

RANKING

District ranking	Score
1. Adjumani	80.9%
2. Gulu	78.7%
3. Mbale	76.6%
4. Kamwenge	76.5%
5. Kiboga	76.5%
6. Kampala	75.1%
7. Kabale	74.6%
8. Dyam	74.3%
9. Kabarole	74.2%
10. Koboko	74.0%
11. Nakaseke	73.9%
12. Bushenyi	73.9%
13. Moyo	73.7%
14. Ngora	73.6%
15. Rukungiri	73.1%
16. Serere	72.5%
17. Lyantonde	72.5%
18. Meracha	72.4%
19. Kamuli	72.4%
20. Kisoro	72.4%
21. Kasese	71.8%
22. Mitooma	71.8%
23. Kyenjojo	71.7%
24. Kyegegwa	71.7%
25. Katakwi	71.5%
26. Kaberamaido	71.3%
27. Luweero	71.2%
28. Amuria	71.1%
29. Otuke	71.1%
30. Namutumba	70.8%
31. Lira	70.4%
32. Kanungu	70.3%
33. Kibuku	70.2%
34. Rubirizi	70.1%
35. Jinja	70.0%
36. Kapchorwa	70.0%
37. Amuru	69.9%
38. Dokolo	69.8%
39. Buheje	69.8%
40. Kayunga	69.6%
41. Tororo	69.5%
42. Masaka	69.5%
43. Kumi	69.1%
44. Kole	68.9%
45. Sheema	68.9%
46. Soroti	68.8%
47. Mitana	68.8%
48. Buyende	68.6%
49. Isingiro	68.6%
50. Kibaale	68.6%
51. Yumbe	68.6%
52. Mpigi	68.6%
53. Mukono	68.5%
54. Agago	68.5%
55. Butaleja	68.3%
56. Zombo	68.2%
57. Ibanda	68.8%
58. Busia	68.0%
59. Mbarara	68.0%
60. Nwoya	67.9%
61. Arua	67.9%
62. Rubanda	67.8%
63. Bundibugyo	67.6%
64. Abim	67.6%
65. Pallisa	67.2%
66. Kween	67.2%
67. Nebbi	67.2%
68. Hoima	67.1%
69. Butambala	67.1%
70. Bukomansimbi	67.0%
71. Kiryandongo	67.0%
72. Ntoroko	66.8%
73. Bukwo	66.6%
74. Masindi	66.3%
75. Sironko	66.3%
76. Kalungu	66.3%
77. Sembabule	66.0%
78. Gomba	66.0%
79. Omoro	65.9%
80. Bugiri	65.6%
81. Kalro	65.6%
82. Lamwo	65.4%
83. Kiruhura	65.3%
84. Mubende	65.2%
85. Kotido	65.2%
86. Bukedea	65.2%
87. Ntungamo	65.0%
88. Luuka	65.0%
89. Apac	64.8%
90. Kalangala	64.7%
91. Nakasongola	64.4%
92. Kitgum	64.2%
93. Alebtong	64.1%
94. Rakai	63.9%
95. Mayuge	63.8%
96. Kyankwanzi	63.7%
97. Lwengo	63.6%
98. Padar	63.5%
99. Igaga	63.0%
100. Amolatar	63.0%
101. Buikwe	63.0%
102. Manafwa	62.6%
103. Namayingo	62.5%
104. Kagadi	62.5%
105. Wakiso	61.1%
106. Bududa	61.0%
107. Budaka	61.0%
108. Nakapiripirt	60.6%
109. Napak	60.5%
110. Kakumiro	60.4%
111. Buliisa	59.0%
112. Moroto	56.0%
113. Bulambuli	55.7%
114. Kaabong	54.6%
115. Buvuma	53.0%
116. Amudat	46.8%

# Health services: Best, worst performing districts named



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77. Sembabule	66.0%
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**Scorecard.** The district rankings are contained in the annual health sector performance report released by the Health ministry.

BY EMMANUEL AINEBYOONA  
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**KAMPALA.** Government has named the best and worst performing districts in the country in terms of health service delivery during last Financial Year 2016/17, ranking Adjumani District in West Nile region as the best and Karamoja's Amudat as the worst.

The district rankings are contained in the annual health sector performance report released by the Health ministry last week during its 23rd joint sector review mission.

The districts were graded using parameters known as standard unit outputs (SUOs). These include: the level of immunisation coverage, the number of mothers delivered at the health facilities, the quality of antenatal care, audited maternal deaths registered, tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate, pit-latrines coverage, staffing levels, level of reporting, and resource utilisation.

Out of all the indicators, Adjumani scored 80.9 per cent to emerge top on the District League Table out of the 116 local governments.

It registered 83 per cent of deliveries, 84 per cent pit-latrines coverage, 91 per cent audited maternal deaths, 80 per cent TB treatment success rate, 89.6 per cent of HIV positive pregnant women initiated on antiretroviral therapy, 65

per cent antenatal visits and 111 per cent immunisation coverage.

Gulu District with a 78.5 per cent score emerged second best followed by Mbale, Kamwenge, Kiboga, Kampala and Kabale respectively whereas the other bottom districts included: Buvuma, Kaabong, Bulambuli, Moroto and Buliisa.

"There is an improvement in the district league table (DLT) national average performance from 63.9 per cent in 2015/16 to 66.2 per cent in 2016/17. The improvement in performance was observed for most of the indicators," the report reads in part.

The Gulu LC5 chairman, Mr Martin Ojara Mapenduzi, said as a district, they are not happy with the second position having been ranked the best in previous financial years.

"I would like to say that it's not good for us to be in the second position because we are always number one. We have been emerging best but we got some challenges and we are trying to address them," Mr Mapenduzi said.

He attributed the district's impressive performance to team work, good leadership, right work attitude and supervision of health programmes like immunisation and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS).

"We have strong leadership at all levels and we have a good working relationship with development partners. For instance, all departmental leaders come out to do supervision during immunisation campaigns," Mr Mapenduzi added.

In the previous Financial Year

2015/16, Lyantonde emerged top of the table and was followed by Rukungiri, Kampala, Mpigi, Gulu and Amuria respectively. Buvuma, an island district which emerged worst in the last financial year, remains a bottom performer only above Amudat, now worst.

Amudat, which was ranked worst of the 116 districts, had an overall score of 46.8 per cent. Its pit-latrines coverage stood at 21 per cent, deliveries of mothers at 39 per cent, immunisation coverage at 75 per cent, mothers enrolled on ARVs at 79.3 per cent, TB treatment success rate at 49.2 per cent and 26 per cent fresh still births per 1,000 deliveries.

The new chief administrative officer (CAO) for Amudat District declined to comment on the district's performance, but referred this reporter to Mr Alex Chellimo, the former Amudat deputy CAO but currently in Moyo District.

Mr Gabriel Loiki, a former Mayor for Kaabong District, which has been ranked among the worst, said the district is still grappling with lack of water, poor sanitation and hygiene.

"We have a challenge with resources, for example, the National Medical Stores (NMS) can supply enough drugs due to inadequate fund," Mr Loiki said, adding that open defecating remains a challenge despite construction of toilets.

Commended

The Health Ministry permanent secretary, Dr Diana Atwine, commended the best performing districts but also said the worst performing districts are going to be helped in form of support supervision.

In terms of service coverage, the health sector recorded a decline in a number of indicators. For instance, tuberculosis case detection rate stagnated at 50 per cent below the targeted average of 75 per cent, while the number of inpatient malaria deaths decreased from 22 per 100,000 to 20 per 100,000 persons but the report shows this is far below the Health Sector Development Plan target of 5 per cent per 100,000 persons.

Similarly, the number of malaria cases per 1,000 persons increased to 433 per 1,000 from 408 per 1,000 persons in 2015/16. This means that the number of patients suffering from malaria has increased among the population.

However, the report shows that the sector has recorded an improvement in the number of people living with HIV on treatment or antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage from 64.6 per cent in 2015/16 to 73 per cent in 2016/2017, standing at 964,232 adults and 64,677 children.

The sector also achieved increased contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of 15-19 years for any method from 30 per cent in 2011 to 39 per cent in 2016, according to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016.

**Taking care.** A health worker at Karita Health Centre II in Amudat District weighs a child.  
PHOTO BY STEVEN ARIONG