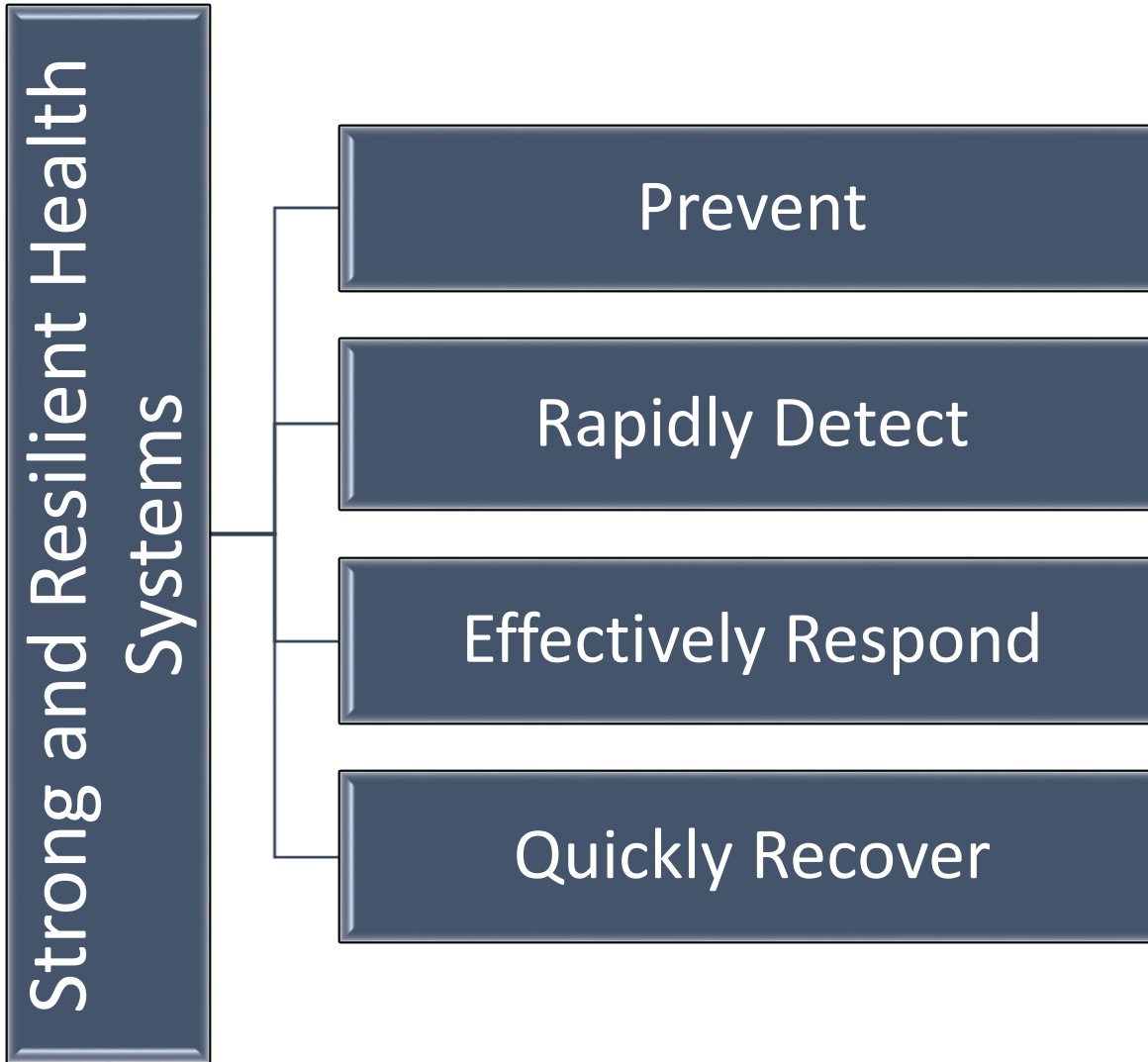




**Strengthening
Key components of GHS
To Protect Uganda's
Population**



What is Global Health Security





Leading Global Health Security Risks Today



Emergence and spread of new infectious diseases

Globalization of trade and travel

Rise of drug-resistant disease causing pathogens

Increased biosecurity and biosafety risks

Climate change



Capacities for Global health Security



Prevention

- Universal Healthcare Coverage
- Primary Healthcare
- Health System Strengthening

Early Detection

- Surveillance (IDSR)
- Laboratory Capacity
- Risk Communication
- BSBS Systems
- Information technology

Rapid Response

- Health workforce
- Emergency Medical Services
- Healthcare Infrastructure
- Medical Countermeasures



Global Health Security Agenda Action Packages



-
- Prevent 1: Antimicrobial Resistance.
 - Prevent 2: Zoonotic Disease.
 - Prevent 3: Biosafety and Biosecurity.
 - Prevent 4: Immunization.
 - Detect 1: National Laboratory System.
 - Detect 2 & 3: Real-Time Surveillance
 - Detect 4: GHSA Reporting
 - Detect 5: Workforce Development
 - Respond 1: Emergency Operations Centers
 - Respond 2: Linking Public Health with Law Enforcement and Multisectorial Rapid Response
 - Respond 3: Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment Action Package



Uganda's Health Security Context Vulnerabilities



Geographical Context



Uganda's geographical location presents a very high risk of disease outbreaks from highly infectious high consequence pathogens.

- a. The meningitis belt (only country in the meningitis belt with no national meningitis vaccination program)
- b. The yellow fever belt
- c. Uganda also has the cattle corridor running across it, escalating its risk of outbreaks from viral haemorrhagic fevers like Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF).
- d. The existence of game parks and diverse bio-ecology further escalate the risk of zoonotic VHF outbreaks like Ebola, Marburg, Yellow Fever and Dengue



Epidemiological Context

- Recurrent outbreaks across the country of:
 - Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Yellow Fever, CCHF
 - Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers like Ebola
 - Diarrheal diseases like Cholera
 - Meningococcal Meningitis
 - Zoonotic infections like Rabies, Anthrax

The national PHEOC is currently activated for active outbreaks of **anthrax, COVID-19, Mumps, Malaria, measles, meningitis, Rift Valley Fever, and Tuberculosis**



Humanitarian Context

Uganda is the largest refugee hosting country, with 1.5 million resident refugees from SSD, DRC, Somalia and Burundi

- Porous borders plus high refugee mobility between camps, within the country and between countries
- Poor healthcare history (vaccination) and infrastructure
- Exacerbated economic, environmental and development challenges faced by Uganda populations in hosting districts



Socioeconomic Context

a. Increase in trade and travel

- Increases the environmental profile of new potentially epidemic macro and microorganisms
- Increases the risk of spreading epidemics from other parts of the world.

b. Poverty

- According to the WB 2023 statistics, 41.6% of Ugandans still live under the poverty threshold of USD 2.15/day¹.
- According to the WHO, major PRDs include – Malaria, TB, HIV, diarrheal diseases
- Delayed access to healthcare
- Delayed surveillance



Health System



- There are fundamental challenges to the critical health infrastructure needed to deliver UHC in Uganda
 - Spatial inequality in health facility coverage nationally
 - Low private sector health facility establishments
 - Limited availability and functionality of services at health facility level
 - Health workforce density in the public sector is very low nationally
 - Uganda still has a very high OOP expenditure on healthcare services - >40% compared to 18% global average (WB)

A decorative header consisting of three horizontal lines: a top black line, a middle yellow line, and a bottom red line.

How do we strengthen GHS in
Uganda?



1. Build Capacity across all the six health system Building blocks

- Leadership and Governance
- Health System Financing
- Service Delivery
- Health Workforce
- Information technology
- Access to essential medicines, vaccines and technologies



2. Strengthen Universal Health Coverage to increase access and equity

- Investment in health infrastructure especially in regions with low health facility population coverage
- Make deliberate investments in Human Resource in health, especially critical cadres, to satisfy critical cadre staffing norms as per WHO recommendations
- Health sector policy reforms that emphasize a health financing policy that is comprehensive enough to cover both the formal and informal sectors
- Strengthen Primary Health Care (PHC)



3. Strengthen multi-sectorial synergies across all-of-government government, civil society and the private sector

- Strengthen Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements to increase health service coverage
- Address social determinants of health that facilitate intersectionality and impact human security (economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political)



- 4. Strengthen national capacity for manufacturing Medicines and other medical technologies** **Essential**
- Invest in advances in innovation, science and technology



Conclusion:



1. Resilient Health Systems will facilitate effective preparedness for, early detection and rapid response to public health events
1. Resilient populations will limit catastrophic impacts and ensure rapid recovery from public health events

‘ Resilient Health Systems and Resilient Populations, are the key to realizing global health security.’





Thank you for Listening!

