

SUSTAINING PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR



Uganda Budget Brief - Financial Year 2023/24

POPULAR VERSION FOR NON-TECHNICAL READERS

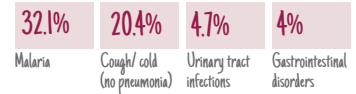
1. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Immunisation for both diphtheria and measles to be **above the 90% mark** in 2021/22

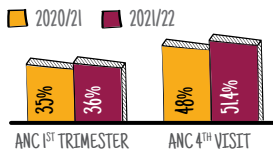
Vitamin A supplementation **more than doubled**



Disease Burden



There was a **slight improvement** in ANC attendance



Maternal deaths among 100,000 health facility deliverables declined from 92 in 2019/20 to 83 in 2021/22. **The highest number of the maternal deaths** were reported in National Referral Hospitals

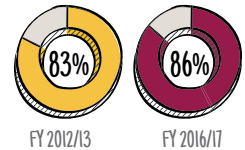


Kampala, Acholi and Bunyoro had the highest maternal deaths compared to the rest of the regions over the period under review,

41% Haemorrhage (loss of blood from a damaged blood vessel) remains the **leading cause of maternal deaths** since the 2019/20 Financial Year

ONLY 0.8% of the total population accessed health insurance in 2022, **down from 5.1% in 2019/20**

Access to and utilization of health services **improved significantly**



The health infrastructure network **improved significantly**

02 National referral hospitals

19 Regional referral hospitals

147 District hospitals

193 Health Centre IVs (HC4s)

1,250 Health Centre IIIs (HC3s)

3,610 Health Centre IIs (HC2s)

Health facility deliveries **increased by 11.2%** between 2020/21 and 2021/22



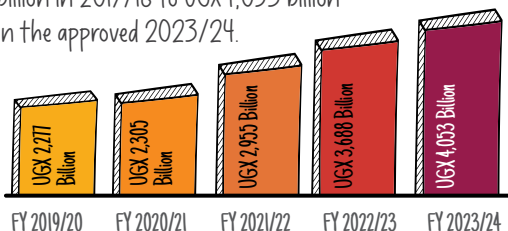
Ebola Virus Disease outbreak mostly impacted **Mubende and Kassanda districts**



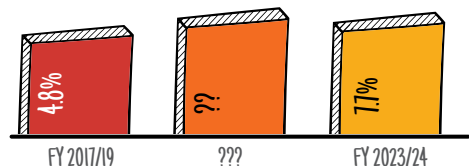
ONLY 38% of health centers have reliable electricity

2. HEALTH SPENDING TRENDS

Health Sector Budget has **more than doubled** from UGX2,277 billion in 2017/18 to UGX4,053 billion in the approved 2023/24.



The health sector budget to total approved national budget **has been increasing, nearly doubling** from 4.8% to 7.7% between 2017/18 and 2022/23



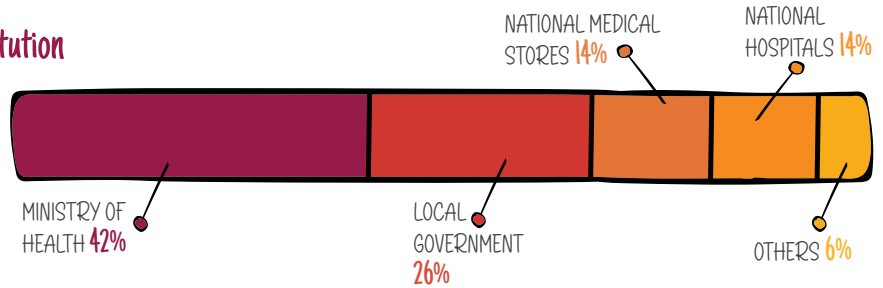
Uganda has been spending far less than **HALF (2%)** of the International Investment priority of 5% of GDP in 2023/24 approved budget

The health sector for Uganda ranks **6th** in terms of overall budget proportions

3. COMPOSITION OF HEALTH SPENDING

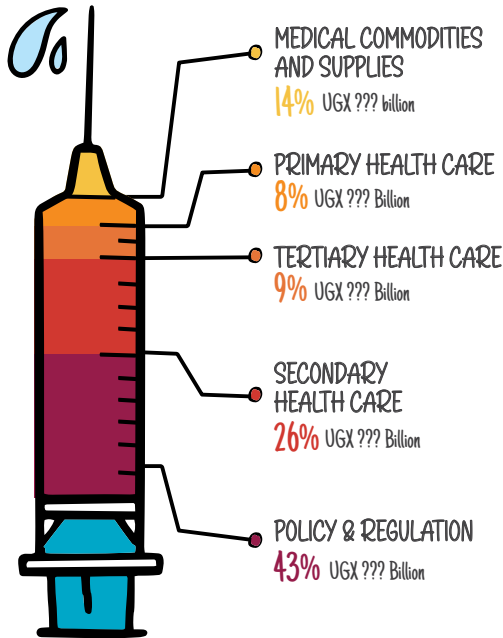
3.1 Spending by Institution

The majority of health sector spending is through the **Ministry of Health**



3.2 Spending by Service

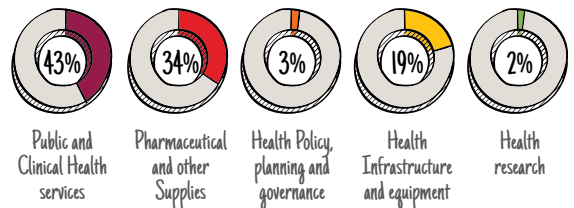
Health Sector Policy and Regulation service receives the **highest prioritisation** for the health sector



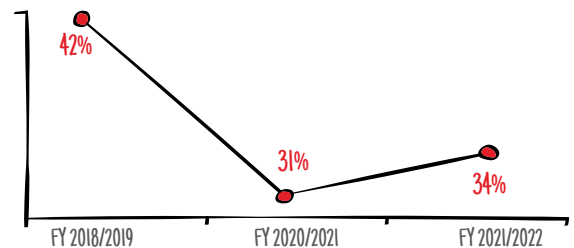
Medical Commodities and Supplies has been declining - 20% during the COVID-19 pandemic period (2019/2020) to 14% since 2021/22.

3.3 Spending by Programme

Pharmaceuticals and other supplies and Public and Clinical Health Services are priority (FY 2021/22)



In proportion terms, Pharmaceutical and Other Supplies budget **declined by 8%** between FY 2019/20 and FY 2021/22



3.4 Spending by Economic Classification

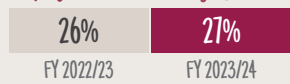
The proportion of wages to total the budget has been **declining**



The proportion of wages is **projected to increase**



Non-wage recurrent expenditure is **projected to increase slightly**



Development partner support is **projected to increase by 19%**

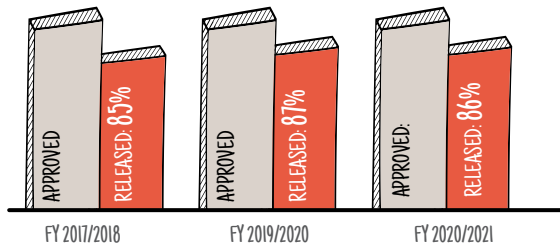


4. BUDGET CREDIBILITY AND EXECUTION

4.1 Budget credibility

a) By Institution

In 2017/18, the Ministry of Health had a total release of only 38% of the annual budget which **improved to 98% in 2021/22**.



b) By economic classification

Releases against approved domestic financing for development **has remained more than 100%** and has been improving since 2017/18



Foreign Development Projects had a release of only 30% in 2017/18 and **improved in 2021/22**



4.2 Execution rates in selected institutions

a) By Institution

Expenditures against releases for the Ministry of Health **has been declining**



The National Medical Stores as well as National Hospitals have largely performed well on expenditures against releases (**spending over 95% of releases**).

b) By economic classification

Spending against development releases **declined**



5. DECENTRALISATION AND EDUCATION SPENDING

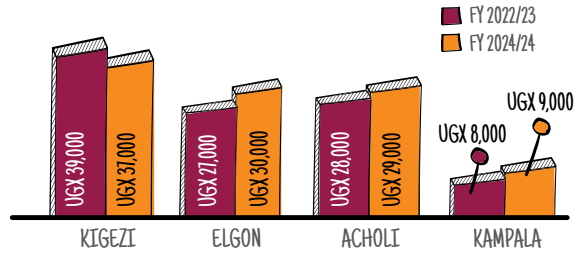
5.1 National and Subnational Spending

Only 25% of the total spending for the health sector takes place at local government level

More than 75% of total annual spending is at national level institutions

5.2 Health Spending Sub-Regions

Per capita allocations for health have remained **lowest in Kampala region** for the years under review. Kigezi, Elgon, Acholi and Karamoja remain the biggest beneficiaries per capita terms for the years under review.



5.3 Health Spending and Poverty Rates by District

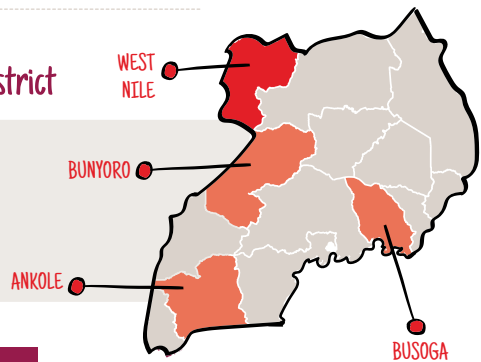
The relationship between poverty and resource allocation for health remains very weak in Uganda. In per capita terms, **Kigezi sub-region received the highest allocation** though its multi-dimensional poverty remains way below Karamoja, Bukedi and Teso.

Karamoja sub-region, despite having the highest multi-dimensional poverty in the country, at 77%, only ranked 4th in per capita allocations in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 approved budgets.

5.4 Health Spending and Infant Mortality Rates by District

There is weak link between Infant Mortality Rate and budget resources in Uganda

West Nile remains the most impacted, followed by Ankole, Bunyoro and Busoga, with over 40 deaths per 1,000 live births

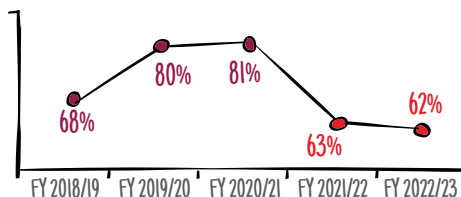


6. SOURCES OF ON BUDGET FINANCING

GoU financing dominates budget support for the health sector



GoU financing declined from 68% in FY 2019/20 to 62% FY 2022/23



External financing is projected to increase by 6% in FY 2023/24



DEFINITION OF TERMS

APPROVED BUDGET the detailed plan for incomes and expenses.

BUDGET RELEASES Money issued based on the approved budget and available resources

BUDGET CREDIBILITY Ability of governments to meet their expenditure and revenue targets accurately and regularly

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER Any organization working in partnership with the government bodies.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES Financial resources available to a government to fund its operations

EXTERNAL FINANCING funds coming from sources outside the company.

FY Financial Year

GDP - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT is the total value of all the goods and services produced over a specific length of time.

PER CAPITA SPENDING Average expenditure per person for a school going age group (5-24 years).

R² – COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION the percentage of the difference in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables in a regression model.

WAGES AND SALARIES Are the amount of money that is regularly paid to someone for the work that they do.



for every child

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) UGANDA

Plot 9, George Street PO Box 7047, Kampala, Uganda

✉ kampala@unicef.org www.unicef.org/uganda

[unicefuganda](https://www.facebook.com/unicefuganda)

[@unicefuganda](https://twitter.com/unicefuganda)

[@unicefuganda](https://www.instagram.com/unicefuganda)