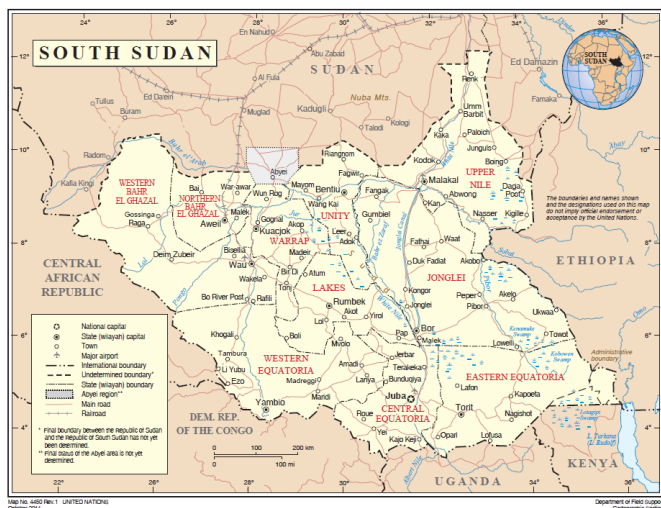


South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2023



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		69
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		68
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of ICCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		19
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		15
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		90
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		49

Key

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

Malaria transmission in South Sudan is generally perennial, with moderate to high intensity. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 3,149,649 and 4,220 deaths

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that South Sudan will receive US\$142 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on South 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 South Sudan this is calculated at US\$ 59.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. South 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 accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, South Sudan secured the resources needed to achieve universal coverage of RDTs in 2023. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. South Sudan has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The country has also recently launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 3,149,649 and 4,220 deaths

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria mortality between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The reported increase in estimated malaria mortality in South Sudan between 2015 and 2021 is due to a weak health system linked to the prolonged protracted emergency. This includes frequent floods, high numbers of IDPs, vector resistance to insecticides, and low levels of diagnosis, and treatment due to poor access to health services. The country is planning a Malaria Indicator Survey to generate evidence to confirm these assertions. The programme has begun a Boma Initiative to enhance

				community care services including malaria diagnosis and treatment close to the people.
Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

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

RMNCAH 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. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 62% for onchocerciasis, 53% for lymphatic filariasis, 35% for soil transmitted helminthiasis, 21% for trachoma and 1% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2021 is 19 which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (2).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase preventive chemotherapy coverage for all NTDs, particularly for schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma to reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of DPT3 and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due