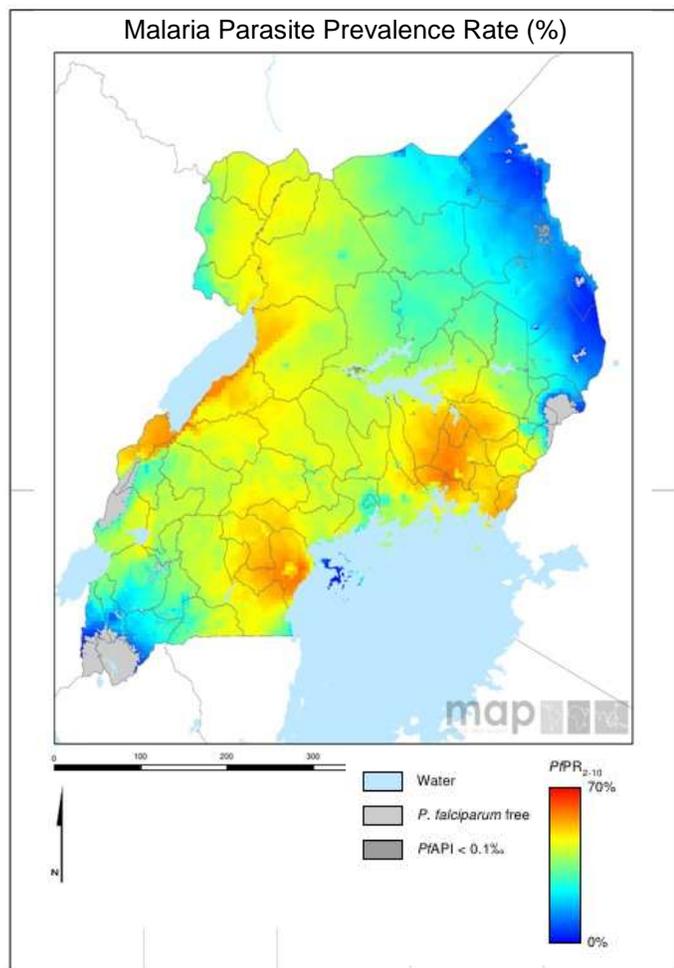


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 13,421,804 with 6,100 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 (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲ 100
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)	
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)	
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

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

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Uganda will receive US\$ 465.1 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Uganda's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Uganda this is calculated at US\$ 188.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Uganda is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to sustain the gains made in recent years.

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 2015 was 13,421,804 with 6,100 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a decrease of greater than 40% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 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 has developed an integrated vector control strategy which includes a section on insecticide resistance. The country is drafting the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, with support from WHO

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2017 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2017

MNCH

Progress

Uganda has achieved good coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions exclusive breastfeeding. Uganda has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the ongoing development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Recommended Action

Uganda has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due