



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Advocacy and Dissemination Strategy for Gender Statistics 2018/19 – 2019/20

March, 2018





ADVOCACY AND DISSEMINATION STRATEGY FOR GENDER STATISTICS 2018/19 – 2019/20

Theme:

Illuminating the path towards Gender Equality in Uganda

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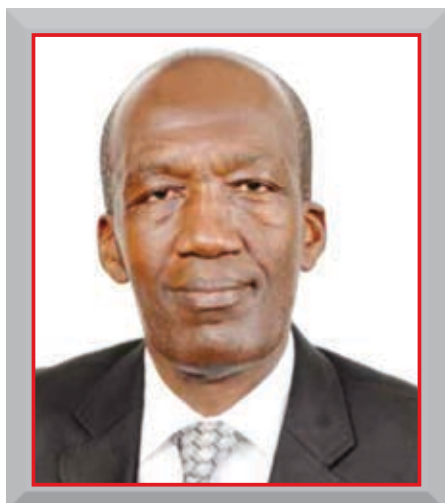
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Preface



Production and use of gender responsive statistics is necessary for measuring and attaining equity and equality in planning and decision-making processes of government and other organisations. The adage of 'leaving no one behind' of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors. The recently published National Priority Gender Equality Indicators are anchored on the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals.

I am glad that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has developed the **"Advocacy and Dissemination Strategy for Gender Statistics"**. The strategy presents guidelines and strategic objectives to be achieved towards the institutionalisation of gender statistics in Uganda. This document provides strategies translated into compatible actions to be undertaken for improved advocacy and dissemination techniques to promote the use of gender statistics in planning, programme implementation and decision-making.

Production and use of gender statistics is now one of the core tasks of the Government of Uganda (GoU). Several international and regional frameworks compelling countries to produce and disseminate gender statistics are in place and have been ratified by the GoU. Preparation of the advocacy and dissemination strategy for gender statistics is a timely step in the arena of gender statistics development in Uganda. Four Strategic Goals have been identified. Those are (i) Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics; (ii) Advocate for the production and use of gender statistics in the NSS; (iii) Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics; and (iv) Mobilise and allocate resources to support development of gender statistics.

Each Goal has a corresponding Strategic Objective, Main Strategies and compatible Specific Actions. The implementation of this plan entails translating the strategies into actions which will be implemented to reach the goal "A demand-driven Gender Responsive National Statistical System".

I would like to acknowledge with appreciation the contribution of our development partners, specifically the United Nations Women's Organisation (UN Women) and the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) that supported the development of this Advocacy and Dissemination Strategy for Gender Statistics. I wish to extend special appreciation to the key partner institutions and members of the Gender Statistics Sub-Committee and Technical Advisory Group as well as UBOS for the strategic leadership.

This valuable information will be useful to planners, policy makers, administrators as well as programme developers and implementers and Development Partners in designing appropriate programmes and policies for gender equality. Suggestions and comments for further improvement of subsequent editions of this publication are most welcome.

Ben Paul Mungyereza
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Contents

Preface	iii
List of Acronyms	vi
Chapter One	1
Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Main Objective	1
1.2.1 Specific objectives	2
1.3 Rationale	2
1.4 Process	2
1.5 Target Users	2
1.6 Organisation	3
Chapter Two	4
Situation Analysis	4
2.1 Stakeholder Analysis	4
2.2 Priority Areas of Gender Statistics	4
2.3 Status of Gender statistics production in the NSS	4
2.4 SWOT Analysis	5
2.5 Challenges	6
Chapter Three	7
Strategic Framework	7
3.1 Overview	7
3.2 Vision	7
3.3 Mission	7
3.4 Strategic Goals	7
3.5 Core Values and Principles	7
Chapter Four	8
Strategies for Advocacy and Dissemination of Gender Statistics	8
Chapter Five	11
Implementation and Financing Plan	11
5.1 Implementation Mechanisms	11

5.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	11
5.3	Financing Plan	11
ANNEXES	13
	<i>Annex 1: Logical Framework</i>	13
	<i>Annex 2: Activity Schedule</i>	19
	<i>Annex 3: Activity Budget</i>	21
Acknowledgements	24

List of Acronyms

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DSC	District Statistics Committee
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
GoU	Government of Uganda
GSSC	Gender Statistics Sub-Committee
HLGs	Higher Local Governments
IAC	Inter-Agency Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LGSPSs	Local Government Strategic Plan for Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MUK	Makerere University Kampala
NDP	National Development Plan
NPA	National Planning Authority
NPGEIs	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators
NSI	National Standard Indicator
NSS	National Statistical System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	Sector Statistics Committee
SSPS	Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy

Introduction

1.1 Background

Uganda is one of the countries that have aligned her National Development Plan (NDP) to the Global Agenda 2030 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More specifically, SDG 5 and related gender indicators have been customised to the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) at the national level. The NPGEIs is a set of indicators put in place to measure the country's progress on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). The SDGs emphasise disaggregation of data into all categories where possible, thereby stressing the adage of leaving no one behind. The Second National Development Plan (NDP II) identifies gender issues as one of the key constraints in the pace of targeted economic growth of the country. In response, the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP 2007) emphasizes one of the roles and responsibilities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as disaggregating data and information by sex and gender where applicable. The UGP 2007 underscores ensuring collection, retrieval, compilation, packaging and dissemination of gender statistics as a key strategy towards achieving the policy objectives. The Policy also emphasises data collection systems as critical entry points and opportunities for generating gender statistics to monitor and evaluate the country's progress on gender equality.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), in collaboration with MDAs developed and is currently implementing the Second Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD II: 2013/14-2017/18). The PNSD is a comprehensive framework for strengthening statistical development in the National Statistical System (NSS), and underlines gender responsiveness, as a key value and principle in the production of statistics. The PNSD has structures to support production and use of gender statistics, which include among others, the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC), Sector Statistics Committees (SSCs) and District Statistics Committees (DSCs). The Gender Statistics Sub-Committee (GSSC) is a part of the SSC structure and consists of a smaller Gender Statistics Advisory Group (GSAG). The GSSC and advisory group engage regularly to dialogue on issues pertaining to gender statistics with respect to monitoring and reporting GEWE.

The ever-changing demand for gender statistics requires that such statistics and related data are made readily available, accessible and user friendly. This implies that there is need for development and implementation of rigorous advocacy and dissemination mechanisms to increase appreciation and utilisation of gender statistics.

To this effect, UBOS, in collaboration with MDAs has developed an advocacy and dissemination strategy for gender statistics. The strategy is envisioned to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender statistics in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation towards GEWE.

1.2 Main Objective

The main objective of this strategy is to promote production and use of gender statistics for policy, planning and monitoring and evaluation of progress on GEWE in line with international, regional and national frameworks.

1.2.1 Specific objectives

1. To strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics;
2. To advocate for the production and use of gender statistics in the NSS;
3. To enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics; and
4. To mobilise and allocate resources to support development of gender statistics.

1.3 Rationale

Gender statistics are not widely available in standardised formats. Access to data depends on individual efforts and personal contacts. It is, therefore, important to develop a dissemination strategy to ensure that gender statistics are readily available for policy and decision-making.

The use of gender statistics in policy processes, at the moment, is a matter of choice. Policy and decision makers choose whether or not to use gender statistics. This is a manifestation of a gap in advocacy for the use of the statistics. An advocacy strategy will go a long way in ensuring that gender statistics is mainstreamed in policy and decision-making processes.

The overall theme for the PNSD II is enhancing data quality and use. In line with this, the UBOS Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (SSPS) third Strategic Goal is increasing demand for and usability of statistics. The broad activities identified here-in include scaling up statistical advocacy for statistics and improving data dissemination and use. This forms the basis for the development of an advocacy and dissemination strategy to increase production and use of gender statistics in the NSS.

1.4 Process

A participatory approach was used in the development of this strategy. The process was spearheaded by UBOS and involved consultations with the PNSD implementing MDAs, the GSSC, Gender Statistics Advisory Group and Development Partners. The process involved the following steps-

1. Desk review of peer reviewed related articles.
2. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with relevant persons at the UN Women and UBOS.
3. Interviews with selected experts from Makerere University (MU), Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), National Planning Authority (NPA), Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) and UBOS.
4. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with officers from key MDAs, including MGLSD, Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD) among others, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the Media.
5. Design of the detailed Advocacy & Dissemination Strategy.
6. Validation of the draft Strategy by all stakeholders.
7. Finalisation of the Strategy for implementation.

1.5 Target Users

This Strategy targets MDAs, Higher Local Governments (HLGs), CSOs, the Academia and Research Institutions, Planners, Policy makers and Legislators, Development Partners and other programme

developers and implementers responsible for institutionalisation of gender statistics in Uganda. The plan will cover a period of two years, from Financial Year 2018/19 - 2019/20.

1.6 Organisation

This strategy comprises of five chapters and annexes. Chapter One provides the background to development of the strategy, objectives, process and target users, as well as structure of the document. Chapter Two contains an in-depth analysis of the stakeholders in gender statistics production and use, priority areas for gender statistics production and the status. It also provides an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), as well as challenges in production and use of gender statistics. Chapter Three examines the strategic framework and core values and principles to guide the production gender statistics in Uganda. Chapter Four provides the strategies for implementation, while Chapter Five highlights the implementation, monitoring & evaluation as well as the financing plan of the strategy.

Situation Analysis

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the status of the stakeholders, priority areas and status of gender statistics production. It also provides an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) in the production and use of gender statistics, as well as the challenges therein.

2.1 Stakeholder Analysis

There are several players in the production and use of gender statistics, each with different interests, as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Stakeholder Analysis of Gender Statistics

S/N	Stakeholder	Role in gender statistics
1	MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production from regular administrative sources, surveys and censuses at national level. Use for planning, budgeting and resource allocation. Capacity building in production and use.
2	CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for planning, budgeting, resource allocation and M&E. Generation of program/area specific gender statistics. Advocacy for production and use.
3	Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for production and use. Use for planning, budgeting, resource allocation and M&E. Advocacy for production and use.
4	Academia and Researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building in production and use. Collaborative studies and research. Advocacy for the production and use.
5	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination Advocacy for the production and use.

2.2 Priority Areas of Gender Statistics

The national development framework documents mention some priority areas of gender where relevant statistics should be produced as soon as possible. These include statistics in the following thematic areas: leadership and decision-making, labour force, ownership and control of assets, access to reproductive health services, Gender Based Violence (GBV), access to education and women in conflict situations, among others. In addition to the national level gender statistics, there are needs identified on gender issues and related data at district level. The Government of Uganda (GoU) developed the NPGEIs to address both national and international concerns on measurement of the progress on GEWE. The accompanying metadata was developed and indicator points captured for all existing levels of disaggregation in order to address sub-national gender concerns.

2.3 Status of Gender statistics production in the NSS

Uganda has made deliberate effort to mainstream gender in the production and use of gender statistics. Some of the achievements realised include among others, the establishment and

operationalisation of: a Gender Statistics unit at UBOS, the GSSC, mainstreaming gender in the overall strategic framework for production and development of statistics in the NSS (that is, the PNSD (2013/14-2017/18) and corresponding building blocks - the SSPs and LGSPs), Development of the Gender Statistics Capacity Building Programme to empower MDAs and HLGs to produce gender responsive statistics, Development of the Guidelines for mainstreaming gender in statistics production to guide the production and use of gender statistics, Development of a compendium of concepts and definitions on gender statistics to guide the standards for the production of gender statistics and carrying out Gender responsive censuses and surveys.

Despite the above achievements, production and utilisation of gender statistics has not fully taken its ground. A rapid baseline assessment conducted with producers and users of gender statistics revealed that, overall, the awareness of gender statistics in the sectors was below average (49%). This was particularly true for the NPGEIs. These figures imply that there is low production and use of gender statistics, which requires advocacy and dissemination. The assessment was undertaken as part of efforts to promote the uptake of gender statistics in policies and programmes, and to assess gender equality parameters as a result of effective use of gender statistics pointers. The assessment covered five thematic areas; Agriculture, Lands, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Social Sector (Gender Based Violence-GBV) and Energy.

2.4 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT Analysis elaborates the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved in the production and utilisation of gender statistics in Uganda.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Structures for coordination and management of gender statistics. • Integration of the strategic goal on dissemination and usability of statistics in the NDP II, SSPs and LGSPs. • Institutionalisation of gender statistics in the structure of the Bureau and the NSS. • Sensitisation campaigns for regular statistical programs for relevant stakeholders. • Existence of reference documentation for gender statistics. • Existence of a communications and public relations office in the structure of the Bureau. • Existence of a data communication and dissemination policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on traditional mass media campaigns, traditional workshops, persuasion, reasoning, trainings and capacity building. • Limited integration of gender requirements at the planning and design stages of the regular surveys and censuses. • Limited mobilisation of internal and external units to define and integrate gender requirements in statistical programs. • Inadequate resources allocated for dissemination of gender statistics. • Inadequate capacity to package and disseminate gender statistics for different categories of users. • Limited awareness among policy makers, legislators and others on the use of gender statistics. • Limited appreciation of concepts and methodologies for gender statistics among producers.

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for Gender Statistics. • Government support and commitment towards the production and use of gender statistics. • Donor support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural & Social constraints that affect appreciation of some gender sensitive data. (Gender Based Violence, ownership of land etc.). • Dynamic demands for gender statistics arising from evolving development framework requirements. • Inconsistent use of the concepts and methodologies for gender statistics. • Changing policies and priorities of development partners.

2.5 Challenges

There is limited awareness of gender statistics among policy makers, legislators and other users. This is accelerated by the changing cultural and social constraints in society, which affect appreciation of gender statistics. There is also inadequate capacity to package and disseminate gender statistics to impact on the mindset of the society.

Data accessibility is not at optimal levels. Bureaucratic procedures and unnecessary delays tend to limit access and subsequent use of gender statistics. In some cases, access to data depends on individual efforts and personal contacts. This is coupled with the fact that the use of gender statistics in policy processes is, at the moment, a matter of choice. Other challenges facing the production and use of gender statistics include the following:

1. Gender statistics is well mainstreamed and widely circulated in the different sectors.
2. Quality of data is quite weak especially with respect to administrative data due to the different methodologies and varying instruments for data capture.
3. Some register entries for collection of administrative data are not designed to capture sex disaggregated data.
4. Untimely release and/or update of data by key players in the system.
5. Lack of a central repository for gender statistics.
6. The largely bureaucratic process of data access results in the tendency to resort to informal relations and personal contacts.
7. Despite the availability of macro (national) level statistics, the micro (sub national) is usually not available hence local governments face difficulties using gender statistics.
8. Some of the data is not released in user friendly formats and languages.

Development and implementation of a dissemination strategy is envisaged to address these challenges and ensure that gender statistics are readily available for use in policy and decision-making processes.

Strategic Framework

3.1 Overview

This chapter presents the strategy, core values and principles for development of gender statistics in the NSS.

3.2 Vision

The vision for the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics in Uganda is

“A demand-driven Gender Responsive National Statistical System”.

3.3 Mission

The vision for the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics in Uganda is

“To increase the awareness and use of Gender statistics for policy, planning, decision-making, research, and development initiatives for gender equality”.

3.4 Strategic Goals

The following strategic goals will be implemented to achieve the mission of the strategy.

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.

Strategic Goal 2: Advocate for the production and use of gender statistics in the NSS.

Strategic Goal 3: Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics.

Strategic Goal 4: Mobilise and allocate resources to support development of gender statistics.

3.5 Core Values and Principles

The following values and principles will guide implementation of the advocacy and dissemination strategy for gender statistics:-

- i. Quality: Production of gender statistics in Uganda meeting the international standard.
- ii. User Responsiveness: Meet the user need of gender statistics for mainstreaming gender in policy planning.
- iii. Inclusiveness: Ensure inclusiveness by focusing gender statistics production at the sub-national level and for the vulnerable and marginal groups, such as Persons With Disability (PWDs), indigenous/tribal women.
- iv. Innovation: Adoption of modern and new approaches in gender statistics production aligning with the regional/global initiatives.
- v. Commitment: There will be a deliberate effort to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.

Strategies for Advocacy and Dissemination of Gender Statistics

This chapter presents the strategic goals, and actions for improved advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics in Uganda.

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.

Coordination and management of players in the NSS involves identifying and establishing partnerships for collaboration and harmonisation of efforts towards production and use of statistics. Creation of awareness about gender statistics is undertaken through existing structures, including the IAC, SSCs, HLG-DSCs, the Gender Statistics Subcommittee, Gender Statistics Advisory Group and the Kampala City Group on Gender Statistics (KCG-GS). These platforms bring together key stakeholders to dialogue on issues pertaining to gender statistics.

Issue: There are generally many players in the advocacy and dissemination of statistics in the NSS. However, these players are not well coordinated, and this has contributed to duplication of efforts, working at cross purpose and scattered information that is sometimes contradictory.

Strategic Objective 1: To improve coordination mechanisms for advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics

Main Strategies

1. Establishing and strengthening collaborative linkages among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.
2. Strengthening and streamlining the institutional frameworks for effective advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.
3. Establishing and maintaining a database for gender statistics.

Specific Actions:

- 1.1 Identify key stakeholders to build partnerships for promotion of gender statistics.
- 1.2 Update membership of the Gender Statistics Sub-committee and review the Terms of Reference (ToRs).
- 1.3 Conduct regular meetings for the Gender Statistics Sub-committee.
- 1.4 Participate in national, regional and international gender related fora.
- 1.5 Develop and maintain a gender statistics database.

Strategic Goal 2: Enhance advocacy for the production and use of gender statistics in the NSS

Advocacy for production and use of gender statistics involves supporting and enabling producers to make information available as well as empowering users to access and utilise the information. Efforts have been made to empower the media to use gender statistics through training and field excursions, among others. This has translated into gender responsive press releases, exclusive interviews, media conferences, media reporting as well as radio and TV talk shows.

Issue

There is limited understanding and conceptualisation of gender statistics among producers and users. Some stakeholders of gender statistics are not aware about the existence of gender statistics, and, therefore, usually may not use the information for planning and/or decision-making. These factors have hindered the development and implementation of gender responsive policies and programmes.

Strategic Objective 1: To increase awareness of gender statistics

Main Strategies

1. Increasing engagement with producers and users of gender statistics.
2. Advocating for the use of gender statistics.

Specific Actions

- 2.1 Conduct bilateral institutional visits on gender statistics.
- 2.2 Engage the relevant stakeholders to integrate gender statistics in the Gender & Equity process.
- 2.3 Advocate for integration of gender statistics in the National Standard Indicator (NSI), NDP II and related frameworks.
- 2.4 Advocate for utilisation of gender statistics concepts, definitions and methodologies in statistical production.
- 2.5 Participate in exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and workshops to publicise gender statistics.
- 2.6 Develop customised advocacy tools and materials on gender statistics to sensitise stakeholders.
- 2.7 Conduct regular gender statistics user visits and forums.

Strategic Goal 3: Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics

Dissemination of gender statistics involves relaying the appropriate information to the targeted users. The various dissemination platforms include workshops, meetings, websites, emails, print and social media among others. Widely disseminated gender statistics is central in supporting inclusive development and measurement of GEWE. Gender statistics is disseminated to the general public through regular census, survey and administrative data reports produced in the NSS.

Issue

There is inadequate capacity to package and disseminate gender statistics to different categories of users. This is partly explained by the availability of largely macro level data that does not meet the user requirements for adequate disaggregation. In addition, some of the information is not released in time as required by the users.

Strategic Objective 1: To improve dissemination mechanisms for gender statistics

Main Strategies

1. Increasing the production of gender statistics in the public domain.

2. Establishing and maintaining a one stop centre for gender statistics.

Specific Actions

- 3.1 Develop and implement a dissemination strategy to promote gender statistics.
- 3.2 Conduct customised training on packaging and disseminating gender statistics.
- 3.3 Prepare dissemination content, materials and tools on gender statistics.
- 3.4 Conduct dissemination workshops for categories of stakeholders.
- 3.5 Develop and maintain gender statistics web page on the UBOS website.
- 3.6 Develop a standardised form for online gender statistics data requests.

Strategic Goal 4: Mobilise resources to support development of gender statistics

Resource mobilisation involves lobbying government and identification of key development partners to support development of gender statistics. Regular donor coordination meetings facilitate prioritisation and acquisition of resources to support gender statistics programmes.

There is government support and commitment towards the production and use of gender statistics as well as donor support. The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015 Act requires MDAs and HLGs to integrate gender and equity issues in their work plans and budgets. This, in a way, ensures funding for some gender statistics programmes.

Issue

Support from development partners targets specific programmes and tends to be intermittent and is highly affected by the changing policies and priorities of development partners. This is coupled with limited commitment by some accounting officers and decision makers to allocate resources for production and use of gender statistics.

Strategic Objective 1: To design mechanisms for resource mobilisation

Main Strategies

1. Incorporating gender issues and concerns in planning, budgeting and implementation of all statistical activities.
2. Developing and maintaining strategic partnerships and alliances with key Development Partners in advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.

Specific Actions

- 4.1 Integrate gender statistics requirements in the strategic plans, programs, work plans and budgets.
- 4.2 Support MDAs and HLGs to mainstream gender statistics requirements in the annual gender and equity budgeting processes.
- 4.3 Identify and profile potential development partners for gender statistics.
- 4.4 Develop a concept for resource mobilisation to support gender statistics.
- 4.5 Conduct donor coordination meetings to discuss funding priorities and modalities for gender statistics.

Implementation and Financing Plan

This chapter presents the implementation plan of the strategy, as well as the monitoring & evaluation, and financing plans.

5.1 Implementation Mechanisms

The strategy will be implemented over a two-year period (2018/19 – 2019/20). UBOS will take lead and collaborate with MDAs, HLGs, and all stakeholders in the NSS. The Executive Director of UBOS will take overall responsibility for coordination and management of the strategy. The Gender unit shall be the coordination link and liaison. The GSSC shall be the technical steering team and will meet at least once a quarter to review progress. Each MDA, HLG, or other implementing institution shall, through their head or gender/statistical focal person, regularly update the GSSC on implementation of activities on advocacy and dissemination on gender statistics by their institutions. Regular user visits and forums involving representatives of key stakeholders – such as data users, politicians and government partners will be organized by the GSSC to review progress in implementation of advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics. Relevant training will be organized to facilitate implementation.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The gender unit as central responsibility centre of the strategy should adopt a participatory approach to undertake for monitoring and evaluation of its implementation. This will provide opportunity to the various stakeholders to be actively involved in determining the direction of the strategy. The gender unit will be the repository of all data generated and will provide regular updates to all stakeholders on the nature and form of information on advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics.

The logical framework will be the major tracking tool for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the strategy. In addition, quarterly, annual and mid-term reviews and final evaluation of the strategy will be undertaken.

5.3 Financing Plan

The Advocacy and Dissemination strategy has been costed at 1,100,852,000/= as shown in table 2. The GoU is expected to finance implementation of the Plan, with additional support from Development Partners.

Table 2: Summary Budget ('000s)

No.	Strategic Area	Year		Total Cost
		Yr1 (2018/19)	Yr2 (2019/20)	
1.	Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics:	49,950	32,260	82,210
2.	Advocate for the production and use of gender statistics in the NSS:	239,760	254,350	494,110
3.	Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics:	132,792	79,413	212,205
4.	Mobilise and allocate resources to support development of gender statistics:	130,950	181,377	312,327
Total	553,452	547,400	1,100,852	1,100,852

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means Of Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Vision A demand-driven Gender Responsive NSS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of official gender statistics available. • % increase in the use and demand of gender statistics by 2020. • % of MDAs and HLGs that have mainstreamed gender into the results framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy for advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics. • Data Request logs. • Statistical abstracts. • User Satisfaction Survey Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable political climate. • Favourable economic climate.
Mission To increase the awareness and use of Gender statistics for policy, planning, decision-making, research, and development initiatives for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of data requests successfully addressed. • Proportion of budget for statistical activities to the total budget. • Relevance of the statistics produced. • Functionality of the statistical committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Request logs • BFP • Minutes for meetings • Data Request logs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of enough funds. • Government is willing to support statistical activities.
Results/Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means Of Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Output 2 Advocacy for the production and use of Gender Statistics in the NSS enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of data requests registered. • Number of bilateral institutional visits on gender statistics conducted. • Number of institutions supported to integrate gender statistics in the Gender & Equity process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data request logs • User satisfaction survey reports • Website logs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data users are willing to change their mind sets and embrace the use of gender statistics.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender responsive indicators integrated in the NSI, NDP and related frameworks. • Number of surveys, censuses and administrative data processes supported to utilise gender statistics concepts, definitions and methodologies. • Number of exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and workshops to publicise gender statistics participated in. • Number of advocacy tools and materials on gender statistics developed. • Number of gender statistics user visits and forums conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Centre Visitors' book/reports • Statistical publications/Survey reports • Institutional visit reports • Minutes of meetings • MoUs signed • Census and survey reports • Back to office reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds to produce and print gender statistics materials • Demand for gender statistics • Existence of reference documentation for gender statistics • Statistics produced are easily accessed and utilized • Gender statistics users appreciate the importance of gender statistics
Output 3 Dissemination platforms for gender statistics enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination strategy to promote gender statistics developed and implemented. • Number of customised trainings on packaging and disseminating gender statistics conducted. • Dissemination content, materials and tools on gender statistics prepared. • Number of dissemination workshops for categories of stakeholders conducted. • Gender Statistics web page on the UBOS website developed and maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Websites • Dissemination reports • Monitoring report • Training reports • Workshop reports • Attendance registers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds are available • Expert capacity to develop web pages • Positive attitude among gender statistics users

Output 4 Resources to support development of Gender Statistics Mobilized and allocated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardised form for online gender statistics data requests developed. Number of strategic plans, programs, work plans and budgets with integrated gender statistics requirements. MDAs and HLGs supported to mainstream gender statistics requirements in the annual gender and equity budgeting processes. Number of potential development partners for gender statistics identified and profiled. Number of concepts for resource mobilisation to support gender statistics developed. Number of donor coordination meetings conducted to discuss funding priorities and modalities for gender statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor reports Signed MoUs Concept papers BFPs Procurement reports Financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation from all key stakeholders Availability of funds Development of gender statistics prioritized in the national planning and budgeting processes Regular donor coordination meetings Government support and commitment towards the production and use of gender statistics HLGs integrate gender and equity issues in their work plans and budgets
Activities	Inputs	Budget (UGX'000)	Assumptions
Activity 1: Coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of gender statistics strengthened 1.1 Identify key stakeholders to build partnerships for promotion of gender statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters and emails to committee members ToRs for committees Monitoring Plans and tools Venues for workshops and meetings Sitting allowances Equipment and consumables Standard guidelines of coordination Financial resources Communication costs Travel allowances Visas 	82,210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective partnership with adequate capacity for generation and use of gender statistics exists. Timely and coordinated planning Flexibility of implementation arrangements Willingness of donors to fund gender statistics

<p>1.2 Update membership of the gender statistics sub-committee and review the Terms of Reference.</p> <p>1.3 Conduct regular meetings for the gender statistics sub-committee.</p> <p>1.4 Participate in national, regional and international gender related fora.</p> <p>1.5 Develop and maintain a gender statistics database.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate social, political and economic stability • Support and commitment from GoU • Timely availability of funds • Efficient procurement procedures • Timely and coordinated planning • Flexibility of implementation arrangements • Capacity to advocate for and disseminate gender statistics • Updated gender statistics infrastructure • Adequate staffing levels • Efficient procurement
<p>Activity 2:</p> <p>Advocacy for the production and use of Gender Statistics in the NSS enhanced.</p> <p>2.1 Conduct bilateral institutional visits on gender statistics.</p> <p>2.2 Engage the relevant stakeholders to integrate gender statistics in the Gender & Equity process.</p> <p>2.3 Advocate for integration of the gender statistics in the NSI, NDP and related frameworks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Plan with tool • IEC materials • Equipment and consumables • Technical expertise • Stationary • Production and dissemination guidelines • Meeting venues • Meeting allowances • Consultancy services • Media fees • Communication costs • Travel costs 		

<p>2.4 Advocate for utilisation of gender statistics concepts, definitions and methodologies in statistical production.</p> <p>2.5 Participate in exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and workshops to publicise gender statistics.</p> <p>2.6 Develop customised advocacy tools and materials on gender statistics to sensitise stakeholders.</p> <p>2.7 Conduct regular gender statistics user visits and forums.</p>			
<p>Activity 3: Dissemination platforms for gender statistics enhanced</p> <p>3.1 Develop and implement a dissemination strategy to promote gender statistics.</p> <p>3.2 Conduct customised training on packaging and disseminating gender statistics.</p> <p>3.3 Prepare dissemination content, materials and tools on gender statistics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy services • Media fees • Workshop venues • Meeting allowances • Skilled personnel • Uganda-Info Database • Stationery 	79,413	

<p>3.4 Conduct dissemination workshops for categories of stakeholders.</p> <p>3.5 Develop and maintain gender statistics web page on the UBOS website.</p> <p>3.6 Develop a standardised form for online gender statistics data requests.</p>			
<p>Activity 4:</p> <p>Resources to support development of Gender Statistics Mobilized and allocated.</p> <p>4.1 Integrate gender statistics requirements in the strategic plans, programs, work plans and budgets.</p> <p>4.2 Support MDAs and HLGs to mainstream gender statistics requirements in the annual gender and equity budgeting processes.</p> <p>4.3 Identify and profile potential development partners for gender statistics.</p> <p>4.4 Develop a concept for resource mobilisation to support gender statistics.</p> <p>4.5 Conduct donor coordination meetings to discuss funding priorities and modalities for gender statistics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding proposals • Terms of Reference • Meeting Venues • Sitting allowances • Stationery • Consumables • Communication costs • MOUs • Travel costs 	181,377	

Annex 2: Activity Schedule

Activity		FY 2018/19				FY 2019/20			
A	SG 1: Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of Gender Statistics.								
1.1	Identify key stakeholders to build partnerships for promotion of gender statistics.								
1.2	Update membership of the gender statistics sub-committee and review the Terms of Reference.								
1.3	Conduct regular meetings for the gender statistics sub-committee.								
1.4	Participate in national, regional and international gender related for a.								
1.5	Develop and maintain a gender statistics database for the NPGEIs.								
B	SG 2: Enhance advocacy for the production and use of Gender Statistics in the NSS.								
2.1	Conduct bilateral institutional visits on gender statistics.								
2.2	Engage the relevant stakeholders to integrate gender statistics in the Gender & Equity process.								
2.3	Advocate for integration of the NPGEIs in the NSI, NDP and related frameworks.								
2.4	Advocate for utilisation of gender statistics concepts, definitions and methodologies in statistical production.								
2.5	Participate in exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and workshops to publicise gender statistics.								
2.6	Develop customised advocacy tools and materials on gender statistics to sensitise stakeholders.								

2.7	Conduct regular gender statistics user visits and forums.																		
3.0	SG3: Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics.																		
3.1	Develop and implement a dissemination strategy to promote gender statistics.																		
3.2	Conduct customised training on packaging and disseminating gender statistics.																		
3.3	Prepare dissemination content, materials and tools on gender statistics.																		
3.4	Conduct dissemination workshops for categories of stakeholders.																		
3.5	Develop and maintain Gender Statistics web page on the UBOS website.																		
3.6	Develop a standardised form for online gender statistics data requests.																		
4	SG4: Mobilise resources to support development of gender statistics.																		
4.1	Integrate gender statistics requirements in the strategic plans, programs, work plans and budgets.																		
4.2	Support MDAs and HLGs to mainstream gender statistics requirements in the annual gender and equity budgeting processes.																		
4.3	Identify and profile potential development partners for gender statistics.																		
4.4	Develop a concept for resource mobilisation to support gender statistics.																		
4.5	Conduct donor coordination meetings to discuss funding priorities and modalities for gender statistics.																		

Annex 3: Activity Budget

Activity		FY 2018/19				FY 2019/20			
A	SG 1: Strengthen coordination and management among players in the advocacy and dissemination of Gender Statistics.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1	Identify key stakeholders to build partnerships for promotion of gender statistics.	5,000							
1.2	Update membership of the gender statistics sub-committee and review the Terms of Reference.	2,000				2,200			
1.3	Conduct regular meetings for the gender statistics sub-committee.	5,400	3,800	5,630	9,520	7,520	6,020	5,120	5,200
1.4	Participate in national, regional and international gender related for a.				8,500				1,200
1.5	Develop and maintain a gender statistics database.	4,300	15,00	1,800	2,500	1,250	1,300	1,000	1,450
	Sub-totals	16,700	5,300	7,430	20,520	10,970	7,320	6,120	7,850
B	SG 2: Enhance advocacy for the production and use of Gender Statistics in the NSS.								
2.1	Conduct bilateral institutional visits on gender statistics.	12,000	8,220	5,980	8,450	10,200	96,00	7,800	7,650
2.2	Engage the relevant stakeholders to integrate gender statistics in the Gender & Equity process.		13,000		10,000		9,560		12,320
2.3	Advocate for integration of the gender statistics in the NSI, NDP and related frameworks.	3,500	6,320	2,150	4,200	2,800	4,300	3,460	2,490
2.4	Advocate for utilisation of gender statistics concepts, definitions and methodologies in statistical production.	3,800	3,320	5,150	3,200	2,500	3,300	4,460	6,490
2.5	Participate in exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences and workshops to publicise gender statistics.	36,350	29,150	32,000	15,010	40,060	37,000	44,000	37,000

2.6	Develop customised advocacy tools and materials on gender statistics to sensitise stakeholders.		6,500						6,800			
2.7	Conduct regular gender statistics user visits and forums		15,600	7,360	8,500				6,560	45,00		5,600
	Sub-totals	55,650	82,110	7,430	20,520	10,970			7,320	6,120		7,850
3.0	SG3: Enhance dissemination platforms for gender statistics.		52,640									
3.1	Develop and implement a dissemination strategy to promote gender statistics.	16,320	18,349									
3.2	Conduct customised training on packaging and disseminating gender statistics.		24,562		19,320				21,693			17,250
3.3	Prepare dissemination content, materials and tools on gender statistics.	3,690				4,230						
3.4	Conduct dissemination workshops for categories of stakeholders.		38,000						32,564			
3.5	Develop and maintain gender statistics web page on the UBOS website.	5,200	3,200	1,348	1,203	951			1,258	1,467		1,34
3.6	Develop a standardised form for online gender statistics data requests.	1,600										
	Sub-totals	26,810	84,111	1,348	20,523	5,181			55,515	1,467		17,250
4.0	SG4: Mobilise resources to support development of gender statistics.											
4.1	Integrate gender statistics requirements in the strategic plans, programs, work plans and budgets.	2,400	4,800	5,630	3,520	4,520			2,020	4,120		5,200
4.2	Support MDAs and HLGs to mainstream gender statistics requirements in the annual gender and equity budgeting processes.	36,350	29,150	32,000	15,010	40,060			37,000	44,000		37,000
4.3	Identify and profile potential development partners for gender statistics.	530				7,457						

4.4	Develop a concept for resource mobilisation to support gender statistics.	1,560										
4.5	Conduct donor coordination meetings to discuss funding priorities and modalities for gender statistics.	8,000	7,220	6,980	8,440	6,200	6,000	7,830	6,690			
	Sub-totals	40,840	33,950	37,630	18,530	52,037	39,020	48,120	42,200			
	Grand Totals	140,000	205,471	99,048	108,933	123,748	169,375	115,427	138,850			

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