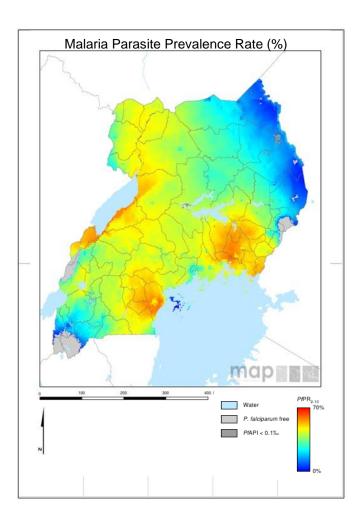
Uganda ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2017



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



et		

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		78
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.1
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation a	nd	Impact
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		0
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	A	
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

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.



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

Uganda ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2017



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. Uganda was awarded the 2017 ALMA Award for Excellence for reducing malaria incidence and malaria mortality by more than 40% for the period 2010-2015.

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		The MOH are in the process of finalising a new policy for parasite diagnosis. The guidelines propose the removal of taxes and quality assurance of private sector RDTs. It is expected that the policy will be approved in Q2 2017
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		A workshop was held in Q1 2017 to consolidate input from partners on the IRM plan. The plan should be endorsed at the beginning of Q2
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		Deliverable not yet due but the country submitted the the GF funding application

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.

