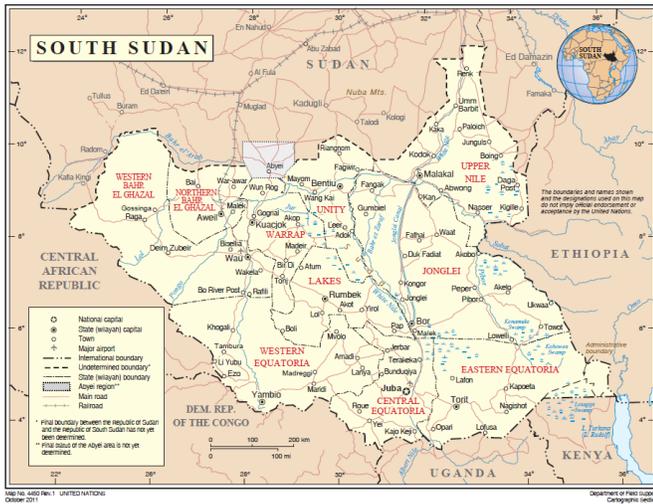


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	51
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (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	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLINIRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iccM	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	18
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)	23
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)	14
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	19
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	45
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	76
DPT3 coverage 2020 (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 2019 was 4,024,743 and 4,873 deaths

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden of COVID-19. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For South Sudan, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs and IRS, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. This decision, allied with sustained malaria case management through the health system will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and with a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 25.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 30.6% increase in malaria deaths in South Sudan. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

The country secured most of the resources to achieve universal coverage of RDTs and ACTs in 2021. 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 2019 was 4,024,743 and 4,873 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		While the country initially experienced delays in the delivery of malaria services due to the COVID pandemic, this is no longer the case even with the ongoing COVID vaccinations. The distribution of LLINs was completed in 7 states of the 8 planned. Current challenges however, include the lack of funding for the malaria programme; the NFM3 grant is not yet signed; the malaria Principal Recipient (PR) has not yet been finalised
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2021		A number of factors have contributed to the country not being on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence. These include: Low coverage of key malaria interventions such as for testing, treatment and vector control with the use of LLINs; there is also a lot of insecticide resistance and when this is combined with the use of substandard products including medicines in the private sector, contribute to low effectiveness of interventions. Flooding in various parts of the country coupled with the problem of inaccessibility also contributed to increased malaria cases. Plans to address these factors include: review of the national treatment guidelines; promote the Boma Health Initiative (use of CHWs); introduce new nets (PBO) especially in areas of high malaria prevalence; introduce SMC in areas where this intervention is appropriate; and identify areas that would benefit from the use of IRS to reduce malaria transmission.

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 18% for onchocerciasis, 17% for lymphatic filariasis, 10% for trachoma, 11% for schistosomiasis and 60% for soil transmitted Helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2019 is 18, which represents an increase compared with the 2018 index value (7).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		National guidelines to ensure continuity of RMNCAH services at health facilities and community level have been developed and disseminated. continued to strengthen Covid-19 interventions including triage and enhancing SBC. The country working with the partners have together reached over 6.8 million people through megaphones, mobile public announcement systems and house to house visits with messages. 42 radio stations are disseminating radio jingles, 5 weekly talk shows and interviews in 10 languages. 6,824 community mobilisers have been oriented on COVID-19 and mobile operators are disseminating COVID-19 messages through SMS. 4,023 health workers received orientation and training on COVID-19 surveillance. Strengthened surveillance and screening at points of entry have been prioritized 8,078 health workers trained on COVID-19 clinical detection and case management and 7,1454 Community health workers have been trained on continuity of community health services, IPC at community level and Community based psychosocial support
NTDs	Work to increase preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma and reach WHO targets. Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021		By respecting COVID-19 preventive measures, the country is currently concluding the 2020 catchup interventions for NTDs. These includes, MDA for Onchocerciasis and Lymphatic Filariasis (in 47 counties), Trachoma (5 counties) and Trachoma Surveys (baseline and impact) in 25 counties. The subnational teams are doing the data entry and the country will share the data with WHO and other stakeholders once these activities are completed.

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