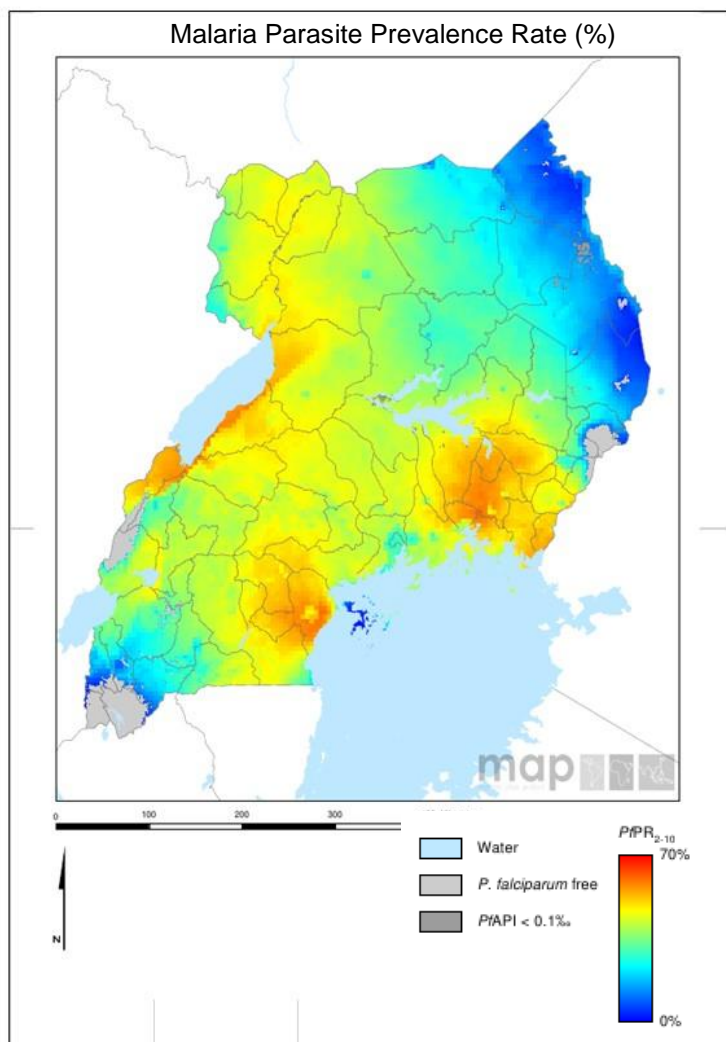


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.1
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		93
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	▲	98
Public sector ACT financing 2015 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)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	▲	92
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		57
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		62
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)		70
DPT3 coverage 2013 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)		78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		33

Key

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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases in parts of the country in 2015	Q4 2015