



A HANDBOOK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NDPIII GENDER AND EQUITY COMMITMENTS

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPs	Development Partners
DT	Digital Transformation
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LGs	Local Governments
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoICT&NG	Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoSTI	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
MoTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NBI	National Backbone Infrastructure
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NCHE	National Council of Higher Education
NDPIII	Third National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NITA	National Information Technology Authority
OPM	Office of The Prime Minister
PIAP	Program Implementation Action Plan
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PWG	Programme Working Group
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBC	Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UICT	Uganda Institute of Communications Technology
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UTL	Uganda Telecom Limited

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FOREWORD

It is mandatory for Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government (LGs) to address gender and equity issues in formulation of Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements. However, there are still issues of capacity to effectively achieve this objective. The last five consecutive assessments of compliance for Gender and Equity Budgeting, by the Equal Opportunities Commission revealed persistent limited capacity of MDAs to discern gender and equity issues. It was also noted that the gender and equity issues being addressed were not necessarily aligned to the commitments in the National Development Plans.

A lot of effort was put into mainstreaming gender and equity commitments in the third National Development Plan (NDPIII). These were integrated at the strategic level, as well as in the 20 programmatic areas. In order to mobilise the MDAs and LGs to ensure effective implementation of the NDPIII gender and equity commitments, programmatic handbooks have been developed.

These Handbooks spell out the gender and equity issues under each programme; the proposed interventions in the NDPIII, the related actions in the Programme Implementation Action Plan, and performance indicators. In addition, there are emerging gender and equity issues resulting from COVID-19 effects that were agreed on during the dialogue with all programme stakeholders.

I urge you to use this tool, to prioritise interventions that will foster inclusive growth and development which the country is pursuing.



Ramathan Ggoobi

Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury

KEY DEFINITIONS

Gender

Socially constructed roles and responsibilities assigned to men/women, girls/boys in a given culture or location.

Equity

Fairness and justice in the treatment of individuals or groups of people; distribution of resources; provision of opportunities and services; and protection under the law. It takes into account, varying abilities/capacities, geographical disparities, demographical and social-economic differences.

Gender Issue

This is a state/condition/situation of inequality/imbalance between males and females because of gender roles; discrimination/neglect and/or marginalisation within society.

Equity Issue

Unfair and unjust situations that put the lives of the vulnerable in dire poverty, limited access to services and a state of hopelessness.

Gender and Equity Responsive

This is the ability of an individual or agency to consider the needs of women, men, boys and girls in light of their age, disability, or geographical location and take appropriate action.

Gender and Equity Budgeting

Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) is an approach of allocating and utilising government resources and programs taking into consideration of the different needs, interests and constraints of the various categories of people without any discrimination and addressing any imbalances that exist.

Programme

A group of related interventions/outputs that are intended to achieve common outcomes within a specified timeframe.

Sub-Programme

A group of related interventions/outputs contributing to a programme(s) outcomes at the MDA level.

Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP)

A detailed description of the activities, targets and resources required to deliver a programme within a given timeframe. The PIAP operationalises the NDP/III Programme and is it from the PIAPs that MDAs are expected to draw their strategic plans.

Indicators

This is a quantitative (calculable) or qualitative (perception) factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance.

Commitments

These are pledges/obligations to be fulfilled in terms of outputs and outcomes.

Interventions

These are actions to be undertaken to solve an identified problem/issue.

Outcome

The consequence of an action.

Outcome Indicator

A measure of whether the program is achieving the expected effects/changes in the short, intermediate, and long term.

Intermediate Indicator

A measure of progress to achieving a higher-level goal/end result.



1.0 Introduction

This Handbook spells out the gender and equity issues as well as planned interventions/actions in the Digital Transformation Programme during the third National Development Plan (2020/21 to 2024/25) period.

1.1 Background

The Third National Development Plan (NDP III), comes at a time when Uganda, like the rest of the world, is confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic. Now more than ever, the slogan of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of leaving none behind is critical. Fairness of treatment to the needs of people in all walks of life is vital for development. Gender equity is required in all aspects of life including; education, health, nutrition, decent employment, access to economic assets and resources, political opportunities and freedom from coercion and violence for men and women, boys and girls and the elderly. Gender and equity are crucial to ensure that gender issues are integrated into all national policies, plans and programs for development.

It is mandatory for Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government (LGs) to address gender and equity issues in the formulation of Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) and Ministerial Policy Statements (MPSs). However, there are still issues of capacity to effectively achieve this objective. The Equal Opportunities Commission's last five consecutive assessments of Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) compliance of Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements revealed the persistent limited capacity of MDAs to discern gender and equity issues. It was also noted that the gender and equity issues being addressed were not necessarily aligned to commitments in the National Development Plans.

Challenges and lessons from NDPI and NDP II¹, showed seven (7) persistent gender and equity sensitive concerns. These include:

- The large proportion of households still stuck in the subsistence economy,
- High cost of electricity,
- Persistent vulnerabilities and wide-regional disparities in attaining required poverty reduction targets,
- Low investment in social protection systems,
- The poor quality of education characterised by the low levels of literacy and numeracy, coupled with the high rate of school dropouts,
- High burden of disease amidst low functionality of health facilities, and
- Under nutrition among children and women remains high.

A lot of effort was made to mainstream the gender and equity commitments in NDPIII. These were integrated at the strategic level as well as 20 programmatic areas. There is a need to ensure effective implementation of these gender and equity commitments by MDAs and LGs.

¹These are listed in the NDPII background

1.2 Justification for the Handbook

To avoid the slow implementation of the gender and equity responsive interventions, this time round, there is a need to mobilise MDAs and LGs. This necessitated the development of a mobilisation tool. This Handbook has been customised to facilitate the mobilisation, spell out the gender and equity issues, proposed gender and equity interventions, outputs and their performance indicators.

The Handbook will simplify the integration of gender and equity responsive interventions into the Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements. This will strengthen the capacity of MDAs and LGs that has been inadequate.

1.3 Intended Users of the Handbook

This Handbook is intended for officials involved in planning, budgeting and monitoring at Central and Local Government levels, however, it can also be used by other stakeholders.

1.3.1 Primary Users

The primary users of the Handbook are the Programme Leadership Committee; Programme Technical Committee, Programme Working Group and Technical Working Group Sub-committees; specifically, decision-makers (Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Directors, Commissioners, Programme/Project Managers). Technical officers and politicians in charge of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation can also use the Handbook.

1.3.2 Secondary Users

These will include Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Researchers, Development Partners, Academia, Gender and Equity Trainers plus Assessors.

2.0 How to use the Handbook

The Handbook shall be used in the preparation of Budget Framework Papers for MDAs and Local Governments, and Ministerial Policy Statements for MDAs and Missions. The BFPs and MPSs are policy documents structured for both reporting and planning purposes. The users should ensure integration of gender and equity outcomes, interventions, outputs and their respective indicators across all the sections.

Users should clearly highlight how the intended target population has accessed, participated, benefited from the interventions as well as their disaggregation in terms of location - (rural, urban, hard-to-reach and hard-to-stay), equity - (children, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, chronically sick and other vulnerable groups), gender - (women/girls, men/boys) and inclusiveness of the interventions. The above parameters should also be given priority during annual and quarterly work plan development and reporting at all levels.

Table 1: How to use the Handbook during the Planning and Budgeting Process

No.	Section of the BFP	Section of MPS	Application of the Handbook	Example
1	Overview	Overview	Indicate desired gender and equity outcomes, objectives, spent budget, medium-term allocations and projections	Increase the national ICT infrastructure coverage
2	Past Performance	Achievement at Half Year	<p>These should be drawn from the outcome performance indicators – the change desired when gender and equity issues are addressed.</p> <p>Indicate the gender and equity issues among the key performance issues to be addressed by the sector. Select these from the list of gender and equity issues.</p> <p>Indicate whether any gender and equity issues were addressed in the previous FY.</p> <p>List the outputs derived from the interventions that you carried out. These can be picked from the gender and equity issues and proposed strategies/interventions.</p>	<p>Outcome Increased ICT penetration</p> <p>Outcome indicator Internet penetration</p> <p>Outputs completed Increased coverage and access to ICTs</p> <p>Output indicator Percentage of parishes with broadband connectivity</p>
3	Medium Term Plans	Medium Term Plans	Indicate medium-term plans by listing which interventions shall be carried out in accordance with the planning framework i.e., NDP III.	Medium-term plans Extend broadband ICT infrastructure coverage countrywide in partnership with the private sector and implement last mile connectivity in public service delivery areas leveraging existing infrastructure by government and private sector players
4		Current Year Plans	Indicate key sector output and outcome performance indicators to show that	<p>Planned outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend broadband connectivity to parish level • Implement Last mile connectivity and Uganda Digital Acceleration Program to expand access to affordable high-speed internet through the NBI • Deploy wireless hotspots at strategic locations through the MYUG including district WiFi zones for learning
5	Outcome, intermediate outcome indicators	Outcome, intermediate outcome indicators		<p>Intermediate outcome Increased coverage and access to ICTs</p> <p>Intermediate outcome indicator Percentage of parishes with broadband connectivity</p>

3.0 Gender and Equity Responsiveness in the Digital Transformation

Programme

Budgeting is the tool through which Government translates its priorities into public services. The government has also prioritised gender and equity as the best approach to inclusive national development and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and wealth. Therefore, Gender and Equity Planning and Budgeting is an approach of allocating and utilising resources taking into consideration the different needs, interests, and constraints of the various categories of people without any discrimination and addressing any imbalances that exist.

Digital Transformation is one of the 20 programmes of the NDPIII and it operationalises objectives (ii) and (iii) which are to; **strengthen the private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs and; Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure.**

The programme seeks to address key challenges which include:

- i. Limited network coverage
- ii. Poor quality services
- iii. High cost of end-user devices and services
- iv. Inadequate ICT knowledge and skills, and
- v. Limited innovation capacity

Most of these challenges are part of the gender and equity issues which when addressed shall improve the livelihood of Ugandans especially the vulnerable persons.

Therefore, the objectives of the programme are to:

- i. Increase the national ICT infrastructure coverage
- ii. Enhance the usage of ICT in national development and service delivery
- iii. Promote ICT research, innovation and commercialisation of indigenous knowledge products
- iv. Increase the ICT human resource capital
- v. Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework

3.1 Gender and Equity Issues, and their Responsive Interventions in the Digital Transformation Programme

This section elaborates the gender and equity issues in the Digital Transformation Programme and how they affect programming for inclusive development. It is intended to guide users to effectively implement gender and equity responsive interventions. Table two (2) highlights the gender and equity issues, and their justifications, related interventions, outputs and corresponding actions in the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP).

Table 2: Gender and Equity Issues and their Responsive Interventions in the NDPIII/PIAP

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
ICT Infrastructure	Inadequate ICT connectivity in critical service delivery units	Limited ICT infrastructure in schools, hospitals and local council premises deters development and proper service delivery to vulnerable persons - PWDs, elderly, children, and pregnant women and also make hard-to-reach areas inaccessible.	Extend broadband ICT infrastructure coverage countrywide in partnership with the private sector and implement last mile connectivity in public service delivery areas leveraging existing infrastructure by government and private sector players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband connectivity extended to parish level • National broadband infrastructure extended • Government service delivery units (schools, hospitals, post offices, tourism sites, police, LGs etc) connected to the NBI • Digital Terrestrial Transmission sites (DTT) connected to the NBI • Wireless hotspots (MyUg) deployed at strategic locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend broadband connectivity to parish level • Implement Last mile connectivity and Uganda Digital Acceleration Program to expand access to affordable high-speed internet through the NBI • Deploy wireless hotspots at strategic locations through the MYUG including district WiFi zones for learning • Connect schools and Tertiary institutions to high-speed broadband • Carryout an ICT infrastructure audit, engage key stakeholders (private sector, NITA-U, UETCL, UTL) to guide the planning and deployment of common core infrastructure, and evaluate existing initiatives for broadband connectivity in hard to reach areas

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	<p>Limited Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) and radio signal coverage</p>	<p>Inability to access the Digital Terrestrial Television and radio broadcasting network in some areas of the country denies vulnerable persons a chance to experience better service delivery (areas still in the analogue network coverage have a bad signal) hence inequities.</p>	<p>Expand the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) and radio broadcasting network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Television and radio studio facilities enhanced Existing DTT transmission sites upgraded to ensure redundancy and provision of local regional program stream insertions Existing radio transmission sites upgraded to ensure redundancy and the provision of local regional content insertion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish more 11 DTT and 40 Gap filler transmission sites across the country and integrate them into the DTT Network to complete the Analogue to Digital Migration(ADM) project. Cover shadow and border areas in 11 major towns and cities with FM radio signal. Upgrade existing transmission sites to ensure redundancy and provision of local regional program stream insertions and replacement of obsolete equipment Install local insertion equipment in 10 major towns and cities to enable the establishment of regional TV channels Establish radio transmission sites in the shadow and border areas
E-services	<p>Limited use of ICT to access service delivery</p>	<p>The high cost of accessing ICT services coupled with limited infrastructure hinders access to these amenities, participation, and benefit, especially for vulnerable poor groups such as youth, women, older persons and PWDs. Leveraging IT would reduce the cost of doing business and bring services closer to the citizens.</p>	<p>Mainstream ICT in all sectors of the economy and digitise service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and Private institutions supported to review, re-engineer their processes, automate and deliver services online ICT needs assessments in key sectors conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a common platform through which data shall be shared between MDAs in a cost-effective, secure, harmonised and reliable manner to improve e-service delivery, expedite decision making and implementation of government programs. Support MDAs/LGs to review/re-engineer their processes and

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP/II	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified electronic mail and digital collaboration services rolled out E-payment gateway in place SMS gateway in place Open data portal developed A data sharing and integration platform developed to enhance the delivery of services in the government and private sector and operationalised e-Citizens Portal enhanced (e-Services added onto the Portal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> also in the development of e-solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change Management, Awareness Creation and Capacity building targeting the general population Establishment of Regional e-Government Support Service Desk Change Management, Awareness Creation and Capacity building across MDAs/DLGs Rollout of SMS services (USSD, Bulk, Notifications) across MDAs
Increasing digital fraud	A weak cyber security framework amplifies digital fraud which affects vulnerable persons (women, elderly, youth, PWDs). Many are often defrauded of their money and other valuables, calling for a need to acquire the necessary skills to combat and manage cybercrimes.	Strengthen cyber security in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Information Security Framework reviewed and implemented across the country National cyber security strategy developed Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) strengthened Public key infrastructure developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical capacity building and support for priority institutions within key sectors to Reach ISO 27001 or similar cyber security certification Assessment of cyber security companies Development and awareness of the National cyber threat intelligence platform Design and implementation of re-tooling program for JLOS on cybercrime matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Data Protection and Privacy Regulation Awareness creation and sensitisation
Increasing cybercrime	The absence of such a Data Protection and Privacy Program affects vulnerable persons as they are left without any known form of data protection privacy. e.g. cyber harassment, body-shaming incidences especially women.	Develop and implement the Data Protection and Privacy Program	Develop data protection and privacy regulations		

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	<p>Limited access to digital service points</p> <p>Limited digital skilling among the PWDs, women, youth, etc</p>	<p>The absence of digital service infrastructure and points in some locations has denied vulnerable persons access to government services. Having one-stop centre digital kiosks where one can get several services like application for IDs, driving permits, passports, and register their businesses.</p>	<p>Leverage the existing government infrastructure to deliver public and private services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Uganda centres established and equipped. • Local content commercially available • Digitisation of delivery platforms for special interest groups developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish information and service Uganda centres and digital kiosks • Establishment of the regional centre to get additional information • Digitise delivery platforms for PWDs (sign language, different languages, PWDs digital programmes) • Development of Educational platform with Assistive Technologies for all Digital Educational Content • Deployment of Assistive technologies at PWD Institutions • Development of sensitization and training programs geared towards enhancing Digital Literacy of PWDs • Digital Literacy of special interest groups (PWDs, women, youth etc.)

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	Limited location based services	The absence of a digital layout deters e-service delivery services which would have greatly benefitted the vulnerable persons i.e. PWDs, persons living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and those in the hard-to-reach areas as these places cannot easily be located on the digital maps.	Implement the national addressing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS addressing and postcode database developed National Postcode and Addressing system rolled out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and awareness on the system Rollout the addressing system to facilitate service delivery (postal, e-commerce, ambulance services, fire brigade, security patrol, tax collection)
Research, Innovation and ICT Skills Development	Lack of an enabling environment to support ICT research and innovation	The absence of a formal placement framework for internship deters potentially vulnerable persons i.e. PWDs, youths, women, from accessing appropriate ICT skills hence inequities.	Develop and support the ICT Research and Innovation ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internship and placement framework developed Joint research program between academia and Government ICT Research Agenda 	Develop an internship and placement framework
	Inadequate skilling and limited ICT commercialisation opportunities	Lack of ICT skills among the youth, women, PWDs, older persons and other vulnerable groups reduces their chance to access, participate and benefit from development initiatives.	Develop innovation and incubation centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT incubation hubs established Privately owned innovation hubs supported BPO /ITES centres supported Entrepreneurship and Incubation programmes developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish regional ICT incubation hubs Establish BPO/ITES Regional Centres Development of Entrepreneurship and Incubation Programmes
	Limited uptake and untapped local content	Limited uptake of local content by public institutions reduces its competitiveness and development of industries. It	Support local innovation and promote export of knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local ICT products developed Local digital media content products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDAs should be compelled to procure locally developed solutions

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
		<p>increases foreign exchange waste and unemployment among youth, women, PWDs and vulnerable groups.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development and commercialisation of local ICT products including those for women and PWDs • Undertake IP awareness campaigns for ICT oriented researchers and innovators • Nationwide capacity building of local audiovisual capacity building of local production industry • Implementation of the local content development fund and partnerships with academia and private sector for commercialisation of film products
High cost of ICT products	Lack of a digital skills profile	<p>The absence of incentives like tax holidays and land for local manufactures and assembly of ICT materials has led to the high cost of ICT products which limited the vulnerability groups from accessing and using them.</p> <p>Lack of guided and tailored courses is time and resource wasting since it leads to acquisition of skills not demanded in the market. This reduces employability of the youth, women and PWDs.</p>	<p>Promote local manufacturing and assembly of ICT products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local assembly plants supported • Provide incentives for local manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the private sector and partner in the development of local assembly plants • Provide incentives to local manufacturers
			<p>Develop a professional ICT workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a National Digital Skills Framework • Digital Skills Curricula developed for the various levels of learning (tertiary, secondary, pre-primary, primary, early childhood) in line with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a survey on existing skills at the different levels to identify gaps, hold stakeholder engagements and prepare a digital skills framework • Review curricula for blended learning/ODEL delivery at all schooling levels

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
				<p>the UNESCO ICT competency Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT training for professionally certified courses and specialized short courses carried out at UICTI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop digital skills curricula for each schooling levels • Conduct ICT training needs assessment
	Substandard ICT products	The absence of a certification framework increases the risk of the vulnerable groups i.e. women, youth, the elderly, persons in hard to reach areas and PWDs to being supplied with counterfeit products or services.	Develop an ICT professionals quality assurance framework	Certification framework to regulate ICT professional standards developed	Certify ICT products and service providers
	Limited digital literacy skills	This limits access and usability of IT services, participation and benefit for the youth, women, older persons, PWDs and vulnerable groups. It also increases vulnerability and associated internet risks such as digital fraud, abuse, intimidation, harassment and bullying which are becoming rampant in the country.	Provide digital literacy training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities & SMEs trained in digital literacy • e-training programmes developed • Inclusive awareness campaigns on the ICTs and 4IR opportunities and risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and mobilisation of community groups and SMEs • Train communities and SMEs in digital literacy • Awareness and empowerment of women and girl child for use of ICT products • Conduct a needs assessment and develop e-training programmes on digital literacy • Conduct awareness campaigns on the ICTs and 4IR opportunities and risks

Sub-programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the G&E Issues	Interventions in the NDP-III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
Enabling Environment	Lack of an e-waste disposal system	The absence of a waste disposal framework increases the risk of environmental degradation and life-threatening effects especially to the vulnerable groups (women, youth, children and PWDs). Digital waste has several radiations which are life-threatening agents.	Coordinate and harmonise the implementation of ICT infrastructure and services	Environment and human safety ensured	Development and maintenance of an e-waste database



4.0 Programme Gender and Equity Performance Assessment

The Digital Transformation Programme aims at achieving several outcomes namely;

- i. Deployment of secure, integrated and cross-sector infrastructure,
- ii. Developing and promoting the usage of quality communication and e-services,
- iii. Digital inclusion and citizen participation,
- iv. Ensuring standardisation and interoperability of systems,
- v. Enhancement of national cyber security,
- vi. Promoting innovation and commercialisation of ICT products,
- vii. Enhancing digital literacy and developing skills,
- viii. Supporting development and uptake of emerging technologies such as Fourth Industrial Revolution Technologies;
- ix. Process re-engineering and automation for end-to-end government business and service delivery.

These outcomes are gender and equity responsive and are measured for the five (5) years of the NDP III against their respective indicators of;

- i. Increase ICT penetration (Internet penetration from 25 percent to 50 percent, Digital Terrestrial Television signal coverage from 56 percent to 95 percent, 70 percent NBI connectivity in Government MDAs/DHq; 90 percent national broadband coverage with minimum speed of 8 Mbps,
- ii. Reduce the cost of ICT devices and services (unit cost of 1Mbps /month of internet on the retail market from US\$237 to US\$ 70, unit cost of low entry smart phones from UGX 100,000 to UGX 60,000 and cost of a computer from UGX 1,600,000 to UGX 800,000),
- iii. Create 30,000 direct jobs annually within the ICT sector,
- iv. Increase local ICT innovation products developed and commercialised from 72 to 282, and
- v. Provide 80 percent of government services online

Table 3: Selected Gender and Equity Output Performance Indicators

Sub-programme	Objective	Interventions	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
ICT Infrastructure	Increase the national ICT infrastructure coverage	Extend broadband ICT infrastructure coverage countrywide in partnership with the private sector and implement last mile connectivity in public service delivery areas leveraging existing infrastructure by government and private sector players	Increased coverage and access to ICTs	Percentage of parishes with broadband connectivity	65	70	75	80	85	90
				Percentage of districts headquarters connected to the NBI	30	44	50	60	79	
E-Services	Enhance the usage of ICT in national development and service delivery	Mainstream ICT in all sectors of the economy and digitise service delivery	Increased quality of e-services	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the QOS over the NBI	30	60	70	80	90	95
			Increased usage of e-services	No. of transactions conducted through the shared public	0	1	15	20	50	100

Sub-programme	Objective	Interventions	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
				service delivery system, (mns)						
			Improved service delivery	Proportion of government services provided online (%)	20	40	61	72	80	
			Reduced cost of service delivery							
Research, Innovation and ICT Skills Development	Promote ICT research, innovation and commercialisation of indigenous knowledge products	Develop and support the ICT Research and Innovation Ecosystem Develop innovation and incubation centres	Increased research and innovation products	No. of innovations supported by Government and commercialised	72	152	200	242	282	
				No. of regional hubs established by GoJ	0	1	1	1	1	
Enabling Environment	Increase the ICT human	Develop a well-grounded ICT professional workforce	Increased ICT human	ICT directly created jobs	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	

Sub-programme	Objective	Interventions	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets (Financial Years)					
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Institutional Coordination	resource capital		resource capacity								
	Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework	Review and develop appropriate policies, strategies, standards and regulations that respond to industry needs	Increased compliance	Level of compliance with ICT related laws, legislations and standard	57	65	65	70	75		
			Well-regulated ICT environment	No. of ICT sector laws and policies reviewed	0	4	4	4	4		
				Percentage of stakeholder engagement plan and communication strategy implemented	0	50	50	50	50		

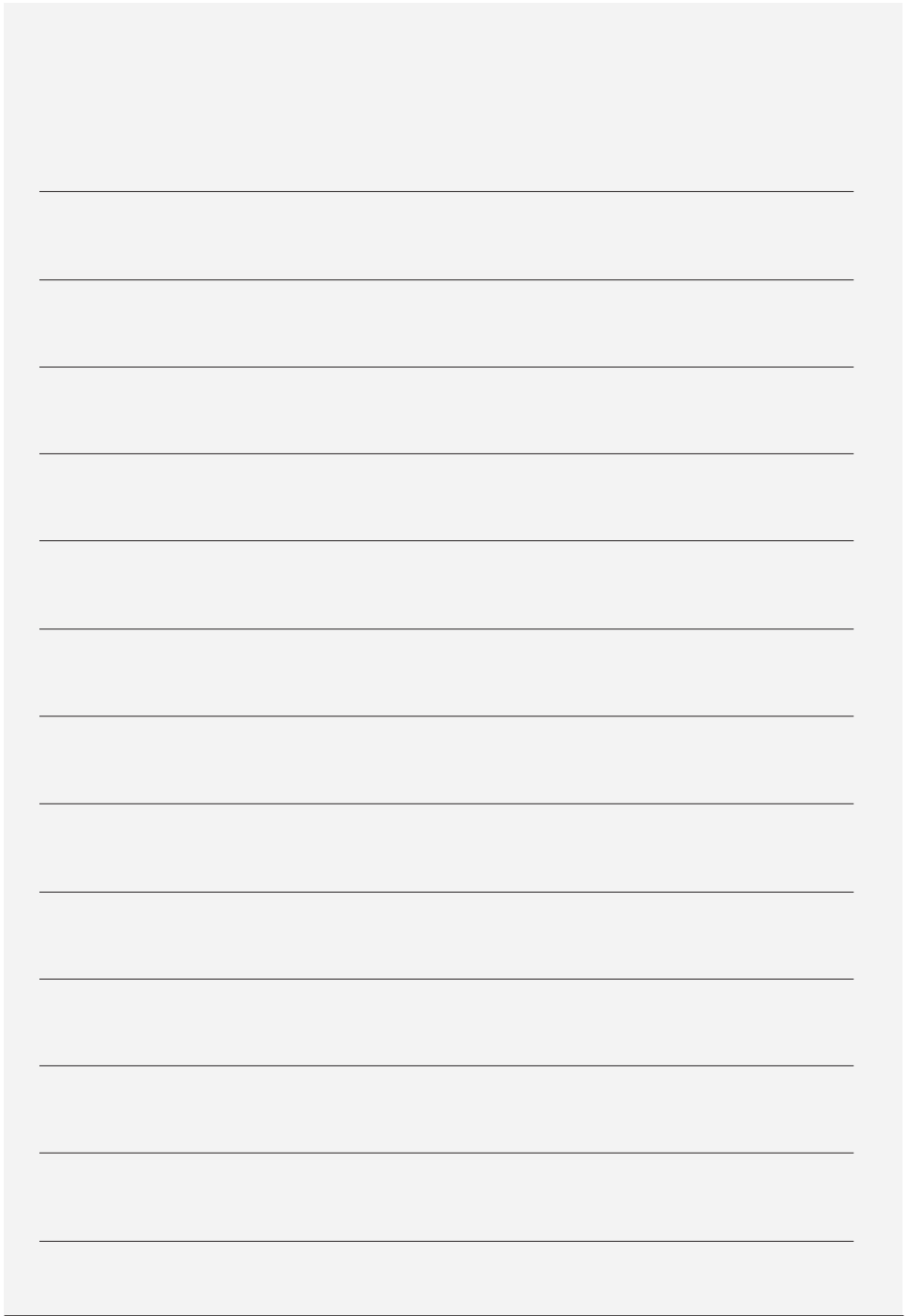
5.0 Emerging Issues

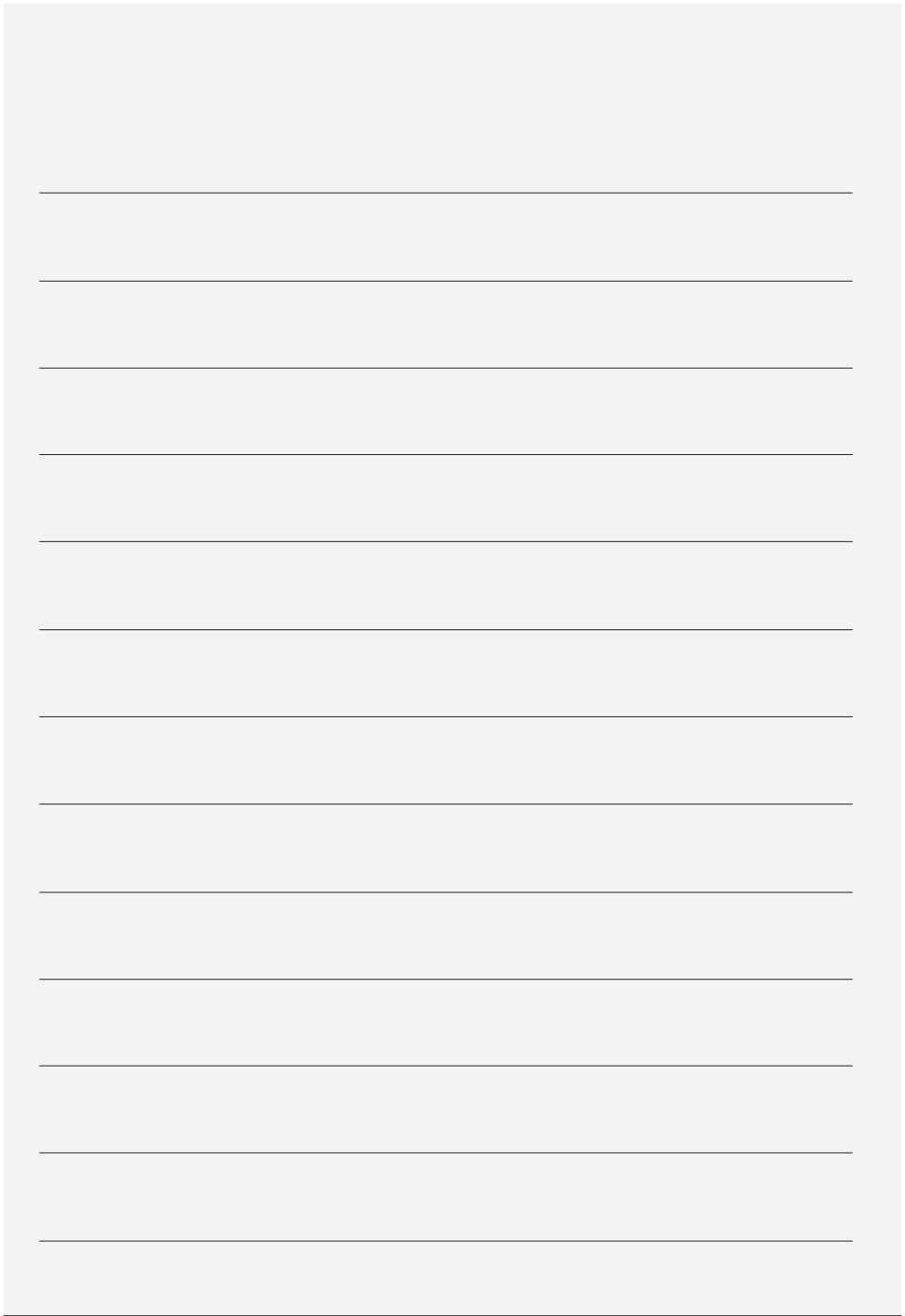
During the dialogue held with stakeholders in the Digital Transformation Programme, the following were the emerging issues for consideration during the midterm review of the National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 to 2024/25 and NDPIV.

- The gender issues are more on the demand side, in terms of access to digital services. Effort should be made to include some on the supply side.
- There is need to conduct a nationwide digital skills analysis and not focus only on the government.
- Some UBC sites are yet to be connected to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) Project which means they still have to pay for internet services from UTL. There is need to expedite the process of connection to the NBI.

References

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4. Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming
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6. NDP III 2020/2021 to 2024/2025 Results Matrix
7. The Republic of Uganda Constitution, 1995
8. Vote Specific Gender and Equity Issues Compendium 2017







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