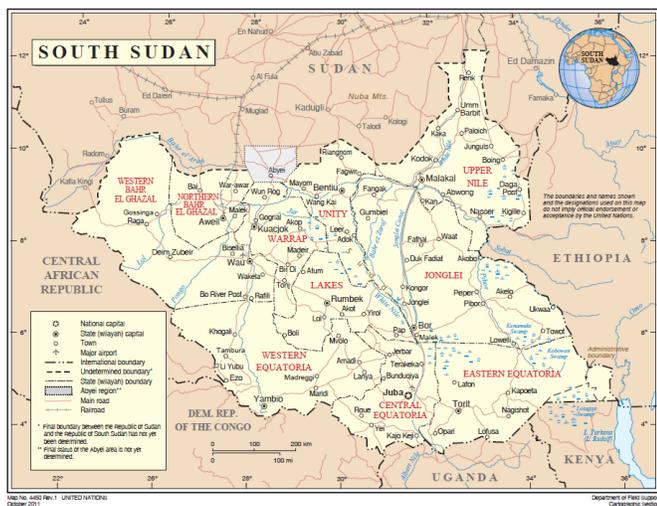


South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2019



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) | 66 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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) | 81 |
| 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 (2018) | 16 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) | 9 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 19 |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 45 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses) | 51 |
| DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 49 |

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 and ACTs in 2018. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. 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 Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Vector Control | Address falling vector control coverage | Q4 2019 | | Approximately 1.7 million LLINs were delivered to the country in the last quarter |
| Enact high level policy and strategy change | Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector | Q3 2013 | | No progress reported |

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).

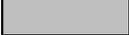
Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care | Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A | Q2 2020 | | South Sudan provides Vitamin A mainly through campaigns and has been working to enhance coverage. In May 2019, a national vitamin A coverage of 94% was reported with the second round planned in November 2019 |

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and DPT3, 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.

Key

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |