



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS BULLETIN –VOL 4



“Keeping you Informed”

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Editorial Team



Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD) - Team leader



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Joshua Mubulire
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Didacus Okoth
Editor



Catherine Bekunda
Chief Editor



Oscar Nkoobe
Graphic Designer

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Dr. Chris N. Mukiza, Executive Director - UBOS

OUR PRINCIPLES ANCHOR US

Principles mean those sets of guidelines that act as our foundation of whatever we choose to do at both individual and organizational level.

At UBOS these principles are the fundamental underlying truths and beliefs that form the base of our knowledge and values and they continuously guide our action in executing our core mandate of producing official statistics.

The Bureau has adopted three principles namely; **Innovation**, **Inclusiveness** and **Use of technology** to guide it in the execution of its work.

Let me explain briefly what each principle stands for;

♦ **Innovation:** at UBOS, we nurture innovation. We are interested in continuously adding value to our products and services in order to meet the needs of both our current and future

data users. Therefore, we must change our techniques, approaches and adopt new technology of producing statistics and statistical services. Continuous improvement should be on everyone's mind as they execute their daily activities.

♦ **Inclusiveness:** users of statistics as well as their statistical needs are very diverse. We pledge not to leave anyone behind during the production of our statistics. The Bureau will put in place measures to ensure that the needs of all users are taken into consideration in the design and implementation of all data collection activities. However, the Bureau will remain cognizant of the fact that it is not the sole producer of statistics. In this regard, efforts will be made to build the capacity of other producers of statistics in the country.

♦ **Use of technology:** Technology does not only help us during data entry and analysis, it also helps during collection of data and its dissemination. The use of technology has helped us meet the increasing demand for micro-level and real time data for decision-making. We therefore pledge to embrace the use of modern technology in all stages along the statistics value chain. Technology will help us produce timely statistics that can be used in the development of real time solutions to real problems.

I, therefore, appeal to all staff to understand these principles and allow them to be the guiding factor in all they do. If we follow these guidelines we shall surely attain our vision of Being "**A world class statistics office**".

We shall share about our strategic objectives in the coming issue.

UBOS SET TO HOLD E-CONFERENCE ON STATISTICS



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

We are Evidence Based



ELECTRONIC CONFERENCE

Theme: The Role of Quality Statistics in National Development and Post Covid-19 Recovery in Uganda.

Where: LIVE ON; UBC TV, NBS TV, NTV Uganda & UBOS Conference Hall.

Date: 27th August 2020

Time: 10:00am - 1:00pm

Statistics House, Plot 9 Colville Street P.O Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda. Tel: 0414 706000

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
 @statisticsug
 ubos@ubos.org
 www.ubos.org

By Catherine Bekunda

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics will this Thursday 27th August 2020 hold its maiden electronic and televised Conference on statistics.

The Conference will be held under the theme: ***The role of statistics in National Development and post COVID-19 recovery in Uganda.***

“From time to time, Policy Makers and implementers rely on accurate official statistics and data for resource mobilization initiatives, allocation, project monitoring and evaluation,” noted Dr. Chris Mukiza, UBOS Executive Director.

He emphasized that statistics were important in helping the country to know whether it is on the right path as far as the attainment of both national, and global policy frameworks such as the National Development Programme III and the Global Sustainable Development Goals.

This conference will be aired on three television stations namely; Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC), NBS TV and NTV. It is scheduled to take place on Thursday, August 27, 2020 starting at 10.00am to 1.00pm. It will also be live on all UBOS

media platforms such as Twitter; @StatisticsUg, facebook; Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the website; www.ubos.org.

The conference will bring together distinguished experts across different programme areas / sectors i.e Government Policy Makers, Planners, Private Sector Activists, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations and Chief Administrative Officers from selected districts to share their knowledge and experience in view of the selected thematic areas.

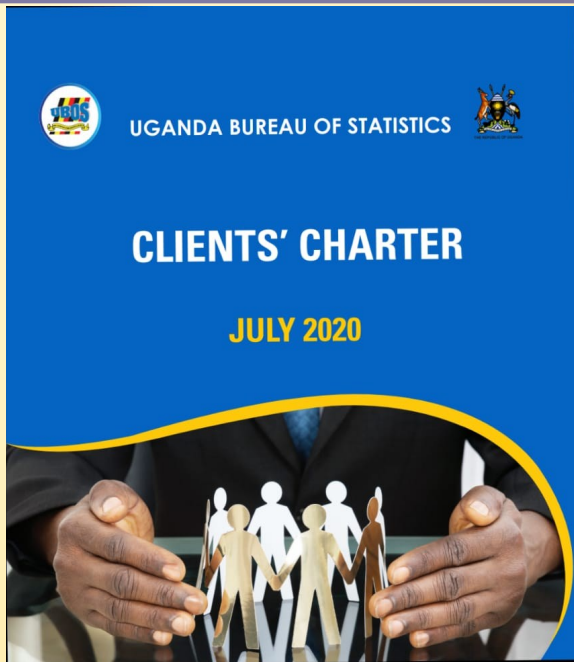
The conference will engage the public on their role in statistical development, encourage them to use and apply statistics, and explain the role of statistics in attaining both national, regional and global development agenda.

“The conference will lead to improved collaboration among stakeholders; Users, Producers and Providers of statistics and also Enhanced compilation, management and use of administrative data for NDP III monitoring,” noted Dr. Imelda Atai Musana, the Deputy Executive Director in charge of Statistical Production Development at UBOS.

Conference Sessions

No.	Topic	Time	Panelists
Welcome Phase	Official opening of the Conference	20 minutes	1) Hon. David Bahati, Minister of State for Planning - MoFPED
Session 1.	The role of statistics in supporting National and international development agenda. Focusing on the Plan for National Statistical Development, The National Development Plan III, and the Global Sustainable Development Goals	40 minutes	1) Dr. Chris N. Mukiza, Executive Director UBOS 2) Dr. Joseph Muvawala, Executive Director NPA 3) UN Resident Coordinator
Session 2	Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on socio-economic activities	40 minutes	1) Dr. Chris N. Mukiza, Executive Director UBOS 2) Dr. Gideon Badagawa, ED, PSFU 3) Mr. Keith Muhakanizi, Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury, MoFPED 4) Dr. Sarah Ssewanyana, Economic Policy Research Centre 5) Mr. Michael Atingi-Ego, Deputy Governor Bank of Uganda 6) CAOs of selected Districts
Session 3	Importance of Administrative data role in addressing the gender gap	40 minutes	1) Dr. Imelda Atai Musana, Deputy Executive Director UBOS 2) Head of Mission, UN Women 3) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 4) Dr. Doreen Mulenga, Country Representative, UNICEF 5) Mr. Ben Kumumanya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government 6) CAOs of selected districts
Session 4	Relevance of Statistics in National development	30 minutes	1) Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister 2) The Chairperson Board of Directors, National Planning Authority 3) CAOs of selected Districts
Concluding session	Wrap up session	10 minutes	Dr. Chris N Mukiza , Executive Director UBOS

OUR CLIENTS' CHARTER SERIES: How do we as the UBOS Family Commit to fulfill our Mandate?



By Ivan Mafigiri Kanyeheyo – Information Officer / Protocol and Customer Care

We are building from our last week's article on the UBOS Clients' Charter, its importance and how each one of us can contribute to its implementation and success. In this series, we explore how we can all commit to fulfill our statutory mandate with corresponding service guarantees that can sustain our public trust and utmost customer service.

OUR MANDATE

UBOS is responsible for producing and disseminating quality official statistics to support development processes. Our role is central to the National Statistical System (NSS). We are therefore mandated to develop and maintain an integrated, coherent and reliable NSS through production and dissemination of quality official statistics. To ensure relevance and effectiveness of the Bureau, we should all undertake to fulfill the following:

- ◆ Provide an instrument for coordination, monitoring and supervision of various actors in the NSS as enshrined in the UBOS Act, 1998;
- ◆ Produce quality, demand driven official statistics for sustainable national development;
- ◆ Undertake research and adapt an innovative culture;
- ◆ Harness and maximise on the use and application of Information and Communication Technologies;
- ◆ Publish and disseminate statistics;
- ◆ Mainstream continuous training/professional staff development; and
- ◆ Undertake community engagement and outreaches.

OUR ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENTS

In fulfilment of our mandate, we should all be committed to respecting and valuing the rights of our internal and external clients, including:

- ◆ The right to privacy and confidentiality;
- ◆ The right to access services, opportunities, facilities and information in a user-friendly manner;
- ◆ The right to lodge a complaint;
- ◆ The right to be served; and
- ◆ The right to be heard.

OUR SERVICE GUARANTEES

To fulfill our service guarantees to you, we should as an organization be wholly committed to having well trained ,courteous and supportive staff, developing and maintaining an open and accountable corporate culture that is fair, balanced and reasonable in dealing with our clients.

We MUST reach out to and/or provide Quality Service to our clients by:

- ◆ Identifying ourselves when we speak to our clients;
- ◆ Listening and seeking to understand our clients' requirements/concerns and acting responsively to their needs;
- ◆ Recognising that our clients have different needs and perceptions;
- ◆ Personalising our approach, services and advice in ways that fit our clients' peculiarities;
- ◆ Treating them with respect, being clear, courteous and helpful in our dealings with them as well as maintaining confidentiality as required and in accordance with the law;
- ◆ Conducting ourselves honestly and with integrity in accordance with a strict Code of Conduct;
- ◆ Escalating inquiries we cannot answer or handle to an appropriate source or authority;
- ◆ Presenting our responses to our clients' inquiries or letters clearly, accurately, timely and concisely, using plain English, understandable statistical graphics or other means relevant to the needs of our clients and other stakeholders;
- ◆ Ensuring that our telephone, email and other communications contacts are up to date and accessible to our clients; and
- ◆ Ensuring that our web services are accessible to them and kept current with the latest information, programmes, services and products using wording that is as concise and graphics that are as compact as possible.

UBOS CONTINUES TO REGISTER STEADY PROGRESS WITH THE THIRD PLAN FOR NATIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT (PNSD III)



**By: Thomas Rutaro—Principal Statistician,
Directorate of Statistical Coordination Services**

UBOS was established by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act 1998 Act of Parliament, as the principal data collecting and disseminating agency responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS). In Uganda, the NSS is decentralized in nature and includes all agencies whether government or not, responsible whether under any enactment or otherwise for gathering statistical data directly through censuses, surveys or administrative actions.

The Bureau, in the execution of her mandate, collaborates with MDAs, HLGs to develop a five-year Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) to respond to the emerging statistical demands and requirements of the National Statistical System. The PNSD evolved as a result of the “Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics” following from the 2nd International Round table on managing for development results that recommended that all low income countries should mainstream strategic

planning for statistical systems and prepare National Statistical Development Strategies (NSDS) by 2006.

The PNSD is a framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the NSS to support results-based management in line with national, regional and international development frameworks. Under the PNSD Framework, the Bureau supports Ministries, Departments and Agencies to develop and implement Sector Strategic Plans for Statistics (SSPS) and these provide a framework for streamlining statistics development and the basis for improving sector statistics. Similarly, Local Governments are supported to develop and implement Local Government Strategic Plans for Statistics (LGSPS) for strengthening the production and use of statistics at LG level.

The first Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD I) that was launched in 2006, expired in 2011. The second PNSD (2013/14-2017/18), was extended to FY2019/20 to cater for integration of emerging issues, data revolution and provide for alignment to the National Development Plan (NDP II). The third Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD III, 2020/21 – 2024/25) has been designed to ensure the NSS meets the data requirements of the Uganda Vision 2040 implemented through five-year National Development Plans as outlined in the Results and Reporting Framework (RRF), EAC Vision 2050, Africa Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

The PNSD III was designed basing on experiences and lessons learnt from the implementation of the PNSD II, the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable

Development Data (CTGAPSDD), the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and EAC Regional Statistical Development Framework (RSDF) which aims to:

- 1) Address unprecedented demand for development data against the backdrop of changing statistical landscape including expanding and diversifying data ecosystems,
- 2) Innovate, modernize and transform the NSS following guidelines by the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data,
- 3) Leverage the foundations of the data revolution for sustainable development.
- 4) Integrate traditional and non-traditional (new) data sources,
- 5) Harness new technologies to optimize data processes,
- 6) Increase data use through data openness and transparency, and
- 7) Empower stakeholders to access and use data.

The PNSD III Strategic Framework

Vision:

A world Class National Statistical System

Mission:

To provide quality statistics and statistical services to support national and international development agendas.

Culture:

Evidence based culture

Core Values:

- 1) **Commitment:** All actors under the NSS are obliged to align to set strategic direction and values in their statistical programmes.
- 2) **Integrity:** The NSS shall produce complete, consistent, accurate statistical information and make it accessible for use by all.
- 3) **Professionalism:** The NSS shall produce

outputs based on internationally acceptable and professional considerations.

4) **User orientation:** The NSS shall engage and respond to user needs, quality, and enhance user capacity to uptake and use data.

Strategic Goals and Outcomes

Below are the identified strategic goals and expected outcomes in pursuit of the vision for the NSS.

Strategic Goal	Expected outcome
Strengthened coordination, cooperation and partnerships in	A harmonized and integrated NSS
Increased statistical capacity in the NSS	Developed statistical capacity across the entire data value
Strengthened systems for data production and development in the NSS	Quality and usable statistics
Enhanced dissemination, uptake and use of statistics.	Increased access and satisfied users with a range of statistical products and services

PNSD III Implementation

The PNSD III was approved with minor amendments by the Board of Directors at their sitting on 30th June 2020. Frantic efforts by consultants and the UBOS technical Team to finalize the document are in advanced stages. Its implementation commenced this FY 2020/21 and is hinged on the collaboration and partnership with MDAs, HLGs and CSOs through their strategic plans for statistics. Moreover, the PNSD implementation structure is elaborate from the district level to national level. All players in the NSS are urged to cooperate and provide funds under their budgets and annual work plans to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROCUREMENT CYCLE



By Sam Okalang, Senior Procurement Officer

The Procurement function is one of the most critical Supply Chain Processes, which is vital for the survival and competitive advantage of any business system. The procurement activity translates into customer requirements which involves selecting of highly capable suppliers, to timely, accurately, cost effectively deliver high quality products. As well as assuring the accurate receipt and timely payment of all accrued invoices.

The procurement cycle is guided by the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act. Our writer Didacus Okoth caught up with Sam Okalang, Senior Procurement Officer at the Bureau and these are the excerpts of their interaction.

According to Sam Okalang there are 14 stages in the procurement cycle.

These include:

- 1) Procurement plan and budget
- 2) Assessment of the market price
- 3) Initiation of the procurement requisition using PP Form 5
- 4) Confirmation of availability of funds
- 5) Review and preparation of bidding documents
- 6) Approval of procurement method Bidding document and nominated evaluation committee members
- 7) Invitation of bids through bid adverts or

- letters depending on the method
- 8) Receipt and opening of bids
- 9) Evaluation of bids, due diligence and preparation of evaluation reports
- 10) Review of evaluation report and award of contract by the Contracts Committee
- 11) Reassessment of the market price where the Best Evaluated Bidder's price is higher than the price assessed at commencement of the procurement.

Administrative review (if there is a complaint)
 Determination that Best Evaluated Bidder's (BEB's) price does not exceed the price determined at the commencement of the process.

Contract signing by the Accounting Officer
 Contract management (delivery and payment),

He says that procurement planning is very involving and always starts with budgeting normally done by the user department in consultation with the PDU and Finance. The budget clearly states the items to be procured against its cost. He noted that items for procurement include services, works and supplies.

Another component is market survey which according to him is done to ascertain availability of the product, its cost based on the risks involved, delivery time and volume of the supply. He gave an example of purchase of motor vehicle which he said one should consider the "Lead Time" (this is the time when an order is placed and when it's delivered").

He also noted that the source of funding must be known, for example is it government of Uganda or donor funding because the two funders always follow different procurement systems.

Okalang further revealed that in UBOS, procurement involves different stakeholders such as the Accounting Officer, Solicitor General, User department, PDU, Finance, Audit, Stores and the Contracts Committee.

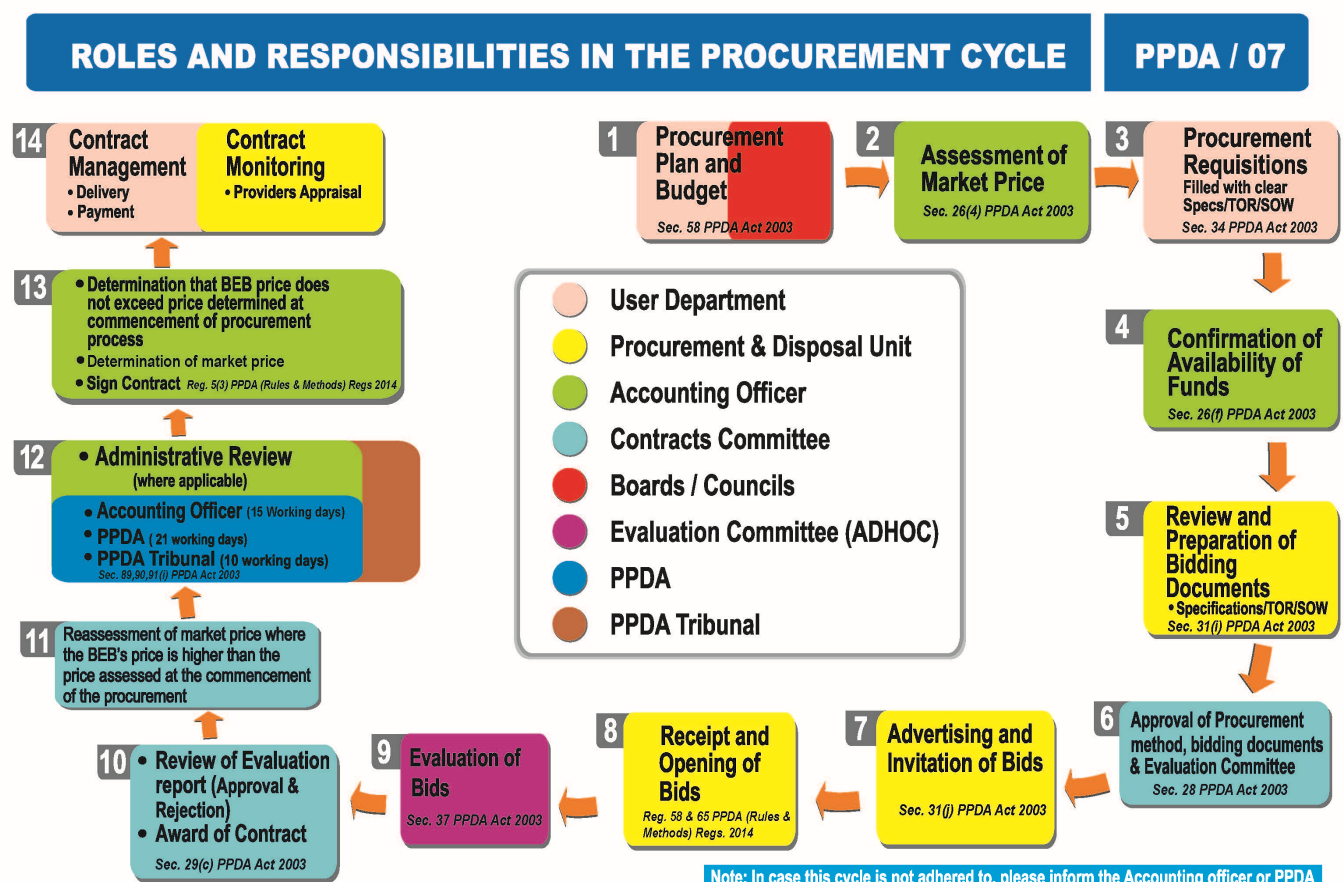
The Contracts Committee is responsible for developing an approved procurement plan that must be submitted to PPDA and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) as stipulated in the PPDA Act.

He further gave the various methods of procurement used in government institutions and they include:

- ◆ **Open Domestic Bidding:** This applies to procurement of supplies which is above 200 million Uganda Shillings and works whose threshold is above 500 million Uganda Shillings.
- ◆ **Restricted Domestic Bidding:** It is a procurement method that limits the request to bid from a selected number of suppliers, contractors or service providers from the approved pre-qualified list. The list can be

prequalified by the procuring entity or by PPDA or prequalified list can be accessed from any other government institution. The bidding period is 22 working days.

- ◆ **Request for quotations:** This applies to a threshold not above 5 million Uganda Shillings and its bidding period lasts for only 5 working days.
- ◆ **Micro- Procurement:** This applies to amount less than 5 million with a bidding period of 1-2 days.
- ◆ **Direct Procurement:** This applies in a situation where there is only one sole provider and it's not limited to a specific threshold.



CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND COVID19 PANDEMIC



By **Didacus Okoth** –Information Officer/Publicity

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world from business as usual to what is now being called the "**New Normal**". The velocity with which the corona virus spreads and its impact has been severe and has caught most governments, businesses and communities by surprise.

Not only is it a developing story, it is also a story in which fake news have done harm, and resources put under severe stress. In Uganda, the President made an appeal to investors and all well-wishers to contribute generously towards Government's efforts to combat the COVID19 pandemic.

According to Emmaule Katongole the COVID Fund Chairperson, they have so far raised 31 billion shillings against 170 billion target and received a total of 67 vehicles. These include 42 pickups, 7 ambulances, a 6.5-tonne truck and 17 other makes of vehicles.

The government provided food for its citizens especially those who live within Kampala Metropolitan Area and the other surrounding areas of Entebbe, Wakiso and Mukono.

Crises come in many ways and magnitude, unfortunately they do not sound alarm bells. Stakeholders expect companies to be ready to

deal with the issue at hand and to act responsibly.

In normal circumstances, stakeholders expect companies to contribute to their livelihood during crisis and that is how they measure institutional responsibility.

How an institution communicates during crisis demonstrates the duty of care during any crisis. In Uganda, many citizens were torn between being impressed by the President's routine press conference on Covid19 and getting disgusted by the repetition of similar messages during each press conference.

In communication repetition of similar message is a good measure for emphasis and creation of top of mind awareness especially when it is "**a call for action message**".

Such measures build positive perceptions and speeds mind recovery. The key to this is to have in place a real-time crisis capability such as a crisis management and communication plan, trained personnel, and the know-how to hopefully avoid, plan for and act when a crisis arises.

At the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the Executive Directive, Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD), formed a taskforce headed by the then Manager Human Resource and Administration, Edgar Mbahamiza. He established Information desk tasked with updating the staff on whatsoever was happening in regard to the pandemic.

Organizations worldwide have been reacting to the corona virus outbreak in different ways, from restricting non-essential employee presence in offices to cancelling large crowd events. For example, at the Bureau, Baseline Education Census was halted just before the data collectors could start field activities,

similarly the National Census of Agriculture was equally put on hold. However, the Bureau continued to collect the monthly Consumer Price Indices, Producer Price Indices for Manufacturing and Utilities, Producer Price Indices for Hotels and Restaurants and Construction Sector Indices in addition to normal administrative activities.

The pandemic has been devastating, relentless and disrupting workforces, supply chains and economic activity all over the world. It is therefore imperative that organizations review and update their crisis management & business continuity plans. A healthy and available workforce is any

organization's most valuable asset.

This pandemic has incapacitated many organisations, however, with easing of the lockdown and implementation of certain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) businesses and entities are now operating.

While not all the Bureau staff have resumed their operations at their work stations, staff have been encouraged to work from home, conduct meeting on line, mask themselves whenever they are within office environment, wash and sanitise their hands at the main gate and at the reception and keep social distancing.

Dr. ROBIN D KIBUKA; HANDS OFF BUT THE LEGACY LIVES ON

**By Joshua Mubulire- Information Officer-
Media and Documentation**



**ROBIN .D KIBUKA—OUT-GOING UBOS BOARD
CHAIRMAN**

Dr. Robin D Kibuka, a renowned and celebrated Economist has steered the wheel as Chairman of the UBOS Board of Directors for eight (8) years since 2012 and tremendous positive changes have been realized during his tenure as chairperson to the UBOS Board. Notable among others is the better remuneration where the salary structure of UBOS staff

was revised upwards thereby increasing a person's take back home, increased merit based appointment of staff, Increased Government funding, technological upscale like use of CAPIs, and a profound National Statistical System (NSS) profile among others.

Dr. Kibuka holds a degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Economics from Yale University, in New Haven, United States. His Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics was obtained from Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. He spent over 20 years at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), working at the Executive Board of the Institution and in several departments. He also served, at one time, as the Resident Representative for the IMF in Ghana. He has taught Economics at Harvard University and at Makerere University. He currently serves as the Board Chairman of Standard Chartered Bank Uganda, and Namulondo Investments-Buganda kingdom.

Here is an excerpt of the **Robin - Press** interaction on basics of good leadership and skills

What leadership style enables a Chief Executive officer to transform their organisation?

Focus on serving others above self. This requires being humble, and having empathy to be able to assess and direct action to helping others improve themselves. It requires good listening skills and dispensing advice sparingly, focusing instead of asking good questions to help others find their own solutions. Respect for others is very fundamental.

What takes a leader from exceptional to transformational?

It is mainly the influence of the leader. An exceptional leader perfects the above qualities. Transformational leadership comes from breakthrough ideas, skillful management of a crisis or distinguished affirmation of traditional values like Mother Theresa. Effecting a fundamental self-transformation and becoming a role model is also key. Nelson Mandela transformed himself during his imprisonment and letting go the trappings of power and became transformational.

It is said that good leadership is much more than technical skills. What exactly does this mean?

Technical skills are key to early career goals like job entry and delivering on technical issues as a professional. Management and leadership skills come with working through and managing others. Social skills and other emotional intelligence factors become fundamental and increasingly so as one

attains high leadership roles. Empathy, mentoring, coaching others as well as role modeling play a big role as explained in responses to the above questions.

What kind of leadership is required during this Covid-19 pandemic?

The pandemic is unprecedented for those alive and active today. It has created anxiety and need for adapting to a still emerging situation. Leadership, thus, needs to focus on being calm and radiating it with confidence to help steady the nerves with good and constant communication. Empathy is key to helping one understand and assisting to alleviate anxiety among others. Listening well and having a growth mindset to enable one to keep learning from others, including subordinates and distilling critical information to guide the way forward. Flexibility to avoid hard set rules and being agile in leading the way.

Change needs to be carefully prepared. Under the theme, "Leading Change through Strategic Collaboration," how can a chief executive officer make a convincing case for change?

A critical issue is listening and involving others through delegation and co-option to contribute and own the process of change. It is important to be authentic and genuinely share the limelight, feedback, and recognition for contributions. These aspects will motivate others to develop passion and exert themselves to the cause and facilitate the change management and goals achievement.

What new business models and emerging technologies should any CEO be aware of?

The IT and data revolution has spawned new

types of data, mostly BIG data (because of the enormous scope), mostly generated in private companies like Facebook.

Google, Amazon, and Ali Baba. To unlock the useful information in these data requires new data analytical skills and better informed business models. Many existing business models have been rendered obsolete as clients are now more focused on services for example home delivery for restaurants and digital banking designed to deliver bespoke services directly to the customer as opposed to traditional bank/financial products to be sought from brick and mortar locations.

Why do youth in Uganda struggle to design industry level innovations?

Our limited legacy (history in such innovations) means that as a society, we are not well endowed either in educational services, experienced leaders/trainers, funding and even applications. Nevertheless, in Africa, there has also emerged new opportunities, which have enabled innovators to leapfrog traditional

approaches for example, the emerging revolution in low tech financial services based on cheap telephones and mobile money.

With appropriate investment in educational services such as vocational centres, updated school curriculum, innovation/incubation centres, technical institutions and universities, we can exploit opportunities to find simple solutions to our unique problems. I'm impressed by Fintechs which are continuously improving solutions to help expand the range and mode of delivery of financial and related services.

How can start ups create commercially viable solutions for the market?

Innovation and incubation centres together with taking advantages of social and/or patient capital can help a great deal. Collaboration from corporations and donors/development partners can also be major catalysts to finding commercial solutions for various markets.

UBOS, WORLD BANK RELEASE RESULTS ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE POPULATION

By Catherine Bekunda— Senior Information Officer/Communication



Mr. Baryahirwa Stephen –Ag. Director Social Economic Surveys presenting at the Release of the report on the impact of COVID -19 on the Population.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics and World Bank on August 19th, 2020 released results of the impact of COVID-19 on the population.

The High-Frequency Phone Survey (HFPS) was undertaken by UBOS and supported by the World Bank. This survey will be implemented for 12 rounds, from June 2020 to May 2021 to track the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The HFPS targeted all households that had been interviewed by Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2019/20 that had at least one phone number. A total of 2,259 households from those participating in UNPS were interviewed.

The survey focused on: Knowledge, behavior and concerns about COVID-19, Access to goods and services, Employment, Agricultural

activities, Income losses, Shocks and coping strategies, Food security and Safety nets.

“We are committed to supporting the Government of Uganda to overcome the economic and social shocks of COVID-19” noted John Illukor, an Economist at the World Bank Kampala Office. He added that the World Bank’s policy interventions are directed at supporting the population to be productive in the ‘new normal’.

The first round results show that over 80% of the respondents know that dry cough may be a symptom of COVID-19 while less than 70% know that fever is a symptom, only 4% know loss of smell as a symptom.

Knowledge of preventive methods is rather high with all respondents mentioning wash-

ing of hands, No handshakes at 98%, staying home at 98% and 95% of the respondents know that use of a mask can stop one from getting COVID-19.

False beliefs are mainly common in non-educated respondents with 67% of respondents with no formal education mentioning that lemon/alcohol can be used as sanitizers against COVID-19 and 38% stating that taking alcohol can make one immune to COVID-19.

Access to water for washing hands was almost universal but soap for washing hands was a problem. 30% of respondents in the lowest wealth quintile did not have enough soap to wash their hands.

UBOS RELEASES REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE FORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR

By Joshua Mubulire –Information Officer/Documentation



Mr. William Anguyo Principal Statistician the Release of findings from Report on the impact of COVID-19 on the Formal Sector

The Estimated Gross output for the month of April 2020 decreased by 20.7%, data from the COVID-19 Business survey reveals.

While presenting the findings of the COVID-19 pinch on the businesses, Mr. William Anguyo Principal Statistician, indicated that Gross Output

for the formal economy excluding Finance and Insurance services decreased from 7.3 trillion shillings in March 2020 to 5.8 trillion shillings in April 2020.

At sector level, Creative, Arts and entertainment activities (93.2%), Construction (78.5%), Other Service (75.9%), Accommodation & Food Services (69.6%) and Mining (69.7%) registered the highest decrease in gross output in April 2020 compared to March 2020, while Public administration & defence, Education and Health Sectors registered increases of 122.2%, 75.0% and 42.9%, respectively during the same period.

Other key realisations were made as follows;

51.5% of the establishments reduced their payroll size as a result of the lockdown.

29.4% of the businesses closed operations during the April 2019 lockdown period. Majority of the businesses in the Real Estate, Arts, entertainment and Recreation Sectors closed operations

compared to those that remained operational like Agriculture & Forestry, Public Administration, security, Human Health & Social work.

On utilization capacity, about 34.8 % and 34.5% of the manufacturing establishments operated between 26%-50% and 51%-75%, respectively where 4.8% of the establishments operated between 76%-99%. Furthermore, 14.5% of the establishments operated at zero utilisation capacity, implying that they were open to sell their goods in inventory.

2.1% of the establishments introduced new products during the period. The majority (97.9%) of the establishments did not introduce any new products during the period of March and April 2020. At Sector level, about 5.1% of the establishments in Manufacturing, 8.1% in Information and Communications and 6.8% in Finance & Insurance, respectively introduced new products in the reference period. New products included egg powder, sanitizers, alcoholic beverages, hand washing equipment, packaging materials, masks, door-to-door item delivery and online banking services.

42.7% of the establishments reported that their cost of doing business was above the normal range during the March and April 2020. On the contrary, 37.7% of the establishments reported that their cost of doing business was below the normal range during March and April

Before March 2020, 80.9% of the establishments were obtaining their raw materials from domestic sources. However, during March and April 2020, the percentage of establishments who obtained raw materials from domestic sources increased to 85.3%

85.8% of the sectors of the economy put in place safety measures in order

The most affected sectors were; the Accommodation & Food Service, the Transport and Storage, the Administration & Support, the Manufacturing, as well as Arts Entertainment and Recreation sectors.

Over three quarters (85.8%) of the sectors of the economy put in place safety measures in order to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic

18.1% of the establishments indicated that they required a tax holiday, 10.6% indicated that government should provide to their business PPEs, 12.0% indicated that payments for items like utilities should be deferred.

33.1% of the establishments were planning to cost cut, 15.3% had plans for diversification of sales channels while 10.7% had plans for diversification of production. However, 5.1% of the establishments had no adjustment plans in place

Mr. Anguyo told journalists that the survey is continuous and appealed to respondents to cooperate and share true information to enable the development of suitable policy interventions.

KEEPING HILLARIOUS

The Biologist, the Statistician, the Mathematician, and the Computer Scientist

A Biologist, a Statistician, a Mathematician, and a Computer scientist are on a photo-safari in Africa. They drive out into the savannah in their jeep, stop, and scour the horizon with their binoculars.

The Biologist: "Look! There's a herd of zebras! And

there, in the middle: a white zebra! It's fantastic! There are white zebras! We'll be famous!"

The Statistician: "It's not significant. We only know there's one white zebra."

The Mathematician: "Actually, we know there exists a zebra which is white on one side."

The Computer Scientist: "Oh no! A special case!"
By; Rob J Hyndman

CHEPTEGEI SETS NEW WORLD RECORD, UGANDA SHINES AGAIN AT THE DIAMOND LEAGUE ATHLETICS COMPETITION

By Joshua Mubulire- Information Officer- Media and Documentation



Despite other issues that make Uganda sink worldwide, Sports has often brought Uganda's boat afloat the International scene as it were in the times of John Akii Bua, so is it in the Cheptegei generation. Truly, he has made Uganda proud!

The 24 year old Joshua Kiprui Cheptegei, hailing from Kapchorwa, last week Friday won and broke the 16 year's world record in the men's 5000m event during the Diamond League Athletics Meeting at The Louis II Stadium in Monaco, finishing at 12:35:36 smashing the standing record of 12:37.35 that was set by Ethiopian Kenenisa Bekele, for the same distance.

"I have taken my career to the next level and it is a big boost a head of the next year's Olympic Games. I thank officials of the high commission for the good gesture extended to me," he told journalists.

Cheptegei, Uganda's long-distance runner became a Silver medalist in the 10,000 metres event at the World Championship in London, in 2019 he set a record for the 15km road race and became the cross country world champion. In the same year at the World Championships in Doha, Cheptegei won a gold medal in the 10,000 metres Men's final. In 2020 at a road race in Monaco, he

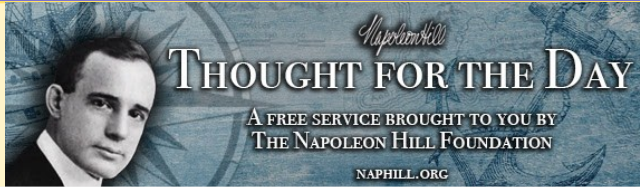
set a new world road Km record of 12:51 minutes, away from the 13:00 minutes record set before by Kenya's Sammy Kipketer in the year 2000.

The First Lady, doubling as the Minister of Education and Sports, Mrs Janet Museveni, congratulated Uganda's sports hero, Joshua Cheptegei, for setting a new 5,000 metres world record.

"The Government of Uganda will continue to support sports development from skills development, talent identification, nurturing and elite sports performance, through programmes in schools and educational institutions, as well as supporting national sports federations' development capacity, among others. Congratulations to all Ugandans, Uganda athletes and sportspersons and my thanks to them for upholding Uganda's name and positive image among the global community of nations." Mrs. Museveni added.

President Yoweri Museveni also on Friday sent out his congratulations in a tweet: "@KagutaMuseveni. 'Congratulations to @joshuacheptegei who has set a new 5,000m world record at the #MonacoDL. You have brought honour, pride and joy to your country. Well done!'"

Cheptegei arrived aboard Turkish Airlines at 3:00am on Sunday, a day after breath taking race and was received at Malaba customs border by the Tororo Deputy Resident District commissioner, Yahaya Were, together with customs and security officials. He travelled from Nairobi Kenya by road in a convoy that was led by a diplomatic police car after jetting in at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.



COMMUNICATION TIP

You can do it if you believe you can.

It's called a "self-fulfilling prophecy" when something occurs because we believe it will. The mind is constructed so that it constantly seeks to bring into physical reality the things it thinks about most.

Most of us will never realize the tremendous potential we possess — because we are unwilling to believe that we can accomplish things that others believe are impossible.

"Impossible" jobs require more effort and greater concentration, but when they are completed, the rewards both financial and psychic are commensurate with the effort required. You may not be able to achieve everything you'd like, but you won't accomplish anything unless you believe you can.

Maintain Eye Contact

Whether speaking to a crowd or one-on-one, maintaining eye contact builds credibility and demonstrates you care about your listeners.



COVID-19 Safety Precautions

At UBOS, we care about health and safety

- Wash and sanitise your hands
- Wear a mask while in public
- Practise social distancing

We live an Evidence Based Culture



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director - UBOS

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Plot 9 Colville Street

P.O Box 7186, Kampala – Uganda

Tel: +256-414-706000

Fax: +256-414-237553

Email: ubos@ubos.org



Uganda Bureau of Statistics



@Statisticsug

Website: www.ubos.org