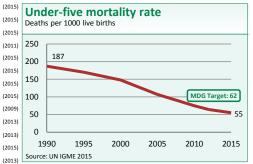
Uganda

DEMOGRAPHICS





Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

38

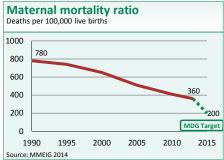
1995

DHS

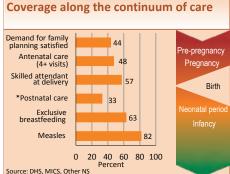
39

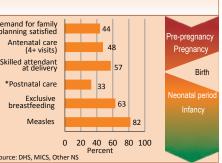
2000-2001

DHS



MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH







100

80

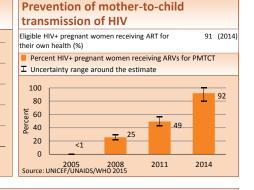
60

40

20

Percent

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.



EQUITY

Source: DHS 2011

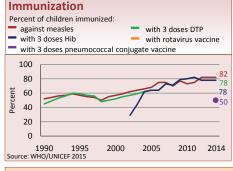
Socioeconomic inequities in coverage Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20% Demand for family planning satisfied Antenatal care (1+ visit) Antenatal care (4+ visits) Skilled attendant at delivery Farly initiation of breastfeeding ITN use among children <5 yrs DTP3 Measles Vitamin A (past 6 months) ORT & continued feeding Careseeking for pneumonia

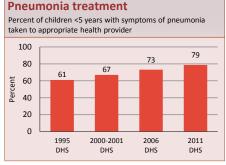
Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Percent

CHILD HEALTH





NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) Low birthweight prevalence (%)

Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

57

2011

42

2006

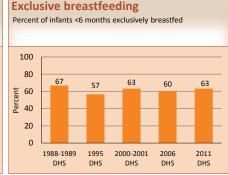
4 (2011-2012) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 53 (2011) Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

(2011)

(2013)

65

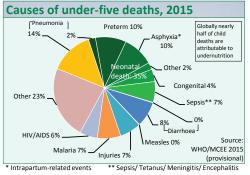
Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: underweight stunted 100 80 Percent 40 45 39 21 19 16 20 12 20

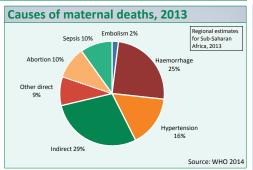




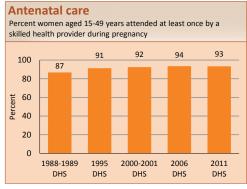
Uganda

DEMOGRAPHICS



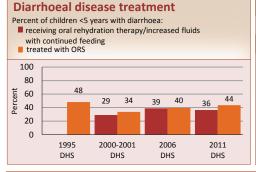


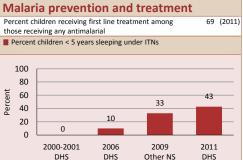
*Intrapartum-related events ** Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH



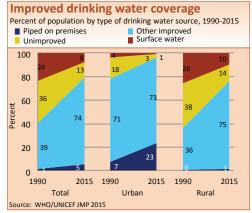
Demand for family planning satisfied (%)	44	(2014)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)	48	(2011)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)	25	(2011)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) 5, (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	14, 4	(2011)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine	85	(2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)	11	(2011)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days , %)	33	(2011)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %)	10	(2011)

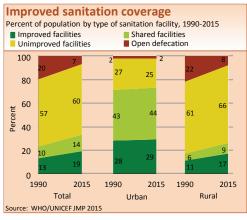
CHILD HEALTH





WATER AND SANITATION





POLICIES

	Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent	Partial
	Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)	3 (R,F)
	Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks)	7
	Maternity protection (Convention 183)	No
	Maternal deaths notification	Yes
	Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth	Yes
	Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns	Yes
	Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour	No
	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
	Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
	Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes

/51		

costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available	Yes	(2015)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medic	ine Li	ist:
Reproductive health (X of 3)	2	(2015)
Maternal health (X of 3)	3	(2015)
Newborn health (X of 4)	3	(2015)
Child health (X of 3)	3	(2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	14.2	(2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	34	(2003)

FINANCING

ODA to maternal and neonatal

health per live birth (US\$)

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int\$)	146 (2013)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	24 (2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)	38 (2013)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn Av and child health expenditure by source	ailable (2012)
■ General government expenditure	24
■ External sources 53	3 23
■ Private sources	73
ODA to child health per child (US\$)	21 (2012)

34 (2012)