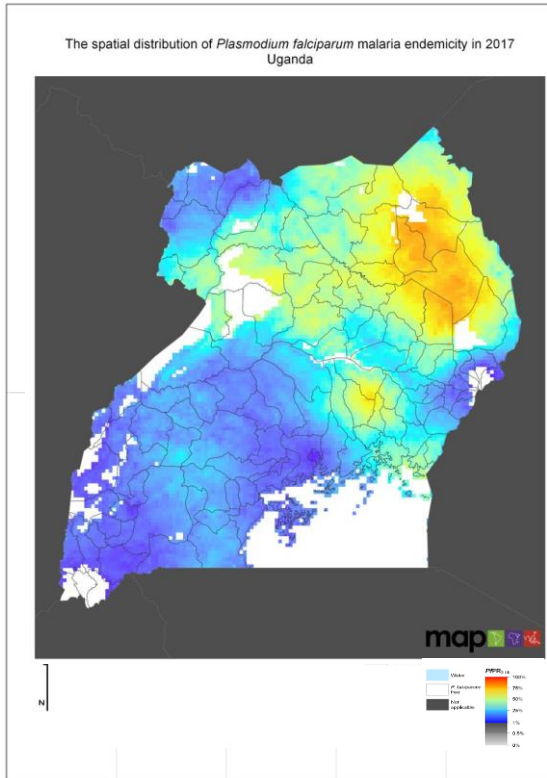


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 15,144,755 with 3,158 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		20
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		68
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		38
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Uganda will receive US\$587.1 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Uganda's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Uganda this is calculated at US\$ 267.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Uganda is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Uganda has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of vector control in the targeted at risk population. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Uganda has also completed drug resistance monitoring since 2018 and has reported the data to WHO. Uganda has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Uganda has decreased the estimated malaria incidence and malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Uganda has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. Uganda has launched the Mass Action Against Malaria campaign and the End Malaria Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 15,144,755 with 3,158 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Ongoing increases in malaria cases
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria National Strategic Plan

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The country is in advanced stages of conducting a Mid Term Review of the national malaria strategic plan which is assessing progress and reasons for stalling of progress in reducing malaria morbidity and mortality. Findings will inform corrective measures moving forward. Preliminary findings indicate inadequate coverage of effective vector control and delays in implementation may have contributed majorly to the increase in malaria risk over the period.

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on removal of tariffs on private sector RDTs to enhance affordability in the private sector.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Uganda has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention of DPT3. Uganda has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the ongoing development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.





Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Uganda is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis, 83% for onchocerciasis, 66% for soil transmitted helminths, 52% for trachoma and 0% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2021 is 20, which represents a very substantial decrease compared to 2020 index value (70).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminths, trachoma and for schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on vitamin A coverage and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due