

Uganda's experience

Data disaggregation: Policy priorities, Tools and national experiences with focus on gender statistics

Molly Nina Acan

Senior Officer Statistical Coordination

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ development frameworks for gender statistics
- ☐ Policy priorities
- ☐ Tools for production of gender statistics
- ☐ Enabling environment for gender statistics for sustainable development
- ☐ Use of gender statistics
- ☐ Status of disaggregation of SDG indicators with focus on gender
- ☐ Challenges
- ☐ Recommendation

- ❑ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 1998 Act of Parliament mandates the Bureau to:
 - **Produce and disseminate official statistics**
 - **Coordinate and supervise the National Statistical System (NSS)**

Uganda responds to several frameworks and mechanism at Global, Regional, Continental and National level including the SDGs and thus obliged to produced well disaggregated data to support planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting on those frameworks.

In Uganda, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) provides the overall coordinstion of the implemntation, Monitring and reporting on SDGs.

The Bureau of Statistics is responsible for coordinating the production of quality statistics for reporting and monitring the SDGs.

Introduction...

- In order to leave no one behind in the implementation, reporting and monitoring the SDGs, Uganda has pledged commitment in ensuring the production of statistics with all **the required levels of disaggregation.**
- “Sustainable Development Goal indicators are being disaggregated, *by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, where relevant.*”
- Mainstreaming of gender statistics is one of the priority areas in the Statistical System. This corresponds with the requirement for the SDG Goal 5 “Gender Equality and Women/Girl Empowerment”

➤ **The Agenda 2030 of the sustainable development:** With focus on leaving no one behind

➤ **1967 Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women**

The first global instrument, covering all spheres of society and family life, was the adoption by the general Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

➤ **1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing**

Development Frameworks...

- **(CEDAW, 1979)** Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.
- **(2005-2010)** Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990).
- The Africa Agenda 2063
- The East Africa Vision 2050
- The Uganda Vision 2040
- The National Development Plan II

Policy Priorities

In order to realize the targets of the different development frameworks that Uganda subscribe to, a number of policies have been prioritized including:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995); provides for non discrimination in development.
- The Uganda Gender Policy (2007) provides for equality and equity in development programmes.
- The Uganda Employment Act (2007)

Policy Priorities...

- The Domestic Violence Act (2010) and Domestic Violence Regulations (2011); **aimed at curbing down domestic violence in Uganda.**
- Guidelines for Establishment and Management of GBV shelters in Uganda (2013): **providing protection for GBV victims**
- National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to GBV cases in Uganda (2013)
- **etc**

- The Plan for National Statistical Development; framework for production of statistics in Uganda.
- The National Priority Gender Equability Indicators. Has a set of 106 gender indicators responding to the SDGs and the National Development Plan II.
- The guidelines for production of gender statistics in the National Statistics System (NSS).

Tools for production of gender statistics...

- The compendium of definitions of key gender concepts and terminologies
- The metadata for priority gender indicators in the National Statistical System
- The capacity development programme for production of gender statistics

An Enabling Environment for gender statistics in Uganda: 3 key factors

- **Institutional factors:** Strong **mandate** for UBOS (e.g. revised Statistics Act), **integrated Government coordination structures** for statistics and efficient **oversight institutions** (OPM, MoFPED, NPA) in the development of gender statistics for sustainable development.
- **External factors:** **Advocacy** and coordinated external **support that responds to national priorities** (e.g. DFID, UN Women, Statistics Sweden).
- **National demand:** Strong **national demand** for gender statistics (statutory requirements and equity budgeting, NDP II & III, Uganda Gender Policy etc.).

Use of gender statistics

- Sectors use gender statistics to **comply with statutory requirements** on mandatory gender and equity budgeting.
- The review of the **Uganda Gender Policy** and development of the new policy (2017-2027) was informed by reprocessed gender equality indicators.
- The review of the second **National Development Plan (NDP II)** is making use of the reprocessed gender equality indicators and will inform priorities for the **5-year NDP III**.

Use of gender statistics...

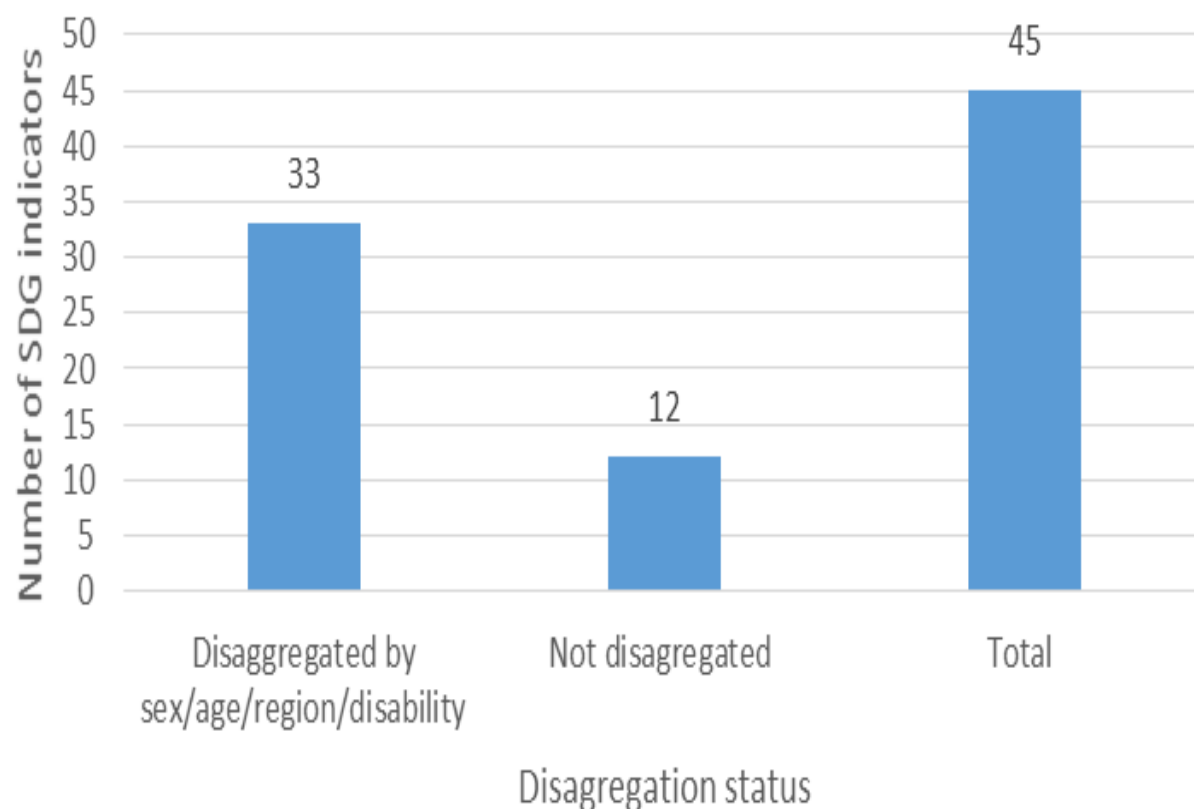
- The gender equality indicators have been integrated into the National Standard Indicator Framework which informs planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on Government programmes including SDG progress, CEDAW report, UPR etc.

Status of data disaggregation for SDGs

- To date 45 SDG indicators have been produced
- Six (6) SDG indicators have been produced under Goal Five“**Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls**”
- 33 out of the 45 SDG indicators produced have been disaggregated by one or more dimensions.

Proportion of SDG indicators disaggregated by sex/age/region/disability

Proportion of SDG indicators with atleast one level of disaggregation



- 33 indicators (73%) have at least one level of the relevant disaggregation.
- Only 12 indicators (27%) are not disaggregated because the existing data could not allow

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED

- i. Limited disaggregation of data and inadequate data on small area statistics for SDG indicators.
- ii. The use of old data collection tools that limit the capturing of variables for disaggregation
- iii. Limited Statistics personnel / skill gaps in MDAs to support production of gender statistics for sustainable development
- iv. Weak Administrative data production Systems
- v. Limited Coordination of community generated data and Big data

Recommendations

- Strengthen technical support for Administrative data to MDAs responsible for SDG indicators... (ICT + Tools+ Personnel)
- Need for vigorous training on the Metadata / methodology for SDG indicators
- All SDG indicators should be disaggregated by the required levels where relevant
- Routine surveys in the National Statistical System should integrate SDG indicator variables.. .. Those that require survey data
- Develop and implement guidelines for development of big data and community generated data

Thank You