Bridging the Gap:

Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

UGANDA COUNTRY PROFILE

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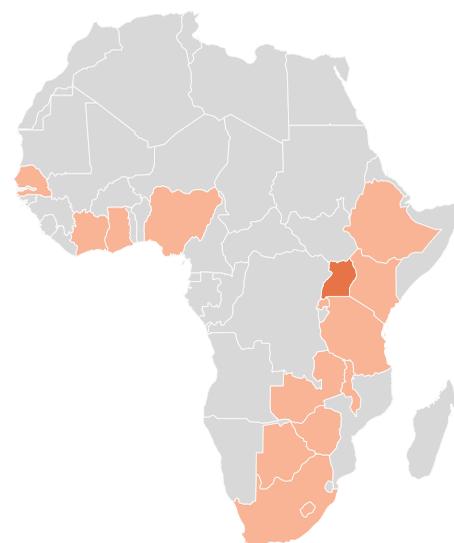
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS
17 published gender indicators in Uganda's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.

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.**
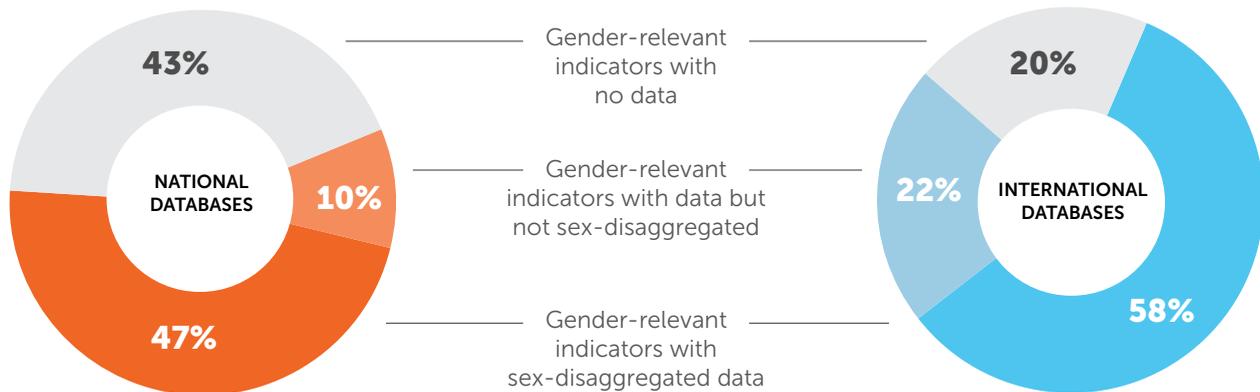
▶ **Use available administrative data as a source of information on education to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated education indicators that conform to international standards.**
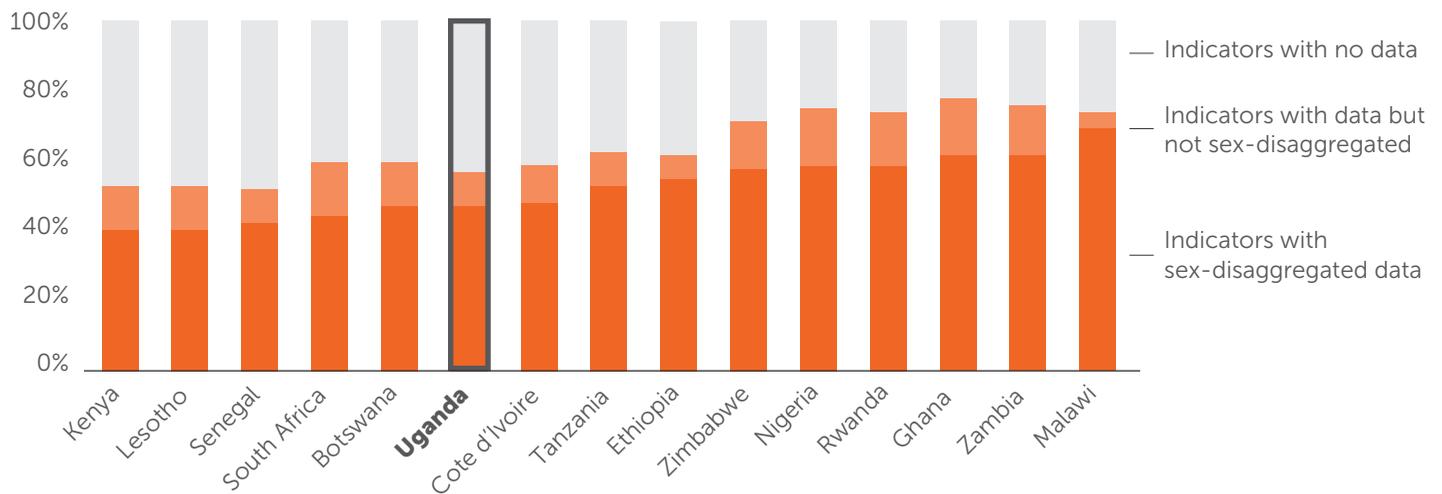
▶ **Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.**
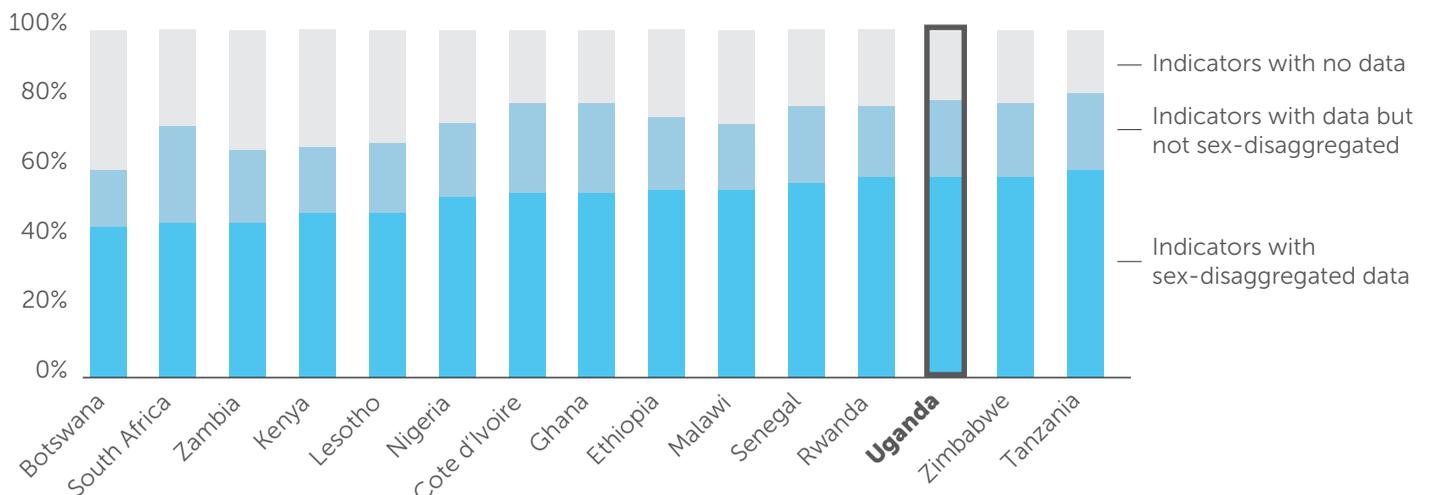
A closer look at gender data gaps

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.

NATIONAL DATABASES
- 43% — Gender-relevant indicators with no data
- 10% — Gender-relevant indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- 47% — Gender-relevant indicators with sex-disaggregated data

INTERNATIONAL DATABASES
- 20%
- 22%
- 58%

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

- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Kenya, Lesotho, Senegal, South Africa, Botswana, **Uganda**, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Rwanda, Ghana, Zambia, Malawi

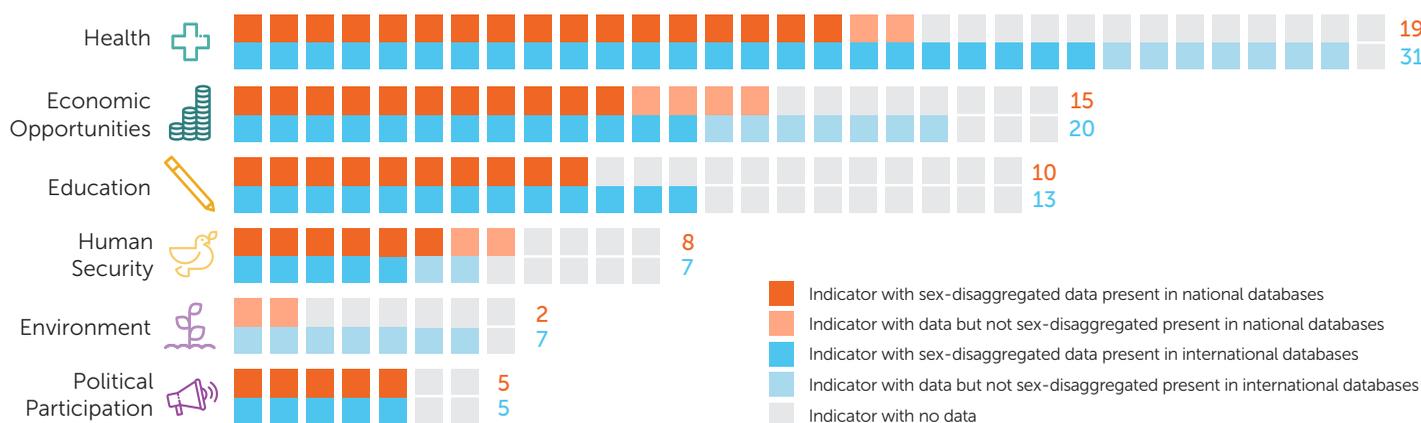Uganda also publishes a higher than average number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal, Rwanda, **Uganda**, Zimbabwe, Tanzania
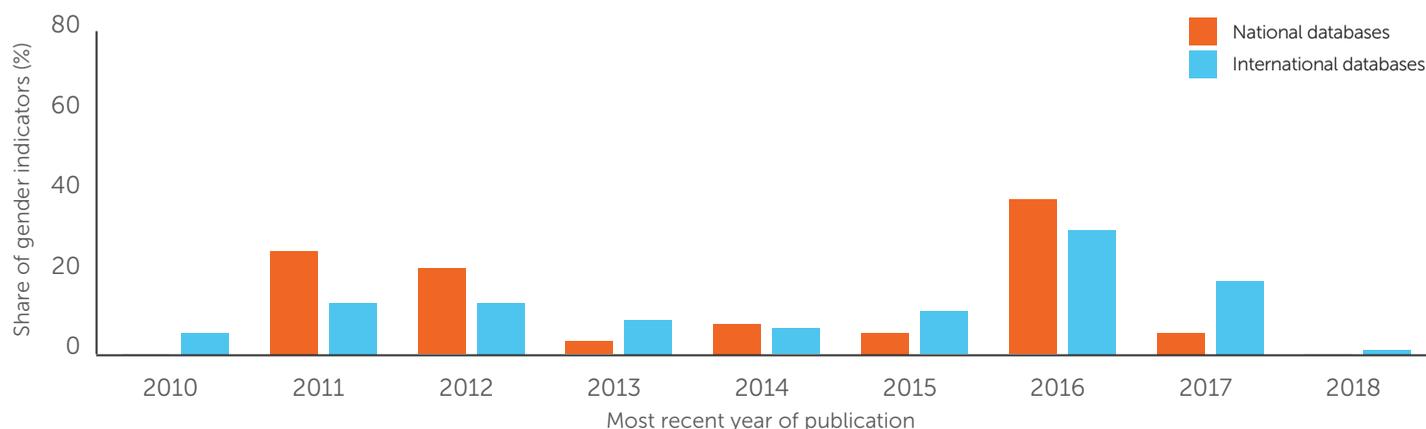
Data availability and timeliness

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.
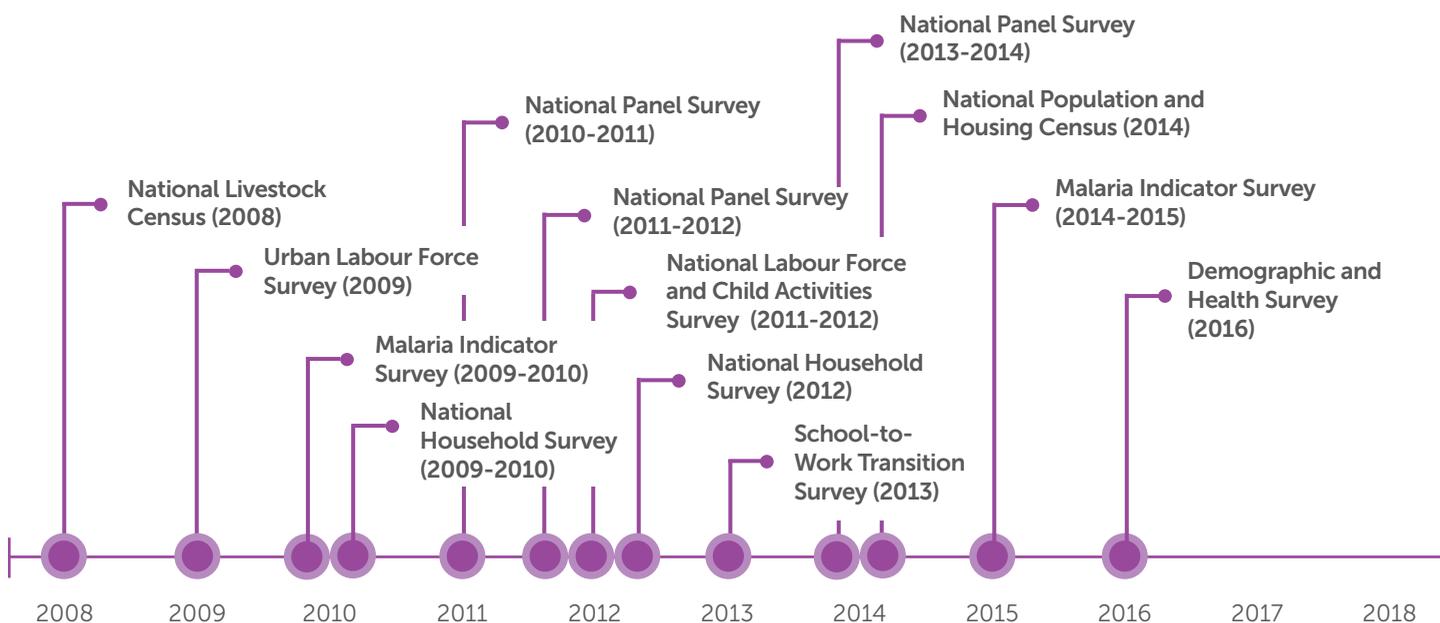
Domain	Values
Health	19 / 31
Economic Opportunities	15 / 20
Education	10 / 13
Human Security	8 / 7
Environment	2 / 7
Political Participation	5 / 5

Legend:
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in national databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in national databases
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in international databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in international databases
- Indicator with no data

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

Share of gender indicators (%) vs Most recent year of publication (2010–2018)

Legend:
- National databases
- International databases

Core systems to produce gender data

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

Timeline:
- National Livestock Census (2008)
- Urban Labour Force Survey (2009)
- Malaria Indicator Survey (2009-2010)
- National Household Survey (2009-2010)
- National Panel Survey (2010-2011)
- National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey (2011-2012)
- National Panel Survey (2011-2012)
- National Household Survey (2012)
- School-to-Work Transition Survey (2013)
- National Panel Survey (2013-2014)
- National Population and Housing Census (2014)
- Malaria Indicator Survey (2014-2015)
- Demographic and Health Survey (2016)

Timeline axis: 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
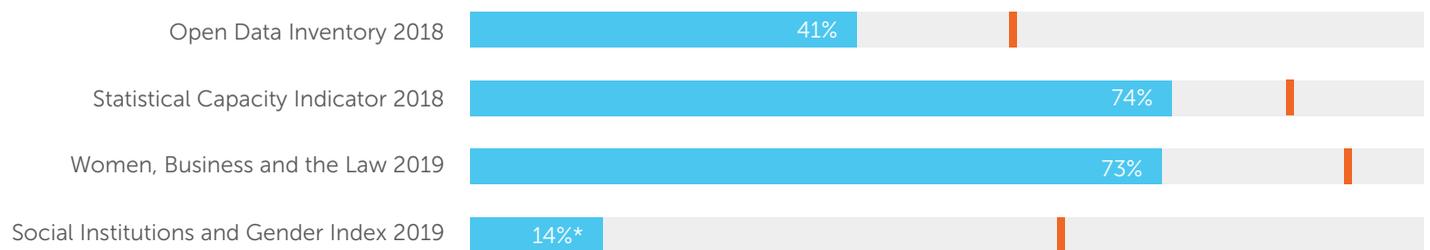
Civil registration and vital statistics provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and helps to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Uganda remain far below the 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.

Open Data Inventory 2018	41%
Statistical Capacity Indicator 2018	74%
Women, Business and the Law 2019	73%
Social Institutions and Gender Index 2019	14%*

* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.　　　　█ 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 outocmes 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**