



**Promoting Social Cohesion of migrant populations
by addressing their reproductive health care
services: Opportunities for South-South
Cooperation and Intervention Needs**

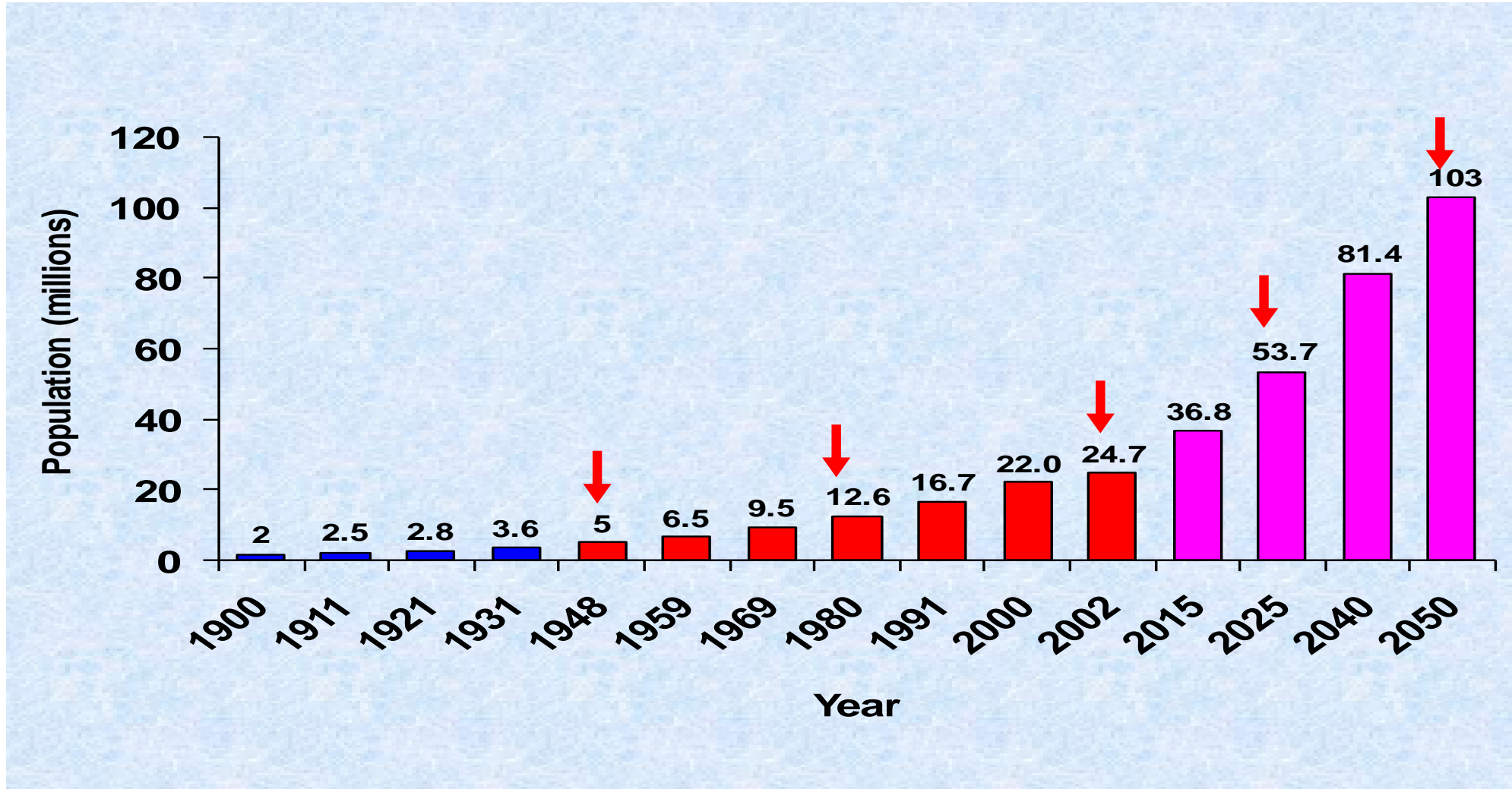
Dr. Jotham Musinguzi
Director General
National Population Council

At

PPD's 14th International Inter- Ministerial Conference, Yogyakarta, Indonesia



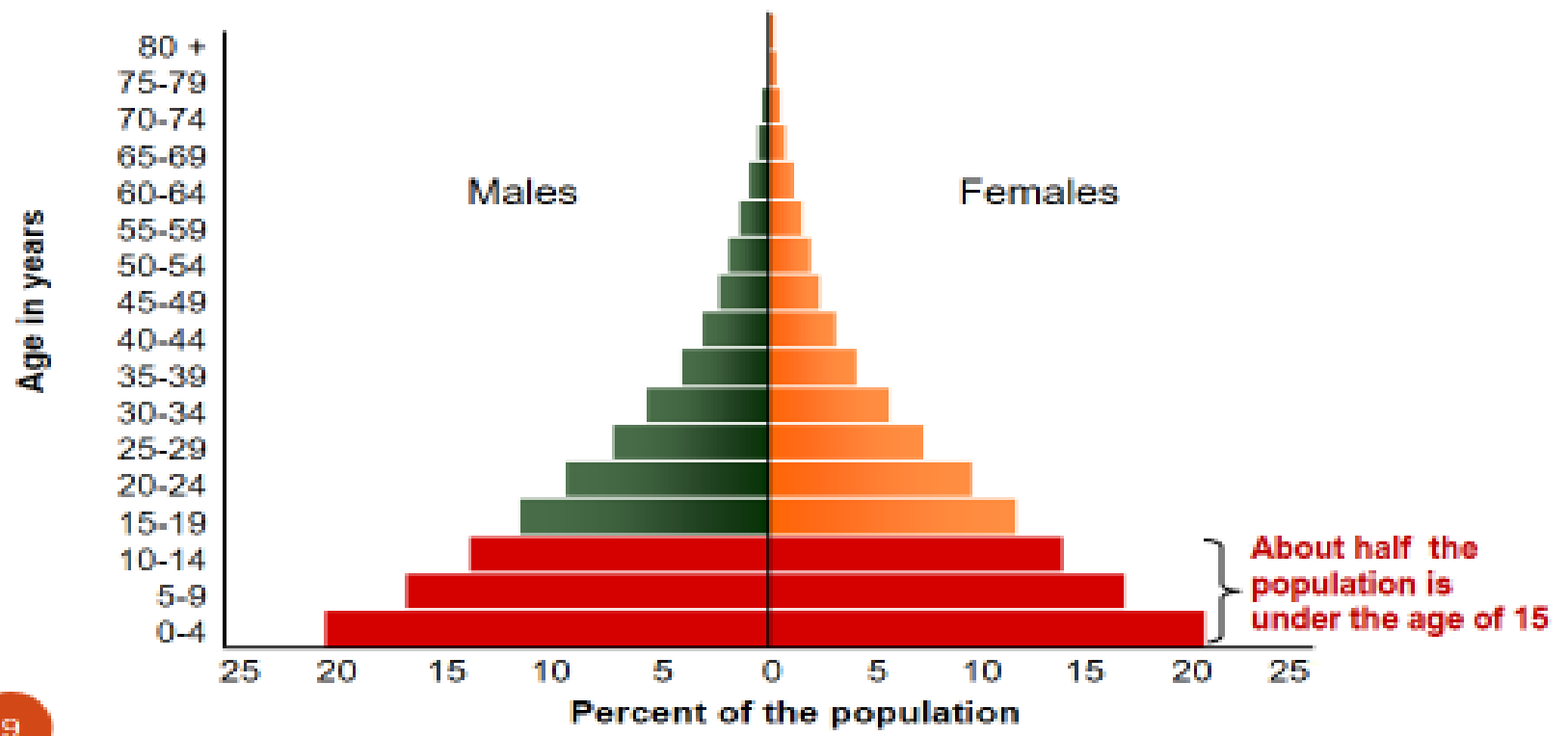
Uganda's population continues to grow rapidly...

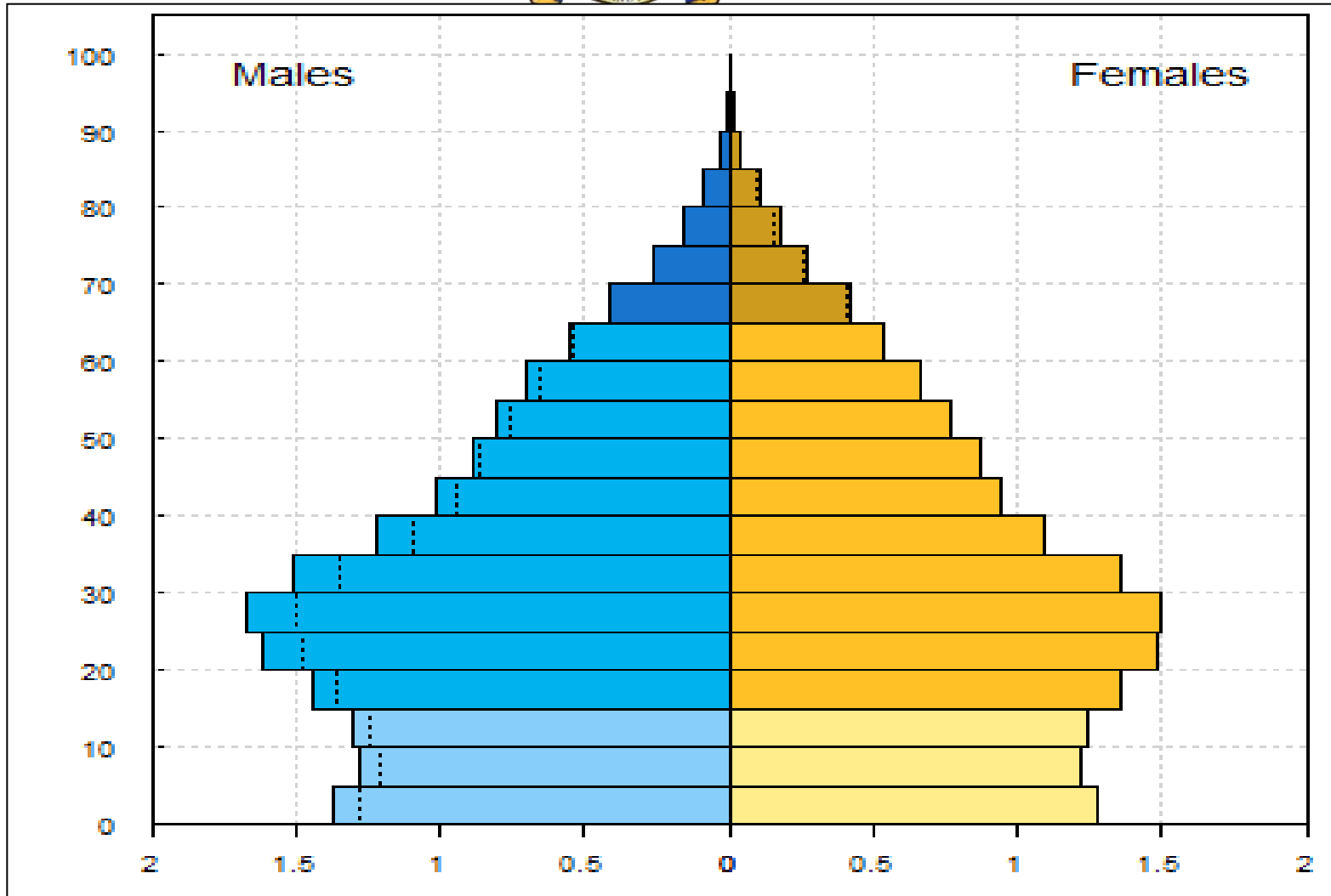




Uganda has a very young population. . .

Typical of a population with high fertility and mortality as depicted in the broad base of the pyramid and rapid tapering off with increasing age.





Harnessing the demographic dividend



Source: Population Reference Bureau



DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

The aim of the demographic transition pillar is to initiate and accelerate a demographic transition.

1. Family planning
2. Promote child survival
3. Education, especially for the girls
4. Planned urbanisation and management





HEALTH PILLAR

The aim of the health pillar is a healthy and productive labour force.

- Shift from curative to prevention-focused medicine
- Prevention and early management of childhood illnesses.
- Improve maternal health and end adolescent pregnancy.
- Family planning
- Recruit and redistribute Human Resources for Health
- Provide Health Insurance
- Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases





EDUCATION PILLAR

The aim of the education pillar is to ensure a well-educated, skilled, entrepreneurial and innovative workforce.

- Quality education
- Enrolment, especially for girl child at secondary and tertiary levels
- Retention rates/reduce school drop-out rates (sanitary facilities and prevent early marriages and teenage pregnancy - **family planning**)
- Skills relevant to the job market
- Vocational/technical institutions
- Curriculum review to ensure innovation, science, technology, entrepreneurship and research.



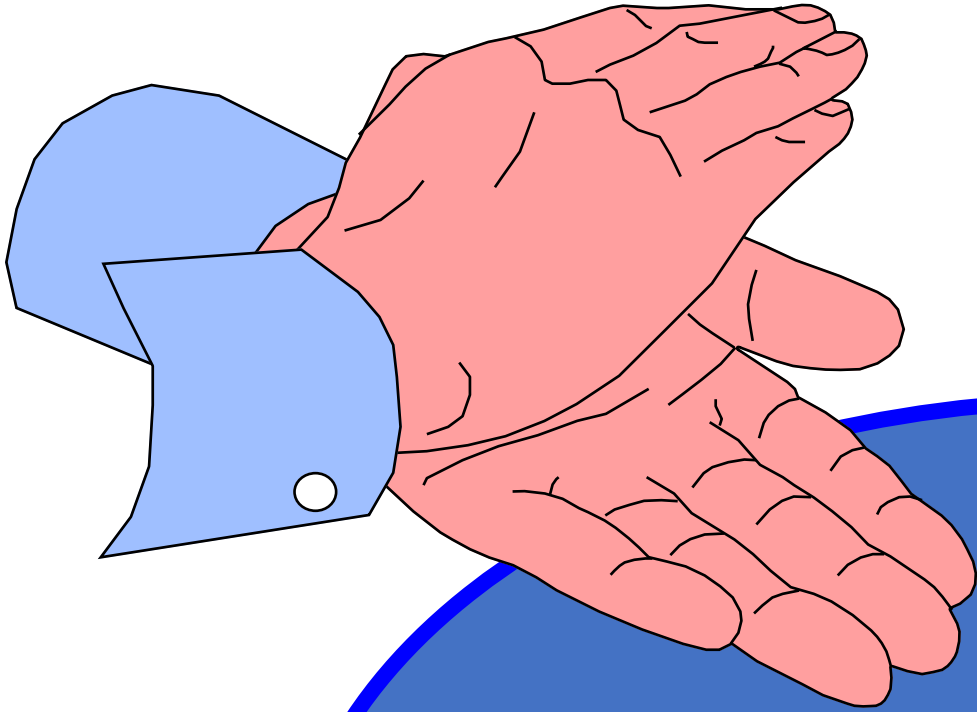


ECONOMY PILLAR

The aim is to create wealth and decent jobs/employment

- Agricultural innovations (e.g. value addition, access to finance, etc)
- Macro-economic and financial policies that are favourable for savings, trade, FDI and other investments.
- Promote export led economy.
- Private sector involvement in the economy
- Infrastructural development e.g. energy, transport, communication, etc





Thank You