

Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

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	4	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	17	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs 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)	0	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	20	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	8	
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	39	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria transmission in Sudan is low-to-moderate and occasionally epidemic. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 1,304,528 with 851 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries 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 to date.

Progress

Sudan 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 is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 could 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 2023 was 1,304,528 with 851 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control.
- Suspected artemisinin partial resistance
- Gaps in funding for IRS.
- Current insecurity is severely impacting malaria and health programming

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
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and mortality	Q4 2025		The country has been going through major economic and political turmoil, leaving a weak health system unable to deliver basic health services. NMCP staff are currently under temporary recruitment arrangements with a high turnover; outbreaks of Other Vector-Borne Diseases (Dengue, chikungunya) are misdiagnosed as malaria, highlighting the need for an integrated approach of VBDs; vector resistance to insecticides is widespread with potential impact on malaria transmission. However, Sudan is currently adopting the High Burden to High Impact (HBHI) approach, reflecting a renewed political commitment to malaria control. This approach will allow for an increased ability to mobilize resources more effectively and advocate for greater integration, decentralization, and sustainable capacity building. As part of this shift, the country is intensifying efforts to meet strategic targets, expanding the implementation of key interventions, including the introduction of malaria vaccine and scaling up coverage of the intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp)

The country has responded positively to the previous recommended actions addressing malaria mortality and incidence, and the country continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Sudan has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and ARTs in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of DPT3	Q2 2024		The falling coverage of DPT is linked to the ongoing humanitarian crisis impacting public health services. The UN system and other humanitarian organizations are working to support vaccination services.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of ART coverage in children	Q2 2026

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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, trachoma, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for trachoma, 0% for lymphatic filariasis, 0% for onchocerciasis, 0% for schistosomiasis and 100% for soil transmitted helminths (under surveillance). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sudan in 2023 is 0 which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2022 index value (49). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2023. Sudan has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		The ongoing humanitarian crisis is impacting the ability of the country to carry out MDA
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due