

Sudan ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2026



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 resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	11
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, %)(2024)	1
% 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 (2025)	6
DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	▲ 71
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 2024 was 1,880,610 with 705 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

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. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. 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 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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\$245 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 Sudan cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 6,181,963 additional cases, 14,929 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$648 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Sudan there will be a US\$2 billion increase in GDP.

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 has established an End Malaria Council to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 1,880,610 with 705 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

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address the low stocks of RDTs	Q4 2026

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of ART coverage in children	Q2 2026		Deliverable not yet due

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

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for trachoma, 12% 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 2024 is 1 which represents a small increase compared with the 2023 index value (0). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2024. 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	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis,	Q4 2025		The country organized Lymphatic Filariasis Mass Drug Administration (MDA) in Q4 2025 and is working on the report. Another round MDA for

	trachoma, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and reach WHO targets			Lymphatic Filariasis integrated with Schistosomiasis MDA is being prepared, to be conducted in Q4 2026. Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis are under surveillance, and the country is planning the impact survey to adjust the interventions.
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Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due