



# 9<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM

28 SEPTEMBER – 01 OCTOBER 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING

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## Monitoring and Reporting SDG#1 (No Poverty) Indicators

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# Introduction

- **Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)**
  - **Is a semi-autonomous statutory body**
  - **Established by an Act of Parliament in June 1998**
  - **UBOS is the principal data collecting and disseminating agency responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System**
  - **The Bureau is the source of Official Statistics in Uganda**

# Introduction *cont'd*

- Poverty has been measured as far back as early 1990s
- The Household consumption expenditure used as the main measure of economic welfare
  - Whereas the surveys collect information on both household income and expenditures, the former is not used in income poverty analysis.
- Income poverty in Uganda is measured using a consumption aggregate (consisting of food and non-food items, both purchased and consumed out of own production)

# Household consumption expenditure includes:

| Item Group                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Reference Period |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food and Beverage</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 7 days           |
| <b>Frequently consumed Non-food items</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Charcoal</li><li>• Paraffin or Kerosene</li><li>• Airtime for mobile phones</li><li>• Newspapers and Magazines, etc.</li></ul>                                                                                                       | 7 days           |
| <b>Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rent of rented house/fuel/power</li><li>• Non-durable and Personal Goods</li><li>• Transport and communication</li><li>• Health and Medical Care</li><li>• Other services</li></ul>                                 | 30 days          |
| <b>Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clothing and Footwear</li><li>• Furniture, Carpet, Furnishing, etc.</li><li>• Household Appliances and Equipment</li><li>• Glass/Tableware, Utensils, etc.</li><li>• Education</li><li>• Insurance Premiums</li></ul> | 365 days         |
| <b>Non-consumption Expenditure</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 365 days         |



All expenditures are converted to 30 days

# **Introduction** *cont'd*

- **Conceptualisation of poverty in the country has steadily evolved since endorsement of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997.**
  - **Is the comprehensive national development planning framework aimed at guiding action to eradicate poverty in Uganda.**
- **Uganda has registered significant progress in reducing poverty.**
- **Numerous household surveys conducted by UBOS have facilitated tracking progress in poverty reduction.**

# Poverty Trends, percentage of people living below the poverty line

| Indicator                                              | 1992/93 | 1996/97 | 1999/2000 | 2002/03 | 2005/06 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 | 2016/17 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>National</b><br>Poverty line<br>(\$1.00 a day)      | 56.4    | 44.4    | 33.8      | 38.8    | 31.1    | 24.5    | 19.7    | 21.4    |
| <b>International</b><br>Poverty line<br>(\$1.90 a day) | 63.8    | 62.6    | 66.9      | 65.1    | 56.4    | 44.6    | 35.9    | 41.7    |

**Source:** Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) 1992/1993, 1996/97, 1999/2000, 2002/2003, 2005/2006, 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2016/17.

**The most recent developments in  
measuring SDG#1 indicators  
(including the multidimensional poverty indicators)**

# **MPI Development Process in Uganda**

- **When the Government of Uganda (GOU) met the MDG goal target of halving the proportion of people whose income was less than the national poverty line between 1990 (56.4%) and 2015 (19.7%),**
- **The GOU committed itself to achieving the more ambitious SDG#1**
  - **Eradication of extreme poverty (1.90\$ a day)**
  - **Halving of all its dimensions by 2030**



# **MPI Development Process in Uganda**

## **■ Formation of a Core Team**

- Uganda Bureau of Statistics,**
- Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development,**
- National Planning Authority,**
- United Nations Development Programme,**
- Economic Policy and Research Centre, and**
- Oxford Poverty and Human Development initiative (OPHI).**

## **■ Training of members of government by OPHI**

# **MPI Development Process in Uganda**

- **A number of consultations were made concerning the dimensions of a multidimensional poverty measure at:**
  - Sectoral level – Ministries, Department and Agencies;
  - Regional level – Local governments and religious leaders
  
- **The consultative process also considered:**
  - Data availability
  - The National Development Plan (II) priority areas
  - Advice from OPHI
  - Already proven indicators such as SDGs

# **MPI Development Process in Uganda**

- **The process led to the identification of:**
  - 4 dimensions
  - 12 indicators – vs the 10 indicators for the global MPI
- **Reviewing and evaluation of all the available datasets that had the agreed dimensions**
  - The Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2016
  - The Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17
  - The Uganda National Panel Survey 2015/16

# **MPI Development Process in Uganda**

- **The UNHS 2016/17 dataset was selected for the maiden Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Uganda**
  - It has a wider coverage and the broadness of subjects covered
  - Allows for analysis of overlaps between multidimensional poverty and the official monetary poverty based on consumption expenditure
- **The Maiden MPI Report for Uganda is yet to be disseminated.**

# Dimensions and indicators for MPI Construction

| Dimension | Indicator                 | Deprived if:                                                                                                                                                                     | Indicator Weight | Dimension Weight |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Education | Years of schooling        | No household member above 14 years of age has completed 6 years of schooling                                                                                                     | $\frac{1}{8}$    | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
|           | Child school attendance   | Any school-aged child (6 to 18 years of age) is not attending school                                                                                                             | $\frac{1}{8}$    |                  |
| Health    | Access to Health services | Any household member that fell sick and did not seek medical treatment for any other reason other than the sickness being mild in the last 30 days                               | $\frac{1}{12}$   | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
|           | Improved water            | The household has no access to an improved source of water or if the average time taken to and from the improved water source is more than 30 minutes according to MDG standards | $\frac{1}{12}$   |                  |
|           | Improved toilet facility  | The household does not use improved toilet facility and the toilet facility is not shared                                                                                        | $\frac{1}{12}$   |                  |

# Dimensions and indicators for MPI Construction

| Dimension                         | Indicator             | Deprived if:                                                                                                                                        | Indicator Weight | Dimension Weight |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Living Standard                   | Over crowding         | The household is overcrowded (3 or more people per room)                                                                                            | $\frac{1}{16}$   | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
|                                   | Electricity           | The household has no access to clean energy sources such as electricity, solar, generator, thermal, etc                                             | $\frac{1}{16}$   |                  |
|                                   | Housing material      | The household has unimproved walls or roof or floor                                                                                                 | $\frac{1}{16}$   |                  |
|                                   | Asset ownership       | The household does not have at least one communication or transport asset (bicycle, motorcycle, motorboat, radio, phone, Television) and has no car | $\frac{1}{16}$   |                  |
| Employment and financial services | Child labour          | Any household member 5 to 17 years is engaged in work                                                                                               | $\frac{1}{12}$   | $\frac{1}{4}$    |
|                                   | Productive employment | The household head is a subsistence farmer only or casual labourer in agriculture                                                                   | $\frac{1}{12}$   |                  |
|                                   | Financial services    | No member of the household (16 years and above) has/uses financial products or does not use mobile money                                            | $\frac{1}{12}$   |                  |

## Experience and Challenges in reporting SDG#1 indicators

- All the Poverty measurements have religiously been based on the National household surveys
- Lack of data to report on some indicators such as (1.3.1;1.4.2; 1.5.1; 1.5.2)
- Occasionally, data production is delayed affecting the timeliness
- Limited technical capacity amongst staff
- Use of proxies and alternative indicators as opposed to the global standard ones



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