

INTEGRATING FP AND MATERNAL HEALTH IN UGANDA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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Presentation Outline



1. Overview of SRH indicators for MDG 5
2. Existing strategies and policies to address SRH
3. Integrating SRH and family planning into the development agenda
4. Investment in girl child education
5. The investment case
6. Economic growth and sexual and reproductive health
7. Lessons learnt and challenges
8. Conclusion

Performance on MDG5 - Slow progress

Indicators	1995	2001	2006	2015
Maternal mortality ratio	506	505	435	131
Proportion of SBAs	38%	39%	42%	100%
ANC coverage (1 & 4)	91/47%	92/42%	94/47%	Na/75%
Contraceptive prevalence rate	15%	23%	24%	50%
Unmet need for family planning	29%	35%	41%	----- 5%-RM

SRHR Strategies and policies

- Road Map for accelerated reduction of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality
- National Family Planning Advocacy Strategy
- Health Sector Strategic Plan III
- RHCS Strategy
- National Health Policy
- Reproductive Health Policy
- Adolescent SRH Strategy

Instruments for investing in SRH

1. The National Development Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15)

- ▣ This document has succeeded the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP);
- ▣ Targets addressing the Unmet need for Family Planning and increasing CPR from 24% to 50%;
- ▣ TFR from 6.7 to 6.0

2. Medium Term Expenditure Framework

- ▣ What sectors do we prioritise to bring about investment?

3. Annual Budget

- ▣ Annual Health Sector budget relatively stagnant.

Investment in the Education Sector

MDG 2 PERFORMANCE STATUS: SLOW PROGRESS

Indicators	2000	2003	2006	2009	2015
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	86	101	92	93	100
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	63	56	48	52	100

Uganda: Economic Outlook

Fig 1: Uganda: Rapid GDP Growth Rate

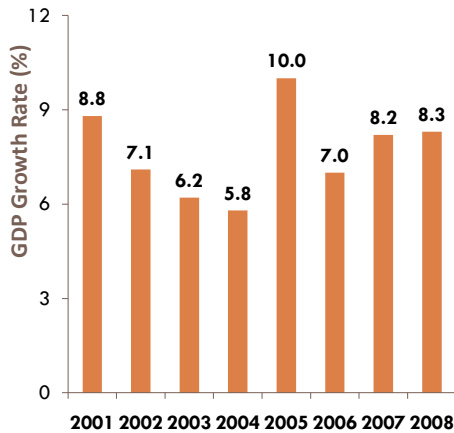
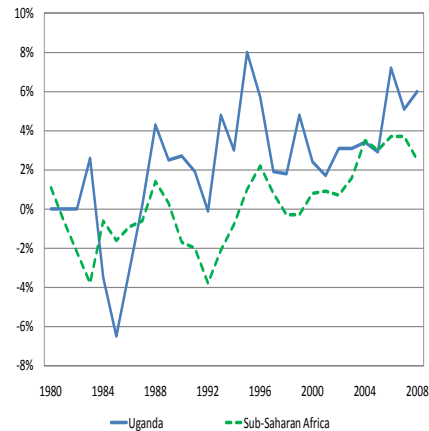
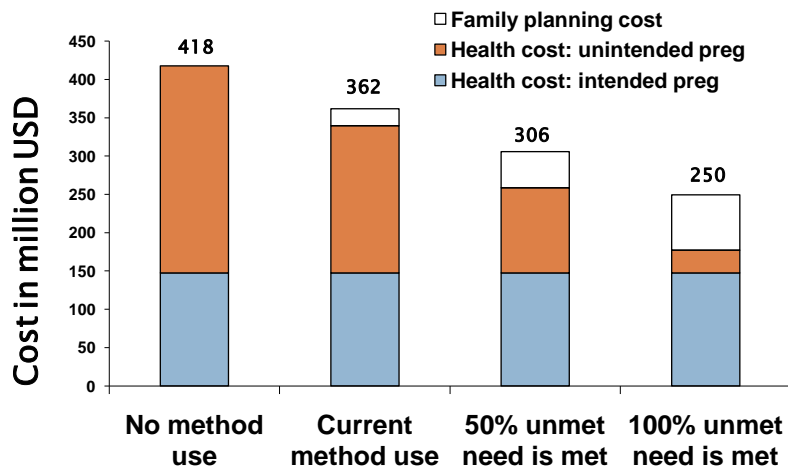


Fig 2: Annual change in GDP per capita in Uganda & sub-Saharan Africa



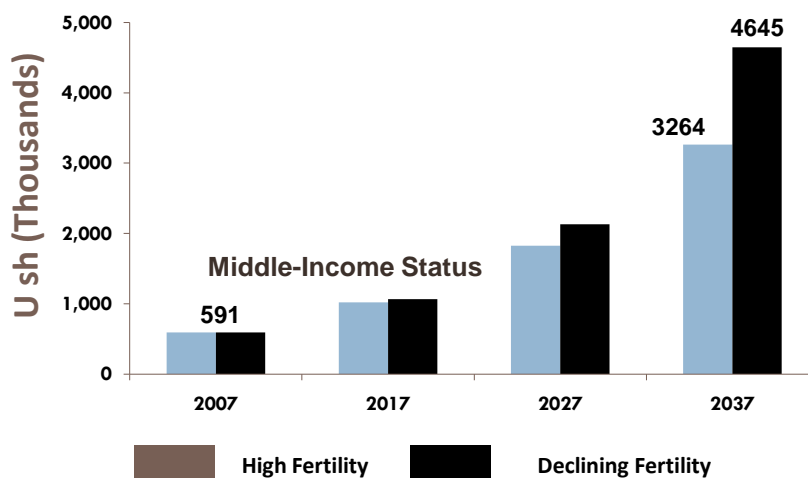
The Economic Case for investing in SRH

Savings of US \$112m in health care cost



Investing in SRH cont.....

GDP Per capita: Assumes 10% Growth Rate



Perceptions: reproductive health, child survival & household security concerns

MDG Indicators	2001	2006	Number of children and household concern:
Under-5 mortality rate	152	137	
Infant mortality rate	88	76	
1 year-old immunized against measles	63%	79%	
Neonatal mortality rate	33.2	29	
Stunting (chronic malnutrition)	39%	32.2%	

1. For child survival
2. For farm labour
3. For old age support.


Lessons and recommendations

1. Uganda's National Development Plan displays a high degree of integration of family planning in poverty eradication strategies.
2. Fertility reduction can be achieved by accelerating declines in infant mortality and meeting current family planning demand.
3. Ugandans demanding a large number of children should not hope for high standards of living given the high cost of raising a child and its implication on human development.

Lessons cont...

4. The composition of Uganda's overall output reflects a very high proportion of consumption expenditure for both households and government, with limited capital formation, change in inventories, and net exports of goods and services, and low ability of households to spend, hence the risk of remaining a small economic market.
5. Sustained political commitment and efficient utilization of resources will translate into desired outputs.

Conclusion



There are opportunities and challenges for investing in sexual and reproductive health. How these opportunities and challenges are utilized, requires evidence for the investment case and policy dialogue in developing a holistic, integrated and consistent policy framework and instruments that portrays sexual and reproductive health as an investment rather than as a cost.

THANK YOU