

Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2023



Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed	
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)	
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	
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	4
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)	0
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)	26
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)	0
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	84



Malaria transmission in Sudan is low-to-moderate and occasionally epidemic. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 3,960,655 with 1,679 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Sudan will receive US\$151.2 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 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 Sudan this is calculated at US\$ 118.1 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. 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, Sudan has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational vector control coverage of the targeted at-risk population. 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. Sudan has also carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and the data have been reported to WHO. The country. Sudan has also scaled up the implementation of iCCM.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Sudan has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. 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 3,960,655 with 1,679 deaths.

Key Challenges

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

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 incidence between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The following are some of the factors that might have contributed to the despite that it is impossible to the increase in estimated malaria incidence in Sudan between 2015-2021: A very weak malaria programme both in structure and in function at national and states level to adequately respond to malaria interventions; Insufficient financial resources and the country's overall economic situation resulting in the deterioration of basic infrastructures i.e. broken water pipes leading to increased risk of malaria transmission in urban areas – including weak intersectoral collaboration; Poor data quality and insufficient use of available data for high resolution to appropriately target malaria interventions; Frequent outbreaks of other VBDs and large influx of refugees from neighboring countries and IDPs have overstretched the performance of the health system overall, and that of the malaria programme in particular; Widespread malaria vector resistance to insecticides and lack of resources to implement IRS and continuous distribution of LLINs. Consideration will be given towards the scaling up and use of next generation nets (IG2) and frequent stock-outs of diagnostics and antimalarials and poor knowledge and adherence to malaria diagnosis and treatment protocols. These issues and challenges are being discussed with senior management of the Ministry of Health as key recommendations from the current MPR
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

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. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 3% for trachoma and zero for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sudan in 2021 is 0 which





represents a decrease compared with the 2020 index value (3).

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, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma to reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q4 2022		The country significantly increased the coverage of vitamin A in 2021 during the first round, but distribution was disrupted by COVID-19 for the second round and so coverage of the required 2 doses remains low. The Vitamin A supplementation programme has been constrained in 2022 as Sudan was declared Polio free and phased out from campaigns. Accordingly, the country planned for to reach 50% (approx. 4 million 6-59 children) of the 2022 annual target (approx. 7 million 6-59 months old children) with two doses through the routine, however, only 600, 000 children 6-50 months were reached with one dose in second semester of 2022 and the remainder has rolled over into 2023. Taking advantage of the upcoming (18 March 2023) Polio outbreak response campaign, the country is planning to reach 100% of the 2023 annual target with the first dose. The second dose of 2023 will be administrated through the routine with an ambition to reach only 50% of the 2023 annual target with the second dose of Vitamin A supplementation for 2023

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due