Country Situation

Background Statistics

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence - adults (ages 15-49)</td>
<td>7.2% [6.9-7.7%]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence - pregnant women (all ages)</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of women living with HIV delivering</td>
<td>96,700 [85,000-110,000]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Est. # children (ages 0-14) living with HIV</td>
<td>190,000 [170,000-220,000]</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>310/100,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Est. annual births</td>
<td>1,545,000</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>58/1,000</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality rate</td>
<td>90/1,000</td>
<td>2011</td>
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</tbody>
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Global 2015 Targets

- Reduce the number of new HIV infections among children by 90%
- Reduce the number of HIV-associated deaths to women during pregnancy, delivery or puerperium by 50%

Child Targets

- Reduce under-five deaths due to HIV by at least 50%
- Provide antiretroviral therapy for all children with HIV

Globally, an estimated 330,000 children were newly infected with HIV in 2011 – down 24% from the 430,000 new infections in 2009. New paediatric HIV infections rose consistently until peaking at 560,000 in 2002 and 2003. Despite the significant progress that has been achieved, much more progress is needed in order to achieve that Global Plan target of a 90% reduction in the number of new HIV infections in children by 2015[11].

Global Plan Targets, Baseline and Current Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2009 Baseline [or last available data]</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Targets</td>
<td>Number new paediatric HIV infections</td>
<td>27,300</td>
<td>27,600</td>
<td>20,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number HIV-associated maternal deaths</td>
<td>3,000 (2005)</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Targets</td>
<td>Percentage of under-5 deaths due to HIV</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ART coverage among children (ages 0-14)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Care</td>
<td>HIV incidence in women (ages 15-49)</td>
<td>1.05%</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning (ages 15-49)</td>
<td>38%[12] (2006)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>34%[13]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong Two</td>
<td>Mother-to-child transmission rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal ARV coverage (prophylaxis and ART coverage, excluding single-dose nevirapine)</td>
<td>27%[a]</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding ARV Coverage</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prong Three</td>
<td>ART coverage among HIV+ pregnant women in need of treatment</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Estimated number of new paediatric HIV infections globally (ages 0-14), 1990-2011, and 2015 target

Source: UNAIDS, unpublished HIV estimates, 2012
Program Status According to PMTCT Prongs

**Primary prevention of HIV among women of childbearing age**  
Preventing unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV

### Global 2015 Targets

- Reduce HIV incidence in women (ages 15-49) by 50%
- Reduce unmet need for family planning among women to zero

#### Background Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young people (ages 15-24) HIV prevalence</td>
<td>5.3% [4.3-7.0]</td>
<td>2.4% [1.9-3.2]</td>
<td>[9]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last sex among young people (ages 15-24) with 2+ sexual partners in the last 12 months</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>[10]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
<td>[12]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women attending at least 4 ANC visits during pregnancy (%)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td>[13]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV &amp; received results in ANC, L&amp;D, &amp; post-partum (&lt;72hrs)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated % of infants born to HIV+ women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</td>
<td>12% [11-14]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[13]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding for infants &lt;6 months</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
<td>[14]</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Points

**Global 2015 Targets**

- Among young women (ages 15-24), HIV prevalence was 5.3% in 2011, which is more than two times higher than in young men (2.4%). Condom use at last sex among young people (ages 15-24) reporting multiple partners was much higher among young men (47%) than young women (27%) in 2011. The high rate of unintended pregnancies (ages 15-49) remained relatively consistent from 2006 (46%) to 2011 (44%) indicating a continued unmet need for family planning and reproductive health services. The rate of male partner testing was very low in 2011 (15%).

**Preventing HIV transmission from a woman living with HIV to her infant**

**Global 2015 Targets**

- Reduce overall mother-to-child transmission of HIV to <5%
- 90% of mothers receive perinatal ART or ARVs
- 90% of breastfeeding infant-mother pairs receive ART or ARVs

- Timing of 1st ANC visit (months) | No ANC: 4% | <4 months: 21% | 4-5 months: 44% | 6-7 months: 28% | 8+ months: 3% | DK: <1% | 2011
- Percentage of women attending at least 4 ANC visits during pregnancy | Total: 48% | Rural: 46% | Urban: 57% | 2011
- Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV & received results in ANC, L&D, & post-partum (<72hrs) | 67% | 2011
- Estimated % of infants born to HIV+ women receiving ARVs for PMTCT | 12% [11-14] | 2011
- Skilled attendant at delivery (%) | 58% | 2011
- Exclusive breastfeeding for infants <6 months | 63% | 2011

**Figure 2: Coverage of selected PMTCT interventions (2011)**

1 Indicator calculated from ANC health facility data for numerators and estimates of need for denominators. Not comparable to survey data presented under Background Statistics or elsewhere in this fact sheet.

**Key Points**

Improvements in ANC uptake have been noted in recent surveys of Maternal Child and Newborn Health. In 2011, the rate of ANC attendance was 67% (according to facility data), and skilled attendance at delivery increased from 42% (2006) to 57% in 2011. In 2011, an estimated 67% of pregnant women attending ANC were tested for HIV and, only 50% of pregnant women with HIV received more efficacious ARV regimens for PMTCT. In 2011, only 12% of children born to HIV-positive women received ARVs for PMTCT, a substantial decrease from the 22% infant ARV coverage reported in 2010.
Program Status According to PMTCT Prongs

PRONG 4
Providing appropriate treatment, care and support to women living with HIV and their children and families

Global 2015 Target
• 90% of HIV-positive pregnant women in need of ART for their own health are started on lifelong ART

Background Statistics

| Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women assessed with CD4 testing | 8% | 2011 |
| Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women started on CTX prophylaxis within 2 months of birth | 7% [8-9%] | 2011 |
| Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women tested for HIV within 2 months of birth | 31% [27-35%] | 2011 |

Key Points
In 2011, very few (8%) pregnant women living with HIV were assessed with CD4 testing to determine if they were in need of treatment for their own health. Although cotrimoxazole coverage remains low at 7% in 2011, coverage of early infant diagnosis has greatly improved—with one in three infants receiving EID (31% in 2011) compared to 11% in 2010. Paediatric ART coverage increased from 27% in 2009 to 43% in 2010 to 50% in 2011. Among pregnant women with HIV who received ARVs for PMTCT in 2011, 8% received ART for their own health (see Figure 3).

Key Challenges & The Bottom Line

Key Challenges
Excellent ANC uptake, increased use of skilled birth attendants at delivery and continuing improvements in delivery of pediatric care to HIV exposed and HIV infected children noted. However, HIV testing and counseling coverage (67%) and ARV coverage (50%) and CD4+ assessment (7%) for HIV+ pregnant women and CTX for infants remain relatively weak pieces of the MNCH service delivery system and the maternal and child care continuum (96% attend ANC; 58% deliver with SBA; 67% HIV T&C; 50% ARVs for PMTCT; 7% CD4 assessment; 7% CTX prophylaxis; 31% EID and 21% paediatric ART)

High unmet need for family planning

The Bottom Line
If national EMTCT targets for Uganda are to be met by 2015, the following actions should be considered:

Investments needed to build the capacity within MNCH services and communities (HR capacity building; equipment for MNCH and PMTCT including CD4; reducing commodities stockouts; linkages/referrals mechanisms within/between facilities and with communities) for the provision of quality follow up care for mothers and children

Expand access to family planning and strengthen linkages between PMTCT and Family Planning/Sexual and Reproductive Health services
References:
7. As reported in 2011 Universal Access country data reporting
12. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006, Final Report
13. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2011, Preliminary Report
15. WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS, calculated from Universal Access country reported unpublished data, 2012
16. As reported in 2012 Universal Access country data reporting

Notes:
** Please note that the corresponding country data for this indicator have not been revised and, therefore, refer to what was published in the UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2010.
– Data not available.
† Indicator calculated from ANC health facility data for numerators and estimates of need for denominators. Not comparable to survey data presented under Background Statistics or elsewhere in this fact sheet.
ª 2009 data are not directly comparable to later years. Definition changed in 2010 to exclude single-dose nevirapine.

Acronyms:
ANC: Antenatal care
ART: Antiretroviral therapy
ARVs: Antiretroviral prophylaxis
CTX: Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis
EID: Early infant diagnosis
EMTCT: Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
FP: Family planning
L&D: Labour and delivery
MMR: Maternal mortality ratio
MNCH: Maternal, newborn and child health
PMTCT: Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
PWHLH: Pregnant women living with HIV
SRH: Sexual and reproductive health
WHO: World Health Organization