

THE MAGNITUDE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN UGANDA



YOUNG PEOPLE IN UGANDA



One in four (25 percent) girls in Uganda aged 15-19 years have had a child or are pregnant.



34 percent of Ugandan girls are married by 18 years.



28 percent of maternal deaths occurs among young girls (15-25 years)



Young people are responsible for 34% of new HIV infections annually.



In 2021, about 31,566 teenage girls got pregnant monthly an equivalent of 1,052 daily.



In 2021, about 250 children aged below 15 years got pregnant monthly.

The rate of teenage pregnancy¹ has stagnated for over a decade in Uganda, it stood at 25 percent in 2006, at 24 percent in 2011 and now shows trends of rising at 25 percent in 2016 (UBOS and ICF International 2012:67). Uganda has recently recorded a surge due to COVID-19 epidemic and the related containment measures.

The District Health Information system-2 (DHIS-2) reveals that as of 2021, the country recorded 31,565 pregnancies every month which translates into 1,052 pregnancies recorded daily up from 29,835 cases recorded in 2019 and 29,557 in 2020 and a daily rate of 994 and 985 respectively (DHIS-2)². The increasing rate of teenage pregnancy is compounded by other SRHR indicators where Uganda is scoring poorly as indicated by the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS, 2016),³ a high maternal mortality with 28 percent of maternal deaths occurring among young women (15-24 years), early sexual debut (16.9 years for female; 18.5 years for male age 25-49); high unmet need for family planning at 30 percent among adolescents; gender-based violence; child marriage (34 percent by 18 years). HIV prevalence among young people aged 15-24 at 1.8 percent. In this age group prevalence was three times higher among young women at 2.9 percent compared to men at 0.8 percent, and HIV prevalence at 1.7 percent and 0.2 percent among women and men aged 15-19 years.⁴

¹ In this issue brief, teenage pregnancy encompasses all pregnancies that occur among young females aged 10-19

² District Health Information System-2

³ Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2016

⁴ Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment 2020 Preliminary Results

Uganda's increasing rate of teenage pregnancy and other negative SRHR indicators as highlighted above are situated in a predominantly young population with more than half of the population (55 percent) aged below 18 years (UBOS, 2014). This young population presents a great opportunity for development if appropriate investments are made particularly in education, health and protection of young people. Conversely, if the appropriate investments are not made, young people are left in vulnerable situations affecting their health, well-being, curtailing fulfillment of their potential to contribute to overall development as explained in the next section.

Teenage Pregnancy as a development concern

It is crucial to understand the interrelationship between early childbearing and low educational attainment; many girls who get pregnant drop out of school, this negatively impacts the girls, their children, their families and the country at large. Therefore, keeping girls in school and delaying childbearing are essential to enable Uganda to harness the Demographic Dividend (DD) and to reach middle income status as indicated in the National Development Plan III. According to World Bank study⁵ (2017), a girl in Uganda who marries at age 14 will on average have 19 percent more children over her lifetime than if she had married at 18 years or later. If a girl marries at 17 years, she will still have on average 10 percent more children over her lifetime. Ending child marriage could reduce: the total fertility rate in the country by 8 percent; population growth in Uganda significantly; under-five mortality from 6.6percent to 6.3percent nationally and under-five stunting from 33.6percent to 32.6percent nationally. In addition, being born of a mother younger than 18 years increases the risk of under-five mortality by 4.7 percentage points and being born to a young mother has an unusually large impact on under-five stunting at 22 percentage points (World Bank, 2017).

Therefore, lack of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) information and services for young people undermines the prosperity of the country at large. Investing in adolescent SRHR is the right thing to do both from a human rights perspective, but also as an investment choice given the return at micro and macro levels.

Cost of inaction on teenage pregnancy study conducted by National Population Council, National Planning Authority and UNFPA shows that, 50 percent of teenage girls are at risk of getting pregnant each year, about 64 percent of teenage mothers will not complete primary education level; about 60 percent of teenage mothers will end up in peasant agriculture work and annually more than UGX. 645 billion (181.8 million USD) will be spent by government on healthcare for teen mothers and education of their children⁶.

Policy and Legal Framework

Despite the noted SRHR challenges, the Government of Uganda has made efforts in creating an enabling policy environment for young people to access quality SRHR information and services. The key policy, strategies, plans and legal frameworks include: The National Sexuality Education Framework in schools (2018); The Adolescent Health Policy guidelines and service standards (2012); The National Policy Guidelines and Service Standards for SRHR (2006); the National Strategy to End Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy (2014/2015-2019/2020); National Plan of Action for GBV/SGBV/VAC; Male engagement strategy endorsed (2021); The National Multi-Sectoral Coordination Framework for Adolescent Girls (2018-2022); and the FP2030 Costed Implementation Plan.

In draft forms are a number of policies, plans and guidelines including; The Sexuality Education Guidelines for out-of-school youth (Draft), The School Health Policy (Draft), The National SRHR policy (Draft) and the Adolescent health policy (Draft), SRH/HIV/GBV Integration strategy. Some of these have remained in draft form for some time, many of those which are approved lack resources to implement them. This calls for accelerated efforts to bring these to conclusion but also towards accelerated implementation.

Trends, magnitude and regional variations of adolescent/teenage pregnancy in Uganda

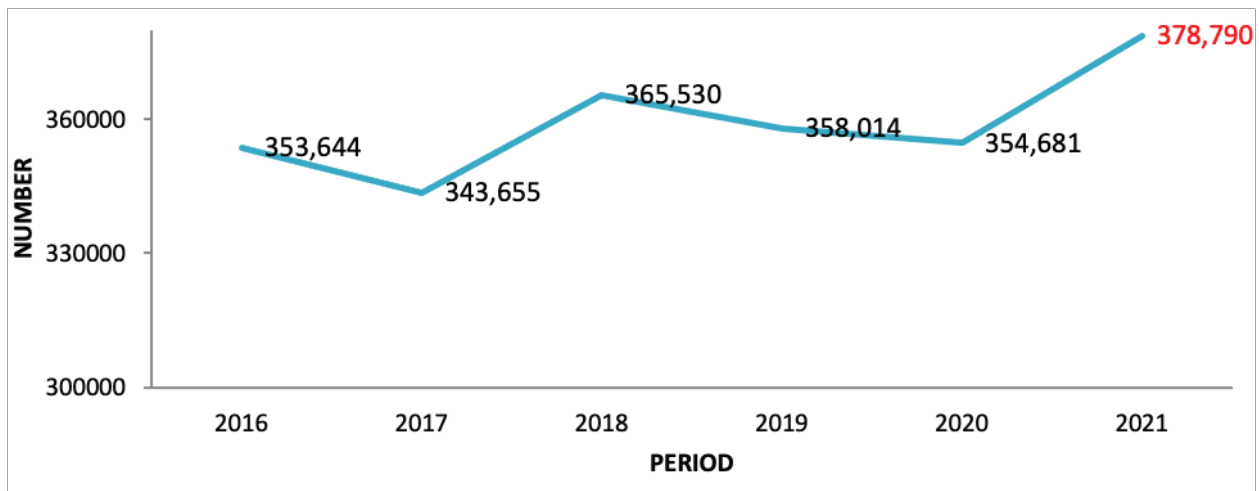
In Uganda, the District Health Information system-2 captures health facility data on antenatal care visits by age group. The lowest age groups used from until 2019 was 10-19 years and from 2020 onwards, it is captured from less than 15 (<15) and 15-19 years.

⁵ World Bank. Accelerating Uganda's Development: Ending Child Marriage, Educating Girls. Kampala, Uganda; 2017

⁶ Teenage Pregnancy in Uganda: The Cost of Inaction- NPC, NPA, UBOS, UNFPA 2021

Therefore, first antenatal care (ANC) visits for women aged 10-19 years or <15 and 15-19 years is used as proxy indicator of teenage pregnancy. However, in Uganda many pregnant teenage girls do not attend antenatal care at all or use private health facilities hence many are left out at this service point, therefore the magnitude of teenage pregnancy could be bigger than what is presented in this analysis. Figure 1 below indicates the trends of adolescent/teenage pregnancy from 2016 to 2021.

Figure 1: National Annual Trends of Adolescent/Teenage Pregnancy (10-19 years) from 2016 to 2021

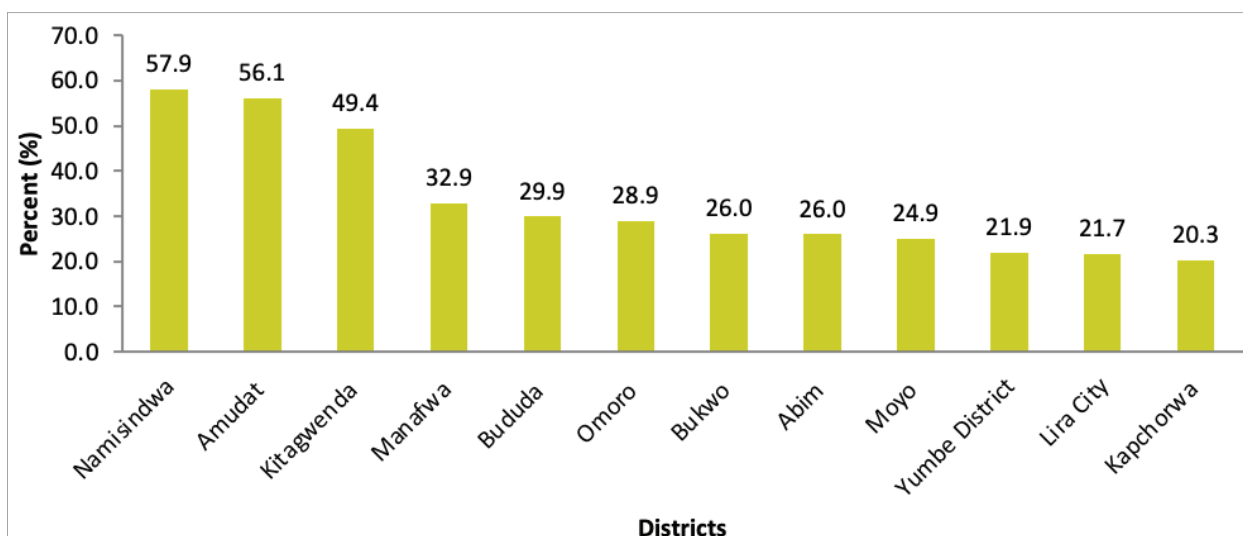


Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health (2016-2021)

Key Highlights

Prior to COVID-19 pandemic, Uganda recorded a reduction in number of teenage pregnancies in 2017 before increasing by about 6.4 percent in 2018. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures including closure of schools, the numbers of teenage pregnancy increased substantially by about 7 percent in 2021, the highest in the last five years. In 2021, 378,790 pregnant girls aged <15-19 years were registered at the health facilities in the country. This number translates to 31,565 pregnancies registered every month and about 1,052 pregnancies recorded daily. The percent of pregnant adolescents/ teenagers gradually reduced over time from 2016 to 2021 reflected by 20.6 percent increase in 2016 and 19.9 percent in 2021.

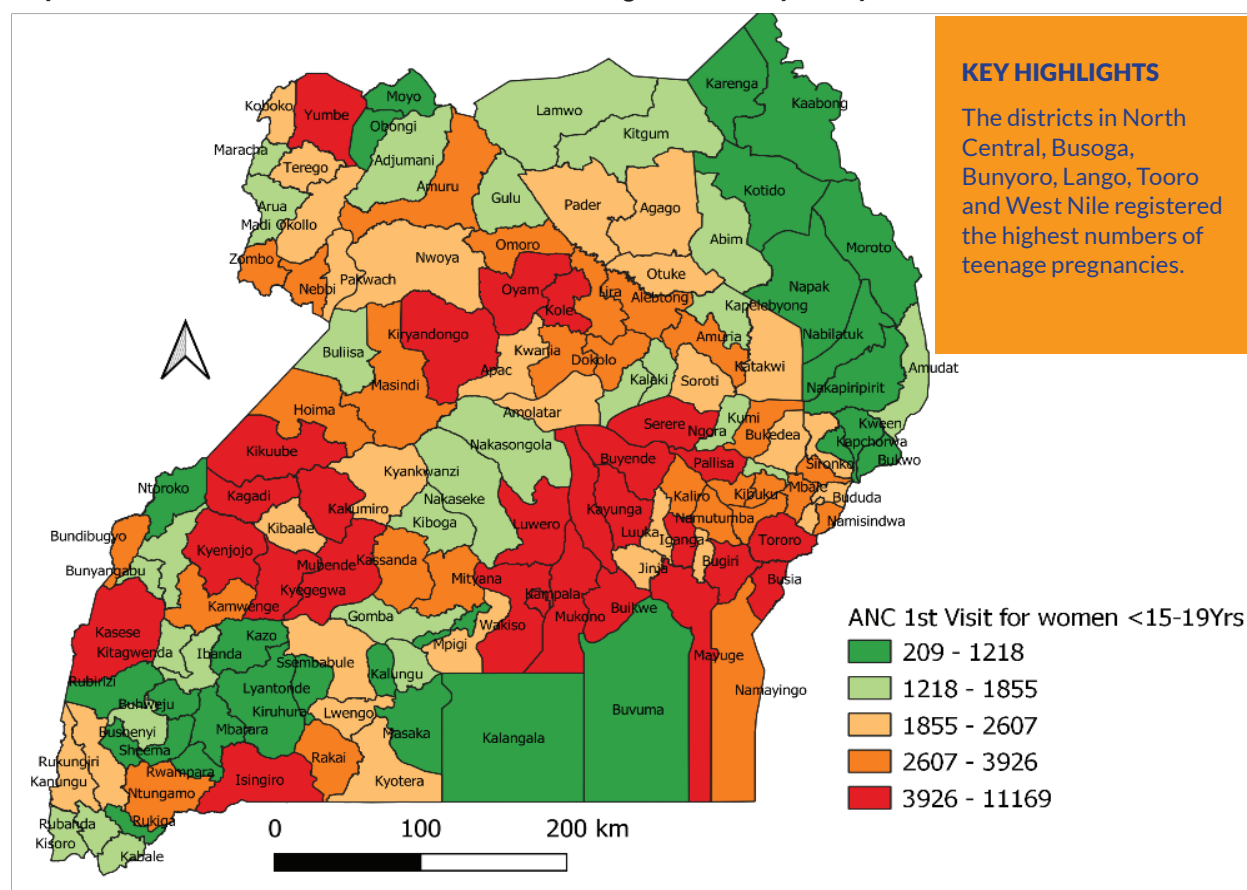
Figure 2: Number of districts with $\geq 20\%$ increases in Adolescent/Teenage Pregnancies in 2021



Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health

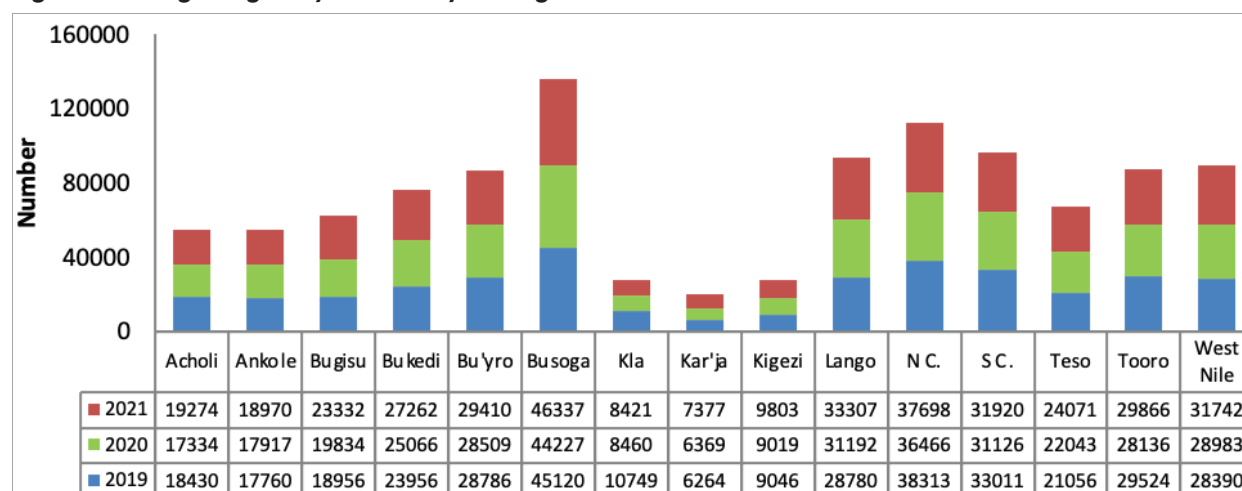
The result above indicates that in 2021, districts like Namisindwa in Bugisu Region; Amudat in Karamoja Region and Kitagwenda in Tooro/Rwenzori Region registered over 50 percent increases in teenage pregnancy numbers. This implies that some districts were hit hard by the Covid-19 measures especially closure of schools in 2020/2021.

Map 1: Number of ANC first visits for adolescents/teenagers below 15 years by district in 2021



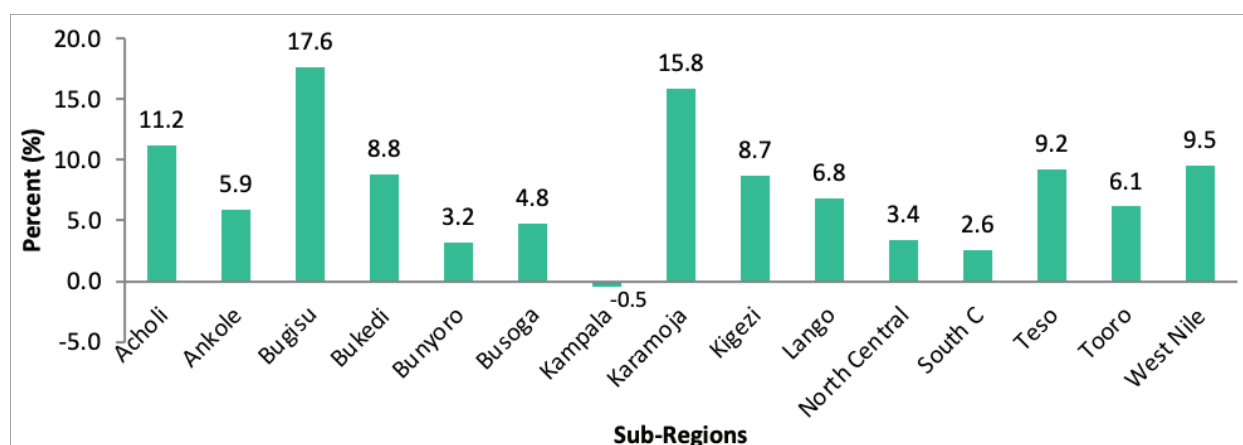
Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health (2021)

Figure 3: Teenage Pregnancy numbers by sub-region from 2019-2021



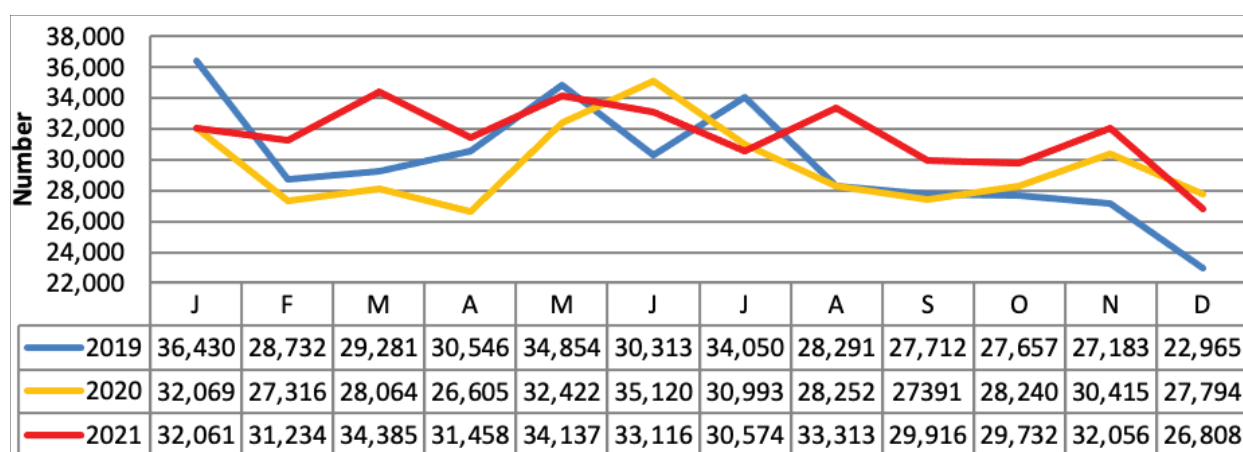
Key Highlights

Overall, 14 in 15 sub regions registered an increase in teenage pregnancy in 2021 except Kampala. Busoga, North Central, Lango, South Central/Wakiso and West Nile recorded the highest numbers of teenage pregnancy.

Figure 4: Percent change in adolescent/teenage pregnancy by sub-region from 2020 to 2021

Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health

The figure 4 above shows that although Busoga, North central, Lango, South Central and West Nile registered the highest numbers of teenage pregnancies, the sub-regions of Bugisu, Karamoja, Acholi and West Nile and Teso recorded the highest percentage increase in teenage pregnancy in 2021 than other sub-regions. Kampala is the only sub-region/district that had a reduction in teenage pregnancy numbers in 2021. However, Rubaga and Kawempe divisions had some increases out of the five divisions in 2021. It is important to note that in Kampala sub region, people have several other options for seeking antenatal care and other health care services. It is possible this number is underestimated since it only captures data from DHIS-2.

Figure 5: Monthly Trends of adolescent/ teenage pregnancy in 2019, 2020 and 2021

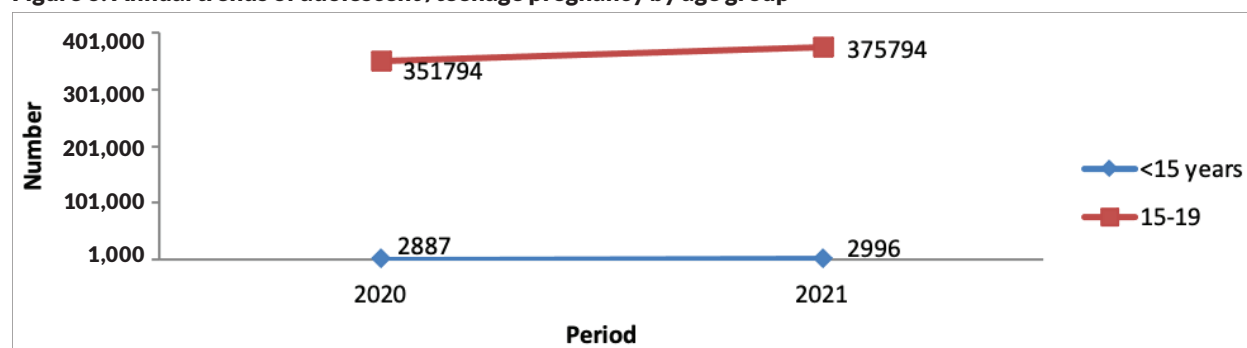
Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health (2019-2021)

Key Highlights

The trends nearly show similar pattern, with the highest number of ANC first visits for young women aged <15-19 years in January 2019 and June in 2020. In 2021, four peaks were registered in March, May, August and November. Generally, 2021 registered higher monthly teenage pregnancy numbers than in 2019 and 2020, with the exception of January and July when monthly numbers of teenage pregnancy were higher in 2019.

In 2019, 29,835 teenage pregnancies were registered monthly and about 994 daily; in 2020, 29,557 recorded monthly and 985 daily. The year 2021 had about 31,566 monthly and 1,052 daily, the highest recorded.

Figure 6: Annual trends of adolescent /teenage pregnancy by age group



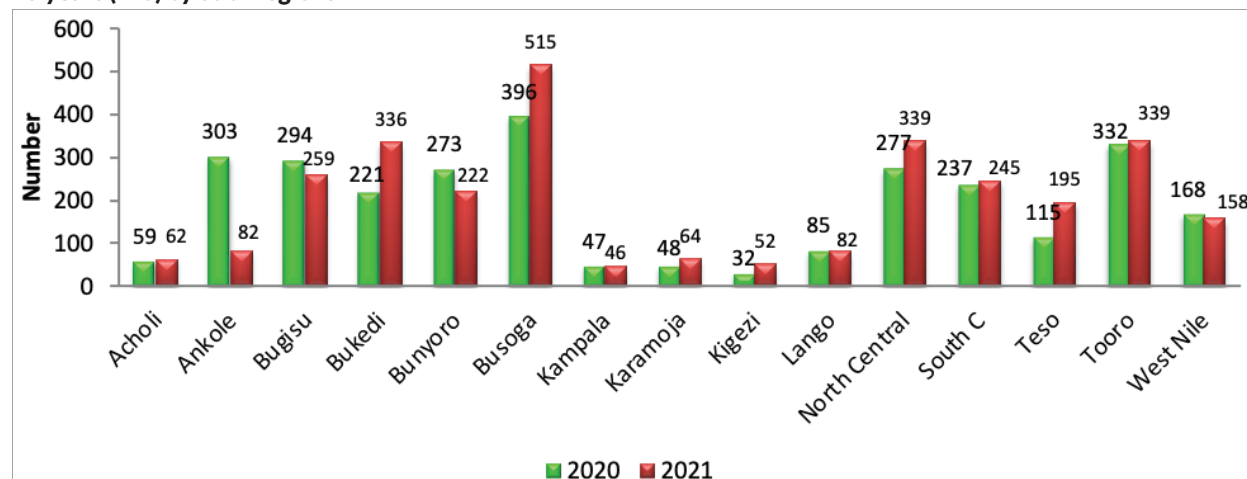
Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health (2020-2021)

Key Highlights

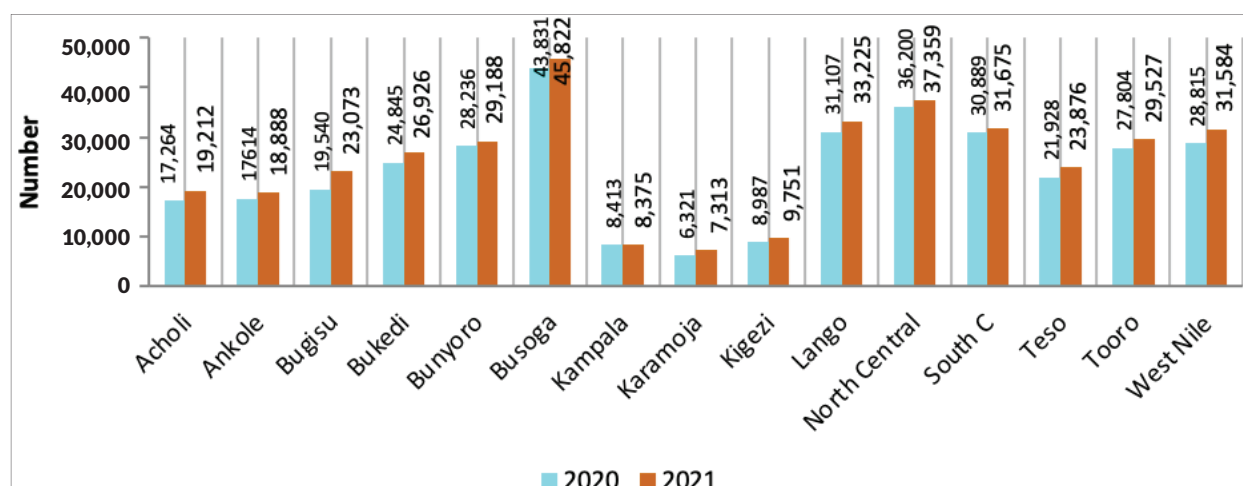
The evidence indicates that although the number of young girls below 15 years visiting first ANC had no significant change in 2021, the numbers still remain high and unacceptable despite the stagnation. In 2021, about 250 pregnancies (2,996/12 months) were registered monthly for girls aged below 15 years, which was an increase from about 240 (2,887/12 months) in 2020.

Similarly, 31,316 pregnancies registered monthly during first ANC visits were for girls aged 15-19 years, which was 6.8 percent, increase in 2021 with the exception of Ankole where there was a significant reduction between 2020 and 2021. Conversely, a significant increase is noted in the regions of Busoga and Bukedi.

Figure 7: Distribution of adolescent/ teenage pregnancy numbers for girls aged less than 15 years (<15) by Sub-Regions



Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health

Figure 8: Distribution of Teenage Pregnancy numbers for girls aged 15-19 years by Sub-Regions

Source: District Health Information System-2 of Ministry of Health

Key Highlights

Figure 8 above shows that Busoga sub region (11 districts+ a city) still registered the highest numbers of pregnancies to teenage girls less than 15 years, both in 2020 and 2021 followed by Rwenzori (9 districts+ a city) and North Central (12 districts) sub regions. Kigezi, Kampala, Acholi and Karamoja had the lowest numbers.

The teenage girls aged 15-19 years contribute to the largest number of ANC first visits than adolescent girls aged 10-14 years. As for the girls aged 15-19 years, Busoga sub region (11 districts + a city) recorded 45,822 teenage pregnancies translating to about 3,819 monthly and 127 daily in 2021. In Busoga, the districts contributing to greater numbers were Mayuge, Kamuli and Bugiri.

North Central (12 districts), Lango (9 districts+ a city), South Central (13 districts+ a city), West Nile (12 districts+ a city), Tooro (9 districts + a city) and Bunyoro (8 districts + a city) had higher numbers than other regions. On the other hand, Kigezi, Kampala, Acholi and Karamoja had the lowest numbers due to number of factors ranging from number of districts and populations of the districts.

Conclusions and recommendations

In Uganda, the rate of teenage pregnancy has stagnated especially between 2006 and 2016, and now reveals signs of a rising trend which has been accentuated by Covid-19 and the related containment measures. The second year of Covid-19 pandemic revealed a new unacceptable trend with the majority of the districts registering increasing numbers of adolescent girls visiting

first antenatal care. This trend jeopardizes fulfillment of young people's potential, including education, potential for gainful employment, productivity and successful life of these girls. Many continue to be trapped in the vicious cycle of poverty.

The high teenage pregnancy is a key bottleneck in achieving the development goals as indicated in the national road map for harnessing the demographic dividend and the NDPIII. Considering these emerging issues, below are some of the key recommendations to consider.

- Improve access to sexual and reproductive health information and adolescent-friendly services and ensure that health care providers have skills to offer the services in a non-judgmental manner.
- Strengthen district-based capacity building for evidence generation and use for sustainable planning and response to the teenage pregnancy challenge.
- Prioritize and strengthen community engagements at district, Sub-County and Parish levels for collective actions against teenage pregnancy and child marriage and for evidence and knowledge sharing.
- Develop evidence-informed social behavior change communication materials to address the drivers of teenage pregnancy.
- Advocate for and implement programmes that are geared towards girls' enrolment, school completion, complemented with SRH information to enable them make informed choices.
- Support policy and programme initiatives for pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers to be able to return and stay in school.

- Accelerate the finalization and implementation of key policies that address adolescent SRHR including the aforementioned policies and ensure these are translated into ordinances and bye-laws and implemented.
- Strengthening legal and policy framework supporting effective enforcement of existing laws prohibiting child marriage and defilement; improve inter-sectoral collaboration; and enhance capacity for service delivery to fight against sex exploitation, abuse and child marriage.

Annex 1: DHIS-2 DATA

DISTRICT SPECIFIC NUMBERS OF ANC FIRST VISITS FOR WOMEN AGED 19 BELOW

Table 2: Teenage Pregnancy numbers from the highest to the lowest in 2019, 2020 and 2021

No.	District	No. in 2019	No.	District	No. in 2020	No.	District	No. in 2021	% Increase/decrease in 2021
1	Wakiso	11,784	1	Wakiso	10,435	1	Wakiso	11,169	7.0
2	Kampala	10,749	2	Kampala	8,460	2	Kampala	8,421	-0.5
3	Kasese	7637	3	Kasese	7319	3	Kasese	7592	3.7
4	Mayuge	7352	4	Kamuli	6535	4	Tororo	6711	15.4
5	Arua	7273	5	Oyam	6449	5	Oyam	6535	1.3
6	Oyam	6076	6	Mayuge	6205	6	Kamuli	6511	-0.4
7	Kamuli	6009	7	Tororo	5816	7	Mayuge	6218	0.2
8	Mbale	5943	8	Mukono	5535	8	Mukono	5438	-1.8
9	Mukono	5875	9	Bugiri	5039	9	Bugiri	5395	7.1
10	Tororo	5765	10	Luwero	4534	10	Buyende	5036	16.7
11	Jinja	5217	11	Kagadi	4522	11	Yumbe	4843	21.9
12	Bugiri	5162	12	Kikuube	4497	12	Luwero	4816	6.2
13	Luwero	4977	13	Kyenjojo	4341	13	Kagadi	4803	6.2
14	Lira District	4869	14	Buyende	4315	14	Kikuube	4603	2.4
15	Kyenjojo	4528	15	Mubende	4270	15	Kole	4569	14.0
16	Kagadi	4405	16	Kayunga	4170	16	Mubende	4565	6.9
17	Mubende	4390	17	Kiryandongo	4157	17	Isingiro	4516	12.0
18	Kayunga	4372	18	Kakumiro	4048	18	Kyenjojo	4428	2.0
19	Iganga	4366	19	Isingiro	4033	19	Kyegegwa	4393	9.0
20	Kyegegwa	4312	20	Kyegegwa	4032	20	Kakumiro	4316	6.6
21	Kiryandongo	4263	21	Busia	4019	21	Busia	4269	6.2
22	Kakumiro	4252	22	Kole	4007	22	Pallisa	4239	17.1
23	Buikwe	4247	23	Yumbe	3973	23	Kiryandongo	4187	0.7
24	Kikuube	4217	24	Buikwe	3949	24	Buikwe	4141	4.9
25	Busia	4146	25	Masindi	3638	25	Kayunga	4057	-2.7
26	Hoima	4139	26	Butaleja	3633	26	Iganga	4037	12.5
27	Buyende	3893	27	Nebbi	3632	27	Serere	3955	14.7
28	Isingiro	3860	28	Pallisa	3620	28	Butaleja	3926	8.1
29	Yumbe District	3840	29	Budaka	3618	29	Nebbi	3839	5.7

30	Nebbi	3666	30	Iganga	3589	30	Zombo	3700	9.5
31	Masindi	3645	31	Serere	3448	31	Masindi	3639	0.0
32	Kole	3626	32	Zombo	3378	32	Namisindwa	3609	57.9
33	Butaleja	3596	33	Sironko	3255	33	Namayingo	3523	10.8
34	Soroti	3572	34	Namayingo	3181	34	Budaka	3464	-4.3
35	Gulu District	3538	35	Kaliro	3168	35	Kwania	3426	13.1
36	Pallisa	3502	36	Arua City	3140	36	Kaliro	3330	5.1
37	Bundibugyo	3356	37	Dokolo	3098	37	Sironko	3268	0.4
38	Serere	3353	38	Bundibugyo	3091	38	Kassanda	3262	12.7
39	Kwania	3083	39	Kwania	3029	39	Dokolo	3261	5.3
40	Namayingo	3044	40	Mbale District	2981	40	Bundibugyo	3250	5.1
41	Sironko	3043	41	Mbale City	2978	41	Arua City	3232	2.9
42	Kabarole	3027	42	Kibuku	2896	42	Mbale District	3171	6.4
43	Amuru	3004	43	Kassanda	2895	43	Kibuku	3136	8.3
44	Zombo	2994	44	Mityana	2826	44	Mbale City	3114	4.6
45	Mityana	2956	45	Alebtong	2822	45	Amuru	3094	12.5
46	Kaliro	2945	46	Luuka	2811	46	Namutumba	3044	16.4
47	Kassanda	2871	47	Apac	2796	47	Alebtong	2939	4.1
48	Budaka	2812	48	Amuru	2750	48	Kamwenge	2883	8.4
49	Kamwenge	2786	49	Rakai	2711	49	Mityana	2875	1.7
50	Rakai	2784	50	Kumi	2670	50	Kumi	2869	7.5
51	Luuka	2742	51	Kamwenge	2659	51	Amuria	2851	16.4
52	Kumi	2696	52	Namutumba	2616	52	Rakai	2743	1.2
53	Kibuku	2630	53	Ntungamo	2553	53	Lira City	2703	21.7
54	Mpigi	2553	54	Hoima District	2546	54	Ntungamo	2682	5.1
55	Apac	2551	55	Jinja	2524	55	Hoima	2671	4.9
56	Alebtong	2535	56	Lira	2476	56	Lira	2629	6.2
57	Namutumba	2534	57	Amolatar	2455	57	Omoro	2613	28.9
58	Kyankwanzi	2478	58	Amuria	2449	58	Apac	2607	-6.8
59	Ntungamo	2459	59	Sembabule	2423	59	Jinja	2590	2.6
60	Amuria	2379	60	Kyankwanzi	2377	60	Amolatar	2582	5.2
61	Namisindwa	2353	61	Jinja City	2324	61	Agago	2563	16.6
62	Kyotera	2352	62	Terego	2314	62	Sembabule	2522	4.1
63	Omoro	2340	63	Mpigi	2293	63	Koboko	2519	15.6
64	Masaka	2322	64	Namisindwa	2285	64	Manafwa	2514	32.9
65	Sembabule	2304	65	Lwengo	2242	65	Terego	2403	3.8
66	Dokolo	2292	66	Lira City	2221	66	Kyankwanzi	2393	0.7
67	Koboko	2213	67	Kyotera	2219	67	Nwoya	2380	10.7
68	Lwengo	2155	68	Agago	2199	68	Jinja City	2339	0.6
69	Mbarara	2125	69	Koboko	2179	69	Bududa	2326	29.9
70	Amolatar	2104	70	Nwoya	2150	70	Luuka	2300	-18.2

71	Kibaale	2100	71	Bukedea	2122	71	Mpigi	2290	-0.1
72	Agago	2084	72	Pakwach	2060	72	Pakwach	2285	10.9
73	Pader	2061	73	Kibaale	2044	73	Soroti	2284	14.2
74	Kitgum	2023	74	Omoro	2027	74	Lwengo	2233	-0.4
75	Kanungu	2006	75	Pader	2003	75	Rukungiri	2203	10.7
76	Nakaseke	1955	76	Soroti	2000	76	Katakwi	2202	17.0
77	Nwoya	1939	77	Rukungiri	1990	77	Kibaale	2199	7.6
78	Bukedea	1924	78	Bugweri	1920	78	Bukedea	2161	1.8
79	Maracha/Terego	1899	79	Manafwa	1892	79	Kanungu	2079	10.4
80	Pakwach	1868	80	Kanungu	1883	80	Pader	2076	3.6
81	Bugweri	1856	81	Katakwi	1882	81	Otuke	2056	11.8
82	Bunyangabu	1843	82	Nakaseke	1879	82	Kyotera	2040	-8.1
83	Nakasongola	1830	83	Maracha	1844	83	Bugweri	2014	4.9
84	Rukungiri	1828	84	Otuke	1839	84	Bulambuli	1890	3.3
85	Katakwi	1789	85	Bulambuli	1830	85	Madi-Okollo	1868	9.6
86	Buliisa	1765	86	Adjumani	1794	86	Nakaseke	1855	-1.3
87	Adjumani	1716	87	Bududa	1791	87	Adjumani	1853	3.3
88	Ibanda	1708	88	Gulu City	1780	88	Maracha	1830	-0.8
89	Bududa	1693	89	Kitgum	1778	89	Nakasongola	1818	13.7
90	Kisoro	1656	90	Bunyangabu	1730	90	Arua District	1797	14.8
91	Otuke	1644	91	Madi-Okollo	1705	91	Gulu City	1789	0.5
92	Kalungu	1629	92	Buliisa	1687	92	Kitgum	1788	0.6
93	Bulambuli	1624	93	Kisoro	1663	93	Bunyangabu	1741	0.6
94	Manafwa	1588	94	Kabarole	1618	94	Kabarole	1691	4.5
95	Madi-Okollo	1549	95	Kalaki	1599	95	Lamwo	1688	13.9
96	Rubanda	1543	96	Nakasongola	1599	96	Rubanda	1688	11.9
97	Kalaki	1522	97	Arua District	1565	97	Buliisa	1681	-0.4
98	Kiboga	1519	98	Kaberamaido	1560	98	Kisoro	1675	0.7
99	Lamwo	1441	99	Ibanda	1549	99	Soroti City	1642	9.3
100	Ngora	1438	100	Masaka City	1545	100	Gomba	1601	9.0
101	Gomba	1405	101	Ngora	1536	101	Ngora	1600	4.2
102	Butebo	1378	102	Rubanda	1509	102	Kaberamaido	1575	1.0
103	Kabale	1345	103	Soroti City	1502	103	Masaka City	1559	0.9
104	Bushenyi	1289	104	Kiboga	1485	104	Kiboga	1536	3.4
105	Kazo	1279	105	Lamwo	1482	105	Bushenyi	1525	13.2
106	Kaberamaido	1213	106	Gomba	1469	106	Kitagwenda	1522	49.4
107	Kapelebyong	1170	107	Butebo	1464	107	Butebo	1517	3.6
108	Lyantonde	1154	108	Kalungu	1463	108	Kalungu	1508	3.1
109	Bukomansimbi	1144	109	Hoima City	1370	109	Kabale	1479	9.9

110	Kiruhura	1129	110	Bushenyi	1347	110	Ibanda	1476	-4.7
111	Abim	1075	111	Kabale	1346	111	Kalaki	1474	-7.8
112	Kapchorwa	1029	112	Kapelebyong	1275	112	Kapelebyong	1458	14.4
113	Kitagwenda	1021	113	Fort Portal City	1240	113	Mbarara City	1438	19.9
114	Ntoroko	1014	114	Mbarara City	1199	114	Amudat	1339	56.1
115	Butambala	965	115	Kiruhura	1177	115	Hoima City	1311	-4.3
116	Napak	939	116	Gulu District	1165	116	Abim	1305	26.0
117	Obongi	921	117	Kazo	1106	117	Fort Portal City	1286	3.7
118	Kotido	914	118	Bukomansimbi	1099	118	Gulu District	1283	10.1
119	Rubirizi	899	119	Ntoroko	1087	119	Kiruhura	1218	3.5
120	Kween	882	120	Lyantonde	1074	120	Napak	1199	13.4
121	Buvuma	843	121	Kotido	1073	121	Bukwo	1172	26.0
122	Buhweju	827	122	Napak	1057	122	Kween	1165	19.5
123	Sheema	827	123	Abim	1036	123	Kazo	1150	4.0
124	Amudat	813	124	Kitagwenda	1019	124	Kotido	1116	4.0
125	Bukwo	801	125	Sheema	977	125	Kapchorwa	1103	20.3
126	Mitooma	741	126	Kween	975	126	Bukomansimbi	1095	-0.4
127	Nakapiripirit	701	127	Obongi	973	127	Ntoroko	1080	-0.6
128	Rukiga	668	128	Buhweju	951	128	Lyantonde	1073	-0.1
129	Moroto	621	129	Butambala	950	129	Obongi	1041	7.0
130	Rwampara	617	130	Buvuma	947	130	Buhweju	990	4.1
131	Kaabong	485	131	Bukwo	930	131	Butambala	951	0.1
132	Kalangala	460	132	Kapchorwa	917	132	Buvuma	942	-0.5
133	Moyo	451	133	Rubirizi	862	133	Rubirizi	925	7.3
134	Nabilatuk	428	134	Amudat	858	134	Mbarara	888	5.8
135	Karenga	288	135	Mbarara	839	135	Sheema	779	-20.3
136	Note: The data on recently created cities (Arua, Gulu, Lira, Soroti, Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal, Hoima, Mbarara and Masaka cities) exist in their mother districts unlike in 2020 and 2021.		136	Mitooma	767	136	Mitooma	749	-2.3
137			137	Masaka	697	137	Nakapiripirit	683	3.6
138			138	Nakapiripirit	659	138	Masaka	681	-2.3
139			139	Moroto	638	139	Rukiga	679	8.1
140			140	Rukiga	628	140	Moroto	672	5.3
141			141	Rwampara	557	141	Rwampara	634	13.8
142			142	Kalangala	506	142	Moyo	532	24.9
143			143	Kaabong	431	143	Kalangala	455	-10.1
144			144	Moyo	426	144	Nabilatuk	447	12.0
145			145	Nabilatuk	399	145	Kaabong	407	-5.6
146			146	Karenga	218	146	Karenga	209	-4.1

Key
 Districts with over 5,000 adolescent/teenage pregnancies (Less than 15 years and 15-19 years)



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