

UGANDA SID 2019 NARRATIVE COVER SHEET

1.0 Standard Introduction

The **HIV/AIDS Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID)** is completed every two (2) years by PEPFAR teams and stakeholders to sharpen the understanding of each country's sustainability landscape and to assist PEPFAR and others in making informed HIV/AIDS investment decisions. Based on responses to 117 questions, the SID assesses the current state of sustainability of national HIV/AIDS responses across 17 critical elements. Scores for these elements are displayed on a color-coded dashboard, together with other contextual charts and information. The SID allows stakeholders to track progress and gaps across these key components of sustainability.

Dark Green Score (8.50-10 points) (sustainable and requires no additional investment at this time)
Light Green Score (7.00-8.49 points) (approaching sustainability and requires little or no investment)
Yellow Score (3.50-6.99 points) (emerging sustainability and needs some investment)
Red Score (<3.50 points) (unsustainable and requires significant investment)

2.0 Country Overview

Since the mid-1990s, HIV/AIDS has been among the leading causes of death in Uganda. The national HIV/AIDS response has been structured along the continuum of HIV prevention, testing linked to treatment and care and support. The PEPFAR Country Operational Plan, the Global Fund (GF) grants and the National Strategic Plan for HIV are all developed with wide consultation, with the Government of Uganda (GOU) taking a leadership role, thus underscoring sustainability in the planning and coordination functions of the response. The generation and use of financial and service delivery data has also attained encouraging levels of sustainability, although there is need to ensure the budget documents such as the National AIDS Spending Assessments (NASA) and the National Health Accounts include funding for key and priority populations, and are able to cross relate. On the other hand, despite the expanded access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), and the rigorous monitoring of the results of HIV treatment, domestic funding of the response continues to fall short of the desired sustainability levels. The situation is compounded by low technical and allocative efficiencies, which impacts heavily on commodity security and supply chain for HIV/AIDS services. Similarly, there is concern about the continued need of external support for human resources in order to mitigate the effects of the staffing gaps at subnational and national levels for service delivery and leadership and oversight capabilities.

3.0 The SID Process

The SID 2019 process has been highly participatory, spearheaded by the PEPFAR Coordination office, and co-facilitated by the UNAIDS Uganda team. The GOU was actively engaged, represented by the Ministry of Health, Uganda AIDS Commission, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Gender, and Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Representatives from professional regulatory councils and institutions both government and private, civil society (NGOs and FBOs), private sector (not-for-profit and for-profit), development partners, and the Global Fund Portfolio manager also attended. Initial courtesy calls and meetings with senior government counterparts by the US Embassy leadership were held securing partner government buy-in, dispelling misconceptions, and framing the SID as a mutual exercise rather than an outside "report card". Guidance was shared, domain teams formed (comprising GOU, PEPFAR and UNAIDS reps). Domain consultations took place August 27 and 28. The combined draft SID document was shared widely with the relevant stakeholders, and was

discussed in a one-day plenary session, on September 12^t, 2019. A few changes were made, by consensus, to the draft tool to reflect better the sustainability status of the national HIV/AIDS response.

4.0 Sustainability Strengths

- **Planning and Coordination (10.00, Dark Green):** National level multisectoral strategic planning, and coordination of the response by Uganda AIDS Commission is sustainable with strong leadership from Ministry of Health. Private Sector and Civil Society continue to be actively involved. At the district and regional levels, there is need to consolidate the planning function, and to improve coordination in respect of the private-for-profit.
- **Private Sector Engagement (8.25, Light Green):** The private sector, dominated by the Private-Not-For-Profit, continues to take maximum advantage of the available channels and opportunities to engage Government institutions responsible for HIV/AIDS at both the national and district levels.
- **Performance Data (8.33, Light Green):** Government ownership of HIV/AIDS data continues to register an upward trend. Collection, collation, reporting, and utilization of data for HIV/AIDS management continues to improve significantly at both the facility and district levels. What remains is to focus the attention of service providers and managers on using the data for HIV disease control.

5.0 Sustainability Vulnerabilities

- **Commodity Security and Supply Chain (4.24, Yellow):** This service delivery support function continues to fall at the tail end of the emerging sustainability spectrum. There has been substantial improvement in ARV domestic financing, now at 25 %, but other critical supplies like HIV test kits, condoms, and laboratory supplies are virtually donor funded. Domestic financing of the Supply Chain Plan remains low. However, the country team is adequately involved in ARV stock monitoring and management, through the use of the Web Based ARV Ordering and Reporting System (WAOS)
- **Technical and Allocative Efficiencies (4.23, Yellow):** Whereas the country uses service delivery data for programmatic and performance monitoring, there remains a shortfall in triangulating the economic and health data to optimize HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope. The models currently in use (Spectrum and Modes of Transmission) are used for programmatic planning and not for resource allocation.

6.0 Additional Observations

- In order to institutionalize the SID process, it would be appropriate to validate the current SID findings, and use the results to prepare for the next SID.

7.0 Contact

For questions or further information about PEPFAR's efforts to support sustainability of the HIV response in Uganda, please contact Amy Cunningham; PEPFAR Country Coordinator at CunninghamA@state.gov

Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Uganda

Epidemic Type: Generalized

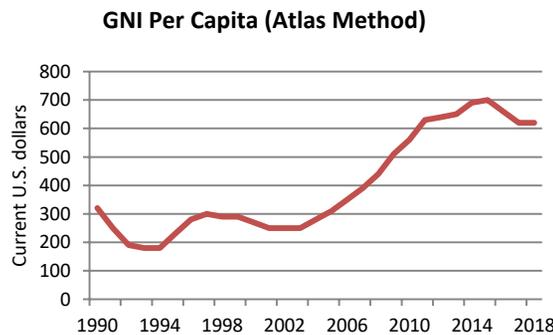
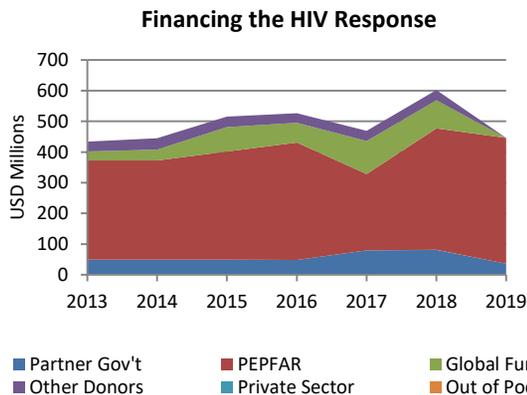
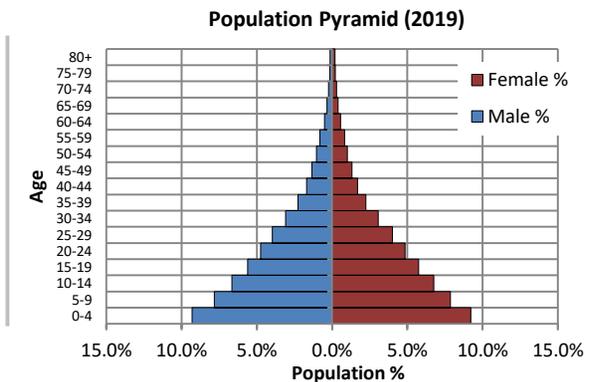
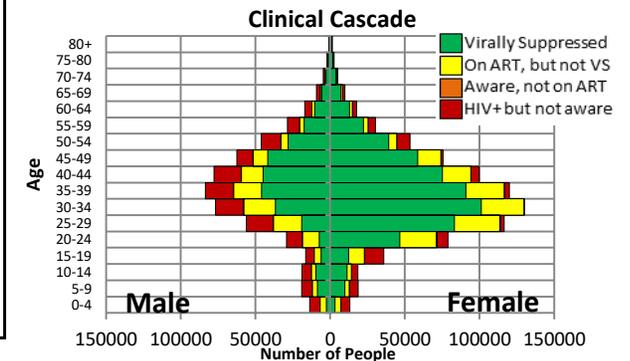
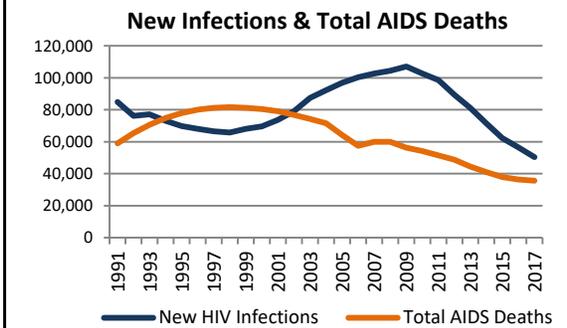
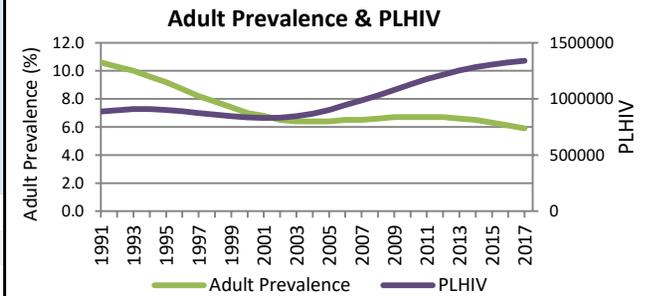
Income Level: Low income

PEPFAR Categorization: Long-term Strategy

PEPFAR COP 19 Planning Level: \$ 410,000,000

SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS and ELEMENTS

	2015 (SID 2.0)	2017 (SID 3.0)	2019	2021
Governance, Leadership, and Accountability				
1. Planning and Coordination	8.67	9.33	10.00	
2. Policies and Governance	7.17	8.19	7.48	
3. Civil Society Engagement	5.00	5.00	7.29	
4. Private Sector Engagement	3.98	7.40	8.25	
5. Public Access to Information	6.00	6.00	7.33	
National Health System and Service Delivery				
6. Service Delivery	5.88	3.80	5.12	
7. Human Resources for Health	6.92	6.20	6.71	
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain	4.54	3.80	4.24	
9. Quality Management	6.24	6.52	8.33	
10. Laboratory	5.69	5.25	4.61	
Strategic Financing and Market Openness				
11. Domestic Resource Mobilization	2.78	5.36	4.84	
12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies	1.31	4.16	6.46	
13. Market Openness	N/A	N/A	6.67	
Strategic Information				
14. Epidemiological and Health Data	5.30	4.65	4.87	
15. Financial/Expenditure Data	6.25	5.00	7.50	
16. Performance Data	8.30	7.23	8.33	
17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem	N/A	N/A	4.67	

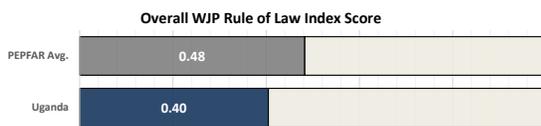
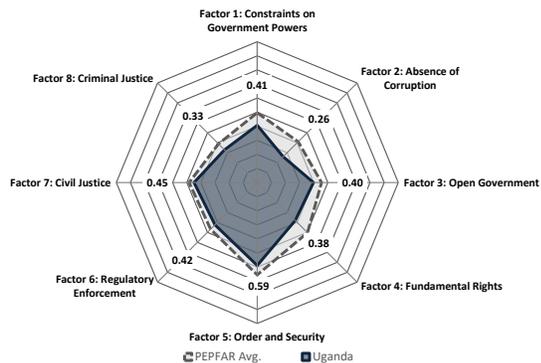


SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

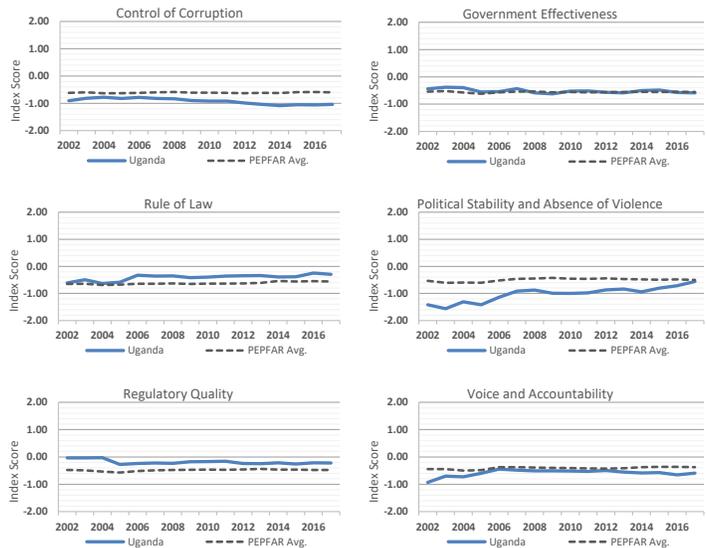
Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Uganda

Contextual Governance Indicators

Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)



Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)



WJP's Rule of Law Index measures the general public's experience and perception across eight 'factors':

- 1. Constraints on Government Powers:** Governmental powers are limited by both internal and external checks, including auditing and review. Governmental officials are subject to the law and sanctioned for misconduct.
- 2. Absence of Corruption:** Government officials in all branches of government do not use public office for private gain.
- 3. Open Government:** Citizens have open access to government information and data, complaint mechanisms, and civic participation.
- 4. Fundamental Rights:** There is equal treatment of citizens and absence of discrimination. The rights to freedom of expression, security of the person, and due process are effectively guaranteed.
- 5. Order and Security:** Crime and civil conflict are effectively limited. Personal grievances are not redressed through violence.
- 6. Regulatory Enforcement:** Government regulations are effectively applied and enforced without improper influence. Due process is respected in administrative proceedings.
- 7. Civil Justice:** Civil justice is accessible and free of discrimination, corruption and improper government influence.
- 8. Criminal Justice:** Criminal justice is impartial, timely and effective, and free from corruption or improper government influence. There is due process of law and rights of the accused.

More information can be found at: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2019>

The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) score countries based on six dimensions of governance:

- 1. Control of Corruption:** captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests.
- 2. Government Effectiveness:** measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation (including the efficiency of revenue mobilization and budget management), and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies.
- 3. Rule of Law:** captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
- 4. Political Stability and Absence of Violence:** measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.
- 5. Regulatory Quality:** Measures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
- 6. Voice and Accountability:** captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

More information can be found at: <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>

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Kategorie 3	Beschreibung 3	1	Werte	Anmerkungen

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