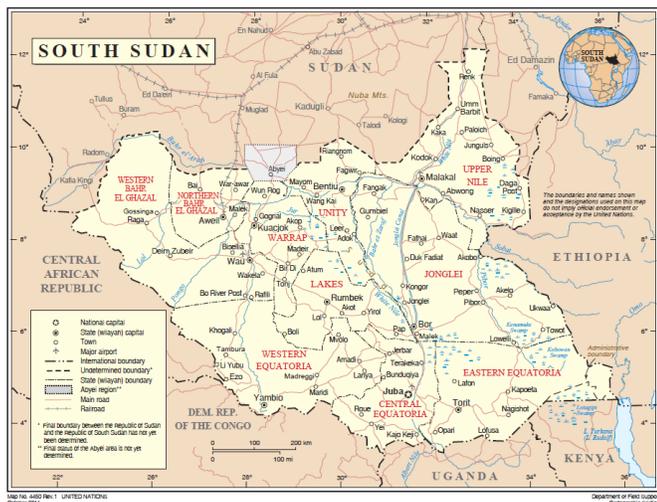


South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2019



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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	77
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	7
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 2018 was 4 697 506 and 1,191 deaths

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that South Sudan will receive US\$121.9 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 South Sudan'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 South Sudan this is calculated at US\$54.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. South Sudan 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

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 2018 was 4,697,506 and 1,191 deaths.

Key Challenge

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

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

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria deaths between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020
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. Work to fill the other outstanding gaps	Q2 2020
Emergency Preparedness	Following the extensive flooding in the country, ensure that the emergency response plan is in place to respond to any potential upsurges of malaria	Q2 2020

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 low for schistosomiasis (0), trachoma (14%), lymphatic filariasis (18%), onchocerciasis (25%) and soil transmitted helminths is low at 7%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2018 is 7, which represents an increase in coverage compared to the 2017 index value.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths, trachoma, schistosomiasis , trachoma and lymphatic filariasis to reach WHO targets	Q4 2020