

Uganda

Population Factors & National Development



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Photo by Neil Palmer (CIAT)

Population Secretariat
Ministry of Finance,
Planning and Economic
Development

Outline

- 1 Uganda's Development Vision
- 2 Population Situation
- 3 Population and Economic Development Interactions
- 4 Population and Socio-economic Development in Uganda
- 5 Family Planning and Unmet Need
- 6 Policy Response

Uganda

National Vision

A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years

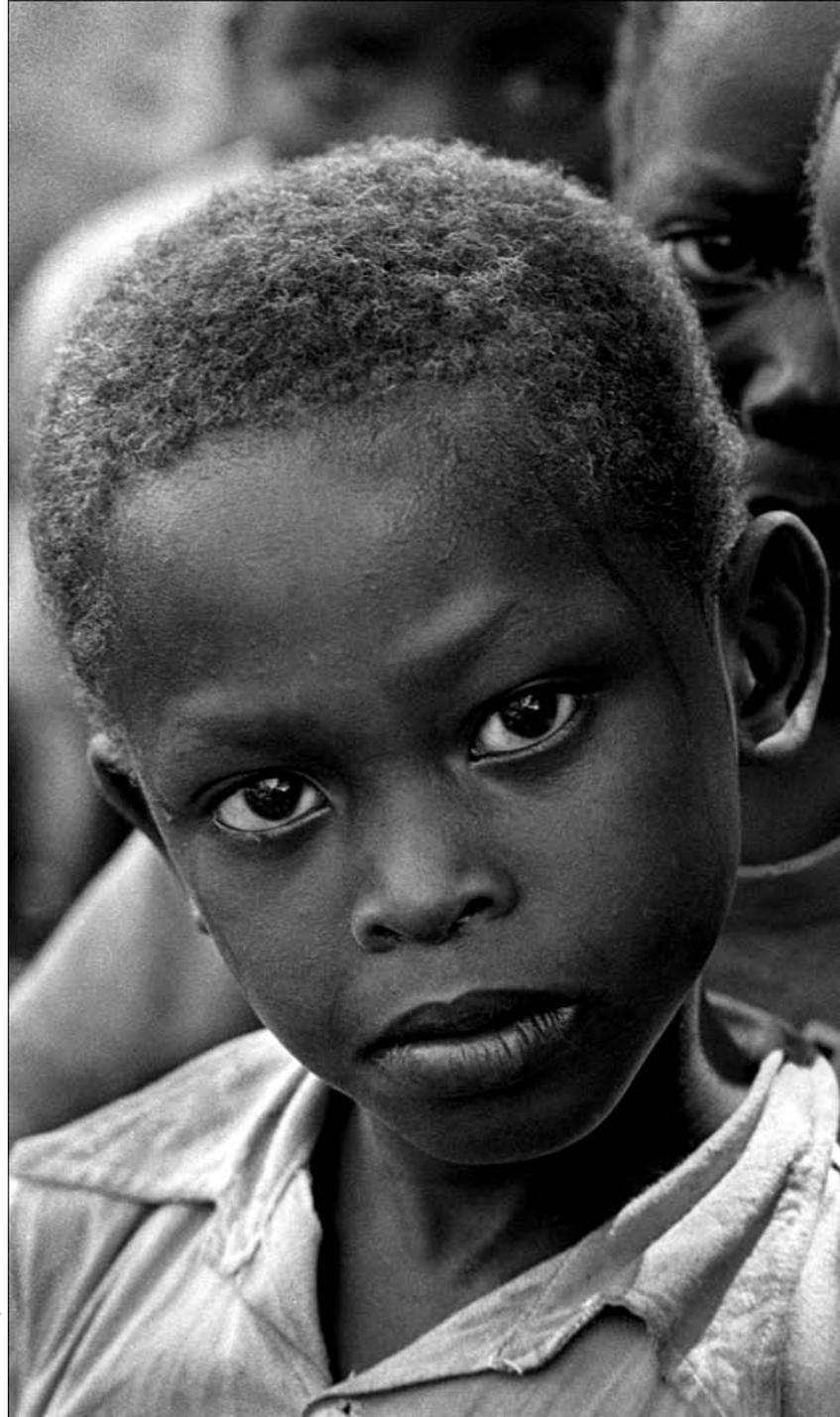
Photo by Christopher Carlson



Population Population

What is the importance of population factors to the ability of Uganda to achieve its national vision in coming decades?

Photo by David Blume

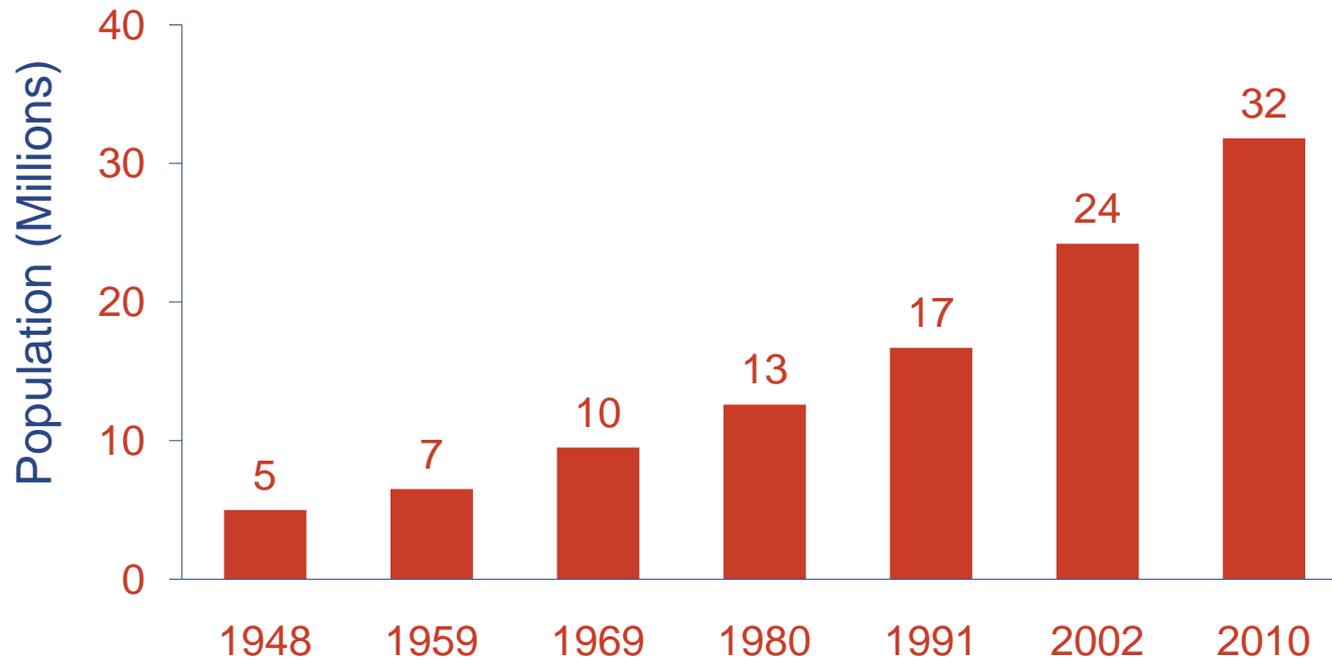


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32 Million People...

Historic Population Growth



Sources: 1998 and 2008 Uganda Census, Spectrum

Fertility Rate

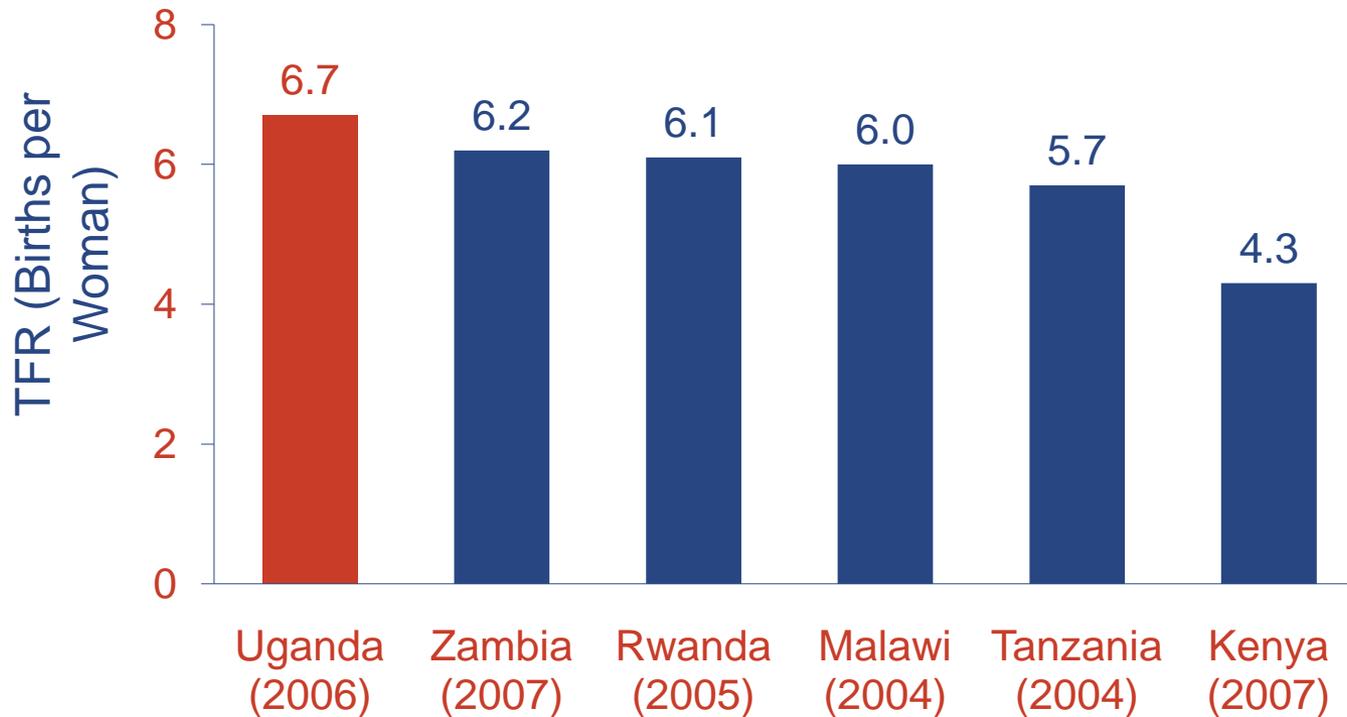
6.7 children per woman



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006

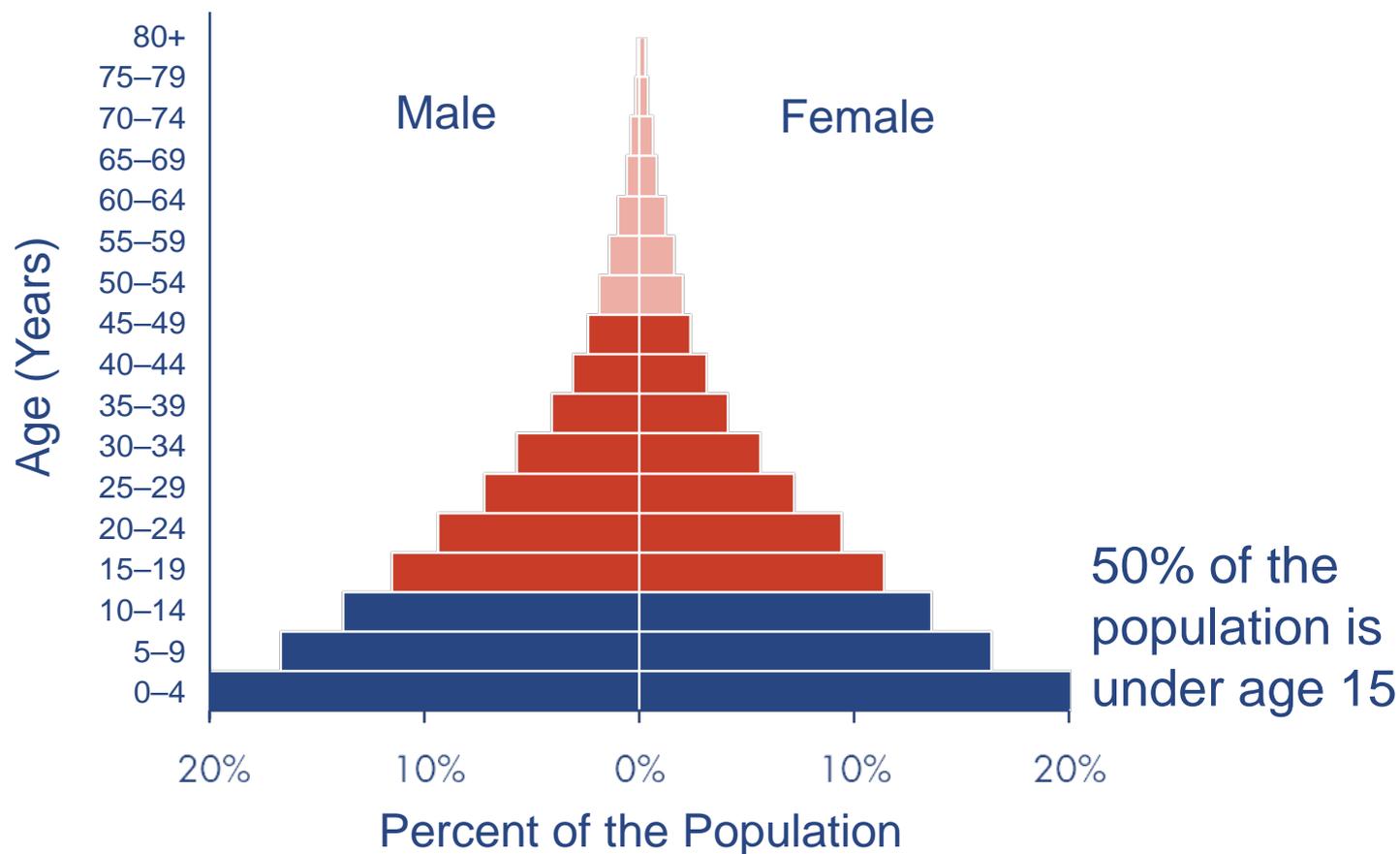
Comparative Fertility Rates

Uganda's High Rate of Births per Woman



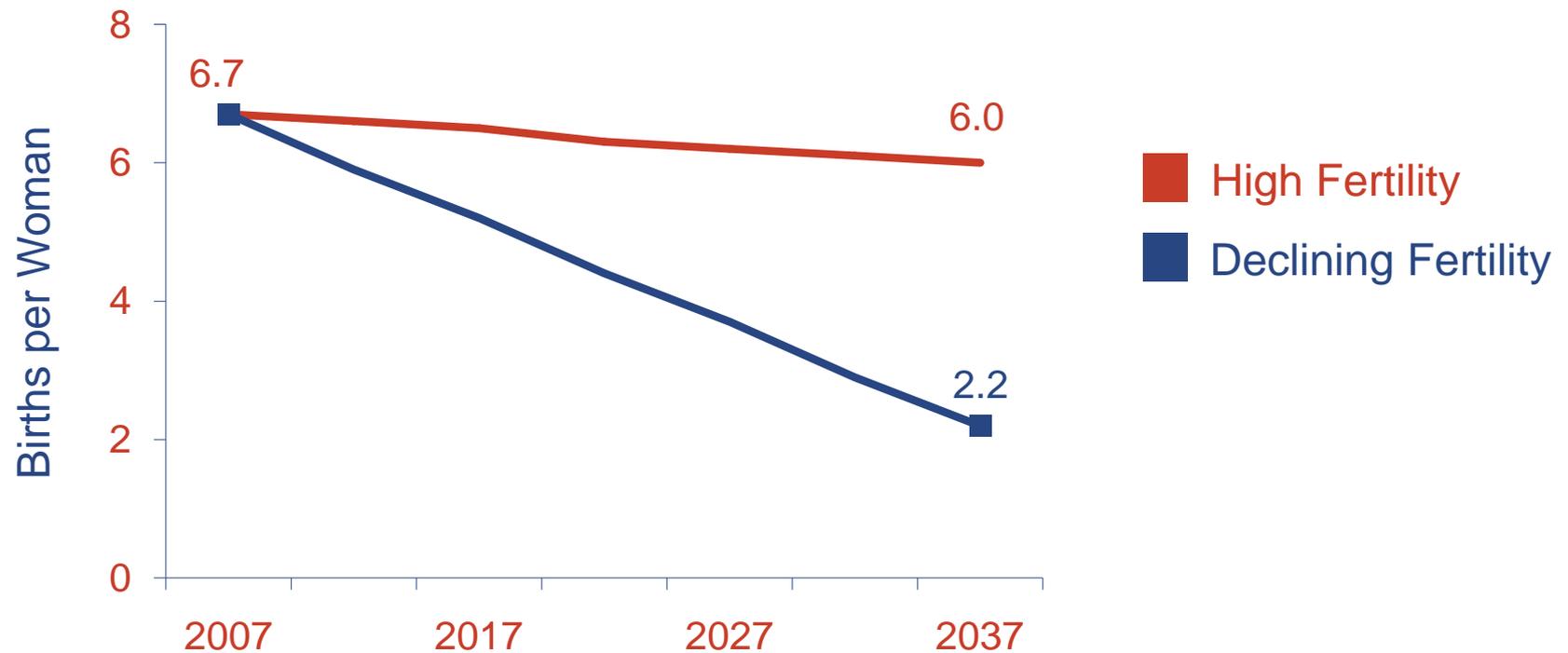
Population Pyramid

Uganda's Young Population



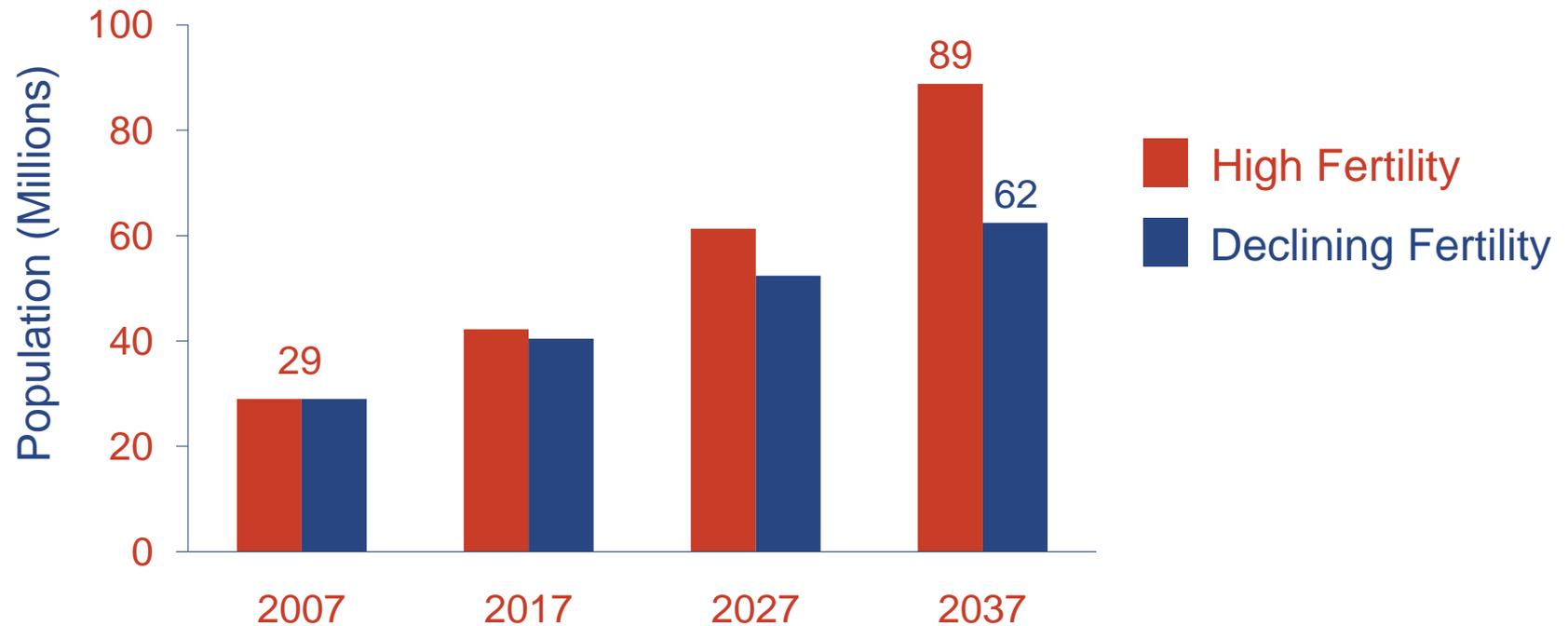
Fertility Projections

High Versus Declining Fertility Rate



Population Growth

High and Declining Fertility



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Economic Benefits

Of Slower Population Growth

Slower population growth increases the opportunity for overall economic growth

Decline in fertility can be a way out of poverty for many families



Photo by Lukas Vermeer



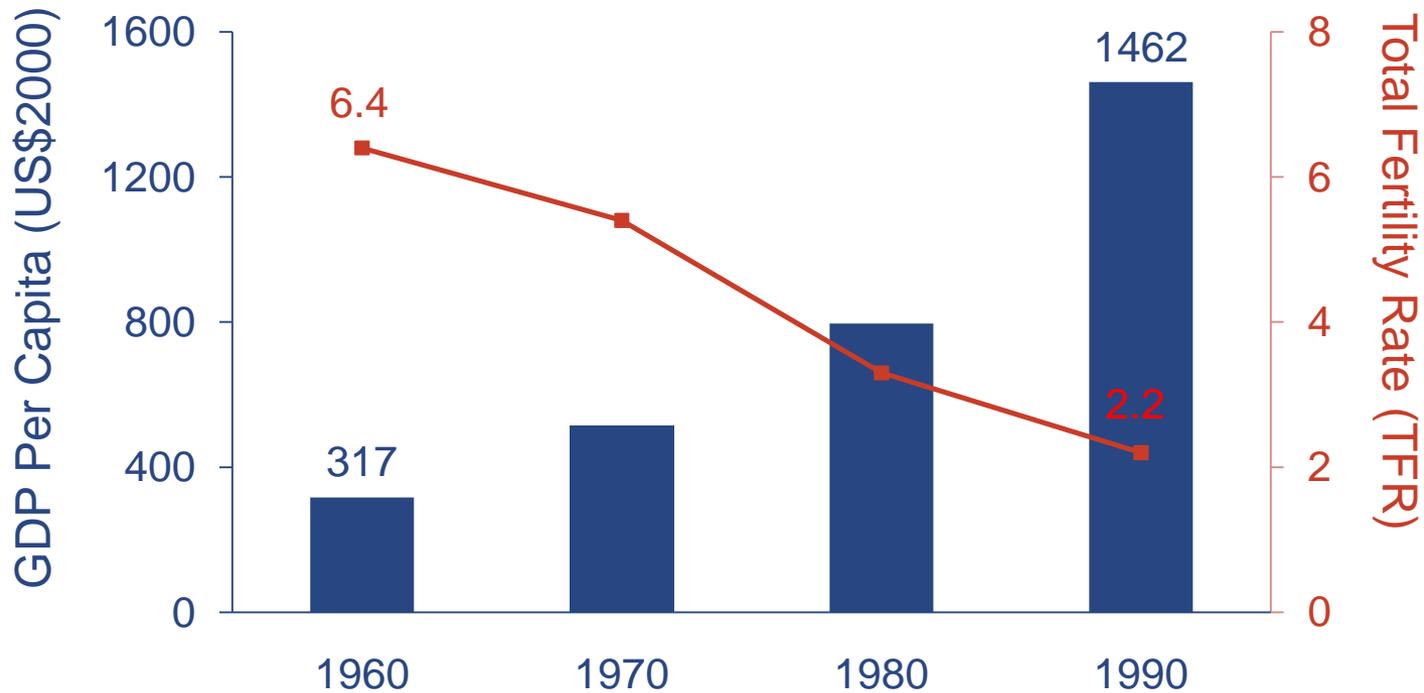
Africa can learn
from East Asia on
economic growth



The Asian Tigers achieved rapid development

Success Story

Thailand, An Asian Tiger



Source: The World Bank. World Development Indicators, February 3, 2008.



Benefits of Declining Fertility

The “Demographic Dividend”

Lower dependency ratios leading to more savings and investment

Expanded and improved education

More investment in modern agriculture

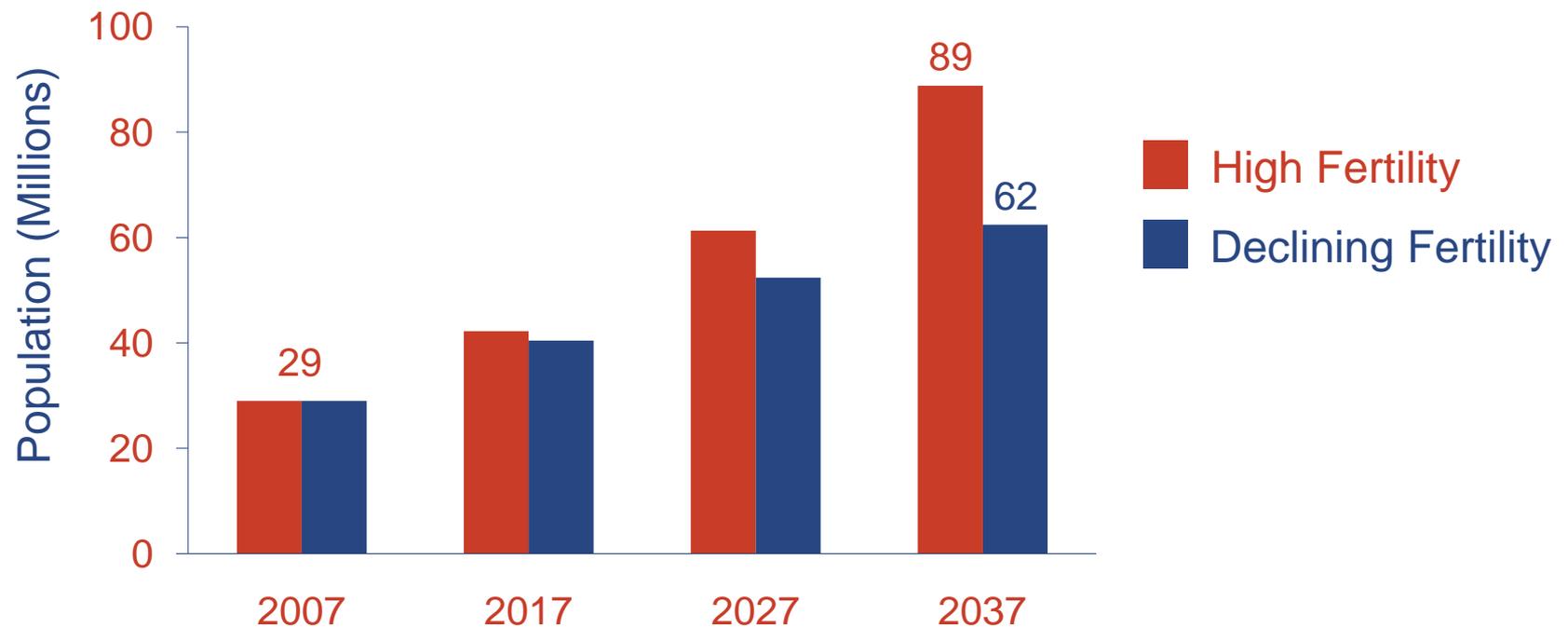
Photo by Uggboy

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Population Growth

High and Declining Fertility



Development Sectors

- 1 Education
- 2 Health
- 3 Agriculture and Environment
- 4 Economy
- 5 Urbanisation

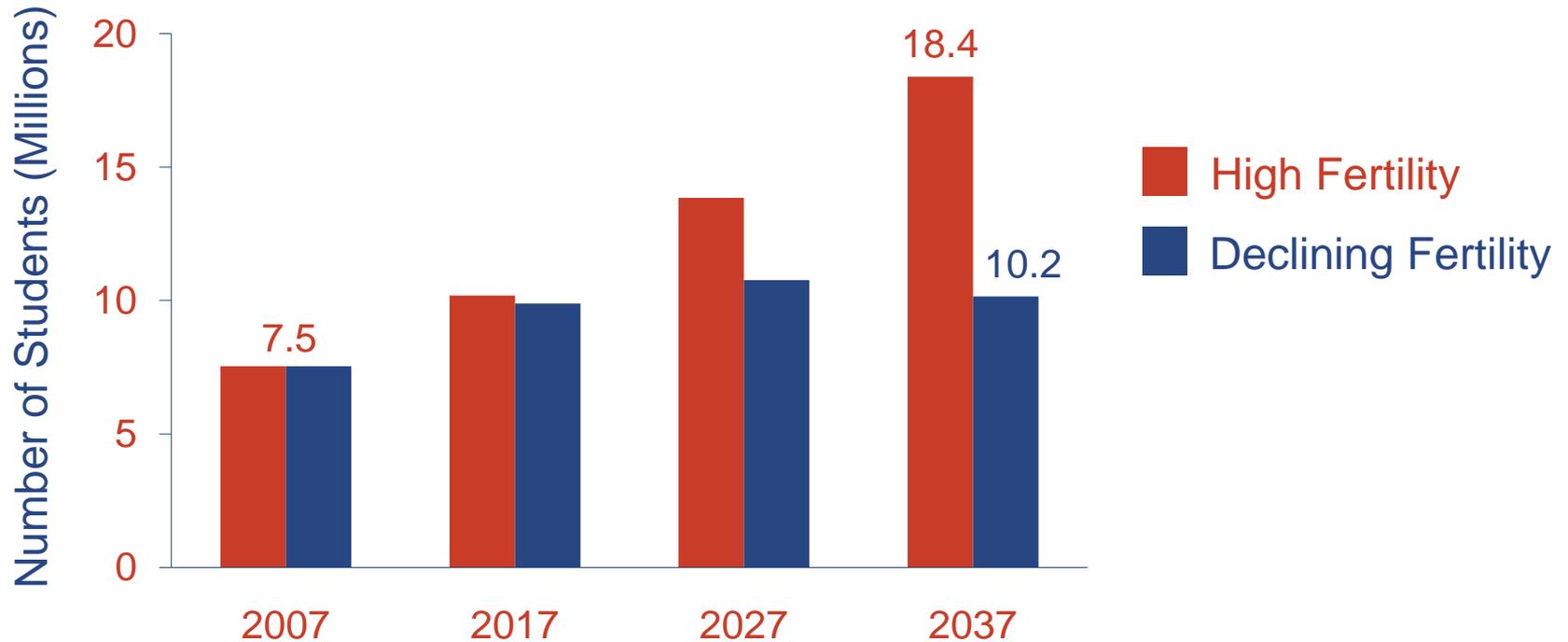
Education

To have a globally competitive, quality education system to support national development



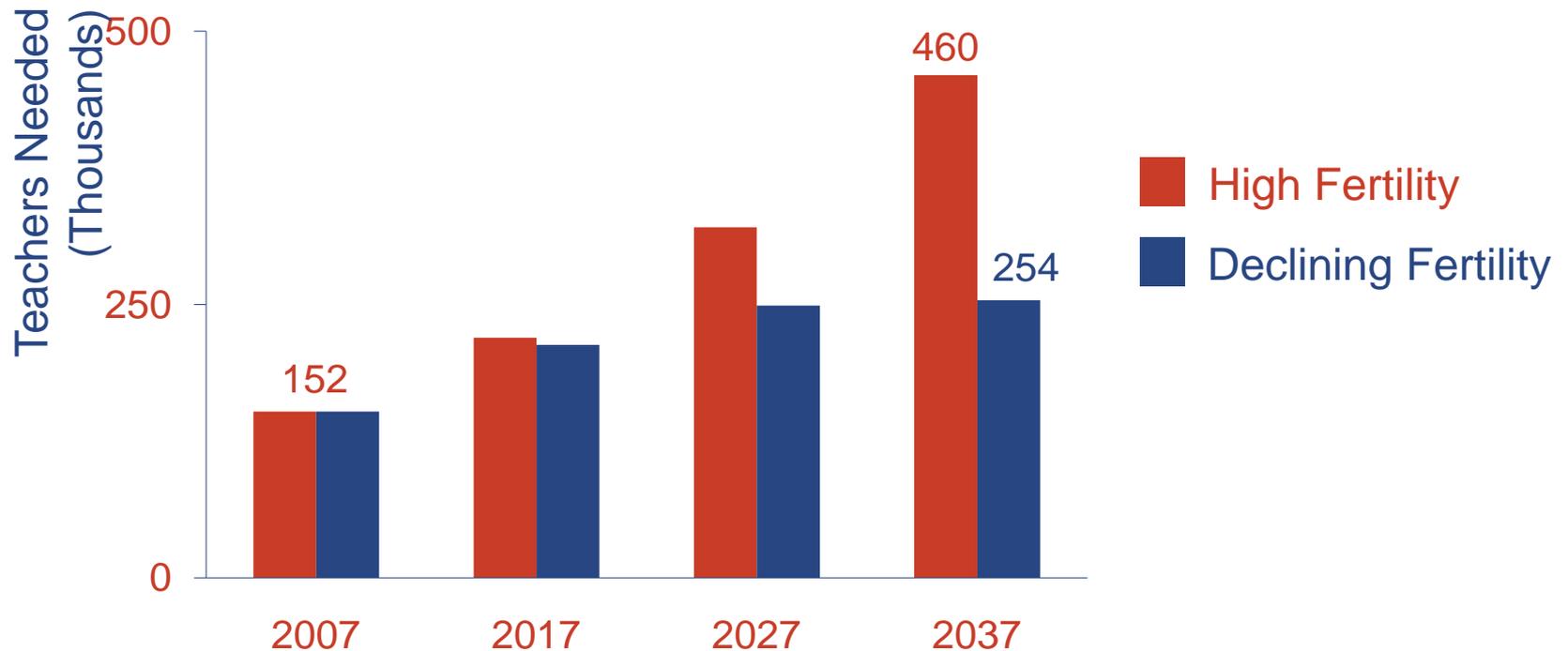
Primary School Pupils

Fewer Students, More Resources per Child



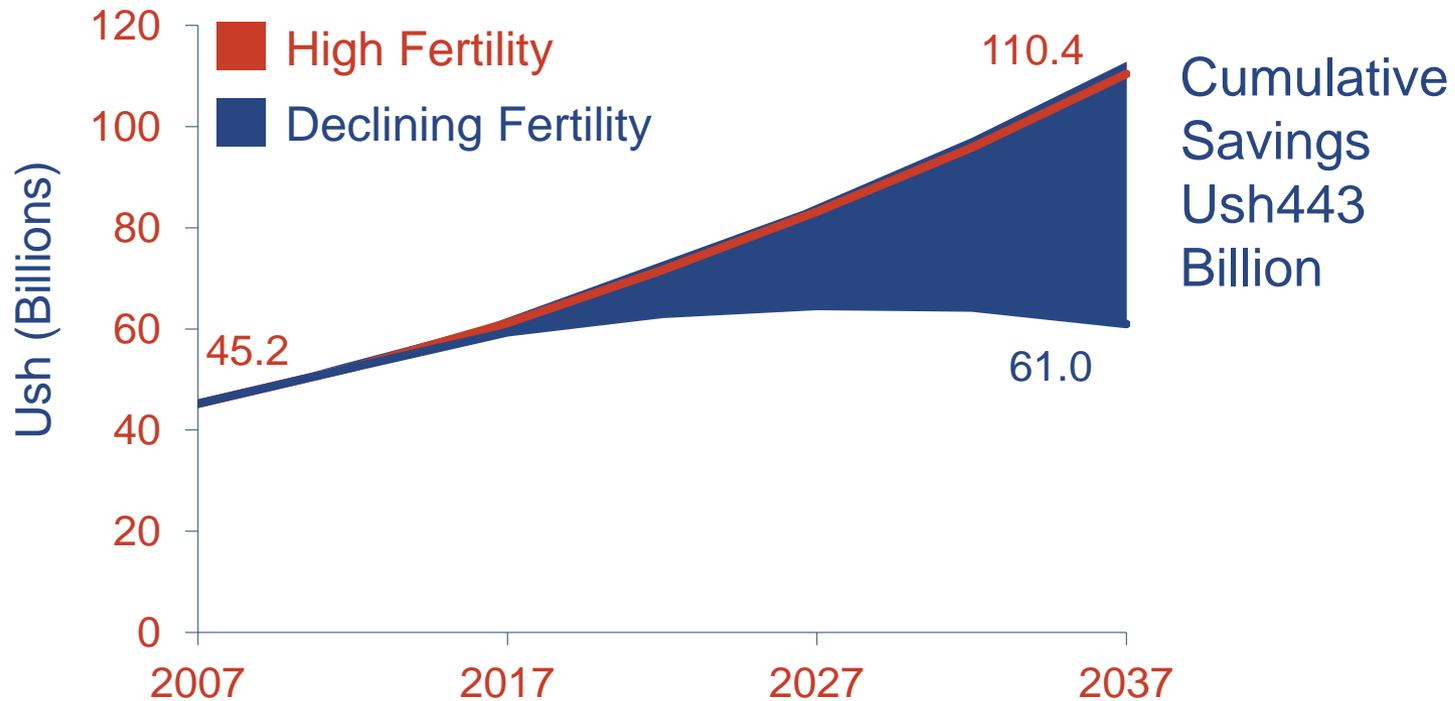
Primary School Teachers

Fewer Teachers Needed



Expenditures on Education

Fewer Resources Needed



Health

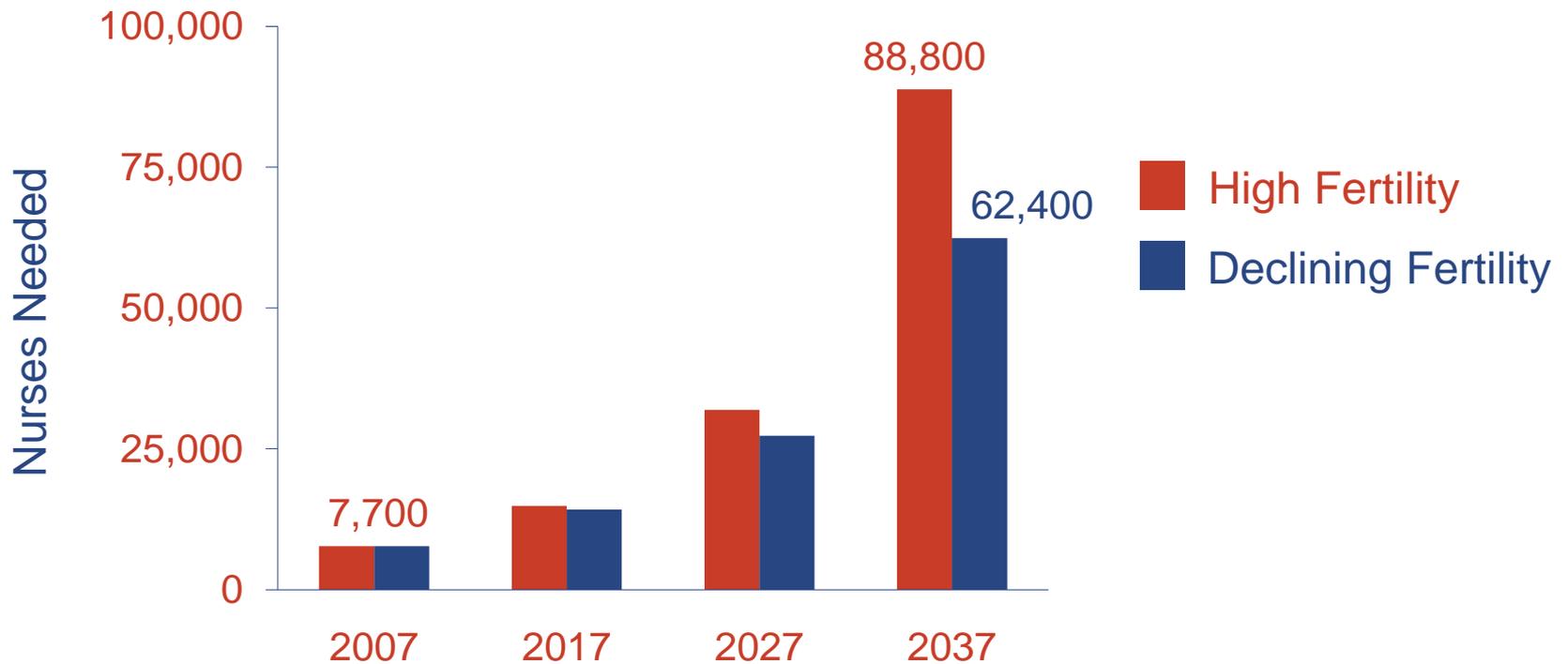
“To attain a good standard of health for all people in Uganda in order to promote a healthy and productive life”

Sources: MOH.



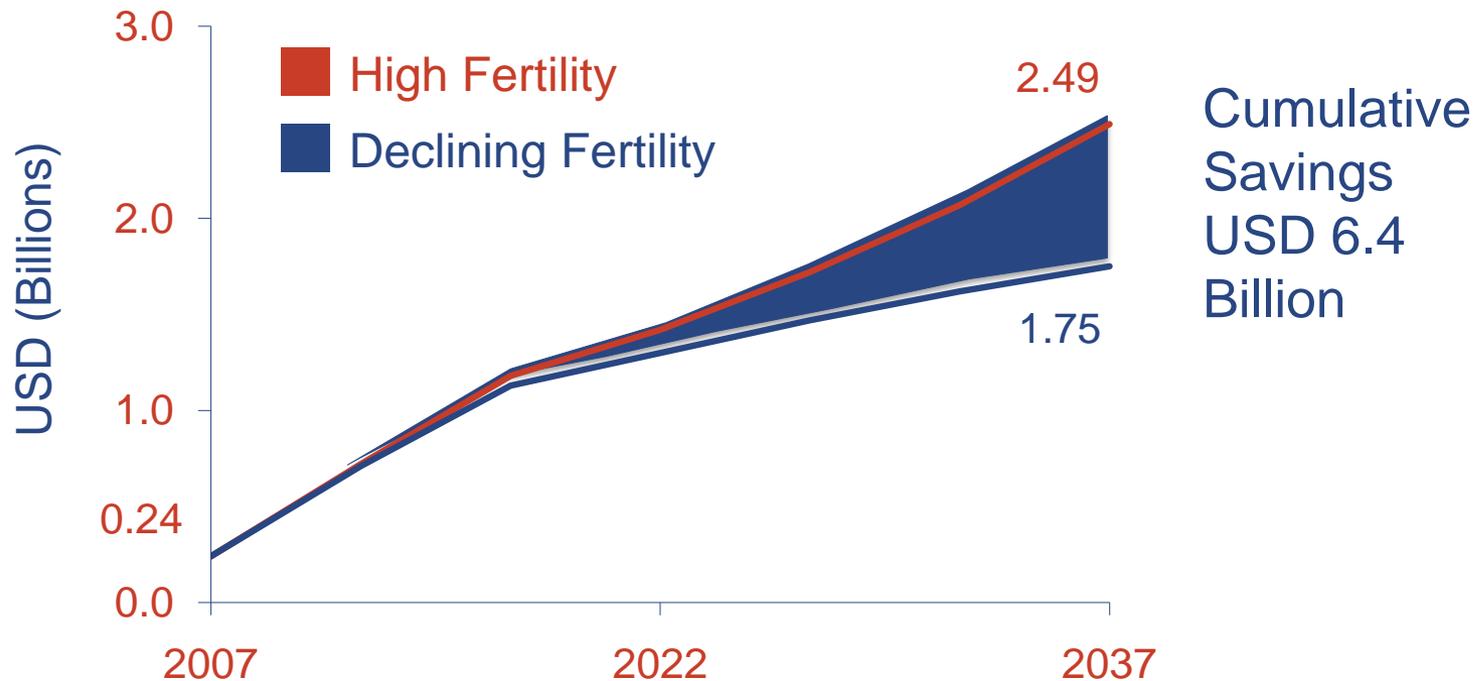
Nurses Needed

Less Pressure for Health Providers



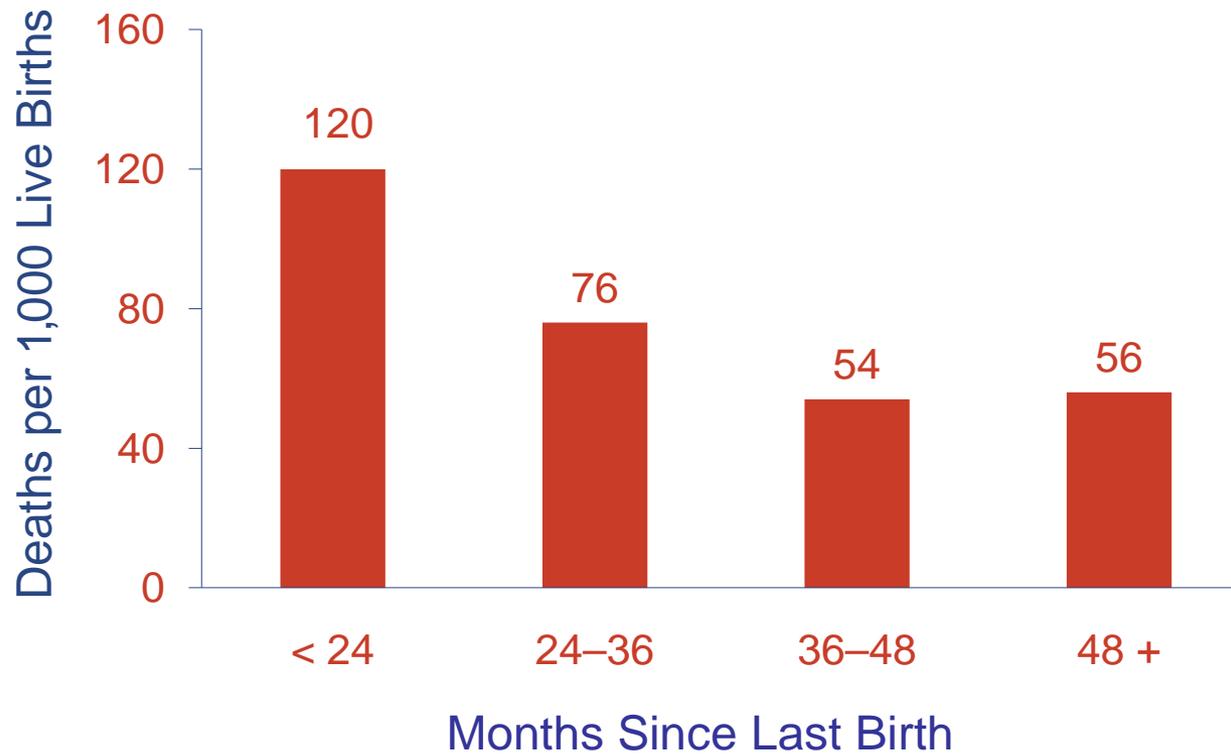
Health Expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed



Birth Spacing

Reduces Infant Mortality





Agriculture and Environment

To develop a modern
agriculture sector and to
ensure a productive and
well-conserved
environment

Rapid population growth works against modernisation . . .

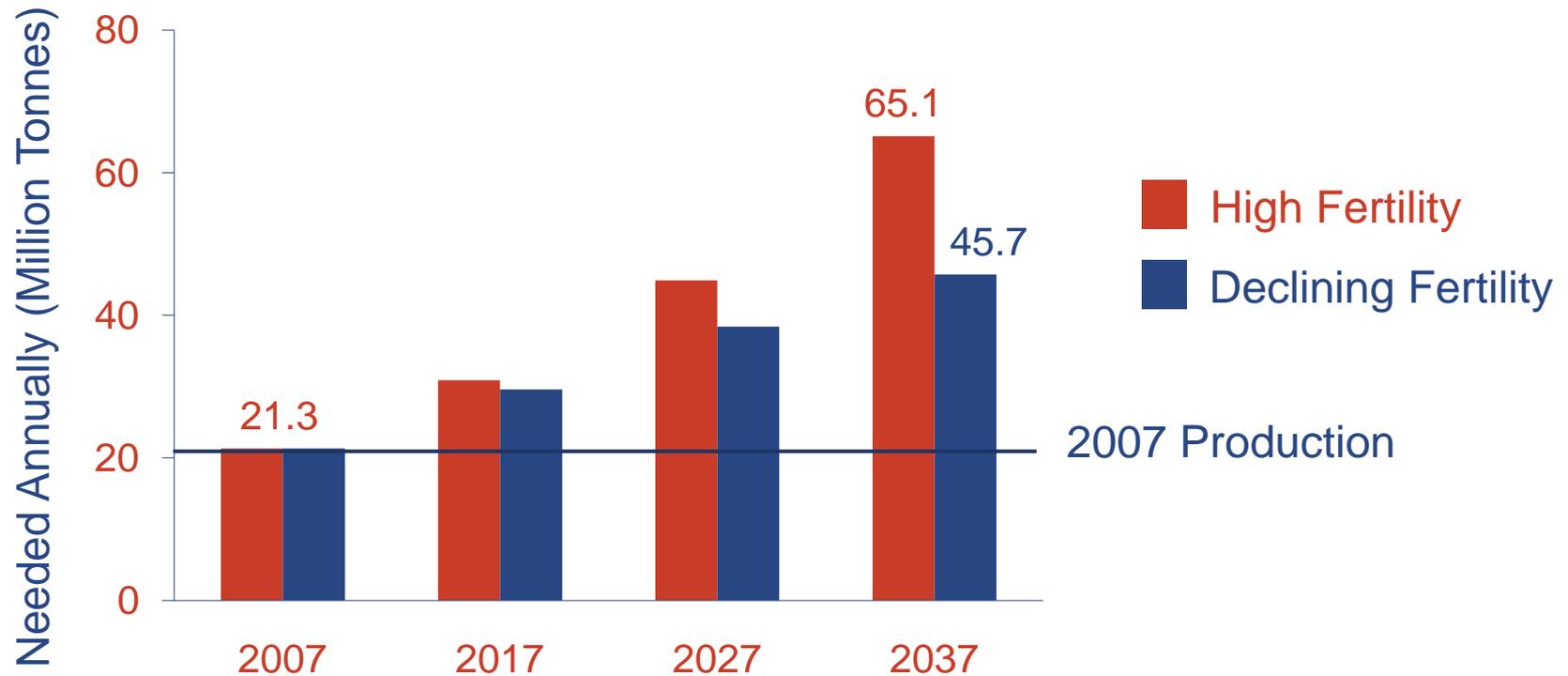


In many parts of the country, rapid population growth in the rural areas has led to

- deforestation
- soil erosion
- land degradation
- smallholding fragmentation

Minimum Food Requirements*

Less Food Needed



*Assumes production per capita stays at 2007 levels.
Source: 2009 Statistical Abstract.

Tremendous pressure on forests due to wood harvesting for fuel and clearing for agriculture and human settlement

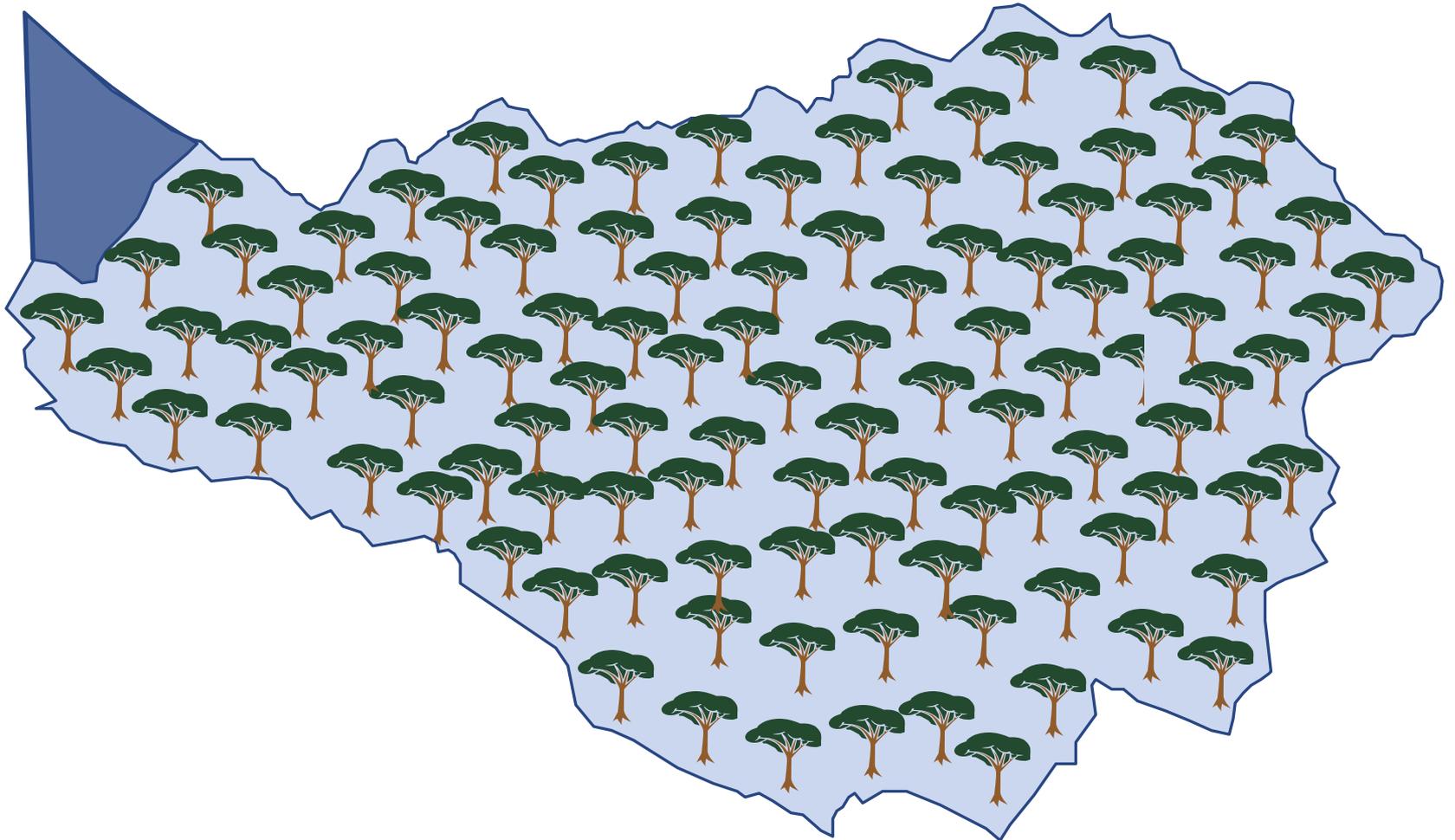
Photo by Trees for the Futures



Kibaale

1990:

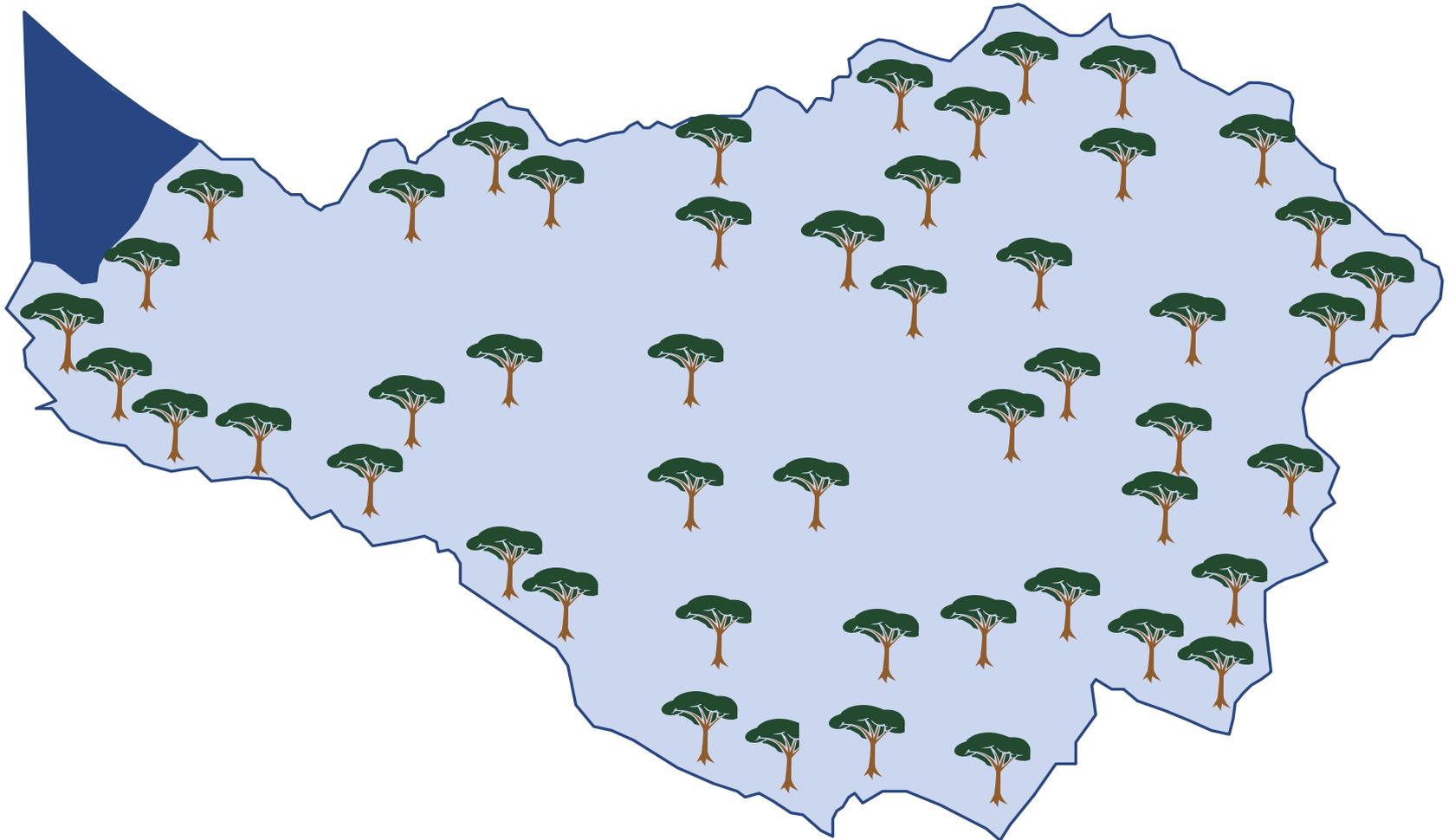
114,103 hectares



 = 1,000 hectares of forest coverage

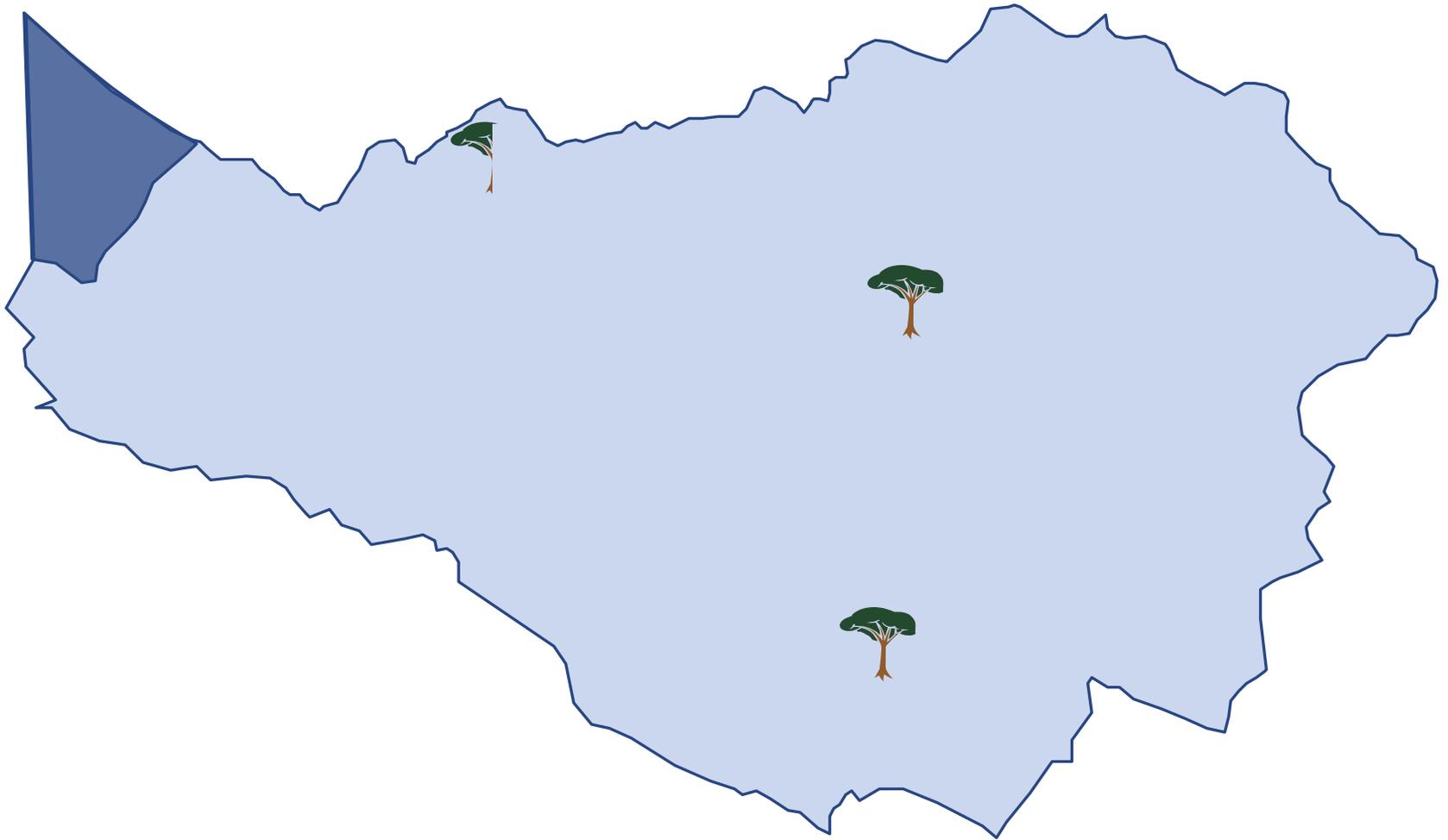
2005:

58,260 hectares



 = 1,000 hectares of forest coverage

2020:
2,433 hectares



 = 1,000 hectares of forest coverage

Economy

Growth and Development

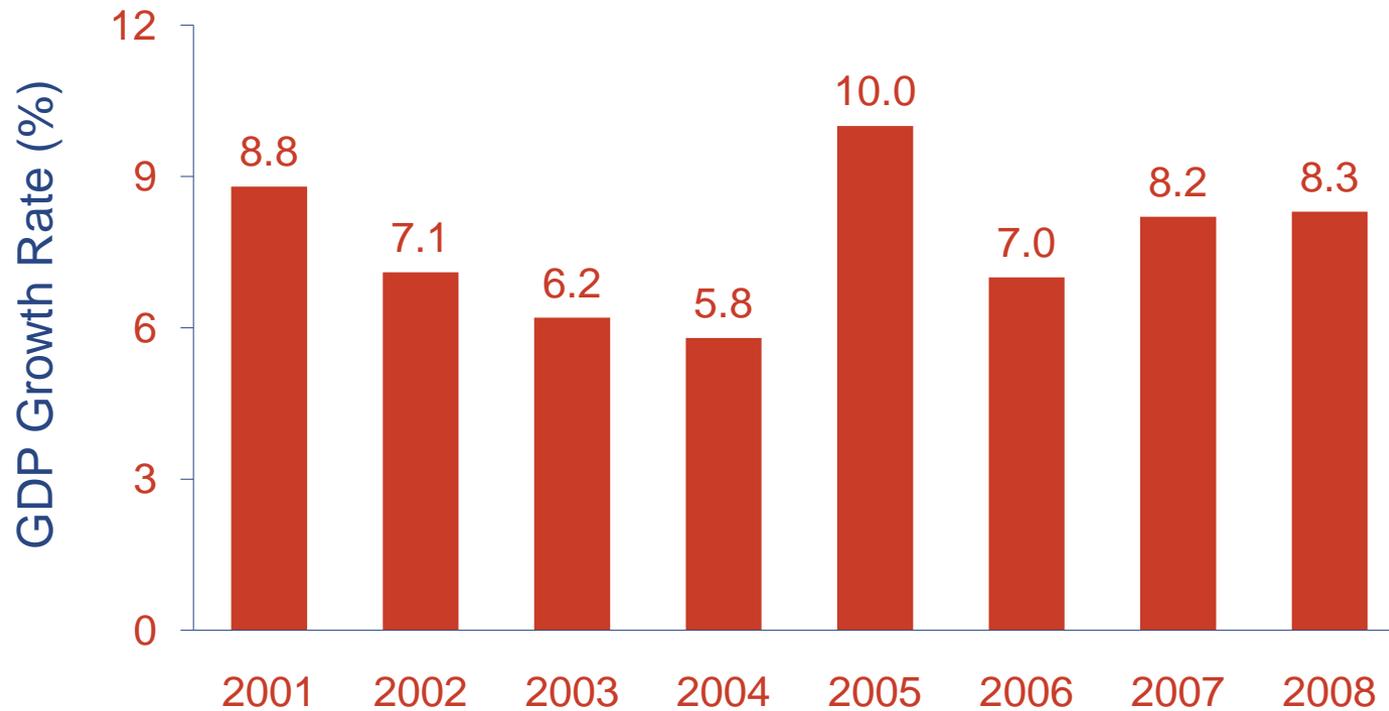
To become a modern
and prosperous
country over the next
30 years

Photo by Eduard Grebe



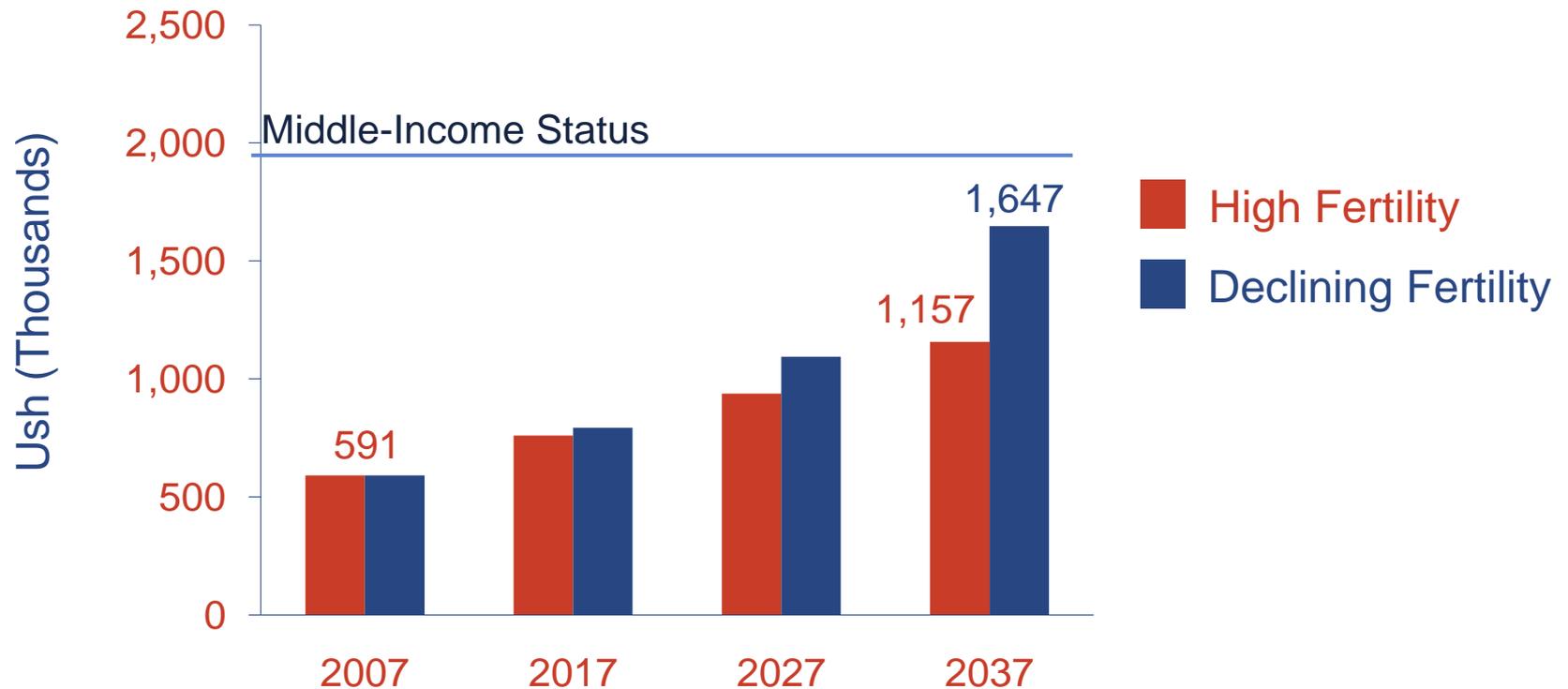
GDP Growth Rate

Rapid Growth



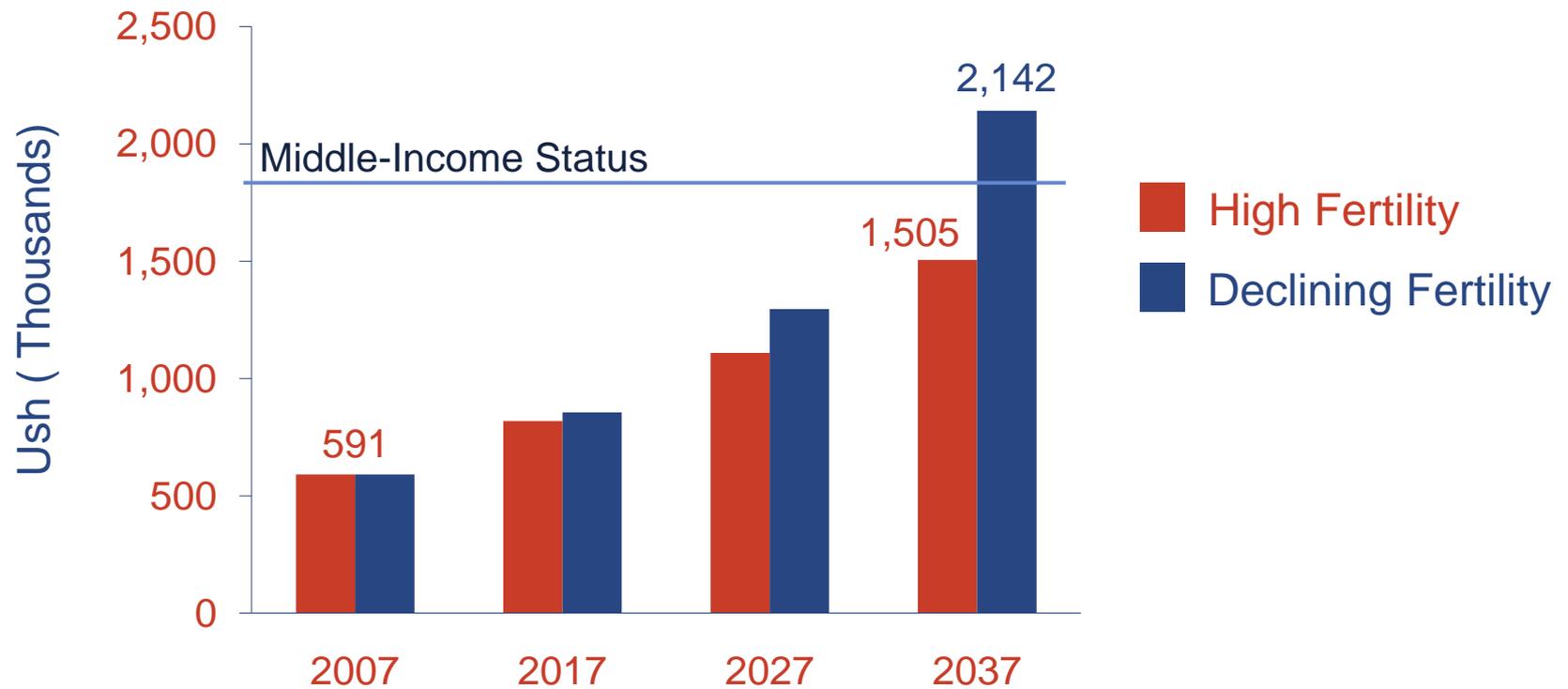
GDP Per Capita

Assumes 6% Growth Rate



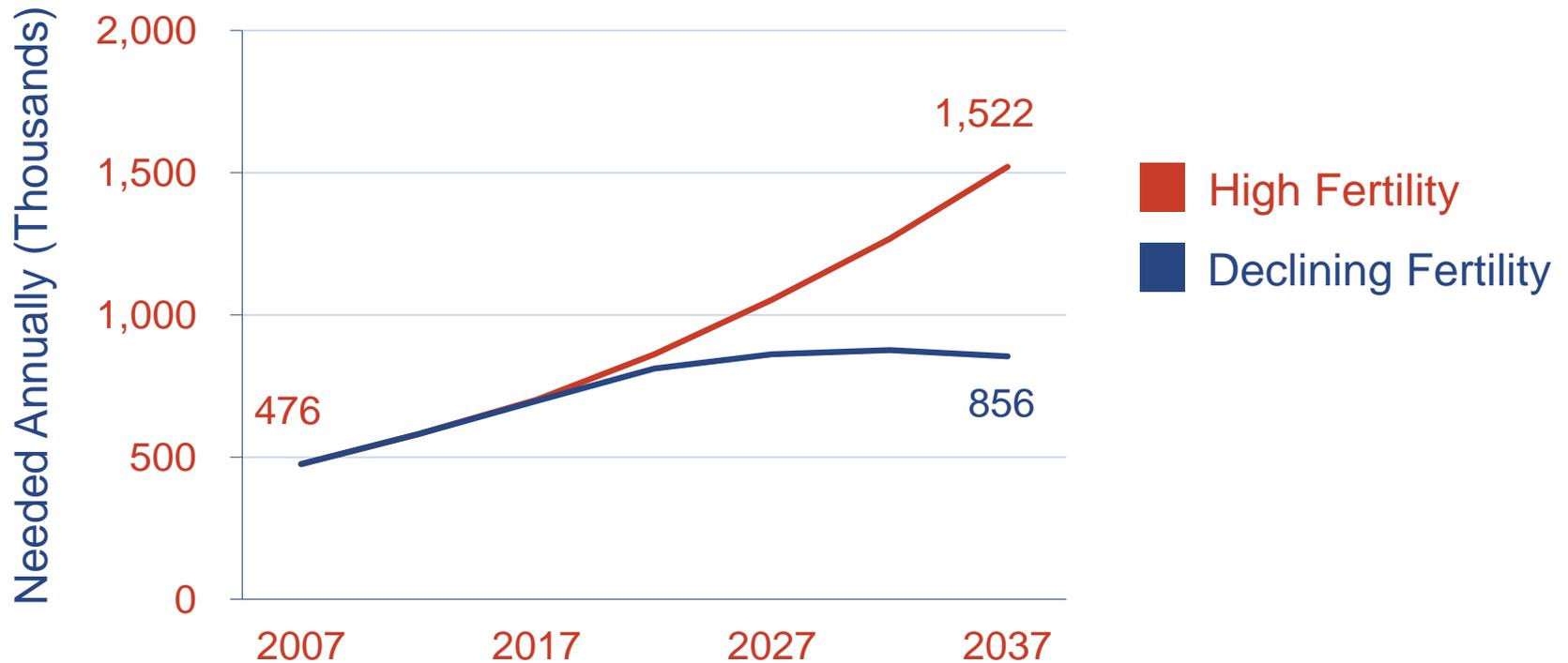
GDP Per Capita

Assumes 7% Growth Rate



New Jobs

Fewer New Jobs Needed



Urbanisation

Growth and Development

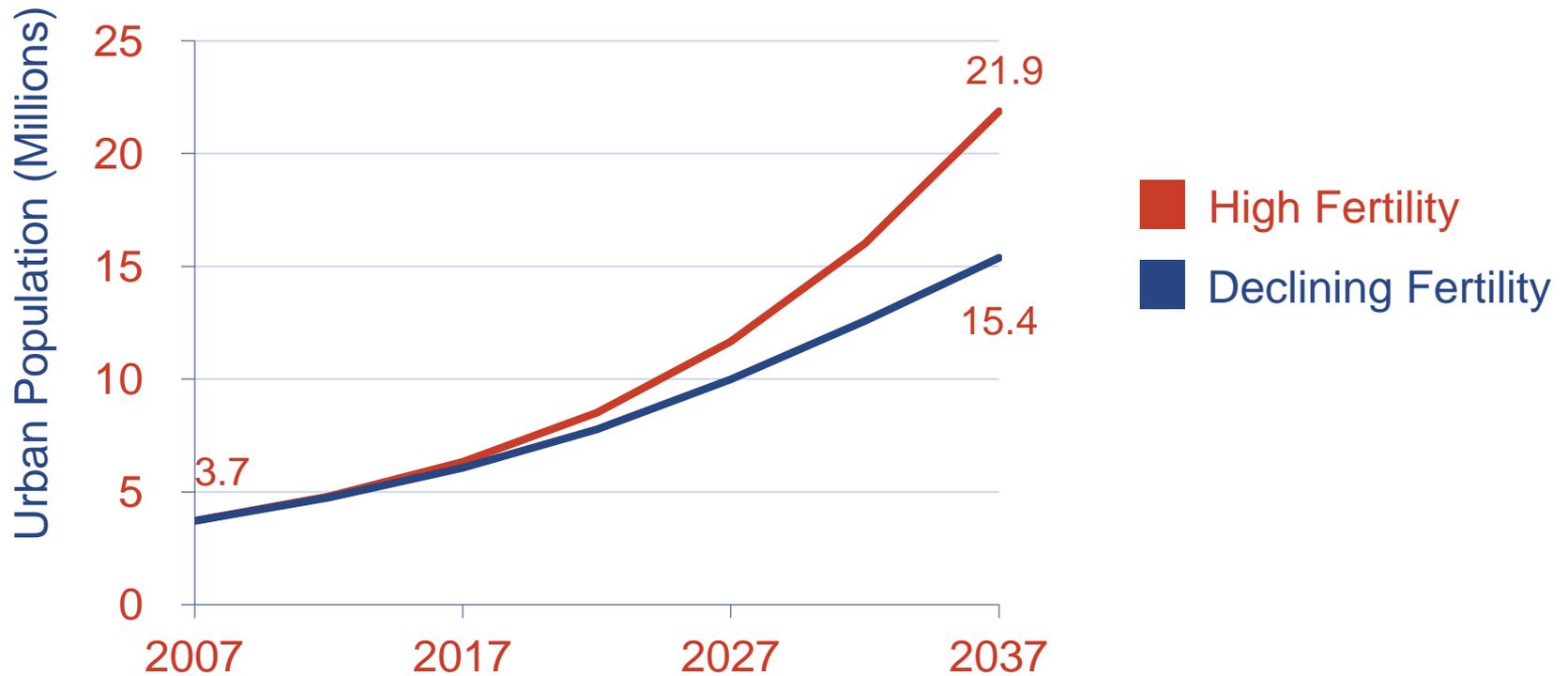
Ensure provision of adequate housing, water, transport and other amenities for urban dwellers



Photo by Xavier Varela

Urban Population

Less Crowded Cities

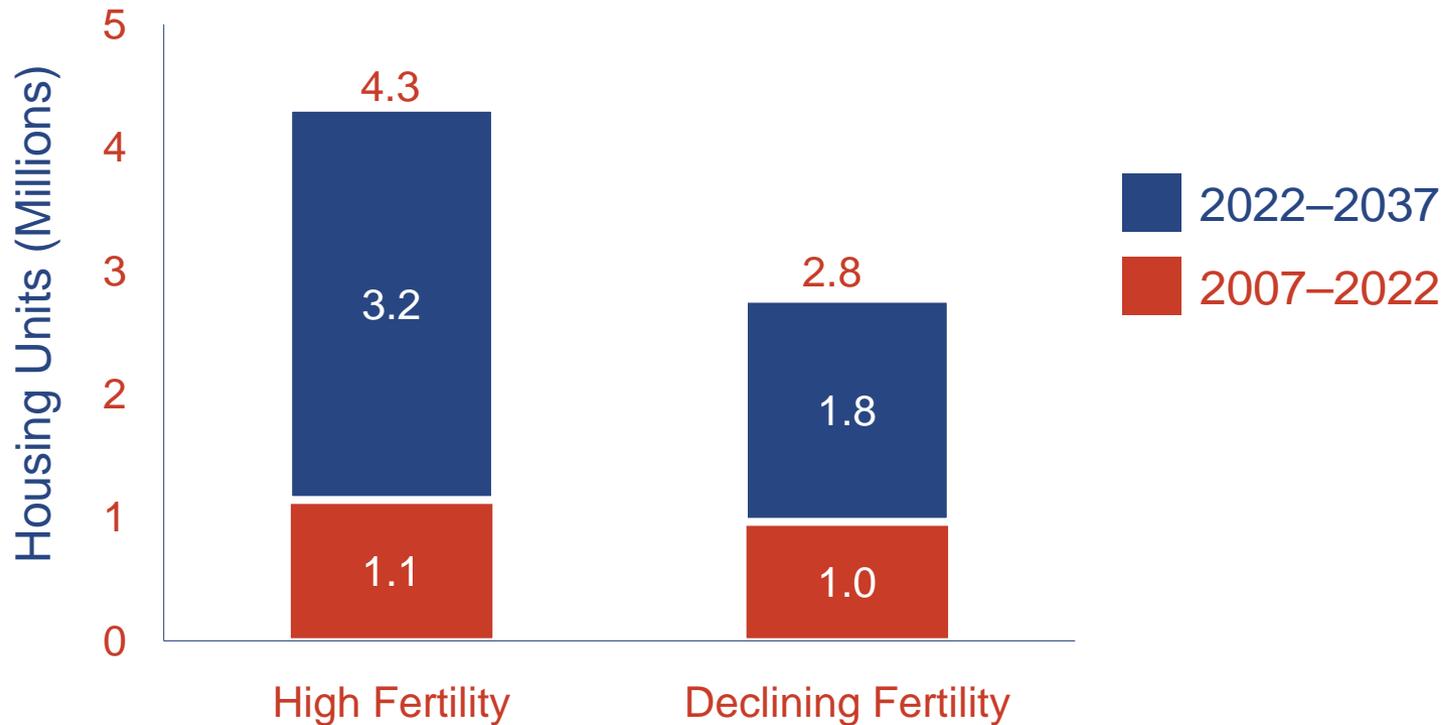




Rapid growth puts increasing pressure on urban infrastructure

Required Housing Units

Fewer Housing Units Needed



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Photo by Gunnar Salvansson

Photo by Swiss Frog

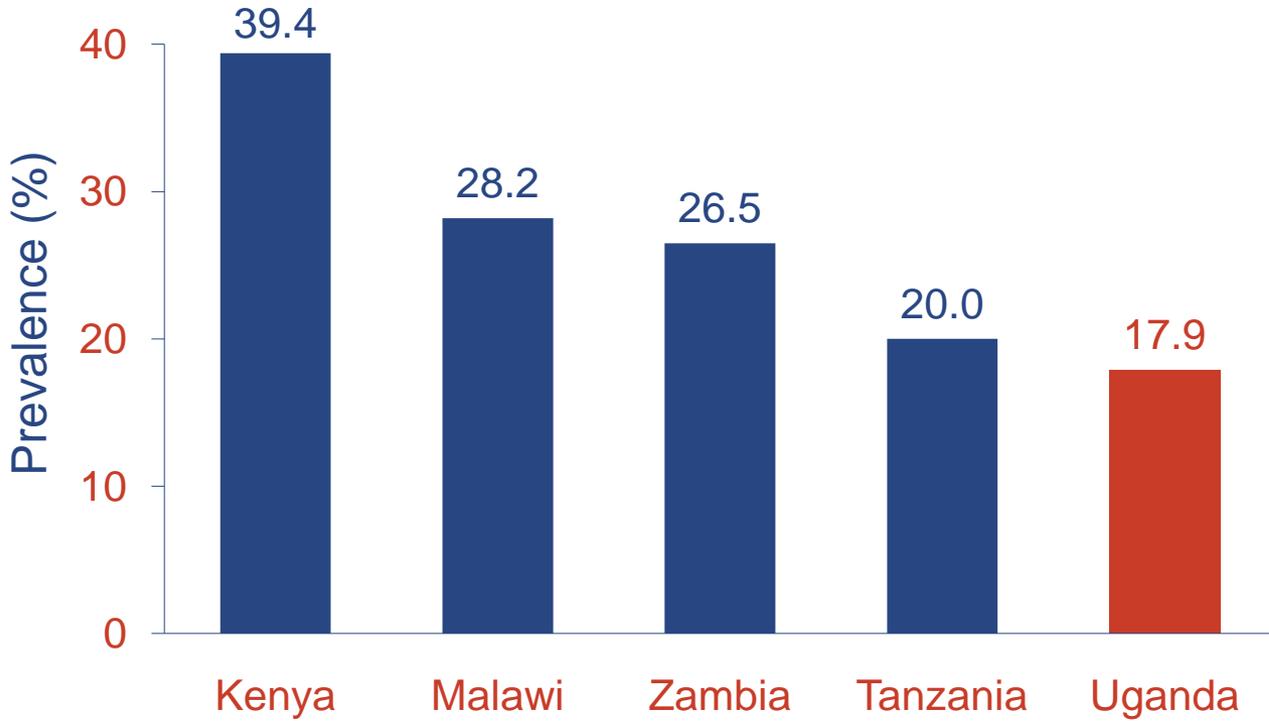
Contraceptive Use

Uganda

17.9 percent of women
use modern
contraceptive methods

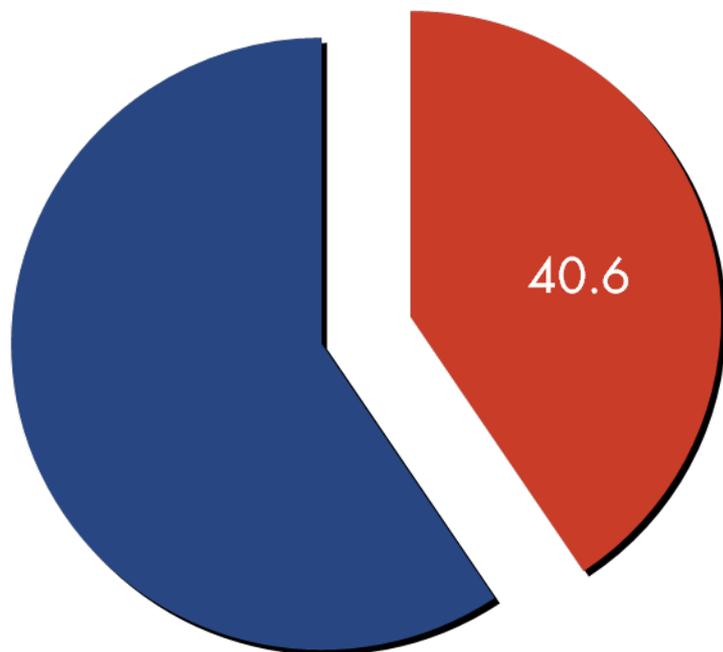
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence

Married Women of Reproductive Age



Unmet Need

Potential High Demand in Uganda



40.6% of married women want to space or limit births but are not using contraceptives

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Reduce Unmet Need

Strategy

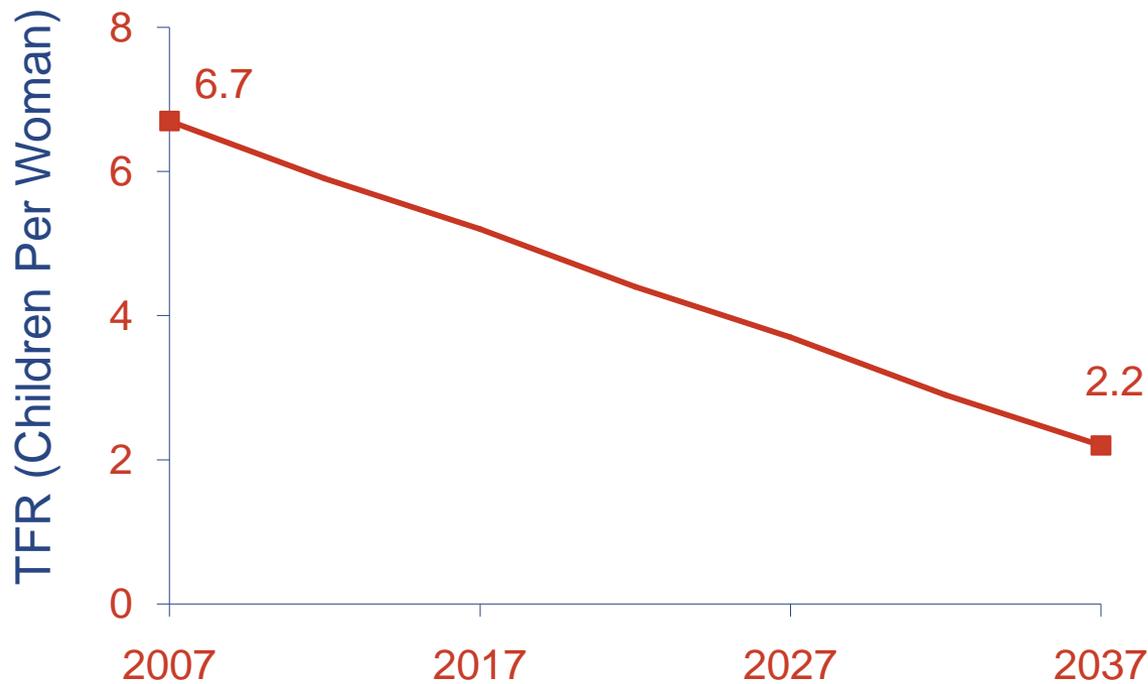
Ensure access to and availability of quality reproductive health services, including a full range of contraceptives consistently available at affordable prices



Photo by David Blume

Fertility Transition

Satisfying Unmet Need by 2025





**Improving access to and use of
quality affordable family planning
services ...**

... will help satisfy unmet need ...

**... resulting in lower fertility and
a lower rate of population
growth...**

**... thereby contributing to social
and economic development and
achievement of the national
vision**



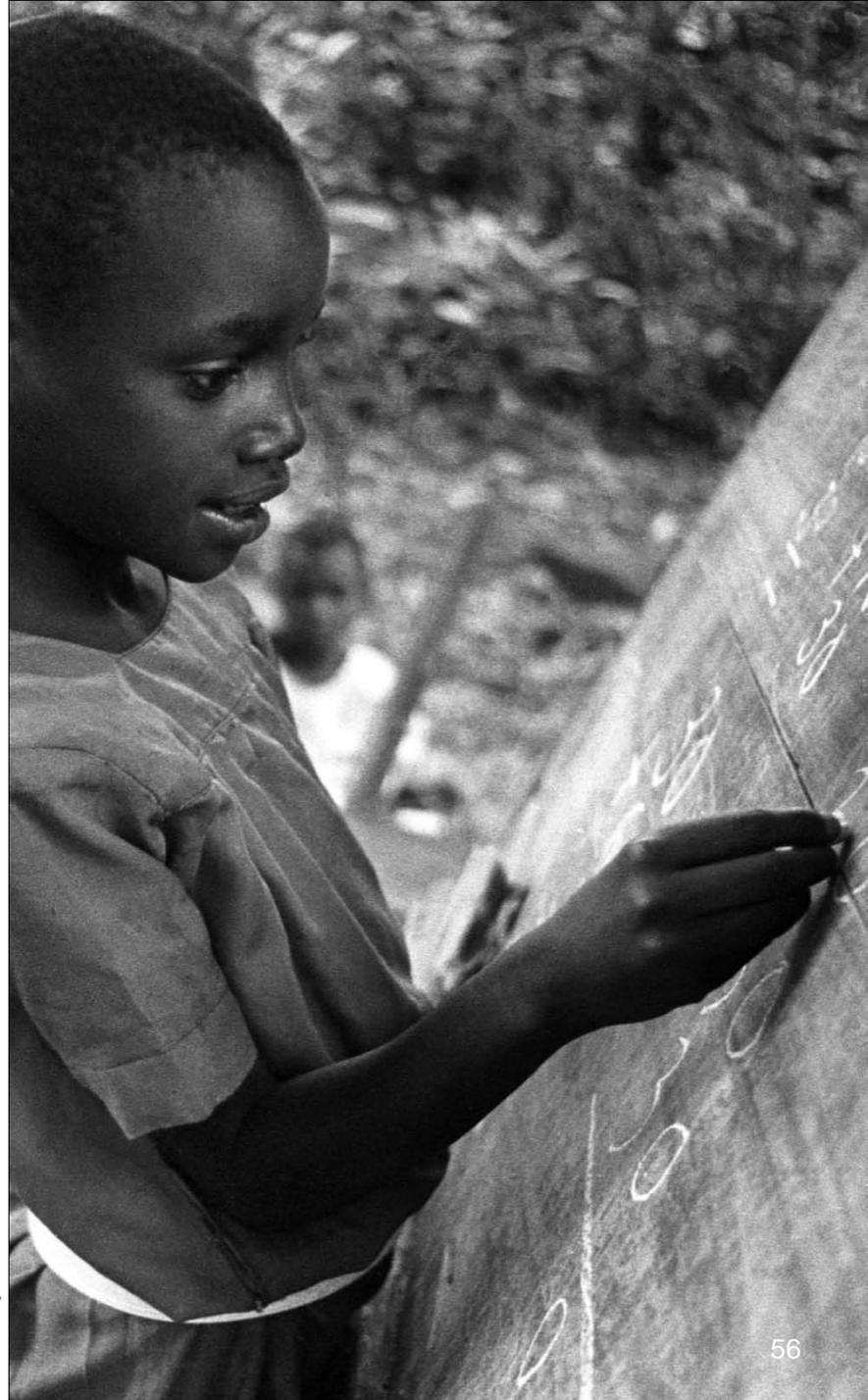
Next Steps Needed

Goals for Success

- 1 Support from leaders at all levels sustained
- 2 Quality and access to affordable services ensured
- 3 Private sector/NGO participation increased
- 4 Contraceptive security guaranteed
- 5 District management improved
- 6 IEC expanded
- 7 Donor support sustained

Good demographic outcomes depend on good policies and programs that empower individuals and couples to make free choices

Photo by David Blume



Uganda

Progress through Family Planning

Thank You

Population Secretariat gratefully acknowledges support for
this presentation provided by

USAID | Health Policy Initiative, Task Order 1

What could a regional or district planner or leader do to help address the unmet need for family planning and promote good reproductive health in Uganda?

Photo by Fabio Baretta



District Planner

Possible Action Steps

- Promote understanding of population impacts on development
- Ensure support of FP/RH programmes in district budgets
- Promote strategic planning for family planning
 - Assessments of Unmet Need
 - Availability of Services
 - Ways to improve services
- Encourage governmental/non-governmental advocacy for FP/RH and participation in programmes

What could an NGO/community leader do to help address the unmet need for family planning and promote good reproductive health in Uganda?

NGO/Community Leader

Possible Action Steps

- Integrate FP messages into ongoing activities
- Expand IEC messages and programmes
- Participate in district-level strategic planning
- Advocate for vulnerable groups (OVC, young women)

What could a parliamentarian do to help address the unmet need for family planning and promote good reproductive health in Uganda?

Parliamentarian

Possible Action Steps

- Promote family planning among constituents
- Engage in policy dialogue
- Promote FP on national agenda
- Participate in district-level strategic planning
- Support NGO RH programmes
- Advocate for women's empowerment
- Ensure strong, well-funded FP/RH programmes