

Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2018



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

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|--|-----|
| IRS/LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need) | 76 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D) | 2.2 |

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

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|--|------|
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 4 |
| 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) | ▲ 94 |
| Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected) | |

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

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|---|----|
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016) | 19 |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017) | 15 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017) | 19 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 78 |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | 27 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 55 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses) | 63 |
| DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 95 |

Malaria transmission in Sudan is low-to-moderate and occasionally epidemic. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 897,194 with 984 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Sudan has financed the required LLINs, ACTs and RDTs required to sustain high coverage in 2018. 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 recently increased operational vector control coverage. 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 2016 was 897,194 with 984 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control.
- Gaps in funding for IRS.

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Sudan has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH 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 in Sudan is 53% for onchocerciasis and 36% for trachoma. Coverage is low for lymphatic filariasis (7%), schistosomiasis (24%), and soil transmitted helminths (7%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sudan in 2016 is 19, which represents an increase compared with the 2015 index value (10). Sudan has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of an NTD Scorecard.





Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care | Address the decreasing vitamin A coverage | Q4 2018 | | Deliverable not yet due but the shortage of supplies and logistical and operational challenges in the distribution of supplies has contributed to the decreasing coverage of vitamin A. The Federal Ministry of Health has adopted a supplementation strategy and has recommended that children aged 6-59 months be given Vitamin A capsules every six months during the immunisation campaigns. Efforts will also be made for additional resource allocation by government and partners to secure the availability of supplies |

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

Sudan has responded positively to the NTD recommended action addressing low coverage of NTD preventive chemotherapy, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. Sudan has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing low coverage of postnatal care and coverage of ARTs and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

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|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |