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MSH works in Uganda to improve access to medicines, HIV and TB care, and maternal and child health.

The TRACK TB project, funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), aims to increase the TB case detection and treatment success rates in Uganda's capital, Kampala, and 49 districts, to meet the national targets for reducing the burden of TB and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), and integrating TB and HIV services.

The Strengthening TB and HIV & AIDS Responses in Eastern Uganda (STAR-E) project aims to expand HIV and AIDS prevention, care, and treatment through training, mentorship, and technical assistance by involving health facilities, the community, and the family. By the end of 2015, STAR-E supported more than 150 health facilities to offer integrated HIV and TB services, up from 16 supported facilities in 2009. At STAR-E-supported health facilities, more than 2 million people have been tested for HIV, and more than 17,000 HIV-infected pregnant women have received antiretrovirals to reduce the risk for mother-to-child-transmission. The TB treatment success rate at these facilities increased from 50 percent in 2009 to 87 percent in 2015.

STAR-E also supported 73 districts to implement the nationwide lot quality assessment surveys (LQAS), a community-based random sampling survey methodology of households to monitor progress in knowledge, reported behavior, and coverage of essential social services.

The Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) is a USAID-funded project led by the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a nonprofit organization established through a partnership between MSH and JSI Research & Training Institute. MSH is the lead partner on this project in Uganda. The project procures and distributes medical testing supplies that support HIV and AIDS treatment.

The Uganda Health Supply Chain project (UHSC) is a USAID-funded project that strengthens the Ugandan supply chain system through stronger policies, strategies, and implementation capacity, resulting in increased access to essential medicines. Among the project's achievements is the revised and costed National Medicines Policy (2015), a strategy now fully adopted for countrywide application by the Ministry of Health, and the redesign of the facility-community level supply chain system for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health commodities.

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