Uganda ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Four, 2024

AFRICAN LEADERS
MALARIA ALLIANCE : ALMA

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

The spatial distribution of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria endemicity in 2020
Uganda
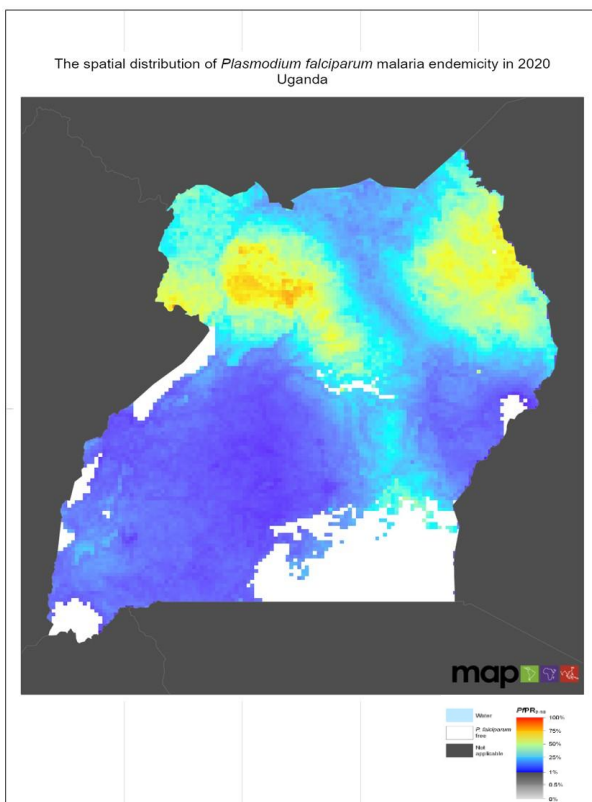
Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		74
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		80
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		78

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		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	▼	72
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		80
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		77
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)		55
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 16,525,582 with 2,793 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$125 million.

Progress

Uganda has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has scaled up the use of next generation mosquito nets and insecticides. Uganda has also completed drug resistance monitoring since 2018 and has reported the data to WHO. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

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. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 20,012,873 with 4817 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Threat of insecticide and drug resistance
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria National Strategic Plan

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		The Ministry of Health has made progress in mobilising domestic resources. In Q4, Malaria Free Uganda, a public-private partnership established to support Uganda's malaria control and elimination agenda contributed equipment worth US$351,000 to the Uganda Blood Bank to support management of severe malaria. The Ministry of Health has also made progress in efforts to mainstream malaria control in sector budgets for the FY 2025/26. The Government of Uganda has developed a malaria elimination strategy, in collaboration with its malaria partners, aligned to the Yaoundé declaration, targeting elimination of malaria as a public health problem by 2030. The costed plan was completed in Q4 2024 and will be used to advocate for increased funding both domestically and externally

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2025

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Uganda has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the ongoing development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard. the country has achieved high coverage of APT3 vaccination.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis (under surveillance), 93% for onchocerciasis, 76% for soil transmitted helminths, 85% for trachoma and 32% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2023 is 72, which represents a very substantial decrease

compared to 2022 index value (87). The country did not reach schistosomiasis WHO MDA target in 2022. Uganda has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

🟩	Action achieved
🟨	Some progress
🟥	No progress
⬜	Deliverable not yet due