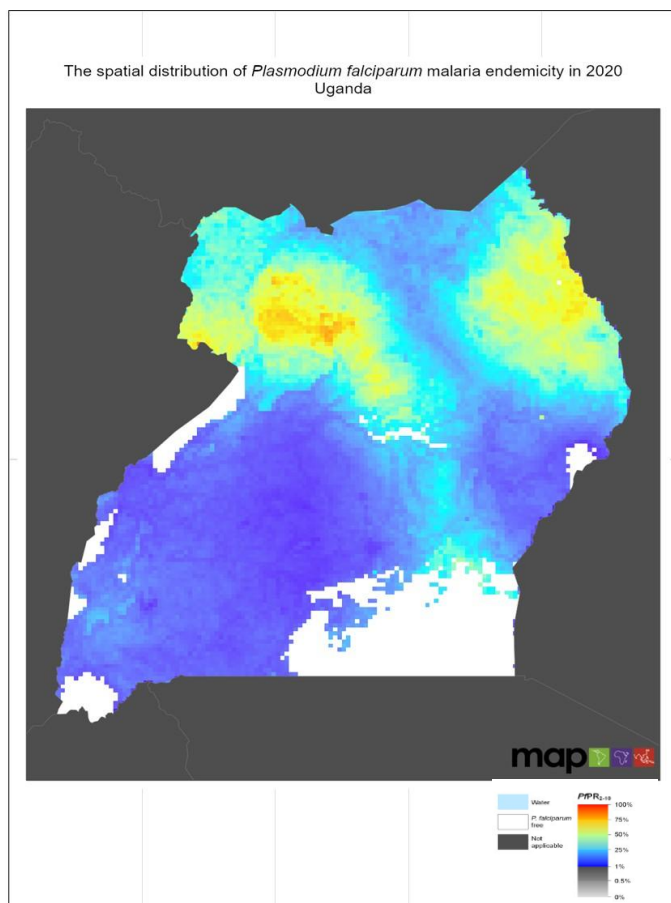


Uganda ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

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 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
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 (2024)		73
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

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. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$150 million to date.

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. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

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, including with the impact of recent ODA reductions

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Insecticide for IRS in 2026 has been already procured. PMI Evolve Uganda completed the 2025 IRS campaign and will implement the IRS campaign in 2026. The malaria commodities that were already procured or still in the pipeline were covered by the initial waiver as was warehousing and procurement. USG covered commodities for 2025. Uganda are actively engaging stakeholders and discussing mitigation plans for 2026 commodities. The programme is deferring the introduction of routine school net distribution and post malaria admissions discharge distribution. This will allow prioritization and ensure adequate routine LLIN distribution through ANC & EPI until 2026. To further optimize resources the Ministry of Health drafted a policy aimed at integration of all services to facilitate leveraging on existing resources and improve overall efficiency.

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 DPT3 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		The malaria programme has integrated climate data in its malaria scorecard for action and accountability and will use these data to continue to monitor the effect of long-onset climate change on malaria burden as well as for predictive purposes. Additionally, analyses on climate and health are being done to feed into Uganda's next malaria strategic plan and provide additional inputs to the planned NDC revision process.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due