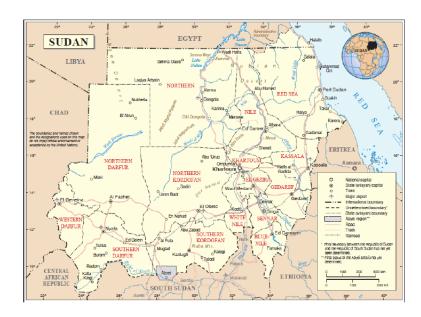
Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2016



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.2

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	49
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	8
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	- 11
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	27
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	55
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11	93

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.

<u>Key</u>



month olds)

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



Malaria

Progress

Sudan has been successful in attracting resources through the Global Fund. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

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

• Insecticide resistance threatens vector control.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector	Q2 2014		No progress reported
Vector Control	Finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Optimise quality of care	Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide	Q1 2017

MNCH

Progress

Sudan has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator skilled birth attendants, vitamin A and DPT3.

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of	a) Identify and address reasons for decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2016		The country has achieved 99% vitamin A coverage
care	 b) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age 	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due. Sudan is working to expand ART service delivery sites and build capacity and mentor healthcare providers involved in treatment, care and support of PLHIV

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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

Кеу

Action achieved
Some progress
No progress
Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA