

Figure 40: Off Budget Support by Development partner to the Ministry over the years in Billions UGX



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