



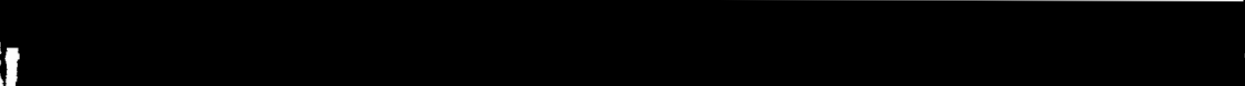
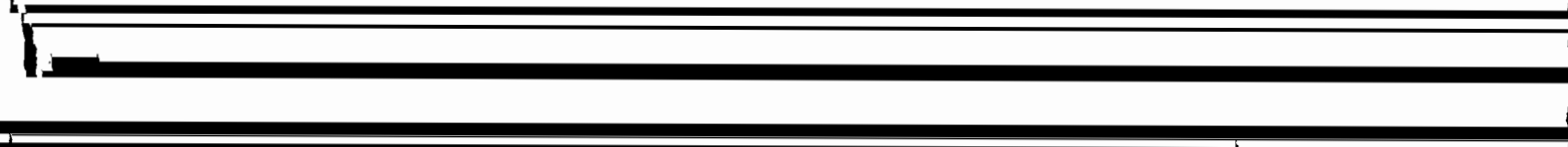
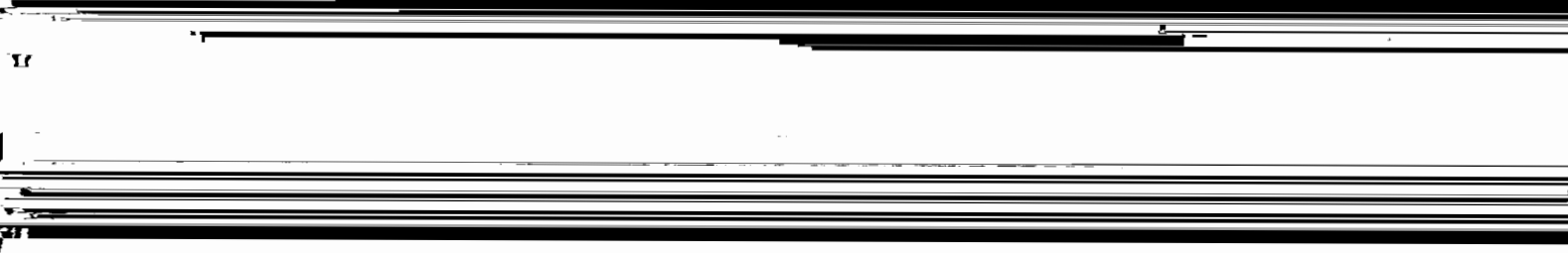
UGANDA

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STATEMENT BY

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**Mr. Chairman**

Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate you and the other members of the Bureau on your election.

**Mr. Chairman**

Uganda was part of the international community that agreed to the Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 in Cairo. Uganda, again, like many other countries is signatory to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were

globally adopted by the United Nations System and the Heads of States to take care of the social and economic development goals and other agreements that were agreed on by the various world conferences and summits in the 1990s.

**Mr. Chairman**

MDG 4 and 5.

Life expectancy is now at an average of 51 years; and the HIV/AIDS prevalence at 6.4.

It is worth to note that apart from the population growth rate, fertility rate and

Government in July 2007 endorsed the development of a 5-year National Development Plan that should be consistent with the National Vision for Uganda. The 5-year medium term plan will therefore act as a precursor to the development of longer term plans.

**Mr. Chairman**

Universal Primary Education (UPE) has been implemented since 1997. As a result of policy enrolment in primary school increased almost by 100%. However, the high rate of school drop

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out at 78% at the primary school level, particularly among girls is a major drawback to the national policy of increasing education among the youth to reduce vulnerability ; and calls for immediate attention. Government also started the implementation of Universal Secondary Education (USE) since 2007.

**Mr. Chairman**

The National Population Policy for Sustainable Development was promulgated by Government in 1995; and subsequently revised in 2008. This policy galvanizes the effort to address the population growth rates and fertility rates.

**Mr. Chairman**

The Domestic Relations Bill has recently been signed by H.E. The President of the Republic of Uganda. There is also an Act of Parliament to abolish Female Gender Mutilation.

**Mr. Chairman**

of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity; and this is awaiting budgetry

1995 expanded the idea to the entire social sector programmes, and introduced the 20-20 formula.

In Uganda, government funding of the social sector has been about 25 per cent of the total national budget since the early 1990s. This proportion has continue to increase until in the 2008/2009 fiscal year it reached 29 per cent.

However, government funding still falls far short of the entire requirements of the sector, particularly in the area of population and reproductive health. The major external donors to the population programmes in Uganda include multilateral agencies such as, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, World Bank, and EU. They also include various Bilaterals.

**Mr. Chairman**

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the implementation of the ICPD agenda is vital for achieving the MDGs in all our countries. It is worth noting that the ICPD agenda is a

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pathway in attaining the Abuja Declaration (2001) on devoting 15% of national budgets to health, Paris declaration (2005) on Aid effectiveness and the Maputo Plan of Action (2006) on universal access to Reproductive Health services to which the Government of Uganda has agreed to and is working to achieve. Uganda is committed to investing more in reproductive health commodity security.

Uganda reiterates its commitment to the International Conference on Population and