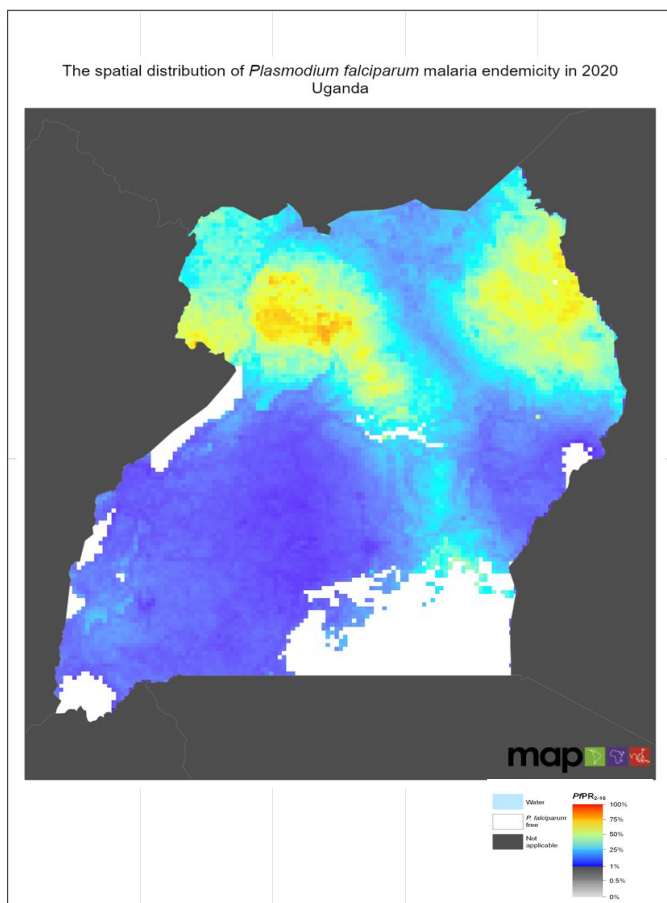


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Target achieved or on track
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track 5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	Progress but more effort required 100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)	Progress but more effort required 68
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	Progress but more effort required 60
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	Target achieved or on track
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	Progress but more effort required 73
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Target achieved or on track 91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	Not applicable

Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 13,302,052 with 2,358 deaths.

Key

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



## Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

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. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. 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 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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\$218 million to date.

A recent report by ALM and MNM UK, "The Price of Retreat," highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Uganda cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 21,415,495 additional cases, 19,189 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.8 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Uganda there will be a US\$7 billion increase in GDP.

### Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Uganda for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$521.3 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$235 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted 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 sustain coverage as much as possible.

### 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 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 2024 was 13,302,052 with 2,358 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	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q1 2026		Uganda has signed the MOU with the US Government and included malaria. The implementation plan has been developed

## 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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis (under surveillance), 92% for onchocerciasis, 89% for soil transmitted helminths, 27% for trachoma and 68% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2024 is 68. The country didn't reach schistosomiasis and trachoma WHO MDA target in 2024. 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		Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution mentions climate-related health risks as a priority and its health- national adaptation plan (H-NAP 2025-2030) identifies Vector Borne Diseases including malaria as climate sensitive health risks and proposes adaptation actions including strengthened surveillance, developing early warning signs, integrating climate data into routine health planning and response and building climate-resilient health systems.

#### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due