

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	No data/Not applicable
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.2
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	56
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	55
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	5
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	78
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	55
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	No data/Not applicable
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	94
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	27

Malaria transmission in Sudan is low-to-moderate and occasionally epidemic. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,207,771 with 823 deaths.

Key

Target achieved or on track
Progress but more effort required
Not on track
No data/Not applicable

Progress

Sudan has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions and has, in particular, been successful in attracting resources through the Global Fund. The country has also introduced Community Case Management for the treatment of malaria and banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies. Sudan has secured the resources required to sustain universal coverage of RDTs and ACTs in 2015.

Sudan has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator skilled birth attendants and vitamin A.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,207,771 with 823 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Sudan has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- Delays in disbursement of funds.
- Insecticide resistance threatened vector control effectiveness.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of PMTCT, postnatal care and the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address vector control coverage	Identify and address reasons for decreasing vector control coverage	Q2 2016