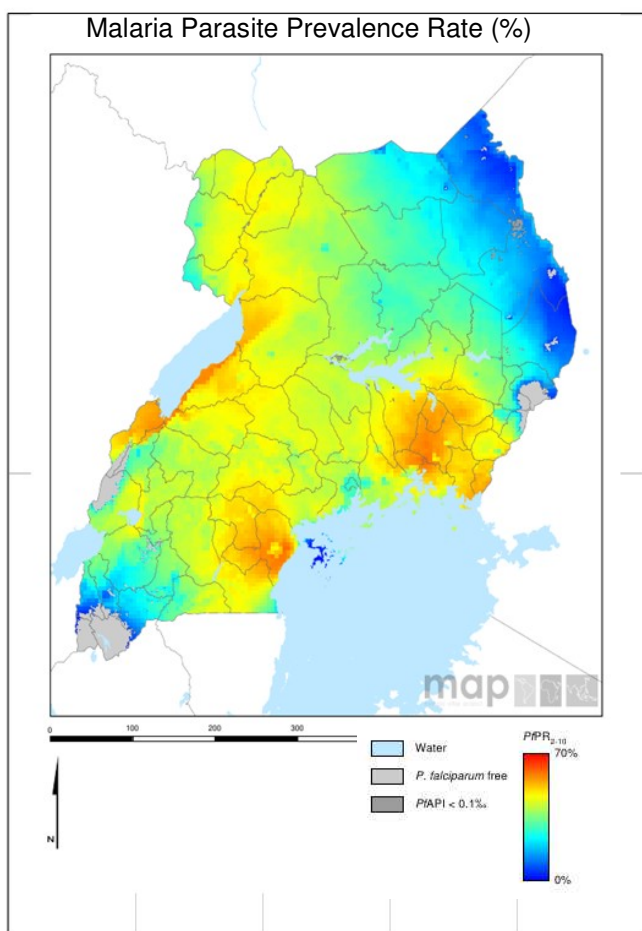


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 14,465,466 with 5,111 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	95
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0
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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	68
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	72
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	68
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	74
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	54
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	66
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	85

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Uganda has achieved operational universal coverage of vector control and has secured sufficient finances to fund the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required in 2019. 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. The country has scaled up the implementation of iCCM. Uganda has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard. 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 14,465,466 with 5,111 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Malaria upsurges reported in parts of the country.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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 high for onchocerciasis (84%) and for trachoma (82%). Coverage is 66% for lymphatic filariasis, 64% for schistosomiasis, and 51% for soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2017 is 68, which represents an increase compared with the 2016 index value (64).

Previous Key Recommended Action

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