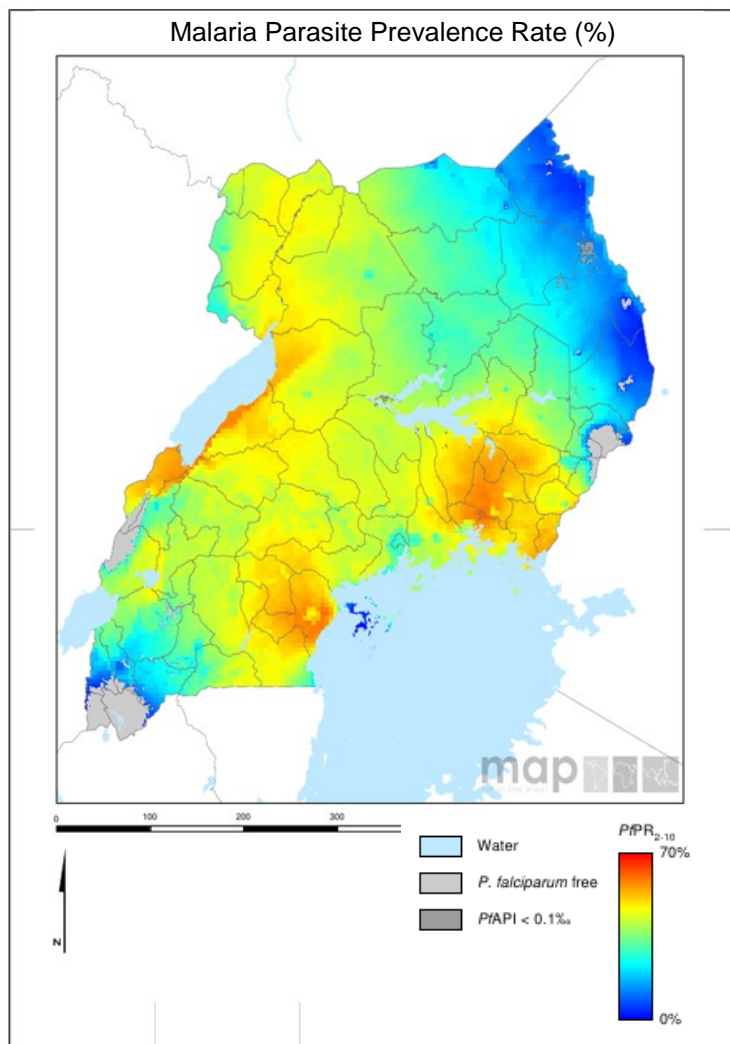


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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

| Policy and Financial Control | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015) | Target achieved or on track |
| Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015) | Target achieved or on track |
| Community case management (Malaria)(2015) | Target achieved or on track |
| 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 |
| >75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015 | Progress but more effort required |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health | |
| PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs) | 92 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 57 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 62 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses) | 65 |
| DPT3 coverage 2014 (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 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 also achieved good coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions exclusive breastfeeding and 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 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 Challenges

- Weak monitoring and surveillance make it difficult to track progress and identify programme weaknesses.
- Malaria outbreaks reported in parts of the country.

Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Address malaria upsurge | Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases in parts of the country in 2015 | Q4 2015 | | In process. Uganda has intensified behaviour change communication and social mobilisation, established clinics and initiated insecticide resistance testing. Emergency IRS is being mobilised |

Key

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| | Action achieved |
| | Some progress |
| | No progress |
| | Deliverable not yet due |