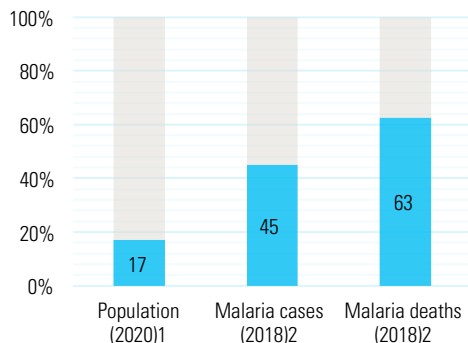# UGANDA
MALARIA: STATUS UPDATE ON CHILDREN
DATA SNAPSHOT

## MALARIA BURDEN

Children under five years of age: proportion of total population, malaria cases and malaria deaths
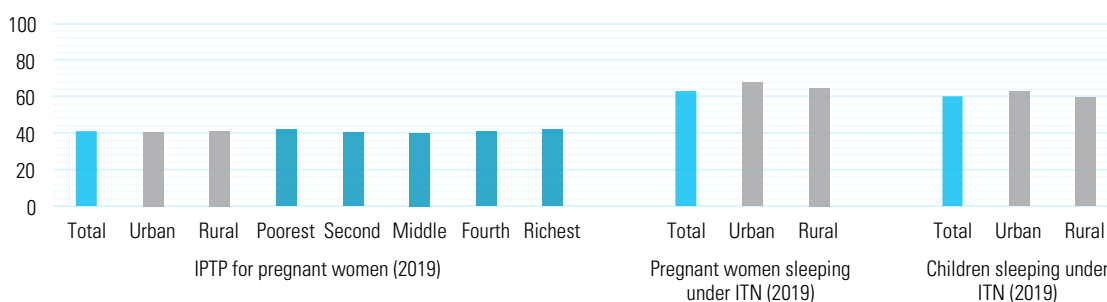

Chart columns:
- Population (2020)[1]: 17
- Malaria cases (2018)[2]: 45
- Malaria deaths (2018)[2]: 63

INDICATOR	VALUE
Malaria incidence rate (per 1,000 at-risk pop.), 2018[3]	270
Estimated total malaria cases, 2018[3]	12,356,6000
% in children <5, 2017[2]	45%
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 pop.), 2018[3]	29
Total estimated malaria deaths, 2018[3]	13,200
% in children <5, 2017[2]	63%
Deaths in children <5 due to malaria, 2018[4]	6,700
% of all child deaths attributable to malaria, 2018[4]	17%

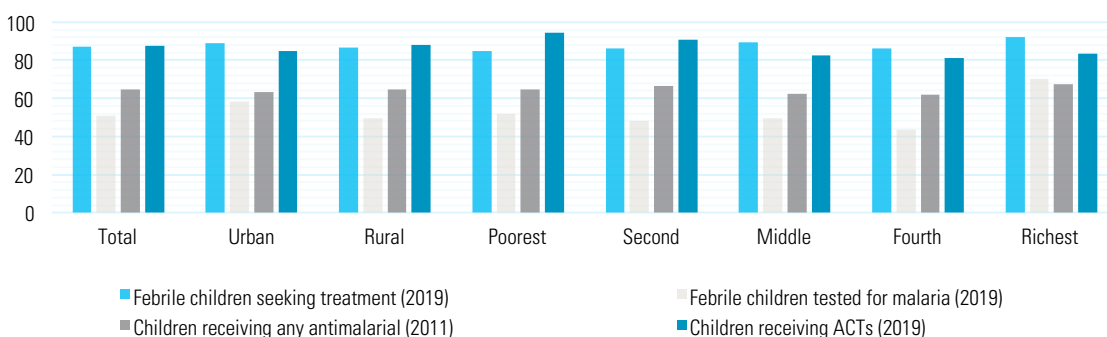Trends in estimated malaria cases and deaths, all ages, 2010–2018[3]
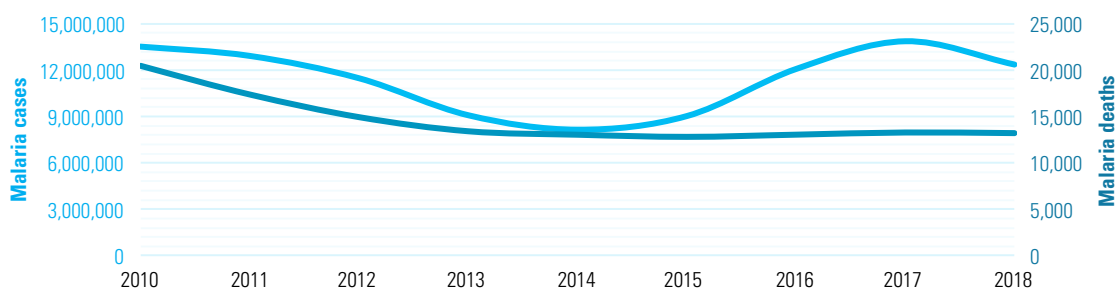
PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT EFFORTS

Coverage of key malaria prevention interventions for children and pregnant women, by national average and urban-rural location[5]

IPTP for pregnant women (2019) — Total, Urban, Rural, Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth, Richest
Pregnant women sleeping under ITN (2019) — Total, Urban, Rural
Children sleeping under ITN (2019) — Total, Urban, Rural

Coverage of key malaria interventions for care seeking, diagnosis and treatment of children, by national average, urban-rural location, and by wealth quintile[5,6]

Categories: Total, Urban, Rural, Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth, Richest

- Febrile children seeking treatment (2019)
- Febrile children tested for malaria (2019)
- Children receiving any antimalarial (2011)
- Children receiving ACTs (2019)

UGANDA
## MALARIA: STATUS UPDATE ON CHILDREN
IMPLICATIONS OF COVID-19

unicef
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COVID-19 IMPACT ON MALARIA BURDEN

Estimated trends in malaria cases and deaths (all ages), 2020 projections based on various Covid-19 scenarios

Historical Trends: based on 2010-18 trends (does not account for Covid-19)
Scenario1: No LLIN campaign, continuous distribution (CD) of LLIN cut 25%
Scenario4: No LLIN campaign, antimalarial (AM) provision cut 25%
Scenario9: No LLIN campaign, CD & AM cut 75%
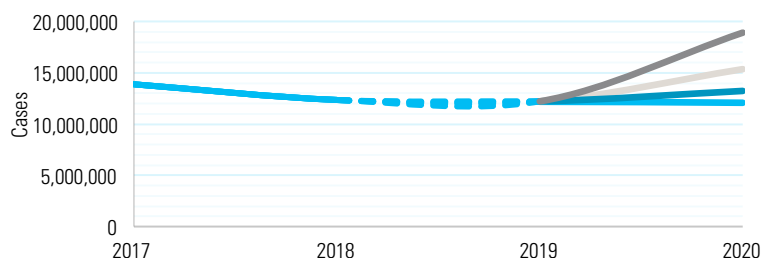
Scenario1: CD -25%   Scenario4: AM -25%
Scenario9: CD+AM -75%   Projection (based on historical trends)
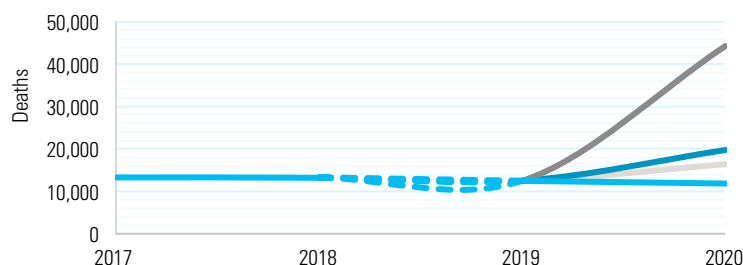
2020 Impact Scenarios	Deaths	Increase	Additional deaths	Additional deaths in children <5
Historical trends only (i.e. no Covid-19)	11,800	-	-	-
Scenario 1: No campaign, CD -25%	16,400	39%	4,600	2,700
Scenario 4: No campaign, AM -25%	19,700	67%	7,900	4,700
Scenario 9: No campaign, CD+AM -75%	44,200	274%	32,000	19,000

HOW TO USE THE COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

These snapshots include the latest available data on malaria with a focus on children and pregnant women. The first page includes a set of charts that describe the burden of malaria cases and malaria deaths in the country, showing the proportion of all malaria cases and deaths that occurred among children under the age of five and the proportion of all child deaths that were attributable to malaria. The first page also presents information on current coverage levels of key malaria interventions for pregnant women and children. These charts provide an indication of variations in coverage levels of these interventions by urban-rural location and by wealth quintile. Decision makers can use the national and subnational level data included in these snapshots to identify areas of progress and where greater attention is needed, and to advocate for more resources for malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

The second page presents projections of all malaria cases and deaths from 2018 to 2020 under certain scenarios of intervention coverage disruptions due to COVID-19. Given that a high proportion of malaria cases and malaria-related deaths occur among young children, these projections make evident that the numbers of children vulnerable to malaria infection and death will potentially skyrocket this year, reversing country progress in combating this disease. The main message of these snapshots is to encourage governments to consider the impact of COVID-19 response measures, including suspension of ITN/LLIN campaigns, on access to essential malaria interventions that save lives and to ensure these services are not severely disrupted. Pregnant women and young children are the most vulnerable to poor outcomes from malaria infection and must be protected through concerted actions and sustained commitment.