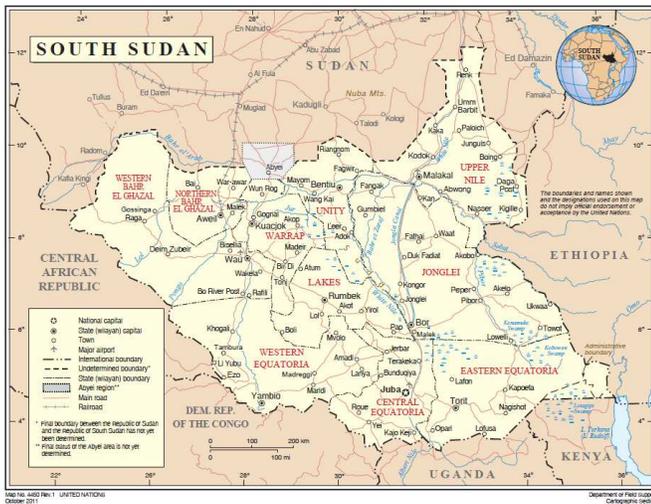


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	85
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	89
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	1.4

### Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS 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)	1
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	13
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	9
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	19
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	45
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	67
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	26

### Key

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

Malaria transmission in South Sudan is generally perennial, with moderate to high intensity. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 3,602,208 and 3,483 deaths

## Malaria

### Progress

The country secured most of the resources to achieve universal coverage of LLINs, RDTs and ACTs in 2018. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage. South Sudan has recently completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 3,602,208 and 3,483 deaths.

### Key Challenge

- The lack of resources in the GF malaria allocation compared to previous allocations.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended action on insecticide resistance monitoring.

## RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in South Sudan 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 South Sudan is 15% for onchocerciasis, 7% for lymphatic filariasis, 5% for trachoma, 0% for schistosomiasis and 0% for soil transmitted Helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2017 is 1, which represents a slight decrease compared with the 2016 index value (3).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Identify the reasons for low coverage and fluctuating implementation of preventive chemotherapy. Build a consistent preventive chemotherapy programme for all five endemic diseases, with annual high coverage implementation in all risk groups as recommended by WHO	Q4 2019		The fluctuation in PC implementation in South Sudan has been caused by limited funding for PC implementation, lack of funds to complete mapping for PC NTDs and insecurity which has been impeding access to counties affected with conflict. South Sudan is currently conducting the mapping for Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis with the support of WHO covering 36 counties. The country is also conducting mapping of implementing partners to determine gaps in geographical coverage by county. In March 2019 a successful entomological and serological surveys for Onchocerciasis were conducted. The Trachoma Action Plan (TAP) for Kapoeta and Torit States was also implemented and an MDA for trachoma conducted in January 2019. MDA for Onchocerciasis and Lymphatic Filariasis in Amadi, Maridi, Gbudwe and Tombura States was completed in February 2019

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and DPT3, decreasing Vitamin A coverage and the lack of data for postnatal care. The country continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. The country has recently increased coverage of DPT3.