INVESTING IN FAMILY PLANNING FOR ACCELERATED ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGs.

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at
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Reproductive Health in International Perspective.
Relationship between Reproductive Health Variables and Dev't

Country	GDP/Capita (PPP US $)	IMR (2005)	TFR (2000-05)	MMR (2005)	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (U)	BASHP	HDI	HDI Ranking (2007)	Popn Growth rate
Norway	41,420	3	1.8	7	85%	N/A	0.968	1	0.6%
UK	33,238	5	1.7	8	84%	N/A	0.946	16	0.4%
Malaysia	10,882	10	2.9	62	53%	N/A	0.811	63	1.6%
Mauritius	12,715	13	1.9	15	76%	N/A	0.804	65	0.7%
Kenya	1,240	79	5.0	560	39%	17%	0.521	148	2.6%
Niger	781	150	7.4	1800	14%	21%	0.374	174	3.3%
Uganda	1,454	79	6.7	435	17.9	42%	0.505	154	3.2%

United Nations Population Fund

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The MDG Situation: Uganda's Performance: SLOW

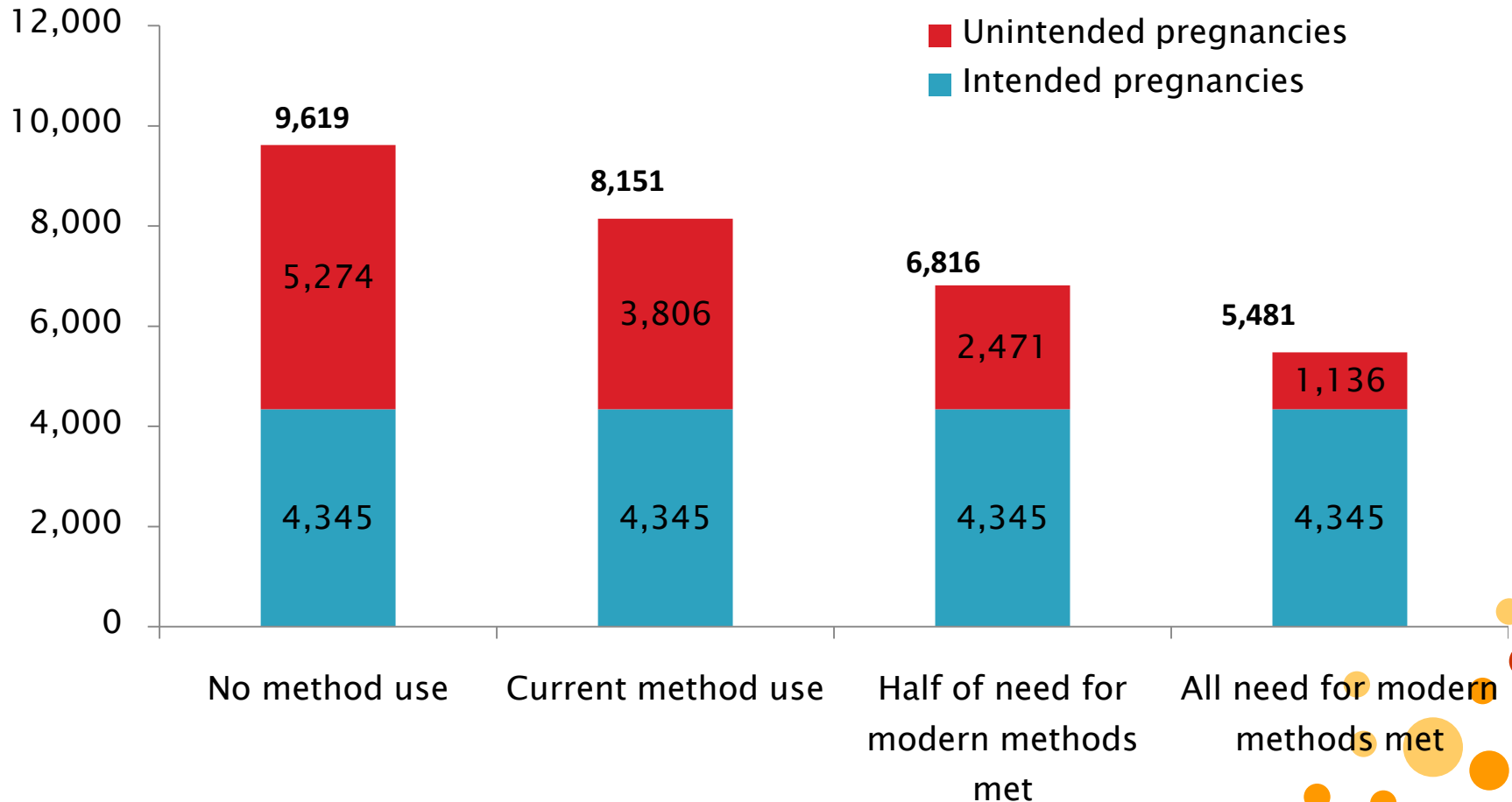| Indicators	1995	2001	2006	2015
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	506	505	435	131 (354) RM
5.2 Proportion of SBAs	38%	39%	42%	100% 75% RM
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	15%	23%	24%	50%
5.4 Adolescent birth rate	198	190	159	
5.5 ANC coverage (at least 1 & 4)	91/47%	92/42%	94/47%	------------- Na/75%
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	29%	35%	41%	----------- 5%-RM
• Proportion of institutional deliveries	38%	38%	41%	75%

THE INVESTMENT CASE

Investing in family planning is the single most strategic, low cost, high impact and quick win strategy to achieving economic, social and political transformations:
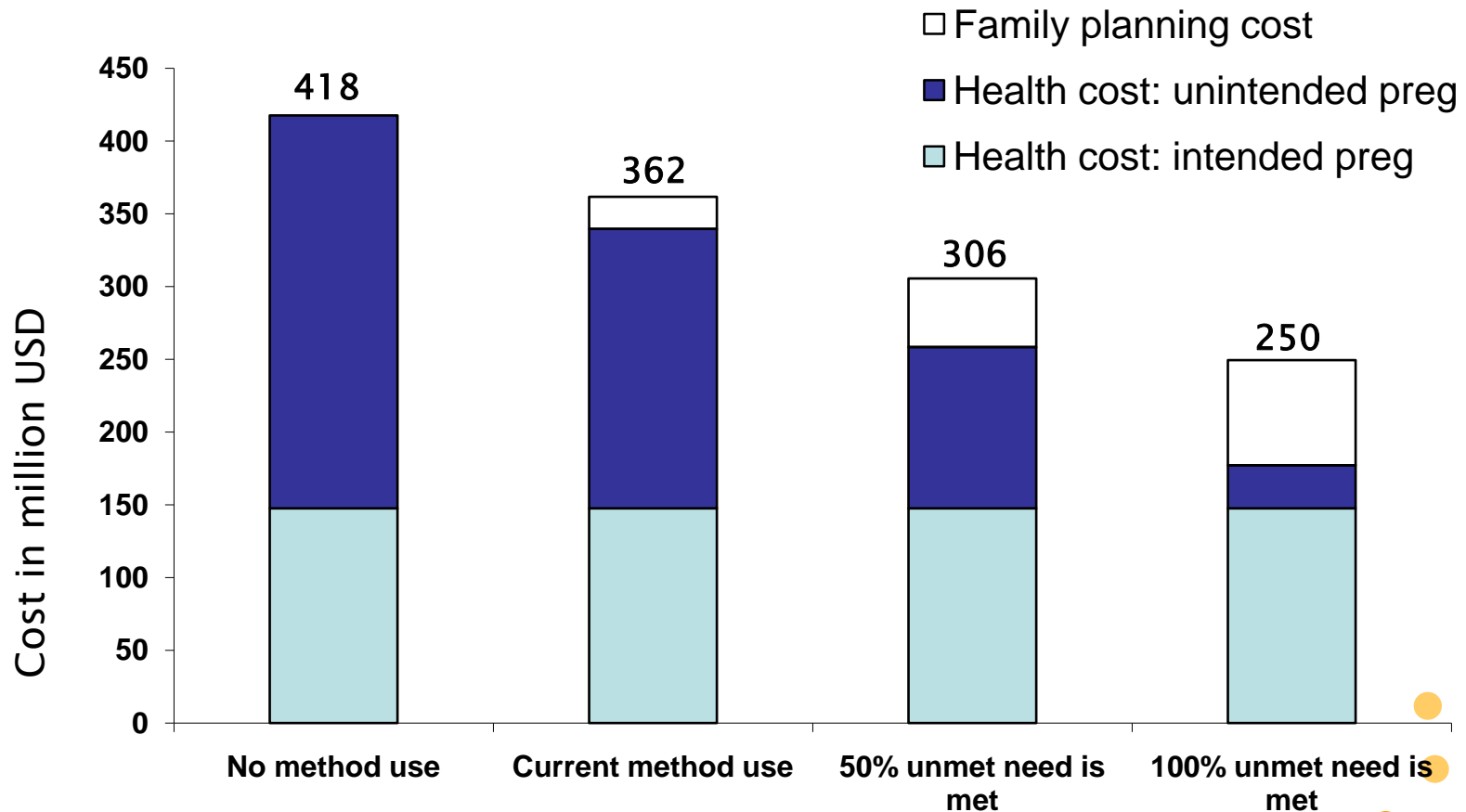
Why Low Cost

- **For every USD $1 spent on family planning:**
  - **USD $4 is saved in health care cost (Global)**
  - **USD $3 is saved in health care cost (Uganda)**

- **Uganda needs US$108 million in FP commodity cost to meet all unmet needs for FP.**

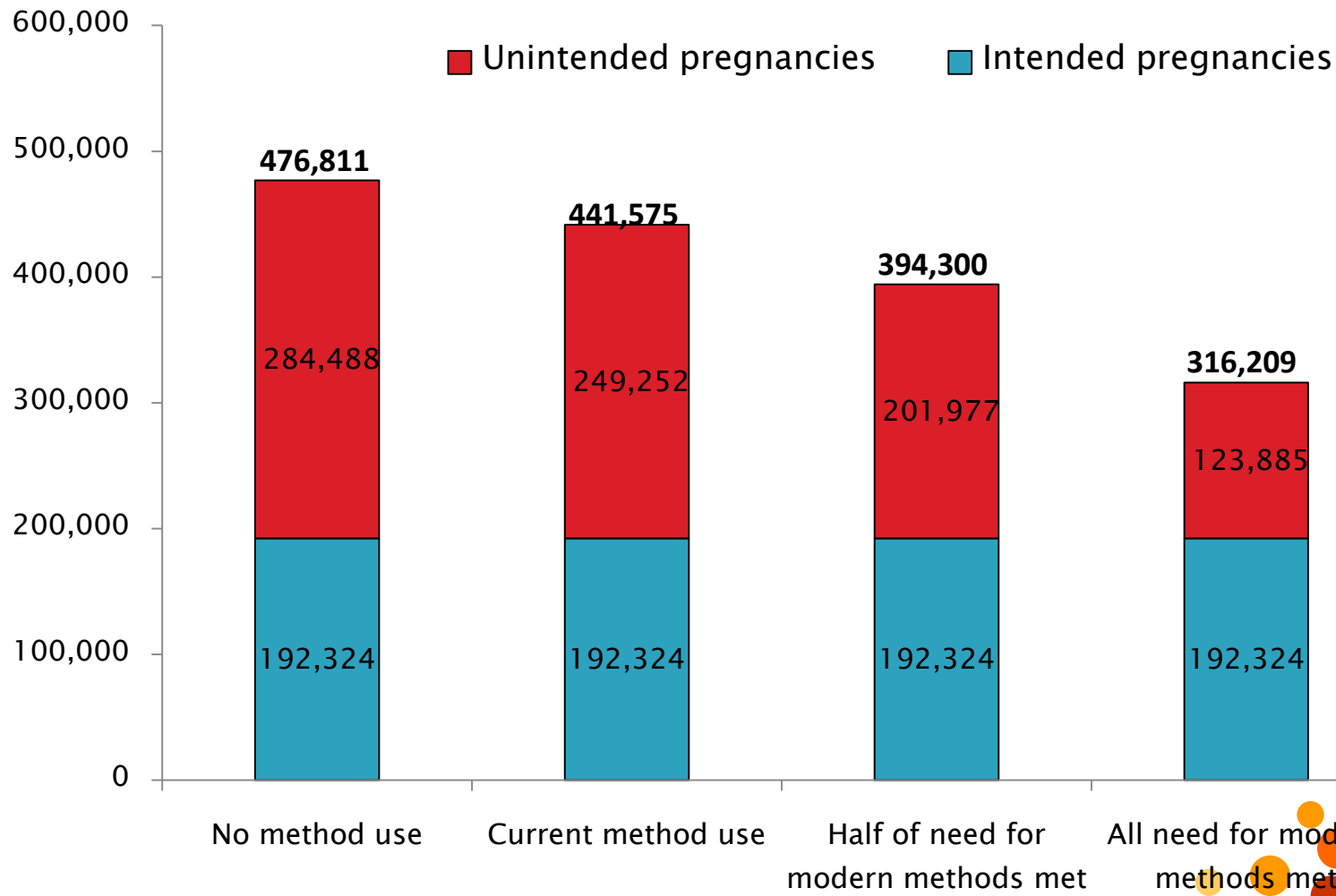- **Uganda needs 2,000 additional midwives at total training cost estimated at USD $6million**

Why high Impact: investing in FP would reduce maternal death by 33% of current levels (or 2,670 maternal deaths)

Legend:
- **Unintended pregnancies** (red)
- **Intended pregnancies** (teal)

Chart data:

	No method use	Current method use	Half of need for modern methods met	All need for modern methods met
Total	9,619	8,151	6,816	5,481
Unintended pregnancies	5,274	3,806	2,471	1,136
Intended pregnancies	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,345

Why high impact: net saving of US $112m in health are cost if all unmet need for FP were met

Legend:
- □ Family planning cost
- ■ Health cost: unintended preg
- □ Health cost: intended preg

Y-axis: Cost in million USD

Bar values:
- No method use: 418
- Current method use: 362
- 50% unmet need is met: 306
- 100% unmet need is met: 250

Why high impact: reduced by 125,366, the total years lost and years lived in disability

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Why high impact: reduced potential earnings lost by UGX120bn or 0.4% of GDP because of DALYS

Legend: ■ Intended pregnancies   ■ Uninteded pregnancies

Y-axis: Billions (0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500)

- No method use: 184 (Intended), 272 (Uninteded), total 456/=
- Current method use: 184 (Intended), 238 (Uninteded), total 422/=
- Half need for modern methods met: 184 (Intended), 193 (Uninteded), total 377/=
- All need for mordern methods met: 184 (Intended), 118 (Uninteded), total 302/=
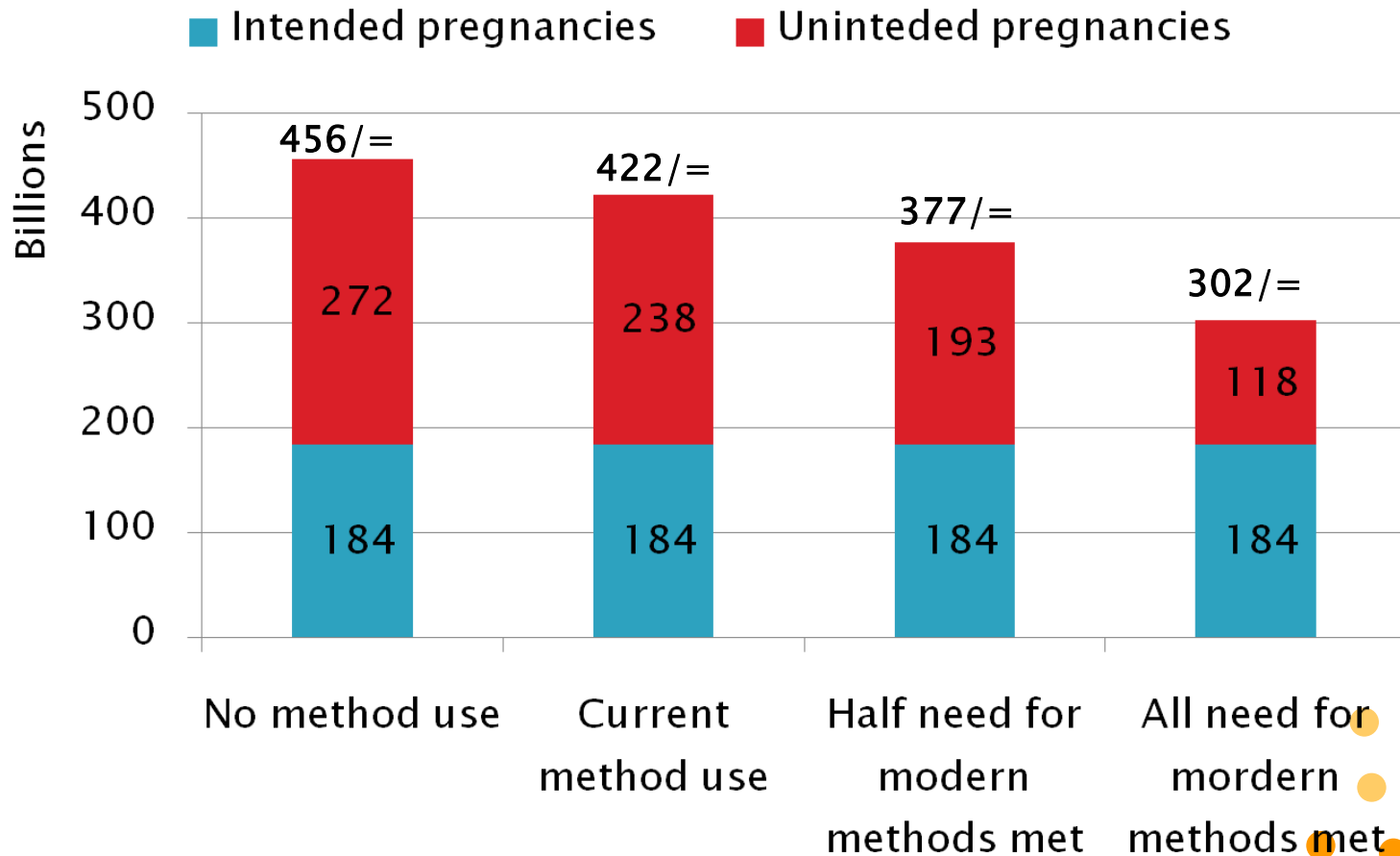
Why high impact: achieves fertility transition from TFR of 6.7 to TFR of ……

| Scenarios	Current TFR	Total Demand	Adjusted unmet need	Adjusted current use	Predicted TFR from adjusted use
Scenario 1: convert no unmet need to current use	6.7	64.2	40.6	23.7	5.2
Scenario 2: Convert all unmet need to current use	6.7	64.2	0.0	64.2	2.9
Scenario 3: Reduce unmet need by 50% & increase current use by 50%	6.7	64.2	20.2	44.0	4.0
Scenario 4: Reduce unmet need by 20% & increase current use by 20%	6.7	64.2	32.4	31.8	4.7
Scenario 5: Reduce unmet need by 10% & increase current use by 10%	6.7	64.2	36.4	27.8	4.9

Quick Wins: Basis and Case for Investment

National Vision:

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

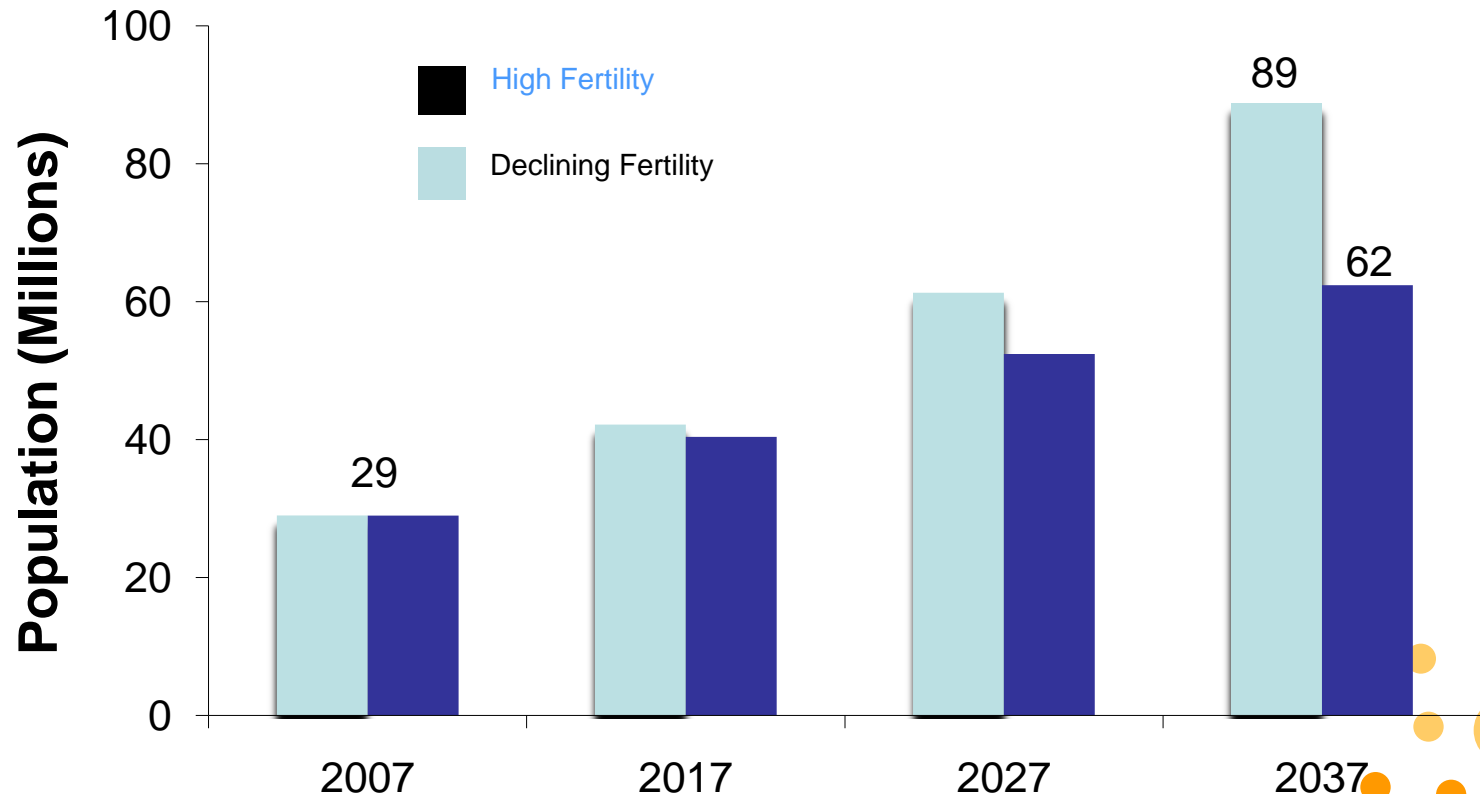**Uganda aspires to become a middle income economy in Africa….**

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Why quick wins: enables Uganda to achieve middle income status in 30 yrs time or less, like Thailand!!
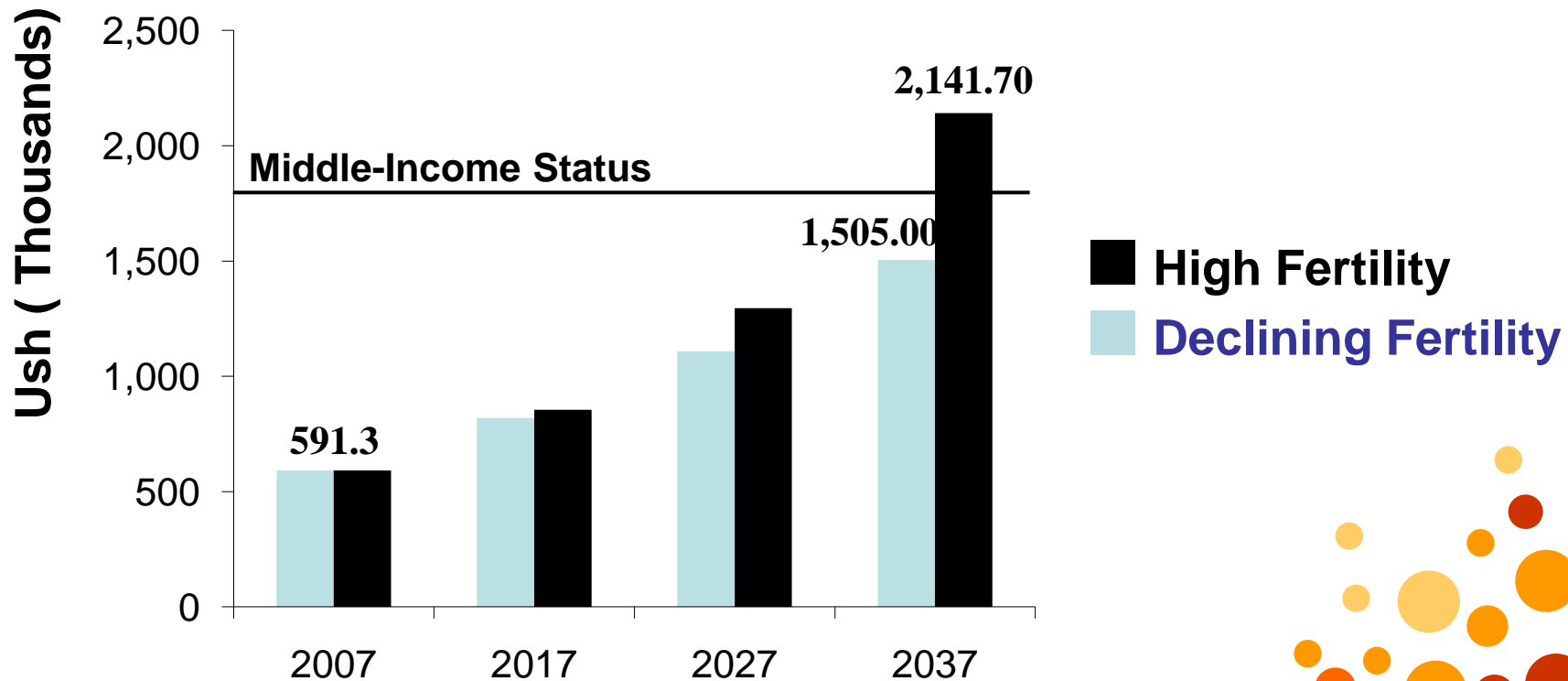
Success Story: Thailand, an Asian Tiger
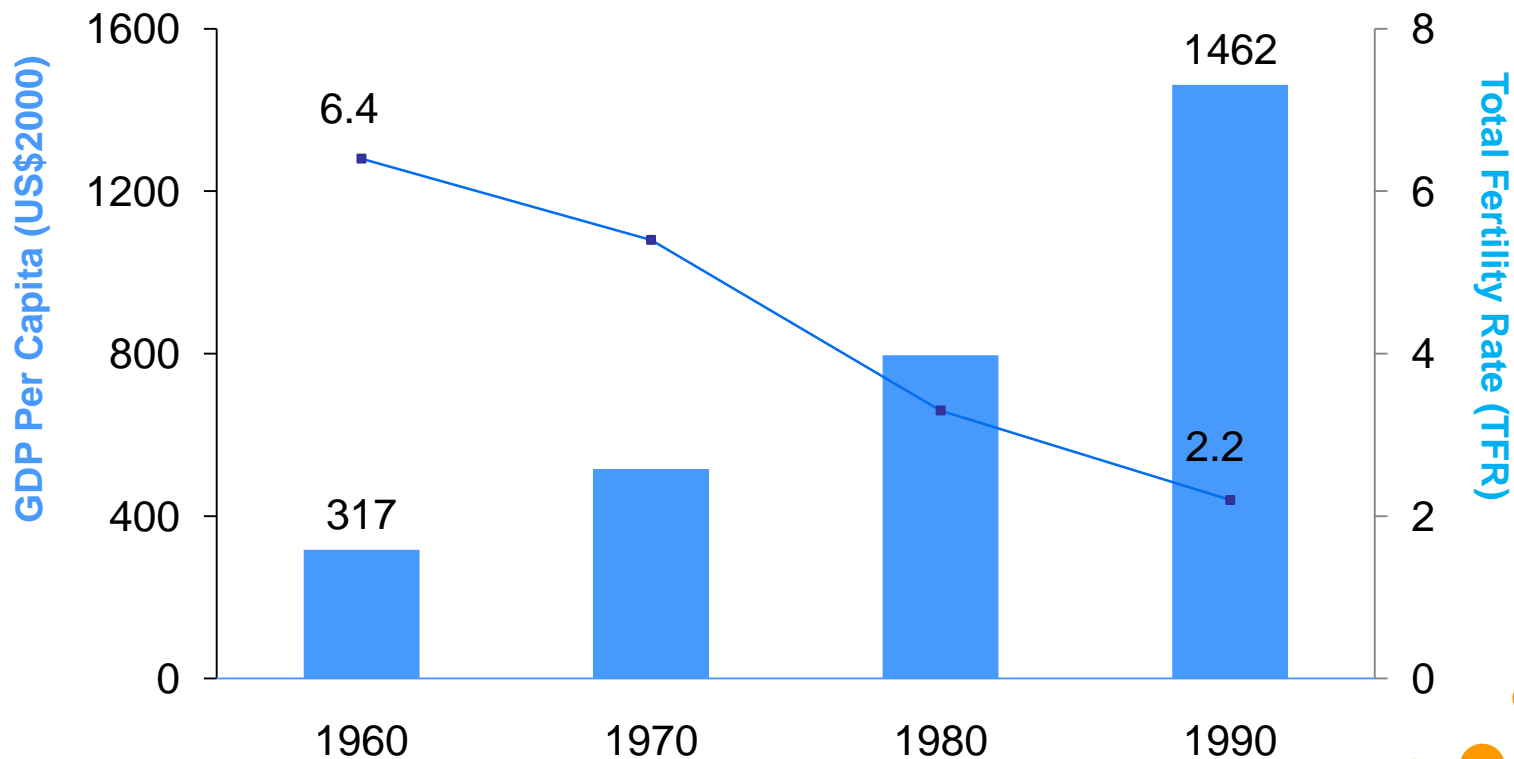
Why quick wins: Population, fertility scenario & impact on sectors & Uganda's vision….
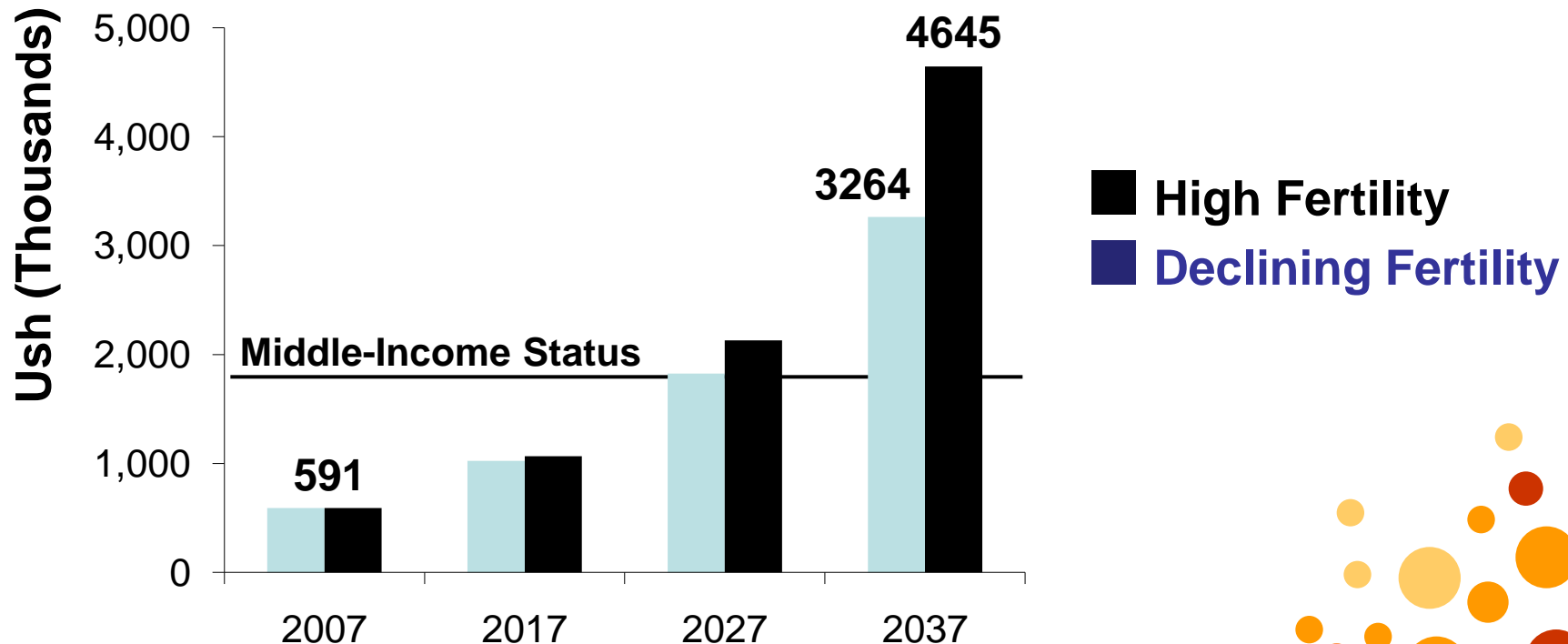
Population Will Triple By 2037

Why Quick Wins: GDP Per Capita & fertility
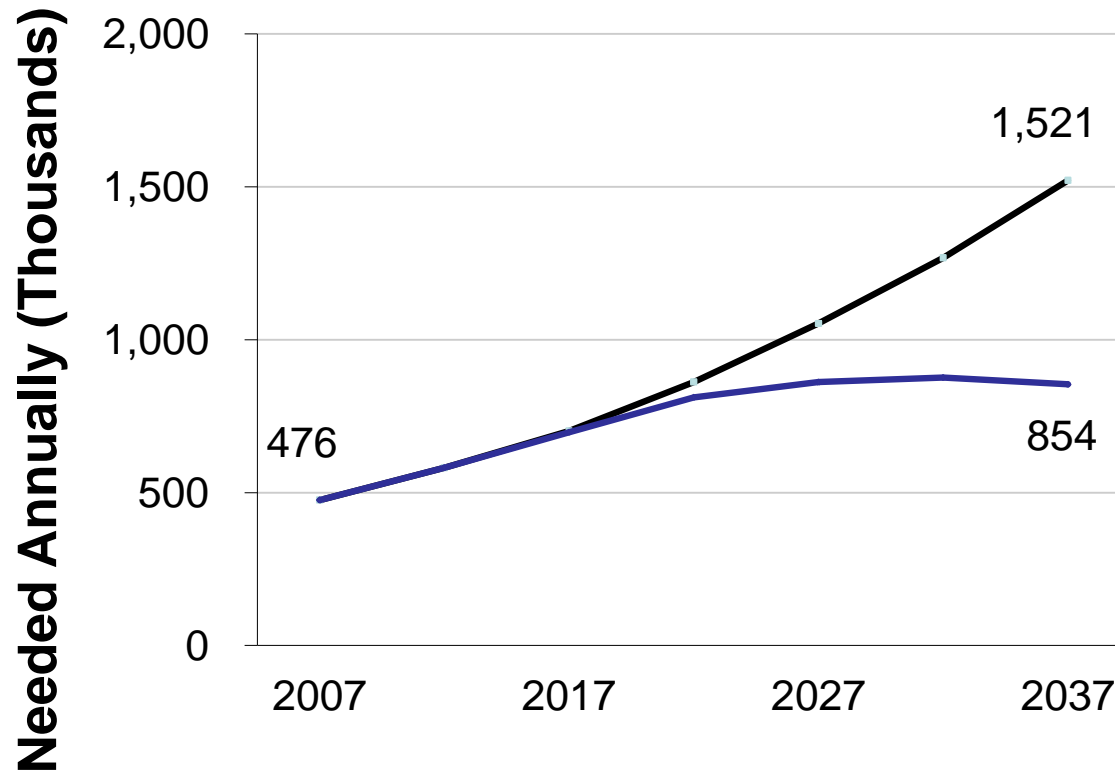
Assume 7% Growth Rate

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Why Quick Wins: GDP Per Capita & fertility

Assumes 10% Growth Rate

Ush (Thousands)

5,000 — 4,000 — 3,000 — 2,000 — 1,000 — 0

Middle-Income Status

591 · 3264 · 4645

2007 · 2017 · 2027 · 2037

■ **High Fertility**
■ **Declining Fertility**

United Nations Population Fund

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Why Quick wins: labour & employment

Fewer New Jobs Needed

Needed Annually (Thousands)

476

1,521

854

High Fertility

Declining Fertility

2007   2017   2027   2037

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Why quick wins: Education resources & expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed:

Teachers: pupils -

Classroom -

High Fertility

Declining Fertility

Cumulative Savings
Ush230 Billion

Ush (Billions)

23.5
31.6
57.2

2007   2017   2027   2037
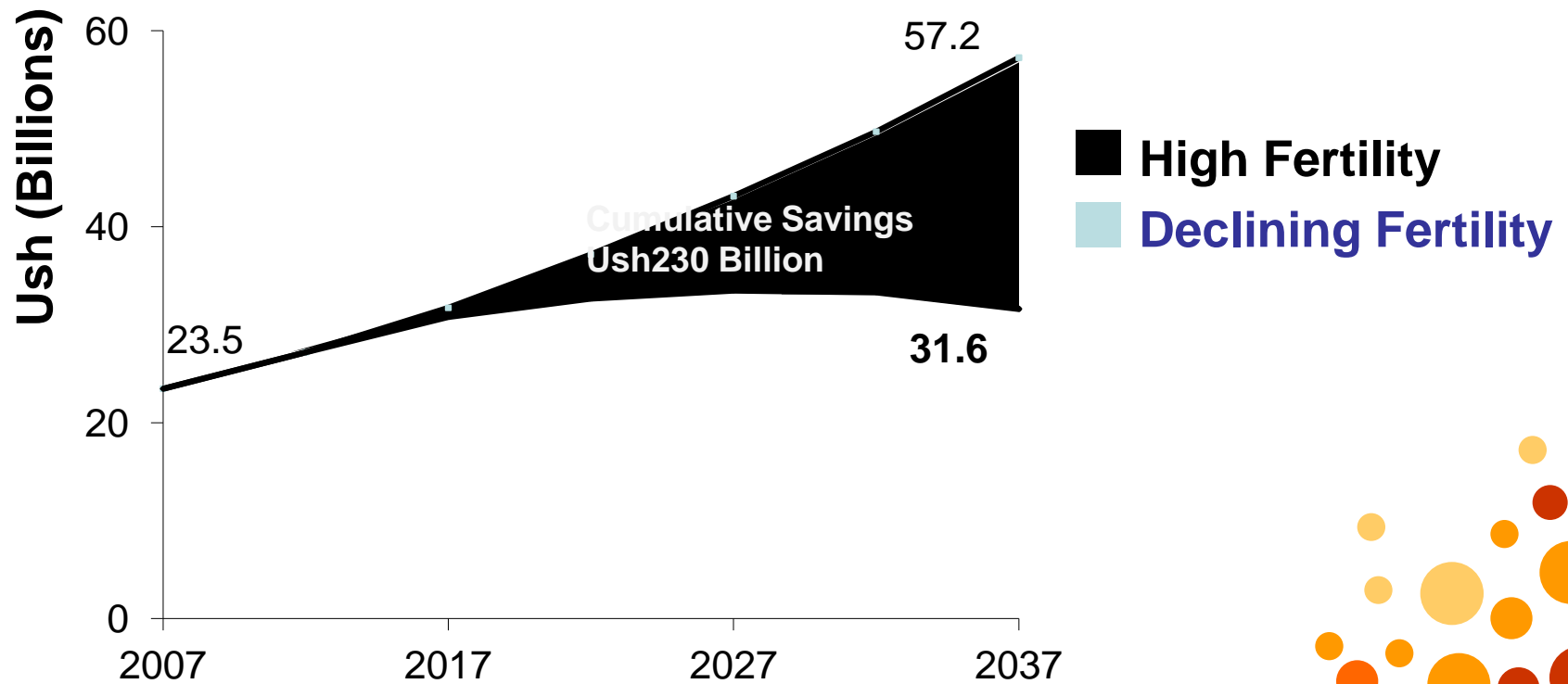
Investment in the Education Sector

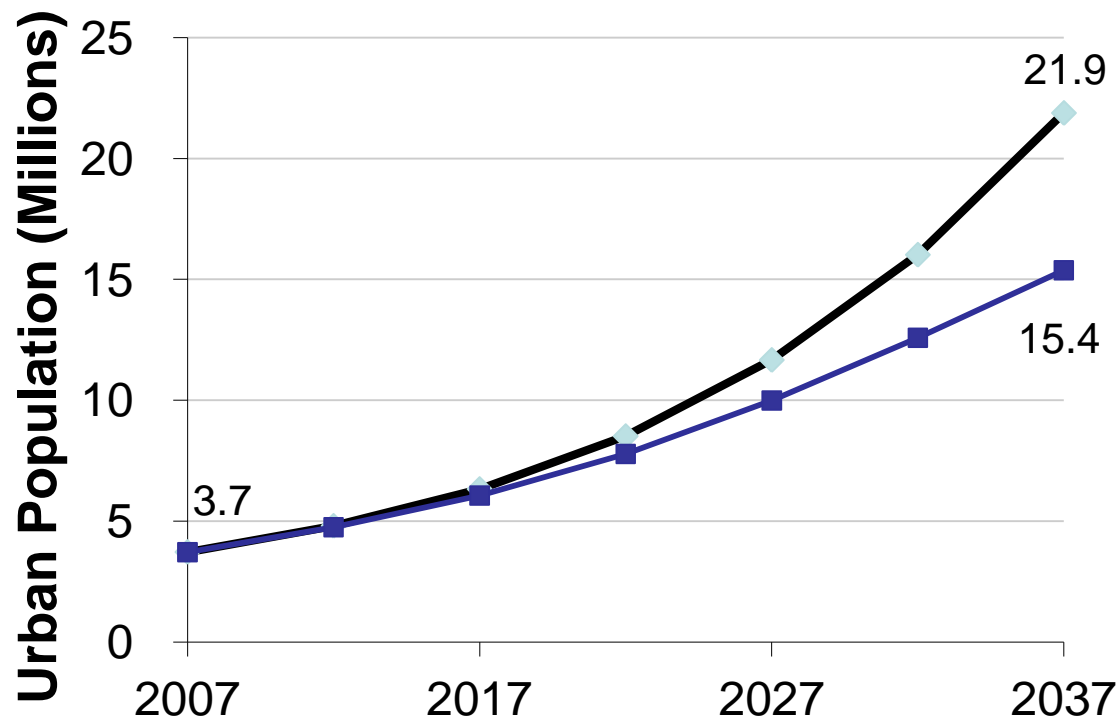| UGANDA: MDG 2 PERFORMANCE STATUS: SLOW PROGRESS					
Indicators	**2000**	**2003**	**2006**	**2009**	**2015**
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	86%	101%	92%	93%	100%
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	63%	56%	48%	52%	100%

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Why quick wins; Health resources & expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed, with cumulative savings of US $6.4bn

High Fertility

Declining Fertility

2.49

1.75

0.24

Cumulative Savings USD 6.4 Billion

USD (Billions)

3.0

2.0

1.0

0.0

2007   2022   2037

Because Everyone Counts

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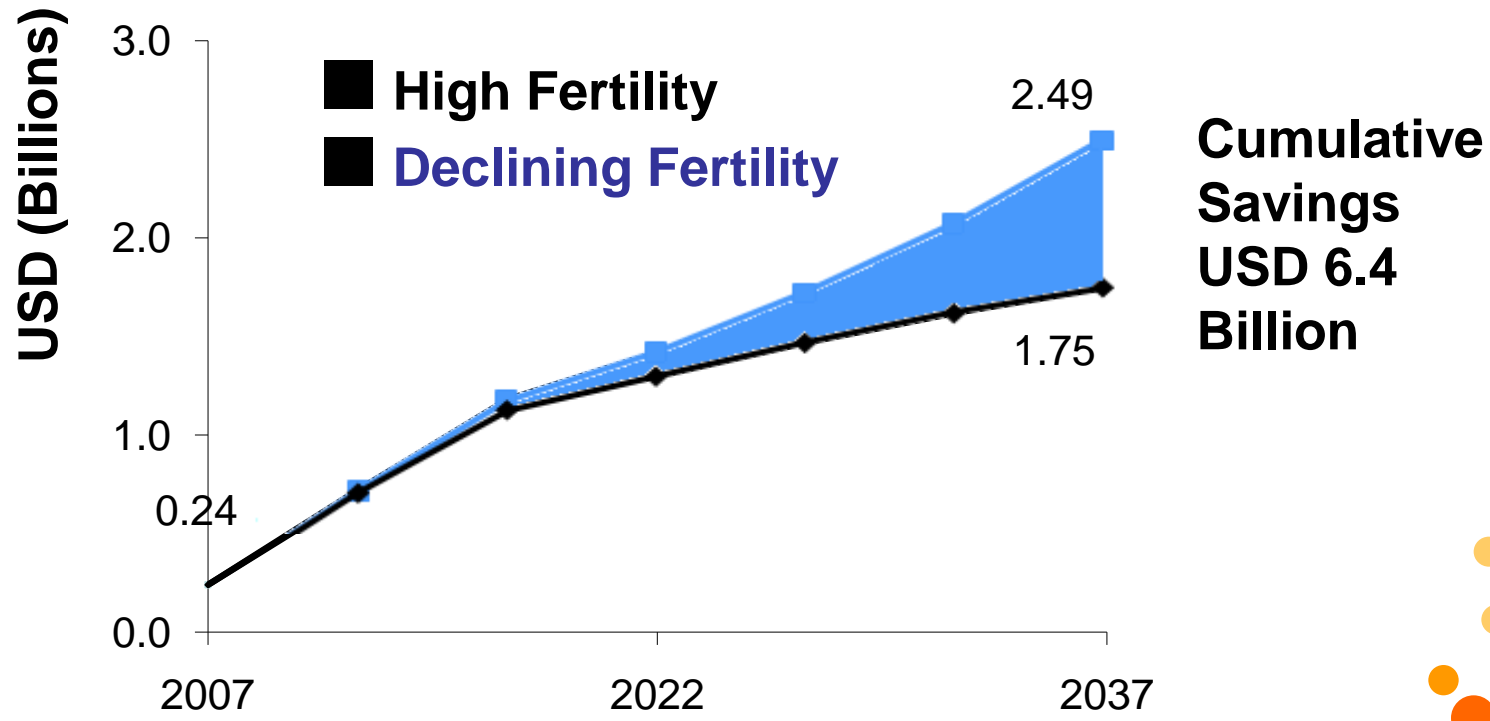
Why quick wins: Urban population growth

Less Crowded Cities

High Fertility
Declining Fertility

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Why quick wins: Required housing units

Fewer Housing Units Needed
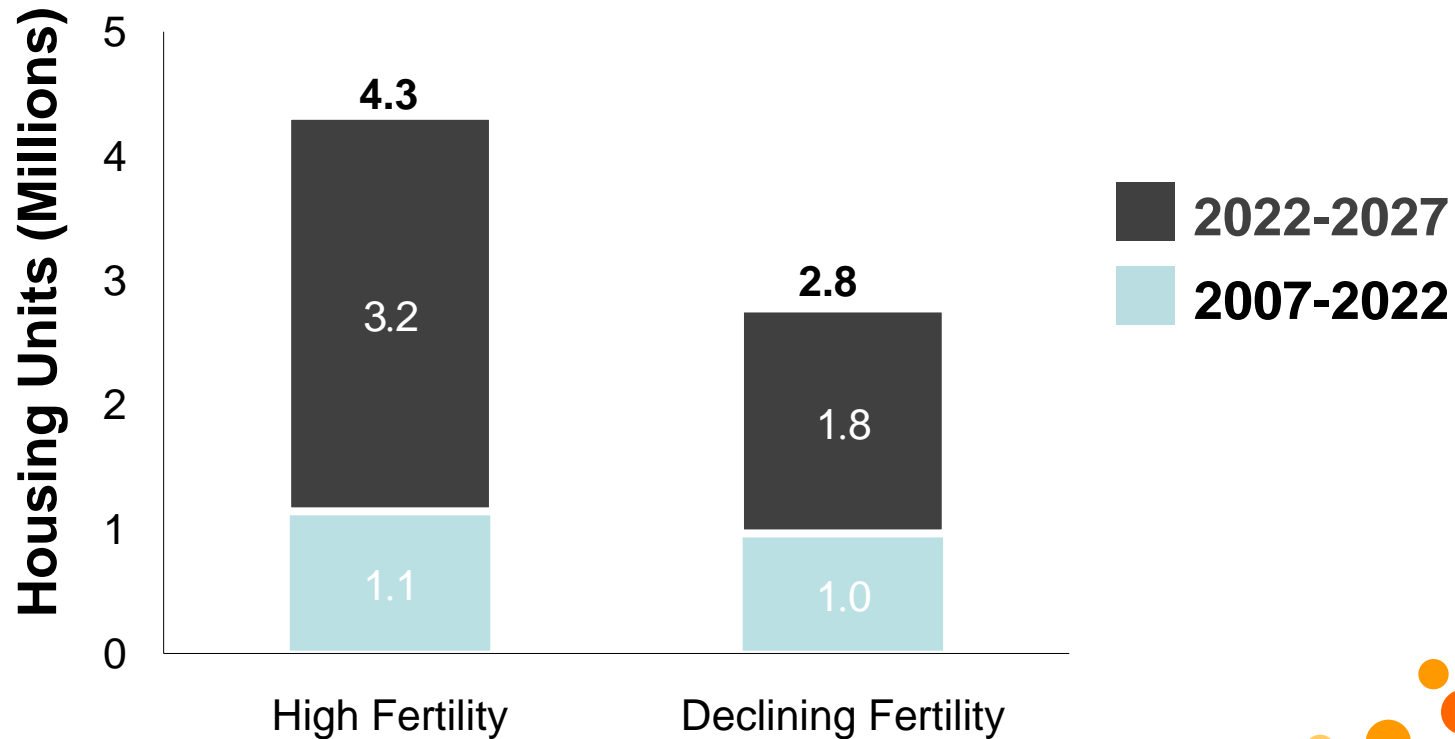
Why quick wins: family planning, child survival & household security concerns

Uganda MDG Indicators	2001	2006
4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	152	137
4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	88	76
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old immunized against measles	63%	79%
Other indicators		
• **Neonatal mortality rate**	33.2	29
• **Stunting (chronic malnutrition)**	39%	32.2%

- **Number of children and household concern for child survival**

- **Number of children and household concern for farm labour .**

- **Number of children and concern for old age support.**

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Uganda: Instruments for investing in family planning

1. **The National Development Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15)**
   - This document has succeeded the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP);
   - Has clear targets for family planning, e.g. CPR increase from 24% to 50%; TFR from 6.7 to 6.0
   - Focuses on investing in "demographic window"

2. **Medium Term Expenditure Framework**
   - Have we linked the NDP targets with the MTEF?
   - What sectors do we prioritize to bring about investment?

3. **Annual Budget**
   - Annual Health Sector budget allocation relatively stagnant for FP over the years.
   - Need to monitor whether o not what is allocated gets spent on FP or becomes a case of "fungibility"

Because Everyone Counts

THANK YOU

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