Uganda
Population Factors & National Development

Population Secretariat
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Photo by Neil Palmer (CIAT)
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
Population

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

Historic Population Growth

Population (Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

TFR (Births per Woman)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>TFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Pyramid

Uganda’s Young Population

50% of the population is under age 15
Fertility Projections
High Versus Declining Fertility Rate

Births per Woman

2007 2017 2027 2037

High Fertility
Declining Fertility

2007: 6.7
2017: 6.0
2027: 2.2
2037: 2.2
Population Growth

High and Declining Fertility

Population (Millions)

High Fertility
Declining Fertility

2007: 29
2017: 40
2027: 62
2037: 89

2007 2017 2027 2037
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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.
Africa can learn from East Asia on economic growth
The Asian Tigers achieved rapid development
Success Story

Thailand, An Asian Tiger

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
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Population Growth

High and Declining Fertility

Population (Millions)

- High Fertility
- Declining Fertility

2007 2017 2027 2037

Population Growth

- 2007: 29
- 2017: 34
- 2027: 56
- 2037: 89
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

Number of Students (Millions)

- High Fertility
- Declining Fertility

2007: 7.5
2017: 10
2027: 18.4
2037: 10.2
Primary School Teachers

Fewer Teachers Needed

Teachers Needed (Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High Fertility</th>
<th>Declining Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2037</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- High Fertility
- Declining Fertility
Expenditures on Education
Fewer Resources Needed

High Fertility
Declining Fertility

Cumulative Savings
Ush443 Billion
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

- 2007: 7,700
- 2017: 15,000
- 2027: 62,400
- 2037: 88,800

High Fertility
Declining Fertility

Health
Health Expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed

Cumulative Savings
USD 6.4 Billion

USD (Billions)

2007 2022 2037

High Fertility
Declining Fertility
Birth Spacing

Reduces Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

- < 24: 120
- 24–36: 76
- 36–48: 54
- 48 +: 56

Months Since Last Birth
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*

*Assumes production per capita stays at 2007 levels.
Tremendous pressure on forests due to wood harvesting for fuel and clearing for agriculture and human settlement
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP Growth Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GDP Per Capita

Assumes 6% Growth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High Fertility</th>
<th>Declining Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>1,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>1,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2037</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>1,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GDP Per Capita
Assumes 7% Growth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High Fertility</th>
<th>Declining Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2037</td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>2,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middle-Income Status
New Jobs

Fewer New Jobs Needed

Needed Annually (Thousands)

2007 2017 2027 2037

High Fertility
Declining Fertility
Urbanisation
Growth and Development

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

Less Crowded Cities

Urban Population (Millions)

- High Fertility
- Declining Fertility

2007 2017 2027 2037

3.7 15.4 21.9
Rapid growth puts increasing pressure on urban infrastructure
Required Housing Units

Fewer Housing Units Needed

Housing Units (Millions)

- **High Fertility**: 4.3
  - 1.1 (2007–2022)
  - 3.2 (2022–2037)

- **Declining Fertility**: 2.8
  - 1.0 (2007–2022)
  - 1.8 (2022–2037)

Urbanisation

2022–2037

2007–2022
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Contraceptive Use

Uganda

17.9 percent of women use modern contraceptive methods
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence

Married Women of Reproductive Age

Prevalence (%)

Kenya: 39.4
Malawi: 28.2
Zambia: 26.5
Tanzania: 20.0
Uganda: 17.9

Contraceptive Use
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.
Fertility Transition
Satisfying Unmet Need by 2025

TFR (Children Per Woman)
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.
Thank You

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Photo by J J
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?
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