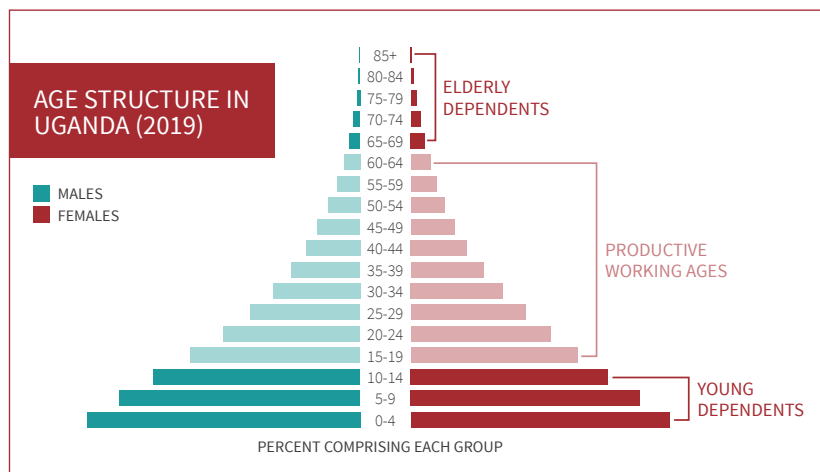


# Building a Stronger Uganda By Investing in People

**Vision 2040:** A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years.

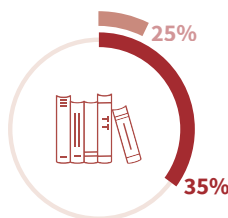
Uganda has a young **population age structure**, with almost half the population under the age of 15. To reap the demographic dividend and achieve Vision 2040, we must invest in this population. The **demographic dividend** is the accelerated economic growth that can result when fertility declines and more of the population is working age and gainfully employed. Achieving the dividend is only possible when fertility decline is coupled with strategic investments in health, education, the economy, and governance.



## Key Bottlenecks to Achieving Uganda's Demographic Dividend



**One in four** adolescent girls ages 15-19 have begun childbearing.



**School completion** is low: **35 percent** of students complete Senior 4. Among students who complete Senior 4, just **25 percent** go on to Senior 5.



**Only 42%** of the working-age population is employed or in education or training.

## Investing in Human Capital Development Can

Rapidly **accelerate** the transformation of Uganda's population age structure by lowering the fertility rate.

**Empower** young people with the knowledge and skills to compete in the labour market.

**Drive** innovation and competition to transform the economy and achieve upper-middle income status.

# Uganda's Demographic Dividend Roadmap outlines the interventions we need to harness the dividend and achieve Vision 2040 targets.

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION



- Keep children, especially girls, in school for at least 13 years.
- Support efforts to end child marriage.
- Increase investments in reproductive health services for youth.
- Expand access to a wider range of contraceptive methods.
- Ensure all districts have a budget line item for family planning.

## HEALTH



- Invest in universal immunization.
- Advance healthy newborn care practices.
- Invest in stronger preventive and curative care services.
- Fast-track the National Health Insurance scheme.

## EDUCATION



- Operationalize the Early Childhood Development policy.
- Improve gender-sensitive hygiene systems in schools to help girls stay in school.
- Invest in vocational education and training options that equip young people with skills that match the labour market.

## ECONOMY



- Establish regional incubation centres and innovation hubs to foster entrepreneurship.
- Modernize farming practices.
- Reduce entry barriers for small businesses.
- Invest in job-multiplier industries.

## GOVERNANCE



- Enforce accountability mechanisms for public resources use.
- Promote equity and inclusion.
- Increase citizen participation to demand accountability, including measures to recover public funds when corruption is discovered.

## SOURCES

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