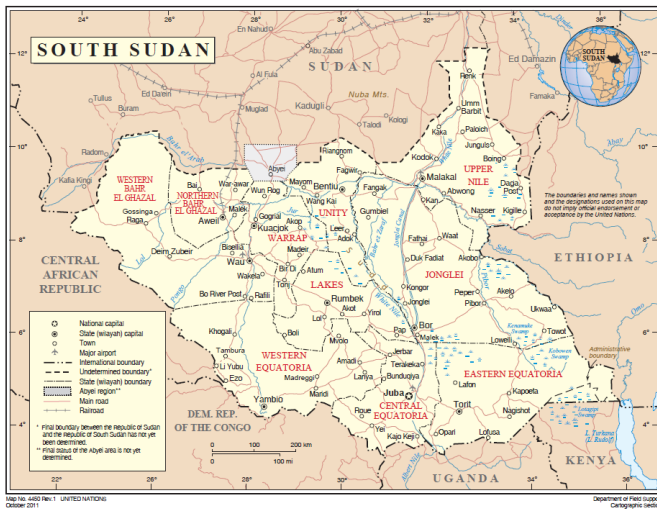


South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2018



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in South Sudan is generally perennial, with moderate to high intensity. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 7,619.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	60
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	3
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	13
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	9
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	19
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	45
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	67
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	26

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

The country secured sufficient resources to achieve universal coverage of LLINs and ACTs in 2018. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage. South Sudan has recently completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 7,619.

Key Challenge

- The lack of resources in the GF malaria allocation compared to previous allocations.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended action on insecticide resistance monitoring.

MNCH 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 28% for schistosomiasis and 41% for soil transmitted helminths, but coverage is low for lymphatic filariasis (0%), onchocerciasis (0%), and trachoma (9%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2016 is 3, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2015 index value (<1).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Improve the co-implementation of Preventive Chemotherapy for Lymphatic Filariasis, Onchocerciasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths	Q4 2018		South Sudan implemented Preventive Chemotherapy in 6 out of the 20 counties in 2017, achieving an estimated coverage of 5% for Lymphatic Filariasis, 11% for Onchocerciasis and 63% for Soil Transmitted Helminths. The country is planning to roll out the MDA from September until December 2018

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and DPT3, decreasing Vitamin A coverage 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