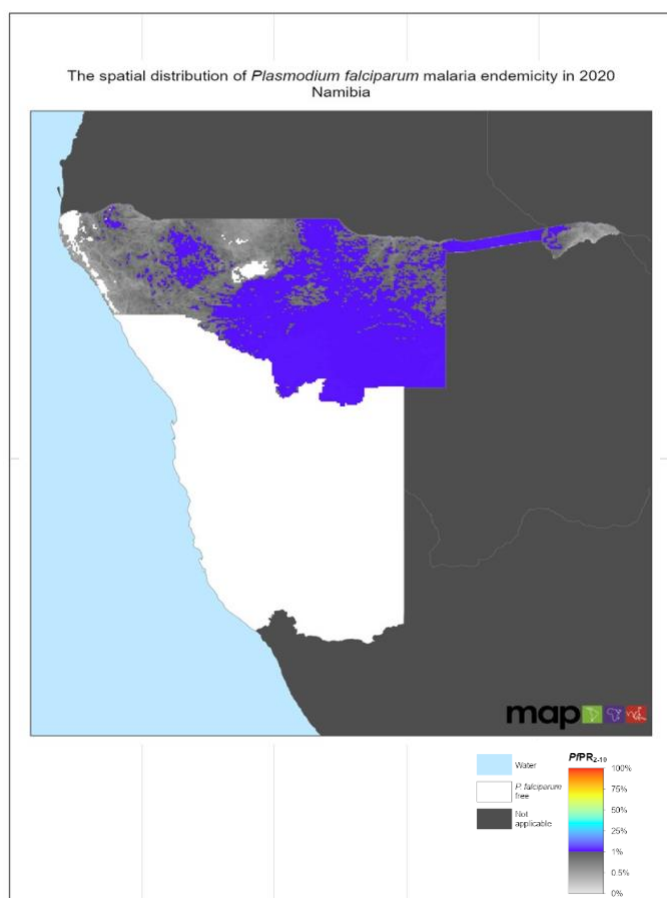


Namibia ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is confined to the north-east part of Namibia where malaria is endemic and about 72% of the population of the country is at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 16,115 with 32 deaths.

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 | 2 | |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO | | |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials | 100 | |
| 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) | 3 | |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets | ▲ | 50 |
| National Budget Allocated to NTDs | | |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024) | | 60 |
| DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 74 |
| 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 - 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. 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 Namibia cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 1,635 additional cases, 10 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$26.4 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Namibia there will be a US\$986 million increase in GDP.

Progress

Namibia has reported the insecticide resistance data to WHO and is using next generation insecticides to address the resistance identified. Namibia has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Namibia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Elimination Scorecard, however this is not yet shared to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has not yet established the End Malaria and NTD council at national level. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 16,115 with 32 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025
- The suspected emergence of artemisinin partial resistance

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 lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence | Q4 2025 | | The country decreased malaria incidence and mortality in 2024 compared to 2015 |
| Impact | Ensure that there are sufficient supplies and resources to respond to any malaria upsurges during the Q1 2026 malaria season | Q1 2026 | | The country has been able to mobilise funds for the IRS in 9 districts out of 10. IRS was carried out as planned. |

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Namibia has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of their Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Namibia is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis only. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage in Namibia was 0% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Namibia in 2024 is 1, with no change compared with the 2023 index value of 1. The country did not organize any MDA since 2020 and is under trachoma surveillance (100%). The country 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 | Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs | Q4 2025 | | The country has no budget line allocated to NTDs and advocacy from the NTD programme is ongoing |
| NTDs | Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets | Q4 2026 | | The country has completed taeniasis mapping in schistosomiasis endemic districts and is waiting for WHO guidance on the next steps |

Key

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| | Action achieved |
| | Some progress |
| | No progress |
| | Deliverable not yet due |

