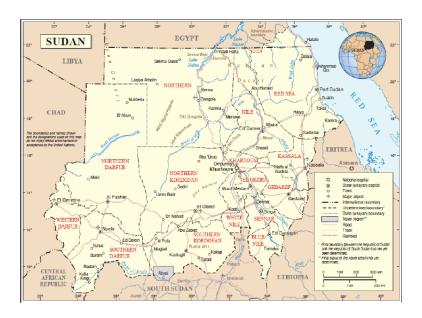
Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2019



Scorecard for Accountability and Action

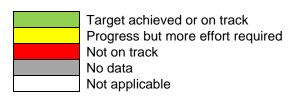
Metrics



Commodities Financed and Financial Control LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need) 62 Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of 100 Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of 100 World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D) 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 100 On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 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 30 Disease (NTD index, %)(2018) Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who 15 have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with 15 HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant 78 27 Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) 55 Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses) DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 93 month olds)

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.

Key



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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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and 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	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

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

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

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.



¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO