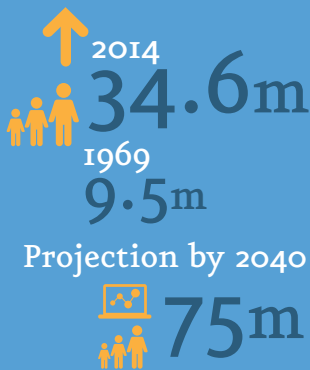
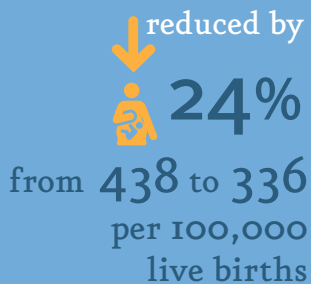


Uganda Population Dynamics

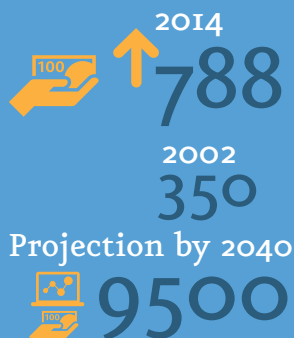
Uganda's population growth



Maternal Mortality ratio in the last five years



GDP



An Opportunity to Rethink Development

Introduction

In the next 30 years, Uganda envisions a transformation from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society, with a per capita GDP of USD 9,500 by 2040 - Vision 2040. Vision 2040 also acknowledges that the only single factor that will stop Uganda from attaining the middle income status is the population growth rate, characterized by a young age structure and consequent high child dependency burden. Uganda has therefore pronounced itself on harnessing the demographic dividend, as a key strategy to achieving Vision 2040. The demographic dividend is the realized portion of the economic-growth potential that results from increases in working-age structure share of a population. This requires a transition from a largely rural agrarian society with high fertility and mortality rates, to a predominantly urban industrial society with low fertility and mortality rates (Ronald D. Lee and

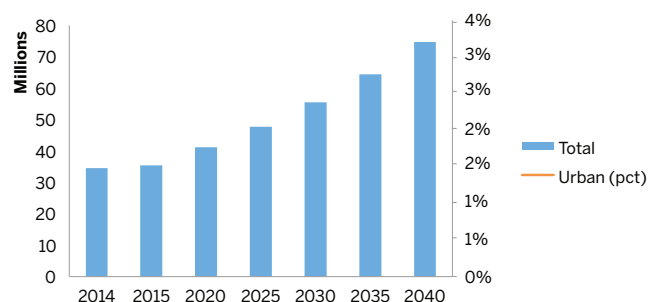
Andrew Mason 2006,¹). At an early stage of this transition, fertility rates fall, leading to fewer young mouths to feed.

Key features of Uganda's demographic dimensions

Since 2013, when Uganda Vision 2040 was launched, Uganda has moved from the pre-transition stage (high mortality, high fertility) to the early transition stage, with dropping child mortality rates, high fertility rates, depicting a very young age structure. Uganda's population has grown from 9.5 million in 1969 to 34.6 million in 2014. It is projected to reach 75 million by 2040. With a growth rate of 3 per cent per annum, Uganda has the third fastest growing population in the world. This is a result of a high fertility rate (currently 5.4) and a declining mortality rate.

¹ Ronald D. Lee and Andrew Mason, What is the Demographic Dividend? – Finance and Development, A quarterly magazine of the IMF, Sept. 2006, Volume 43.

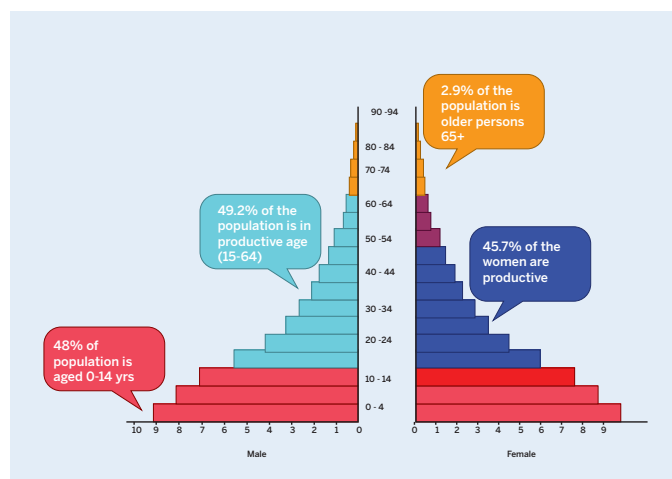
Total population and rate
2015-2040



Half (48%) of Uganda's population are young people under the age of 14 years and 68% aged 24 years and below.

The last five years have witnessed a further reduction in infant deaths (above one month to just before the first birth day) by 20.4% from 54 to 43 per 1000 live births, and under five mortality reduction by 29% (from 90 to 64 per 1000 live births, UDH 2017). However, reduction in child mortality should be in tandem with rapid fertility reduction to avoid a rise in dependency ratios as the child population swells. With this, the size of the working-age population will grow as the share of young dependent population shrinks, hence freeing up resources for investment in economic development and family welfare.

Indicator	Current Status, 2017	Desired Status by 2040	Implication based on scientific evidence
Per capita GDP	US \$788 in 2015	US \$ 9,500	To match the current population growth rate of 3%, a growth rate of 12% in GDP is required for Uganda to attain Vision 2040
Total fertility rate	5.4 children per woman	4	To accelerate the Demographic Transition, by 2040, a Total Fertility Rate of 2.2 is desired and the population would still grow to an estimated 71 Million people by 2040. The Dependency ratio would fall to 0:58
Economic growth rate	4.6 per annum	7.8	This dependent on Uganda reducing Total Fertility Rate to 4 Children per woman of Reproductive age.



Implications of the demographic trends on development

If Uganda is to attain its Vision 2040, it needs to anticipate and to adapt its demographic changes within its development planning. We consider four highly interactive accelerators to spur equitable and people-centered development:

1. Economic Growth

Uganda's economic growth over the past decades has doubled from USD 350 to USD 788 currently. Uganda aspires to raise GDP to USD 9500 in 2040. Since the 1980's, Uganda has moved from a state of recovery and reconstruction towards steady economic growth at an average of 6.4% since 2002. However, there have been modest declines in poverty levels from 24.3 percent in 2010 to 19.7 percent in 2015, high unemployment and underemployment rates especially among youth and women considering that the economy has been fueled by service and infrastructure development sectors that have low job-multiplier impact. The proportion of the population in waged employment is only 18.5%, while youth (18-35 years) unemployment is at 78 percent. For Uganda to realize her dream, there is need to invest in growth sectors (agriculture, tourism, oil and gas) with high job multiplier effects, economic reforms in favor of small and medium-size enterprises, devise tax regimes that provide positive incentives to direct foreign investment, with particular focus on employment-intensive enterprises, and strengthen governance, youth participation and accountability mechanisms as well as reduce the child dependency ratio by encouraging programmes that promote small size families.

2. Employment Creation and Harnessing the Youth Potential

It is estimated that currently the Ugandan economy needs to absorb, on yearly basis about 392,000 new entrants into the labour market (MoGLSD). The labour force growth rate was estimated at 4.7 per annum, a rate even higher than the population growth rate. The growth in the youth labour force is even much higher at 5.7 percent annually. The economy will therefore need to generate many jobs for the rapidly expanding labour force, in key growth sectors such as Agriculture, Tourism and Minerals, oil and gas which have the job multiplier effect and can spur inclusive economic growth. Agriculture employs about 80% of the

population, as such, more emphasis should be placed on value addition, harvest, storage, processing, quality control, marketing and infrastructure development (roads and railway) which will boost economic activity by producing high quality products and thereby create more employment. There is also need to expand access to Equitable Opportunities for Gainful employment by women and young people. This means creating the conducive political, business, financial and economic environment by implementing policies that promote flexible labor markets and allow easy access to microfinance including giving tax rebates to youth and women businesses to enable start-up business survival. As well as, develop national capacities to utilize ICT to drive innovations, facilitate and reduce the cost of doing business and create jobs.

3. Education to build the human capital

Uganda stands an opportunity to gain from its growing labour force when it's educated and has high-quality skills that will make the country competitive in the regional and global market. Education, especially for girls to delay on-set of child birth will automatically lower fertility, increase desire for smaller family sizes and improve women participation in the labour market. With the increase in primary enrolment in Uganda since the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE), from 7.3million children in 2002 to 8.7 million children in 2014, pressure is being exerted on existing facilities in the post primary education and training (PPET) institutions, which can only absorb 50% of the primary school leavers. As such, narrowing the geographical inequities in education coverage, and gender differences at tertiary level will go a long way in ensuring that Uganda has a quality skilled population. The NDP II, notes that only 5.4% of Ugandans in the official school ages for tertiary level are enrolled in a tertiary institution, far below the 26% global average and 40% needed for economic take-off.

At the same time, investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) provides the foundation for enhancing human capital development. It is the time

of remarkable cognitive development that lay the foundation for subsequent learning and development. The majority of Ugandan children join primary school without any ECD as 60% of the ECD centres are located in Central and Eastern Uganda and provided for by the private sector. Only 9.6% of children attend ECD centres. At this rate, it's unlikely that the target of 100% will be met by 2020.

4. Health of the population

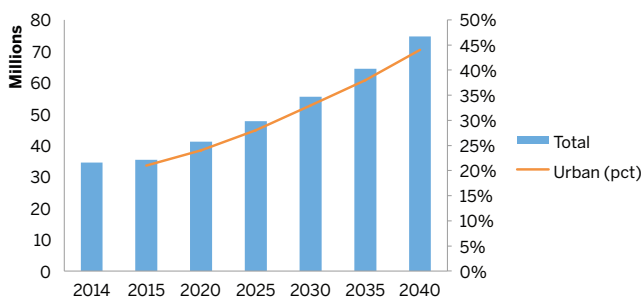
Health is one of the most important components of human capital development. There have been improvements in the health indicators in Uganda, however several health key issues remain and contribute to the morbidity of the population and to the country's development challenges. These include the high levels of child malnutrition, high prevalence of malaria at 30% among children, high HIV/AIDS prevalence at 7.3, and high maternal morbidity and mortality at 366/100,000 live births. Investments in better health, including in reproductive health and child survival, are central for individual security but also for reducing mortality and morbidity, which in turn improve a country's productivity and development prospects. The healthiness of the country's labour force determines the level of productivity. Investing in lowering infant and child mortality in households, is a crucial input into fertility declines. As children's health and survival rates improve, family demand for more children declines. Smaller family sizes improve maternal health, which further improves child health, as well as increase women labour force participation hence contributing to economic growth. As such, it's recommended that, Uganda invests in preventive health care programmes such as immunisation, malaria and infections control, HIV/AIDS prevention and nutrition, as well health insurance to guarantee child survival rates and reduce population level morbidity. At the same time, prioritise human resources for health recruitment and redistribution for Midwives, Nurses, Doctors and Anesthetists to improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes.



Urbanization

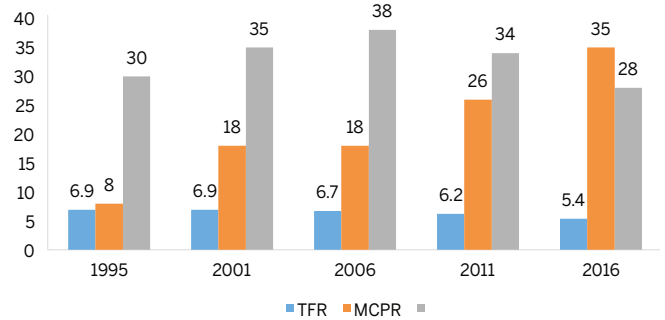
With growth in the population, the urban centres and population have also increased. The urban population was estimated at 7.4 Million people living in 27 Urban centres in 2014. It's projected to reach 33 Million people in 2040. To address the incidence of urban poverty centered in slum areas, socioeconomic efforts should prioritize development of urban economic infrastructure such as energy, communication, transport systems, low cost housing and improve basic social services e.g. health (sanitation and hygiene) as well as address issues of urban unemployment for young people and improve livelihoods. Implementation of the national slum upgrading strategy is crucial in eliminating the growing number of slums. The urban population living in slums is estimated at 60%.

Total population and urban population 2015-2040



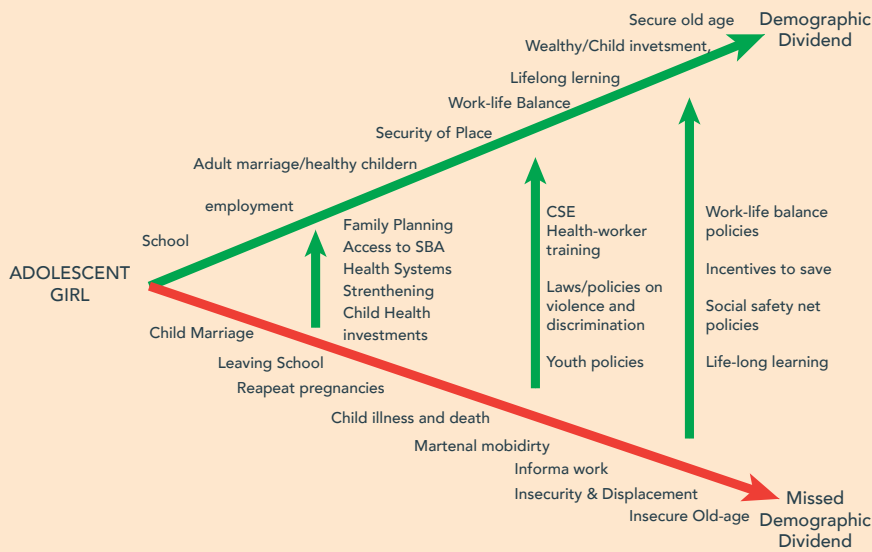
A blueprint for UNFPA's relevance in Uganda

Trends in TFR, Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Unmet Need



The latest Uganda Demographic Health Survey figures show that investing in reproductive health and rights is paying off:

We are concerned about the persistently high levels of teenage pregnancies. Considering the demographic dimensions above and the good momentum in sustaining progress in reproductive health indicators, investing in the rights to health and education of young people and especially of the young girls will be crucial for Uganda to achieve its Vision 2040.



Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every child birth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.



United Nations Population Fund
Plot 12A Baskerville Avenue, Kololo
P.O BOX 7184
Kampala, Uganda
O: +256-4177-44500
F: +256-414-236445
<http://uganda.unfpa.org/>



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