Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 14,464,650 with 7,277 deaths.
Progress
Uganda has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. The country has secured sufficient resources to fund the majority of the LLINs, RDTs and ACTs required to achieve universal coverage in 2015. Additionally, the country has made significant progress in policy issues including banning oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introducing Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Uganda has good coverage of the tracer MNCH intervention exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of PMTCT. The country has achieved MDG4 with a reduction of the under-five mortality rate by more than two-thirds since 1990. Uganda has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the ongoing development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 14,464,650 with 7,277 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Weak monitoring and surveillance make it difficult to track progress and identify programme weaknesses.
- Malaria outbreaks reported in parts of the country.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases in parts of the country in 2015</td>
<td>Q4 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>