

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.

A.D. Kibenge

## Permanent Secretary

Table of content
FOREWORD ..... ii
List of Tables ..... iv
List of figures ..... v
BACKGROUND ..... 1
Gender and Community Development. ..... 2
Gender and Women Affairs Statistics ..... 2
Community Development \& Literacy Statistics ..... 7
Family \& Culture Affairs Statistics ..... 9
Social Protection ..... 12
Disability and Elderly Statistics ..... 12
Youth and Children Affairs Statistics ..... 19
Equity and Rights Statistics ..... 29
Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health ..... 31
Labour Statistics ..... 31
Employment Statistics ..... 34
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics ..... 45
5.0 Institutional Capacity Development ..... 48
List of Tables
Table 1: Enrolment and Completion of ICOLEW
learners ..... 7
Table 2: Percentage distribution of individuals in Cultural and Creative Industries by Sex and Age ..... 9
Table 3: Recognized Traditional leaders in Uganda ..... 10
Table 4: Main source of Income for older persons ..... 17
Table 5: Nature of Complaints received disaggregated by Sex in FY 2021/22 ..... 30
Table 6: Status of cases handled by the Commission ..... 30
Table 7: Employment to Population Ratio by Residence and by Age Group. ..... 34
Table 8: Number of Pensioners as at December 2020 ..... 39
Table 9: Type of Job for Migrant workers in 2022. ..... 43
Table 10: Non-Taxable Revenue (NTR) ..... 44
Table 11: Proportion of the working population exposed to hazardous work ..... 45
Table 12: Total Non-Tax Revenue in Millions collected in 2021/22 ..... 46
Table 13: Summary of Activities undertaken under OSH in 2021/22. ..... 46

## List of figures

Figure 1: Distribution of Population by sex ..... 2
Figure 2: Women Representation vs Men in Parliament3
Figure 3: Number of Projects funded and Amount Disbursed under the (UWEP) Programme ..... 4
Figure 4: Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases 2013- 2021 ..... 5
Figure 5: GBV incident type by sex of victim between 2020 and 2022 ..... 6
Figure 6: Literacy Rates for Persons 10 years above ..... 8
Figure 7: Percentage Share of Ethnic Minorities ..... 11
Figure 8: Disability Prevalence by Age and Sex ..... 12
Figure 9: Quarterly disbursement of funds to PWDs. ..... 13
Figure 10: Beneficiaries of Grant by Disability category ..... 14
Figure 11: Level of Awareness about the disability Grant by type of disability ..... 15
Figure 12: Sectors funded under the Special Grant for Persons with Disability ..... 16
Figure 13: Cumulative Number of SAGE Beneficiaries over the period 2017/18-2021/22 ..... 18
Figure 14: Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by selected characteristics ..... 19
Figure 15: VAC CASES Reported to SAUTI in FY 2021/22 ..... 20
Figure 16: Number of Street children through the Ministry transit Centers ..... 21
Figure 17: Total OVC below 18 Years served in 2021/22 ..... 22
Figure 18: Total Number of Beneficiaries above 18 Years served in 2021/22. ..... 23
Figure 19: Total number of approved homes by region ..... 24
Figure 20: Number of children in approved homes disaggregated by sex and region ..... 24
Figure 21: Children in Remand Homes ..... 25
Figure 22: NDP III Budget Allocation to supporting Youth employment ..... 26
Figure 23: Amount Disbursed and Projects funded under Youth Livelihood Programme ..... 27
Figure 24: Amount Disbursed and Sectors funded under Youth Livelihood Programme ..... 28
Figure 25: Complaints received in 2020/21 and 2021/2229
Figure 26: Working Age Population by Sex ..... 31
Figure 27: Child Labour Estimates ..... 32
Figure 28: Number of Beneficiary Groups under Green Jobs ..... 33
Figure 29: Median monthly Cash earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job ..... 35
Figure 30: Size of the Civil Service ..... 36
Figure 31: Distribution of Civil Service as at December 2020 ..... 37
Figure 32: Distribution of Civil Service by sex as at December 2020 ..... 38
Figure 33: Number of Civil Servants retiring between 2021 and 2025 ..... 39
Figure 34: Social Security for Persons in Paid Employment ..... 40
Figure 35: Work benefits for Persons in paid employment ..... 41
Figure 36: Migrant workers deployed between 2016 and 2022 ..... 42
Figure 37: Workplace registration undertaken from FY2016/2017- FY2021/22 ..... 47
Figure 38: Trend of approved budgets over the period 2015/16 - 2021/22 in Billions UGX ..... 48
Figure 39: Total Off Budget Support to the Ministry over the years in Billions UGX ..... 49
Figure 40: Off Budget Support by Development partner to the Ministry over the years in Billions UGX ..... 50

## 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.

Figure 1: Distribution of Population by sex


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 (UWEP ${ }^{1}$ ) Programme


Source: Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program 2022
${ }^{1}$ 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 32.4 Bn expected to be recovered by 30th June, 2022, UGX 26.7 Bn 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 4: Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases 2013-2021



Source: National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD)

Figure 5: GBV incident ${ }^{2}$ 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 ICOLEW ${ }^{3}$ learners

| Year | ENROLLMENT |  | COMPLETION |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |
| $2020 / 21$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $2021 / 22$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 2 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 4 4}$ |

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.

Figure 6: Literacy Rates for Persons 10 years above


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 |
|  <br> Innovation/Digital Media | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Cultural \& Natural Heritage: | 77.6 | 22.4 | 0 | 9.1 | 90.9 |
|  <br> 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 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 <br> Nadiope V, | Busoga | Isebantu Kyabazinga wa Busoga |
| 8. | Geoffrey Wayabire | Bugwere | Ikumbania wa Bugwere |
| 9. | Gafabusa Solomon Iguru | Bunyoro <br> 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 <br> Iremangoma | Rwenzururu | Omusinga wa Rwenzururu |
| 13. | Mzee Yosam Odur Ebii | Lango | Won Nyanci me Lango |
| 14. | Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru <br> Rukidi IV | Tooro | Omukama wa Tooro |
| 15. | Rwoth Phillip Rauni Olarker | Alur | Rwoth Ubimeu me Alur |
| 16. | Phillip Hasibante Wanyama <br> Nahama II (Deceased) | Bugwe | Obwene'ngo bwa Bugwe |

Source: Culture and Family affairs Department

Figure 7: Percentage Share of Ethnic Minorities ${ }^{4}$


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 $\mathrm{Sex}^{5}$


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 Disability ${ }^{6}$

Figure 9: Quarterly disbursement of funds to PWDs


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

## Elderly ${ }^{7}$ 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

| $\mathbf{S / N}$ | Source of Income | Proportion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Household farming /fishing | 46.2 |
| 2. | Household business excluding <br> farming/fishing | 12.3 |
| 3. | Paid Job by either household member <br> older person | 7.2 |
| 4 | Support from other households in the <br> country | 11.2 |
| 5. | Food produced from agricultuu <br> 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 Statistics ${ }^{8}$

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: VAC ${ }^{9}$ 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

21

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


Source: OVC data base FY 2021-2022

22

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


Source: OVC data base FY 2021-2022

23

Figure 19: Total number of approved homes by region


Source: Personnel MoGLSD as of December $31^{s t} 2021$
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

## Youth ${ }^{10}$ Statistics

Figure 22: NDP III Budget Allocation to supporting Youth employment


Source: MGLSD Statistics Unit 2022
${ }^{10}$ 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 Programme ${ }^{11}$


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 | $\mathbf{3 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ |

Source: Equal Opportunities Commission 2021/22

## Table 6: Status of cases handled by the Commission

| S/N | Status of Complaints | Total <br> Number of <br> Complaints | Percentage of <br> Complaints |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Concluded Complaints | 384 | $55.1 \%$ |
| 2. | Complaints under <br> Investigation | 125 | $17.9 \%$ |
| 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

Labour ${ }^{12}$ Statistics
Figure 26: Working Age Population by Sex


Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021
${ }^{12}$ 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.

## 31

Figure 27: Child Labour Estimates


Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021

Figure 28: Number of Beneficiary Groups under Green Jobs


Source: Green Jobs and Fair Labour Market Programme

Employment ${ }^{13}$ Statistics
Table 7: Employment to Population Ratio by
Residence and by Age Group

| Characteristics |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sex | Male | 56.2 | 47.3 | 51.9 |
|  | Female | 39.8 | 31 | 33.8 |
|  | Rural | 42.8 | 35.2 | 38.4 |
|  | Urban | 60.5 | 47.6 | 51.2 |
| Disability <br> Status | With | 48.9 | 38.7 | 37.8 |
|  | Without | 47.9 | 38.8 | 42.9 |
| Overall EPR |  |  | $\mathbf{4 7 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 8}$ |

Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021
${ }^{13}$ 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


Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021

Civil Service
Figure 30: Size of the Civil Service

| 335,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $330,000 \quad 329,633$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 325,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $320,000320,07$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 315,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 310,000 308,753 312,370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 305,000 308,451 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 295,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Ministry of Public Service

Figure 31: Distribution of Civil Service as at December 2020


Source: Ministry of Public Service

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


Source: Ministry of Public Service

Table 8: Number of Pensioners as at December 2020

|  | Female | Male | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Teachers | 6,699 | 17,920 | 24,619 |
| Traditional Civil <br> Servants | 8,517 | 29,251 | 37,768 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 , 1 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 , 3 8 7}$ |

Source: Ministry of Public Service
Figure 33: Number of Civil Servants retiring between 2021 and 2025


Source: Ministry of Public Service

Figure 34: Social Security for Persons in Paid Employment


Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021

Figure 35: Work benefits for Persons in paid employment


Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021

## Externalization of Labour

Figure 36: Migrant workers deployed between 2016 and 2022

${ }^{14}$ Source: 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.

42

Table 9: Type of Job for Migrant workers in 2022

| Job Type | Males | Females | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Driver | 377 | 57 | 434 |
| Hotel/ <br> Restaurant <br> 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 | $\mathbf{8 , 6 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 , 0 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 , 6 7 4}$ |

Source: Externalization of Employment Programme, MGLSD 2022

Table 10: Non-Taxable Revenue ${ }^{15}$ (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 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 Safety ${ }^{16}$ 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 <br> 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 crowde | 1.5 |
| 9 | Others | 0.9 |

Source: National Labour Force Survey 2021
${ }^{16}$ 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

| Type of NTR | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Workplace <br> Registration | 388.9 | 378.1 | 383.1 | 203.0 | $1,353.0$ |
| Statutory <br> Equipment <br> Inspections | 89.3 | 178.1 | 91.3 | 87.2 | 446.0 |
| Plan Reviews | 5.2 | 13.0 | 3.0 |  | 21.2 |
| Total NTR <br> 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 <br> investigated | 13 |

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Department 2021/22

Figure 37: Workplace registration undertaken from FY2016/2017- FY2021/22 ${ }^{17}$


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


Source: MPS (2016/17-2021/22)

# Copyright © Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development <br> Plot 2 George St, Kampala P.O.BOX 7136, Kampala, Uganda <br> Tel:(+256) -(0) 414-347854/5 <br> Fax: (+256) - (414) - 256374/257869 <br> Email: ps@mglsd.go.ug <br> Website: http://www.mglsd.go.ug 

