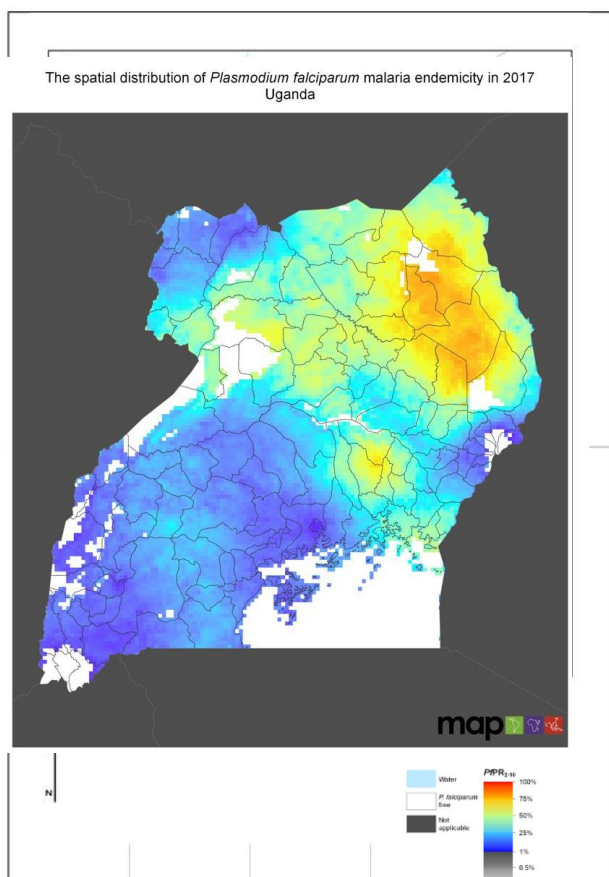


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round in most parts of Uganda. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 8 895 436 with 3,302 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 2018 (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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
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, %)(2018)		70
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		72
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		66
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		74
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		54
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		66
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)		27
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		93

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Uganda will receive US\$579 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Uganda's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Uganda this is calculated at US\$260 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Uganda is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

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 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. Uganda has launched the Mass Action Against Malaria campaign.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 8,895,436 with 3,302 deaths.

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.

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020

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 very good for onchocerciasis (96%) and for lymphatic filariasis (80%). Preventive chemotherapy coverage is below WHO target for soil transmitted helminths (67%), schistosomiasis (62%) and for trachoma (52%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Uganda in 2018 is 70, which represents an increase compared with the 2017 index value (68).

Previous Key Recommended Action

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.