

Bridging the Gap: UGANDA COUNTRY PROFILE

Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa traces the availability and quality of data for 104 gender-relevant indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers 15 African countries.

Many policies in Uganda recognize the importance of gender data and support the improved collection of sex-disaggregated statistics. Both domestic and international financial support is available for gender data in Uganda.

Like other countries in this study, Uganda's gender data remains incomplete, with particular gaps at the national level across all types of indicators. More than half of indicators do not have timely data. And more attention is needed to improve civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS).

Uganda lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2018 in international databases and in national databases maintained by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



AVAILABILITY

Uganda's national databases include **59 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

10 gender indicators lack sex disaggregation in Uganda's national databases.



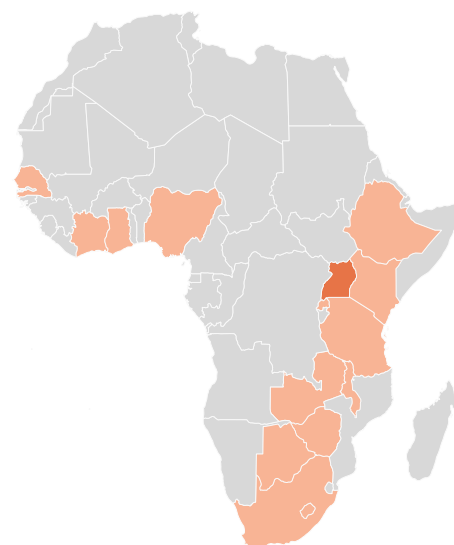
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

17 published gender indicators in Uganda's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

32 gender indicators in Uganda's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



The 15 African countries included in this study.

Opportunities to improve gender data in Uganda

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:



Close gaps in the availability of health and education indicators at the national level through the integration of sex-disaggregated data from international databases that conform to international standards.



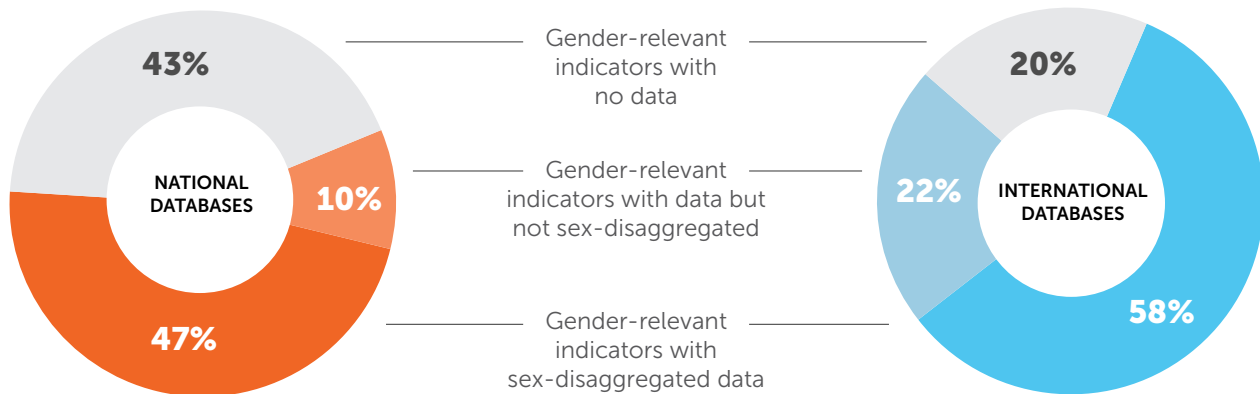
Use available administrative data as a source of information on education to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated education indicators that conform to international standards.



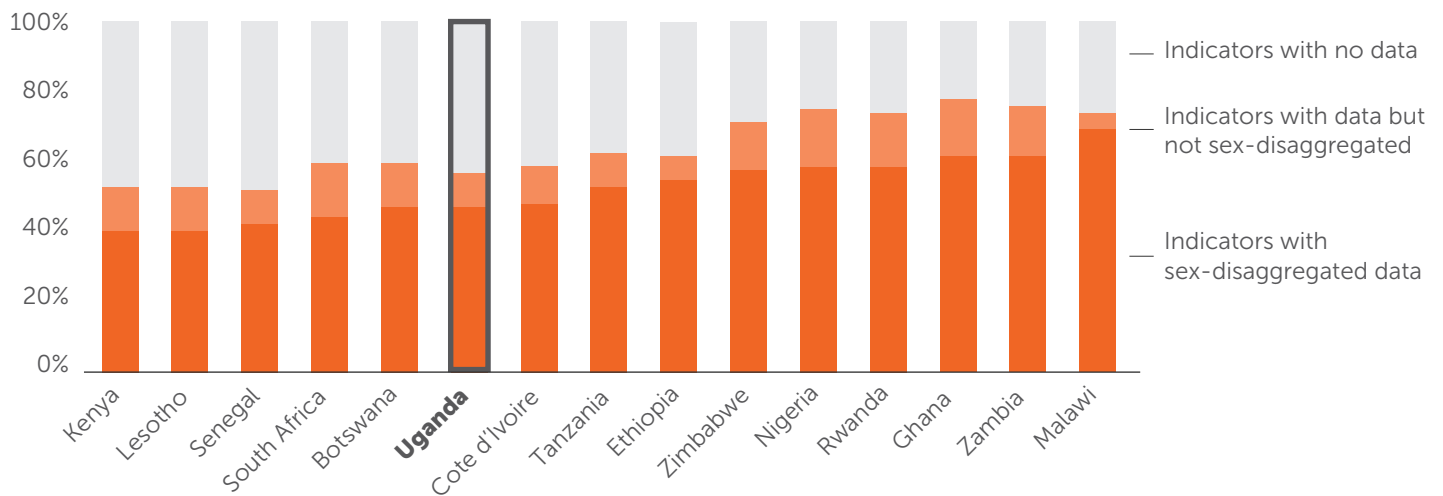
Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.

A closer look at gender data gaps

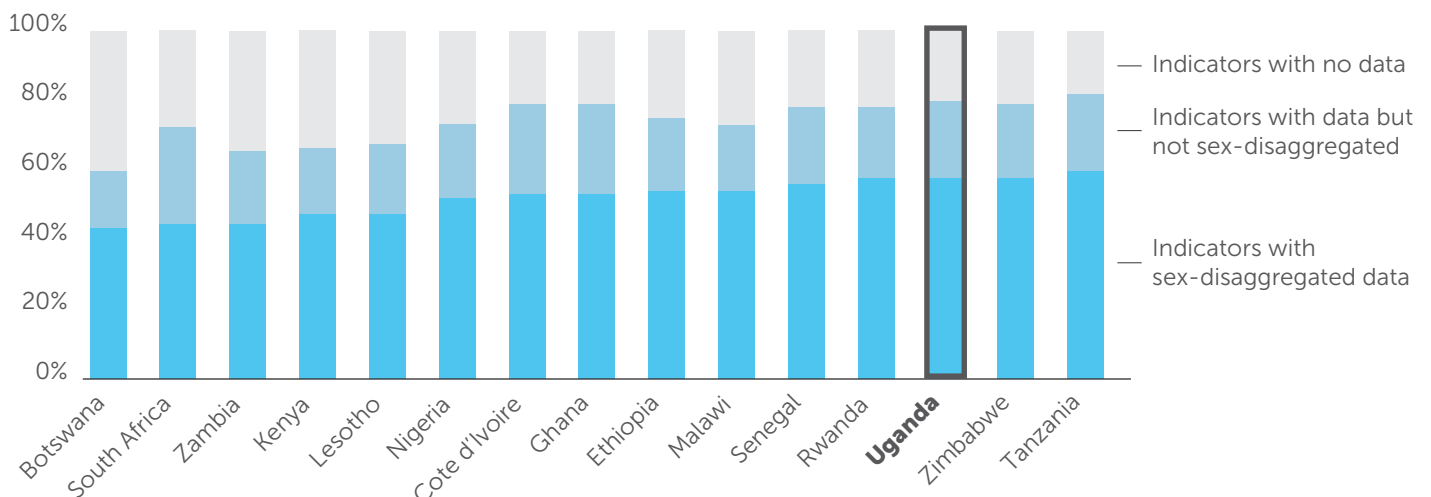
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Uganda's national databases lack data for 43 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have better coverage of Uganda's gender indicators, but 20 percent are still missing.



Uganda publishes a lower than average number of gender indicators in **national databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

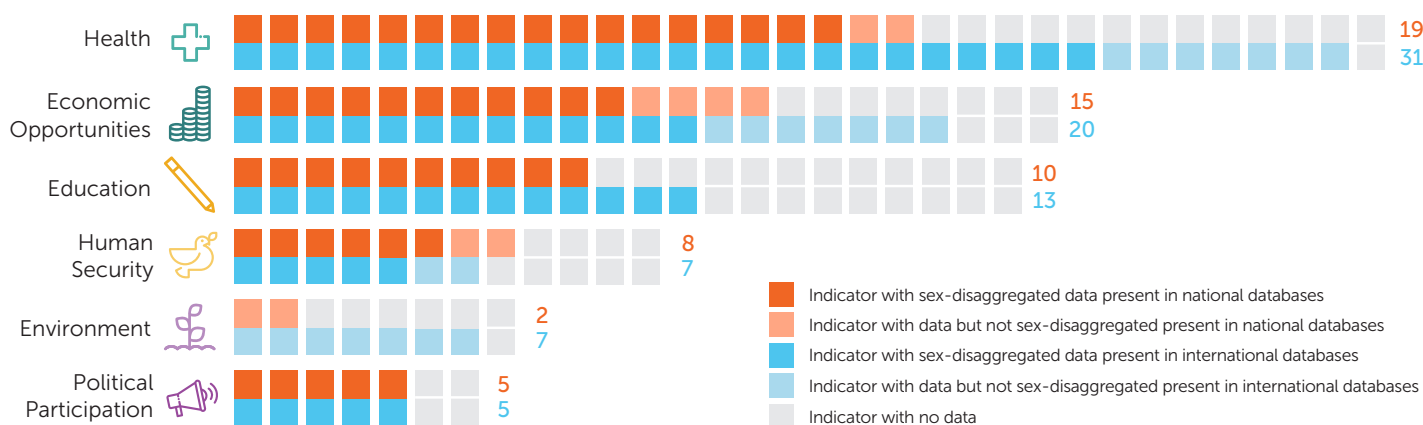


Uganda publishes a higher than average number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

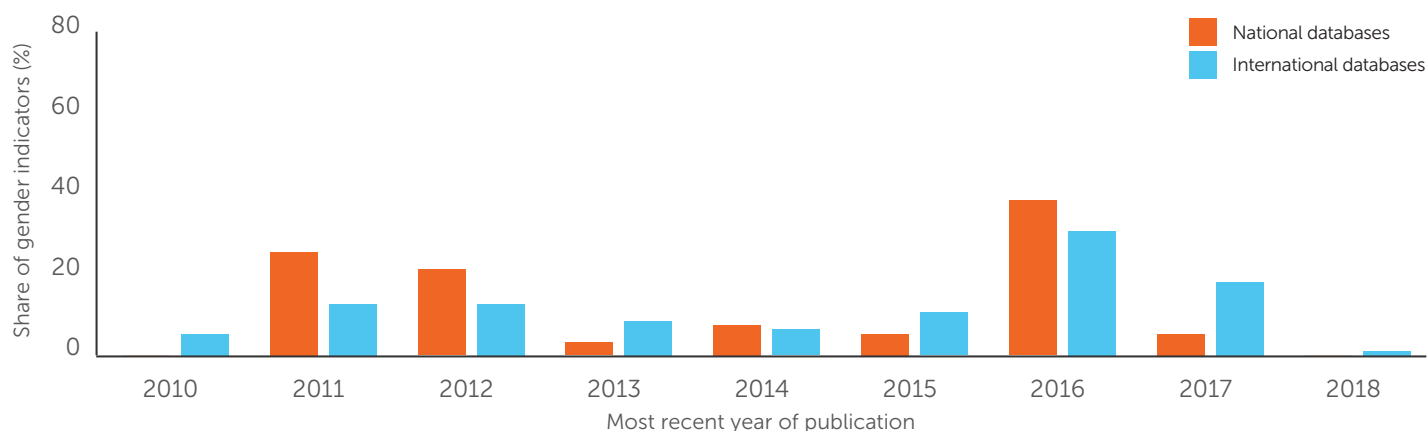


Data availability and timeliness

Political participation indicators have the highest availability of data in Uganda, but there are large gaps in knowledge across all other domains, particularly in national databases. There is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

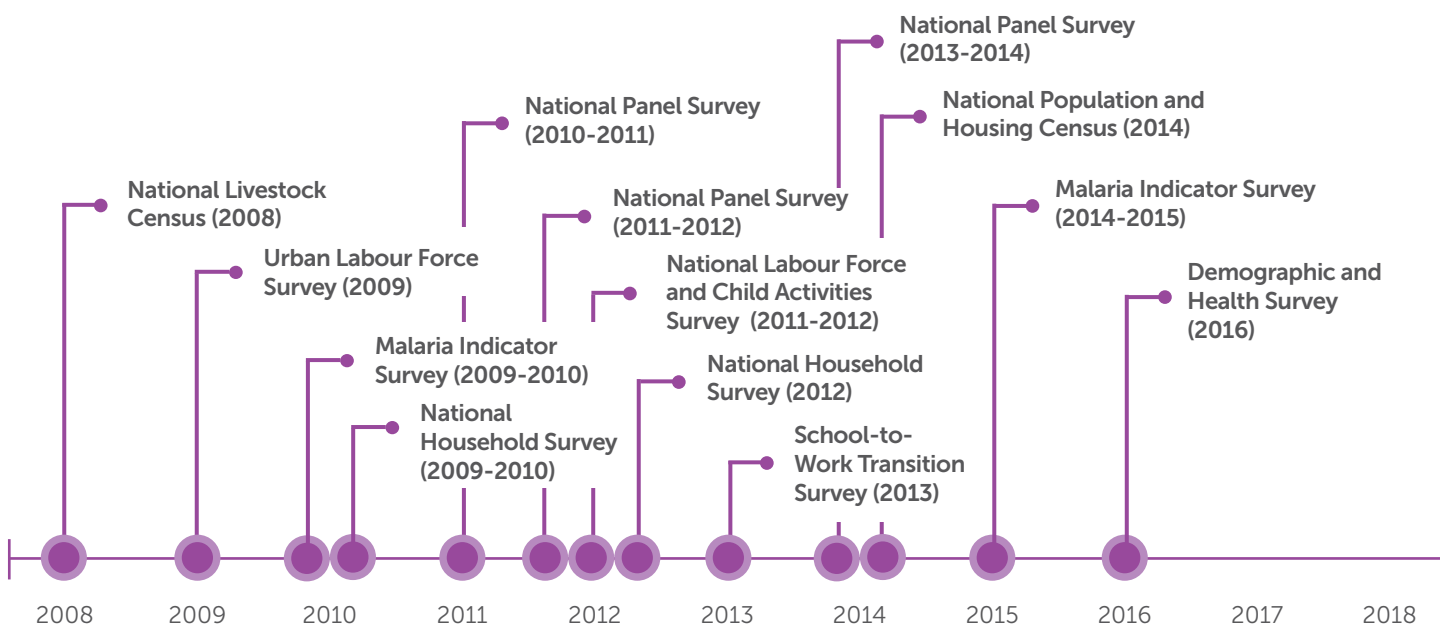


Fifty-four percent of gender indicators in Uganda's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Uganda are produced through surveys.



Civil registration and vital statistics provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and helps to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Uganda remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

32% Children aged 0 to 4 years in Uganda whose **births were registered**, of which

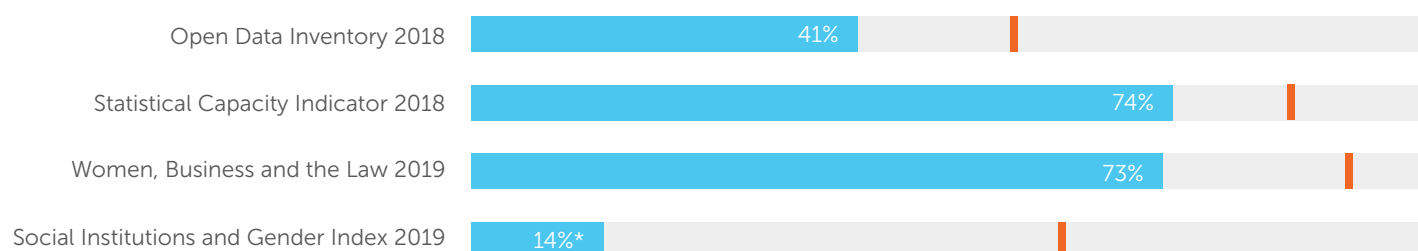
13% Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**

19% Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

Source: 2016 DHS. The DHS Program STATcompiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com>.

Assessments of Uganda's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a more complete picture of Uganda's statistical and legislative environment.



* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

Vertical orange line: Highest score for a Sub-Saharan African country

Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Uganda is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- The government of Uganda has allocated 1.1 billion UGX (approximately 300,000 USD) to implement the Uganda Bureau of Statistics' **Advocacy and Dissemination Strategy for Gender Statistics 2018/19 – 2019/20**. This strategy aims to strengthen coordination among advocacy groups and improve dissemination of gender statistics.
- The **Second National Development Plan (NDPII) 2015/16 – 2019/20** of Uganda calls for gender parity in primary school enrollment and improvement in the number of women in political leadership. It links better outcomes to increased collection of sex-disaggregated data.
- The UN Women flagship program, **Making Every Woman and Girl Count**, has included Uganda as one of its 12 pathfinder countries and is working with the national statistical office to fill identified data gaps.
- In 2015, the **International Development Association (IDA) and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) Trust Fund** financed activities to build capacity and create a stronger CRVS system in Uganda. They have also established a monitoring and evaluation system to promote the use of CRVS data for planning purposes.

To access the full report, please visit bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport



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