

INVESTING IN HEALTH

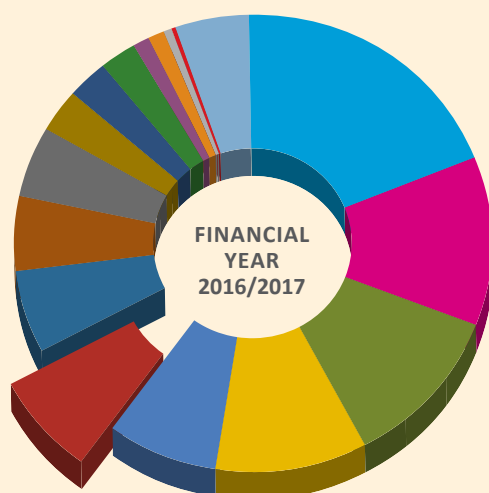


Health sector objectives to attain the goals of the NDP2 and Vision 2040

- Increased deliveries in Health facilities.
- Children under one-year old protected against life threatening diseases.
- Health facilities receive adequate stocks of essential medicines and health supplies (EMHS).

“The objective – children under one-year-old protected against life threatening diseases – is mapped on the NDP Strategic Objectives of ensuring universal access to the minimum health care package, improving nutrition, health research and enhancing public private partnerships.”

FIGURE 1: FY 2016/17 SECTOR BUDGET SHARES



Works & Transport: 19.45%
Energy & Mineral Devt.: 12.08%
Education: 11.27%
Interest Payments Due: 10.34%
Security: 7.72%
Health: 7.11%
Accountability: 5.81%
Justice/Law & Order: 5.26%
Public Sector Management: 5.04%

Agriculture: 3.22%
Water & Environment: 2.67%
Public Administration: 2.59%
Land, Housing & Urban Devt: 1.15%
Social Dev.: 0.97%
Tourism, Trade & Industry: 0.39%
Information Comm Tech: 0.11%
Other ¹ : 4.79%

1 Gratuity, pension and salary shortfalls; Legislature; Taxes

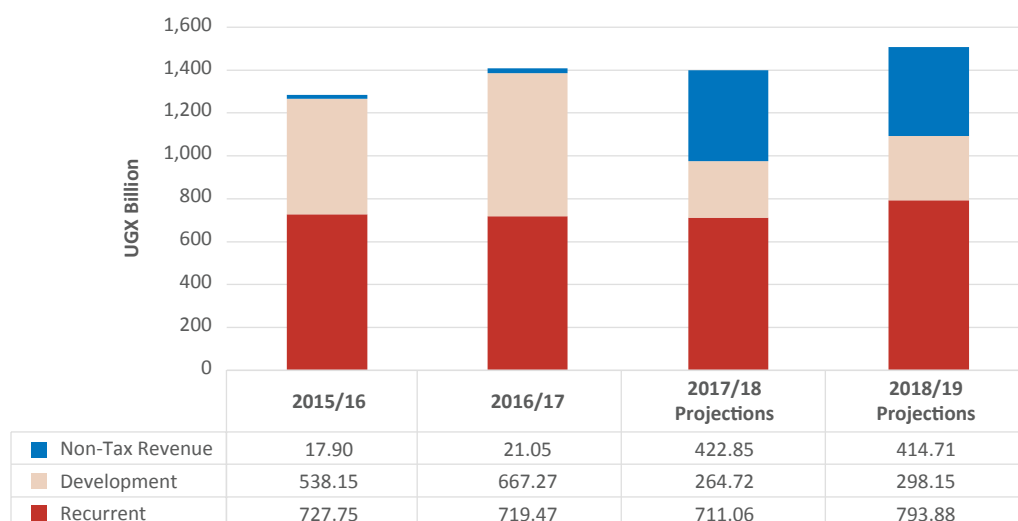
KEY FACTS

- Total nominal allocation projected to increase from UGX 1,283.808 Billion in FY 2015/16 to UGX 1,407.788 Billion in FY 2016/17. Increasing nominal allocations unmatched by high and sustained execution rates.
- The health sector accounts for 7.1% of the national budget (FY 2016/17).
- Development share of the sector budget expected to account for approx. 45% of total allocation.

Health sector FY 2016/17 budget priorities

- Continue with the provision of adequate essential drugs in all health centres.
- Health infrastructure development with attention on rehabilitation, equipping and functionalisation of facilities including district hospitals and HCIIIs in all sub-counties.
- Strengthen human resources in public healthcare, including community extension workers, and development of specialised care in heart and cancer.
- Strengthen the national referral system, including establishment of regional offices, operational structures, and a fleet of ambulance, equipment and supplies.
- Enhance preventive health care - focus on malaria screening, testing, treatment and larviciding, and investing in sanitation at household and community levels.
- Address the challenge of health financing by fast tracking the creation of National Health Insurance Scheme and provision of Medical Credit Fund for private health sector players.
- **Provision of family planning services to address high fertility rates and its implications on health indicators such as infant and maternal mortality rates.**

FIGURE 2: SECTOR NOMINAL ALLOCATIONS



To ensure efficiency and value for money over the medium term, the sector will implement the following strategies:

- Undertake efficiency studies in health facilities to investigate factors that affect efficiency and identify improvement areas.
- Implement the health financing strategy.
- Enhance partnership with the private sector in areas of comparative advantage.
- Strengthen future analysis and value for money audit.
- Implement a transparent and technically sound process to allocate resources to distribute to districts, hospitals and other spending institutions including formulation and/or review of resource allocation formulas...
- Reduce waste in health sector through minimizing inputs for any given output by (i) improving management and performance of health workers and paying them reasonably well, (ii) providing welfare through incentives, and (iii) improving logistics and procurement management systems.
- Given the high value of third party commodities, the sector will explore ways of improving efficiency in health spending, e.g. management of donations of medicines, waste reduction in pharmaceuticals. Other initiatives include the Financial and Commodities Trucking System (FACTS).

“...decision of new programs will give special preference to districts with highest poverty incidence, poorest mortality indicators, hard to reach and hard to stay areas in allocation of resources.”



FIGURE 3: VOTE FUNCTION NOMINAL ALLOCATIONS FY 2016/17 (UGX BILLION)

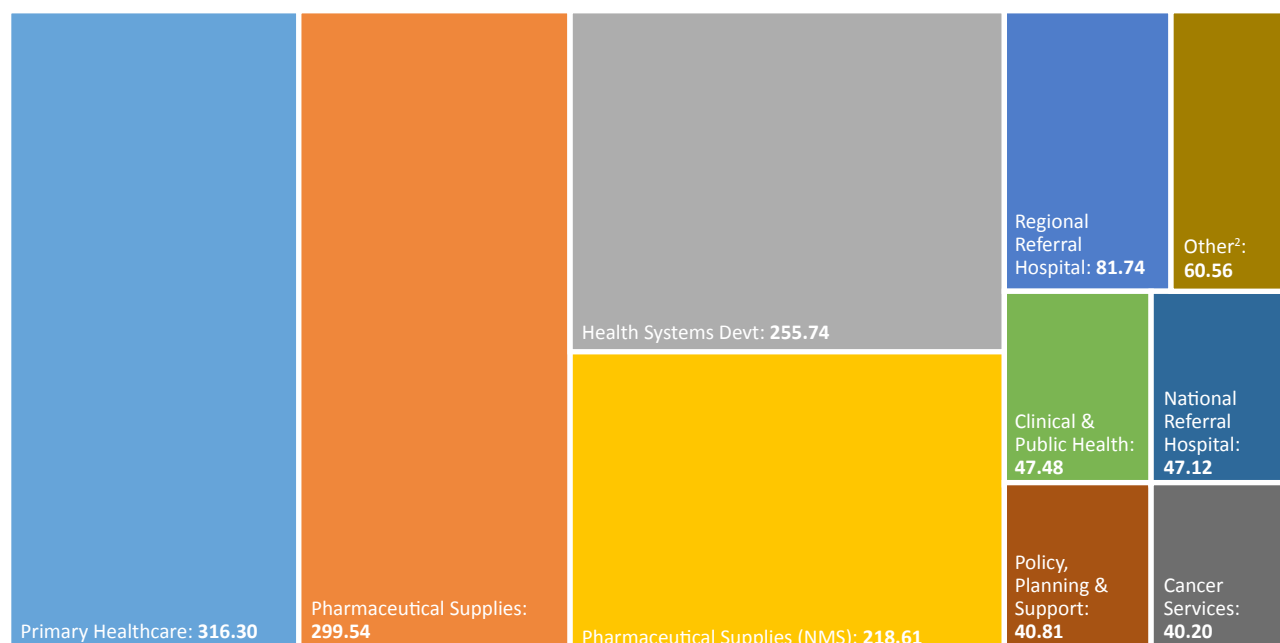
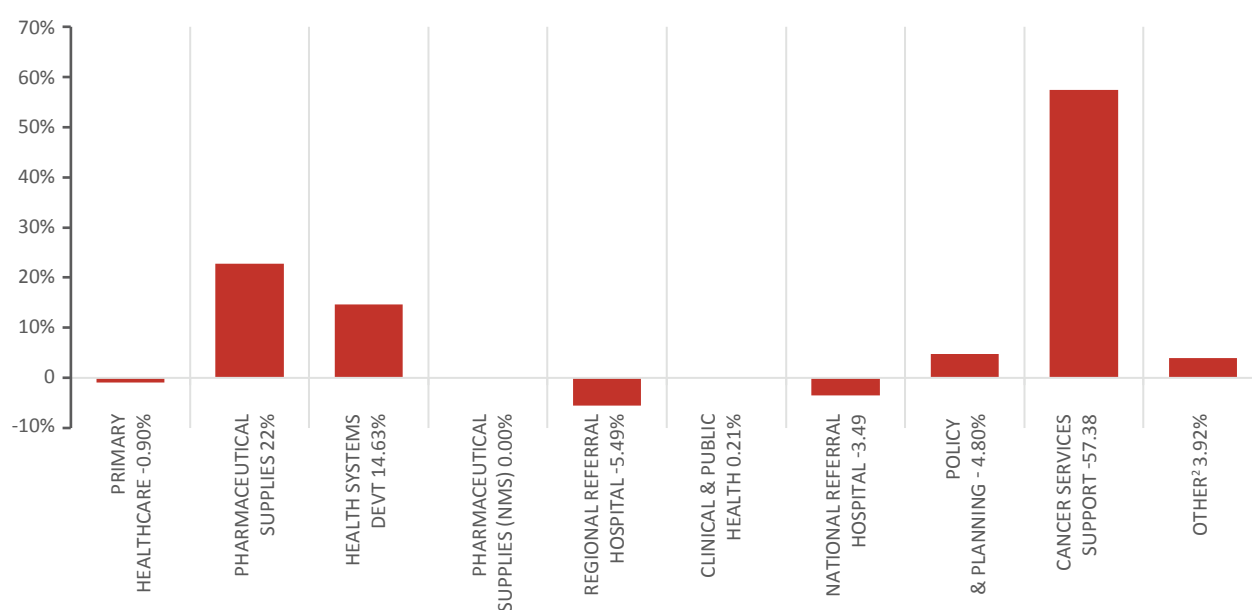


FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN VOTE FUNCTION NOMINAL ALLOCATIONS BETWEEN FY 2015/16 AND FY 2016/17



2 Heart Services; Provision of Specialised Mental Health Services; Safe Blood Provision; Community Health Management; Coordination of multi-sector response to HIV/AIDS; Human Resource Management for Health; Health Research; and Sector Monitoring and Quality Assurance.



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT VS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ALLOCATIONS BY ADMINISTRATION AND VOTE FUNCTION FY 2016/17

FIGURE 5a

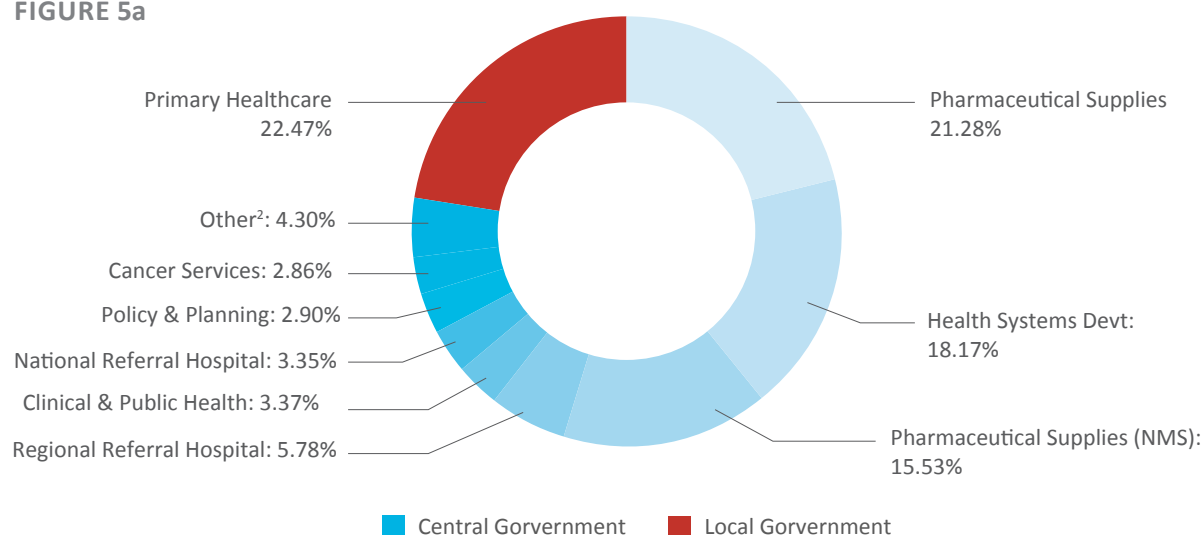


FIGURE 5b

