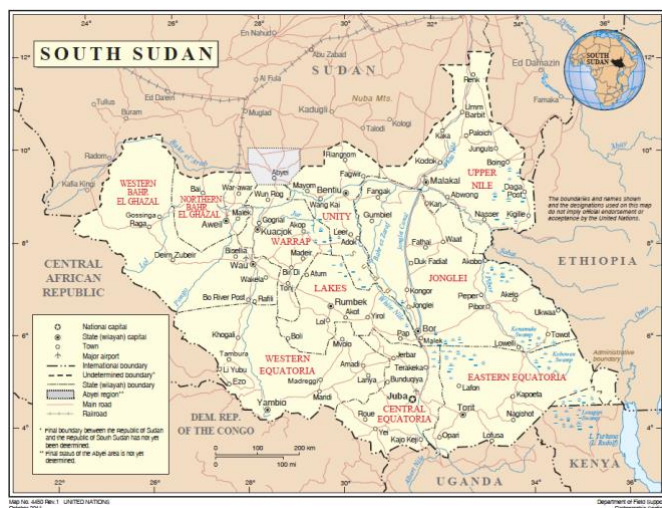


South Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025



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 | | 0 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO | | |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials | | 98 |
| 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) | | 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 (2024) | | 33 |
| DPT3 coverage 2024 (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. 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\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If South Sudan cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 105,468 additional cases, 255 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.8 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in South Sudan there will be a US\$1.4 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

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

Previous Key Recommended Actions

South Sudan has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, with an 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 |