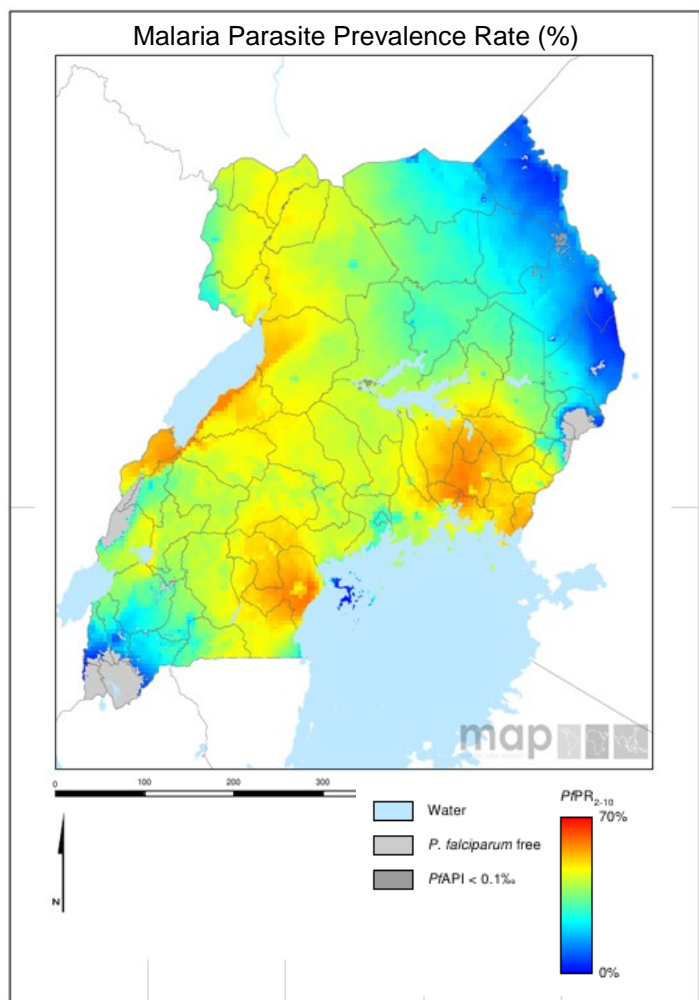


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 13,724,345 with 5,921 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	83
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	87
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	57
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	63
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	57
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	33
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	62
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	66
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	78

Key

Green	Target achieved or on track
Yellow	Progress but more effort required
Red	Not on track
Grey	No data/Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Uganda has achieved operational universal coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has scaled up the implementation of iCCM.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 13,724,345 with 5,921 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Uganda has achieved a 50%-75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- Malaria upsurges reported in parts of the country.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Work to remove tariffs on private sector RDTs to enhance affordability in the private sector	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due
Vector control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, develop and implement a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q2 2017		Uganda is developing a vector control strategy which includes an insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, with support from WHO

New Key Recommended Action





Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Address the decrease in vector control coverage	Q3 2017

MNCH

Progress

Uganda has achieved good coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions exclusive breastfeeding. 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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due