

South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing	
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	26
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	40
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)	\$1,738,567

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	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	45
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
RTDs in stock (>6 months stock)	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	38
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	28
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	73
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

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 2023 was 5,089,688 and 1,813 deaths

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$150 million.

Progress

South Sudan secured the resources needed to achieve universal coverage of RDTs in 2024-2026 but has significant gaps in LLINs and in fully financing the national strategic plan. 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 is working on their End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. South Sudan has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 5,089,688 and 1,813 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
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 drug and insecticide resistance monitoring and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

South Sudan has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH indicator, vitamin A.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, with a 7% increase in coverage recorded over the last year, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 57% for onchocerciasis, 52% for lymphatic filariasis, 56% for soil transmitted helminthiasis, 26% for trachoma and 18% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Sudan in 2023 is 38 which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (15). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2023. South Sudan has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no specific budget line for NTDs but case management for some NTDs integrated into primary health care.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due