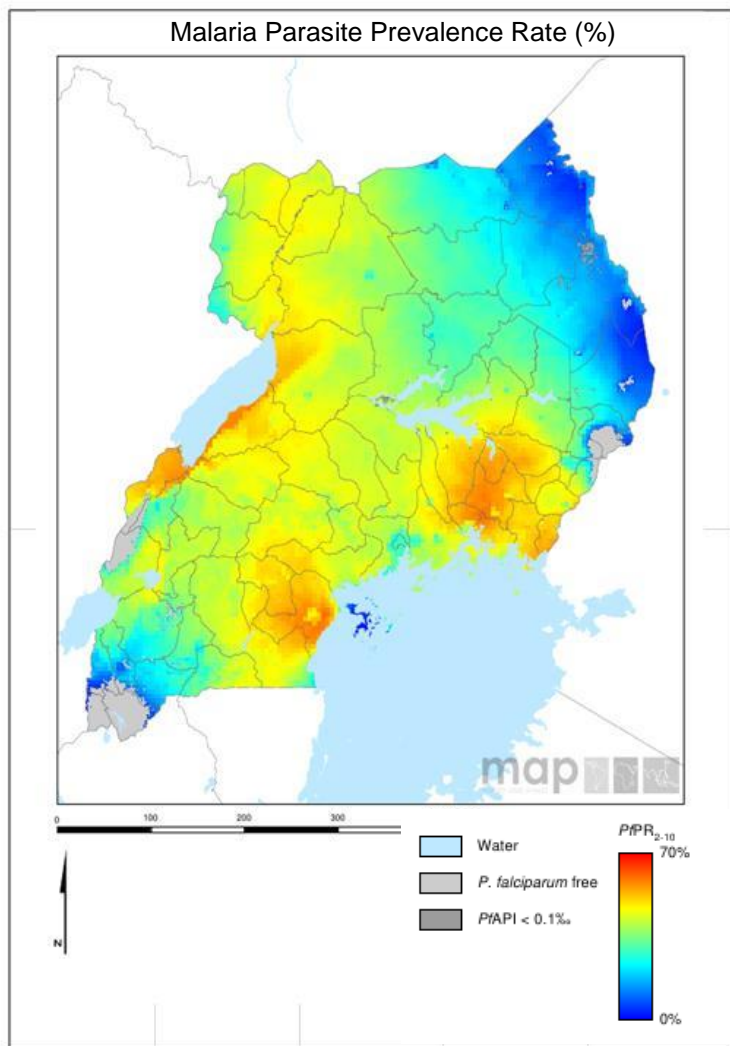


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2014)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2014)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	76
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	No data/Not applicable
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	75
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	57
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	62
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	70
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	33

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.

Key

Target achieved or on track
Progress but more effort required
Not on track
No data/Not applicable

Uganda ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2014



Progress

Uganda has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions and has been successful in attracting resources through the Global Fund. 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. The LLIN universal coverage campaign has been completed. Uganda has good coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions PMTCT and exclusive breastfeeding.

Impact

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

Key Challenge

- Weak monitoring and surveillance make it difficult to track progress and identify programme weaknesses.