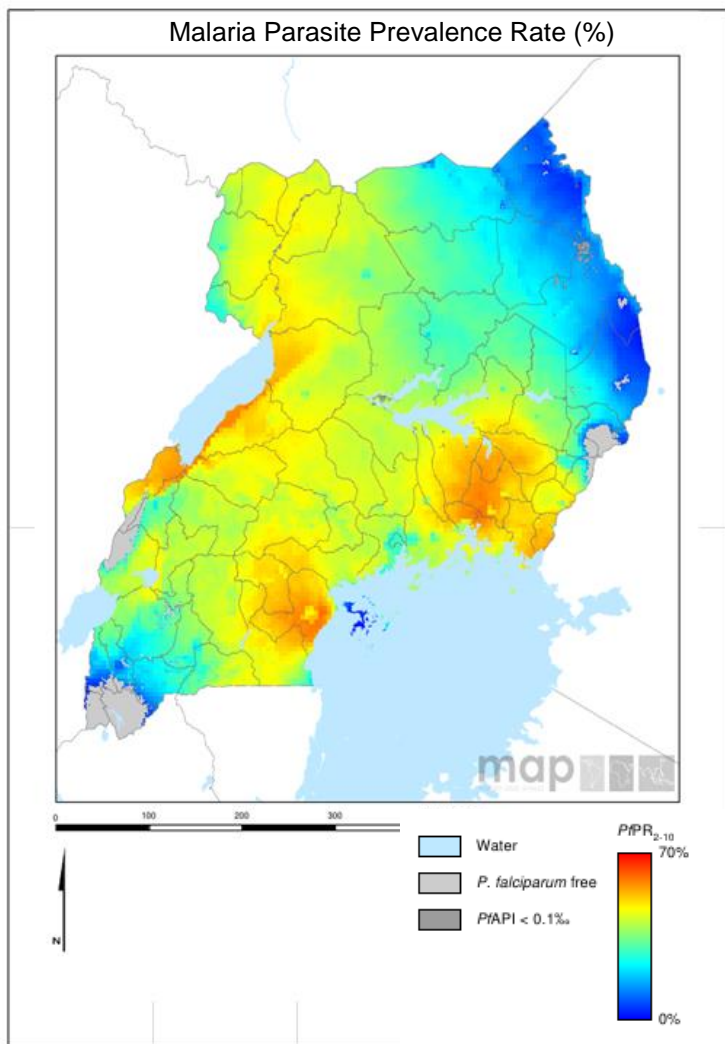


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2013 (CPIA Cluster D) | 3.0 |
| Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact | |
| LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need) | 94 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need) | 71 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need) | 96 |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | 100 |
| On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000) | No data/Not applicable |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health | |
| PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs) | 75 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 57 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 62 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses) | 70 |
| DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds) | 78 |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | 33 |

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.

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 achieve universal coverage of LLINs and ACTs 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 interventions PMTCT and exclusive breastfeeding. 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 Challenge

- Weak monitoring and surveillance make it difficult to track progress and identify programme weaknesses.