

MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE MCPA PROJECT IN UGANDA

- ▶ Under-5 mortality significantly declined in every region between 1990 and 2011. However, some regions experienced slower progress, if not stagnation, in reducing under-5 mortality after 2007.
- ▶ Coverage of key malaria interventions, namely ITN ownership and the receipt of ACTs among febrile children under 5, rapidly scaled up during a short period of time throughout Uganda. At the same time, no region reached the malaria coverage goals set forth by the MOH.
- ▶ As malaria interventions were scaled up, Uganda also recorded substantial gains in coverage of the pentavalent vaccine and care-seeking for suspected pneumonia among children under 5.
- ▶ Large increases in the average years of education attained by women of reproductive age and household access to improved sanitation were documented in many regions. Nonetheless, sizeable gaps between the highest and lowest levels of educational attainment, as well as other determinants of health, persisted between 1990 and 2011.
- ▶ Amidst the country's health successes, other worrisome trends warrant further attention. IPTp2 coverage remained very low throughout Uganda, and few regions recorded improvements in ANC4 over the 21-year period analyzed. Most regions recorded minimal progress in improving polio immunization coverage, even after polio outbreaks occurred. Substantial disparities between the health trends found in Kampala and a subset of regions also have endured over time. Addressing these gaps in health service provision is crucial to maintaining, as well as accelerating, Uganda's gains in child health.