Malaria transmission in Sudan is low-to-moderate and occasionally epidemic. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 3,581,302 with 3,129 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Sudan will receive US$145.7 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 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 Sudan this is calculated at US$110.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. 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 sustain the gains made in recent years, and accelerate progress.

Progress
Sudan has financed the required ACTs and RDTs required to sustain high coverage in 2019. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The country has procured sufficient LLINs and carried out IRS to achieve operational vector control coverage of the targeted at risk population. Sudan has also scaled up the implementation of iCCM. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 3,581,302 with 3,129 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control.
- Gaps in funding for IRS.
- Increases in cases and deaths observed between 2015 and 2018.

Previous Key Recommended Action
The country has responded positively to the recommended actions on addressing the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and malaria mortality rate between 2010 and 2017.

New Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths between 2015 and 2018</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td>Following the extensive flooding in the country, ensure that the emergency response plan is in place to respond to any potential upsurges of malaria</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
Sudan has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH indicator skilled birth attendants, exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3. The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in 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 is very good for schistosomiasis (95%) but below WHO targets for trachoma (51%), onchocerciasis (19%), lymphatic filariasis (17%), soil transmitted helminths (15%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sudan in 2018 is 30, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2017 index value (12).

The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the first NTD Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sudan has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of postnatal care and coverage of ARTs and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO