



THE NAIROBI ICPD@25 COMMITMENTS

UGANDA CASE STUDY

DR. BETTY KYADDONDO

NATIONAL POPULATION COUNCIL

OCTOBER 27, 2021

UGANDA'S COMMITMENTS AT THE NAIROBI ICPD SUMMIT

- 1. Human Capital Development** to drive the 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III) which focuses on Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation in order to leave no one behind – RMNCAH issues.
- 2. Uganda being a young country, annually allocate at least 10% of our maternal and child health resources to adolescent-friendly reproductive health services.**
- 3. Eliminate obstacles that stand in the way of girls' empowerment including teenage pregnancy and child marriage, as well as all forms of Gender Based Violence.** Embark on educational reforms aimed at ensuring that girls enroll and stay in school, and scale-up investments in technical and vocational education and training to create employable skills and competencies relevant to the labour market.

UGANDA'S COMMITMENTS CONT....

4. Universal Access to all methods of Family Planning and reduce unmet need for FP from 28% to 10% by 2022. Specifically, Government re-affirmed the commitments made at the Family Planning Summit in London, in July 2017 to increase financial support towards RH/FP supplies and commodities to the last mile.

5. Operationalize the National Sexuality Education Policy Framework to provide a formal national direction for sexuality education within Uganda's schools while upholding the positive cultural and religious values of the country.

MAINTAINING PACE & MOMENTUM

1. Facilitate continued policy dialogue and reflection on the commitments.
- 2. Engage through advocacy** - mainstreamed commitments in national development planning processes.
 - Identified and engage both state and non state structures
 - Identified the key issues for advocacy and provide support
 - Engaged in key national planning processes – Policy & Development Plans etc.
 - Coordinate strategic partnerships with government, DPs and non-state actors.
3. Review progress towards the national commitments to **generate evidence-based advocacy and accountability.**
4. Invest in capacity development - Build leadership capacity- skills on negotiations, mediation **and advocacy** for stronger articulation of policies

MAINTAINING PACE & MOMENTUM CONT....

5. Influence through thought leadership.
 - Through capacity building and advocacy - policy and decision makers can influence - position papers, policy briefs and communicate on issues of interest.
6. Sustain the gains - it is not a one-off agenda!
7. Look beyond 'business as usual' and tap into opportunities to realise the commitments.

IMPACT OF COVID-19



1. Escalation of teenage pregnancies, early marriages and STIs.
2. Intensified gender inequalities, especially for the poorest girls and adolescents who face a greater risk of early and forced marriages.
3. Closure/ uneven school re-openings created greater disparities leading to permanent removal from school.
4. Created long-term negative impacts on girls' access to opportunities and resources to improve their lives and ultimately, on their educational, economic, and health outcomes.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

1. Targeted interventions and priority resources allocation for SRH with adolescent focus.
2. The burden of the apparent consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on unintended pregnancies and HIV/STI and adverse consequences of the effect calls for equitable attention to address the challenges in the different sub-regions.
3. Provide domestic and gender-based violence awareness, prevention, support, and referral mechanism text messages, WhatsApp, radio, TV and digital content to parents, intimate partners and children to avail support to the families and stress management strategies.
4. Strengthen systems, including community structures that protect women and girls.
5. Policy dialogue and holding everybody accountable through teenage pregnancy campaigns.

CONCLUSIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

- 1 The advent of COVID 19 has posed a big threat to the gains that Uganda made in health, education and economy.
- 2 With disruptions in education for students since March 2020, high risk of not returning to school. These are most likely to come from poor households, and poorer regions, further worsening generational inequalities for such communities/households.
- 3 COVID19 restrictions on schools has exposed a potential number of girls to unintended pregnancies, HIV/STIs, and risk of unsafe abortion that may increase the maternal mortality.
- 4 Increased incidence of maternal morbidity and mortality.
- 5 Reduced family planning uptake and utilization.
- 6 Potential consequences of COVID 19 lockdown have sub-regional variations due to differences in population age structure and harnessing the demographic dividend.

THANK YOU!!!!