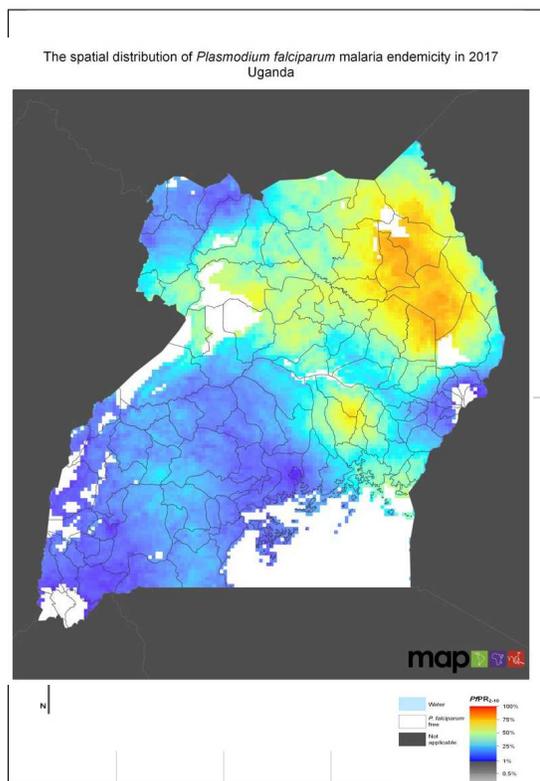


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 16,243,323 with 5,027 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)		67
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2020 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)		18
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)		90
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)		63
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		74
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		54
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		66
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		33
DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		89

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Uganda, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs and IRS, in accordance with the guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. This decision, allied with sustained malaria case management through the health system will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 53.1% increase in malaria cases, and a 235.1% increase in malaria deaths in Uganda. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

Uganda has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of vector control in the targeted at risk population. The country has secured sufficient finances to fund the ACTs, RDTs required in 2021. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Uganda has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Uganda has decreased the estimated malaria incidence and malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, Uganda has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. Uganda has launched the Mass Action Against Malaria campaign and the End Malaria Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 16,243,323 with 5,027 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Malaria services continue to be provided in adherence to the COVID-19 prevention protocols even as overall COVID-19 transmission declines countrywide. During the quarter testing of suspected cases and treating of confirmed cases has been generally high (above 90%). The IRS was completed as planned

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on removal of tariffs on private sector RDTs to enhance affordability in the private sector.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Uganda is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Uganda is good for onchocerciasis (77%), for lymphatic filariasis (78%), low for schistosomiasis (61%), for soil transmitted helminths (45%) and very low for trachoma (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2019 is 18, which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2018 index value (70).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		RMNCAH services continue to be provided in adherence to the COVID-19 prevention protocols even as COVID-19 transmission declines countrywide. Key RMNCAH indicators monitoring service delivery have been maintained at high level during the quarter.
NTDs	Prioritise the funding and other resources for the implementation of preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and work to increase preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths	Q4 2021		The country is now on track for trachoma and two districts (Amudat and Moroto) will have MDA in 2021. The trachoma impact survey is planned in May 2021 in other two districts (Nebbi and Buliisa) as well as a

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

	and schistosomiasis to reach WHO targets.			surveillance survey planned in June 2021 in Nakapripit and Nabilatuk. SCH and STH integrated MDA is conducted on regular basis in 91 targeted districts and different other channels are now used such as integrated health days and ANC
--	---	--	--	--

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on the low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due