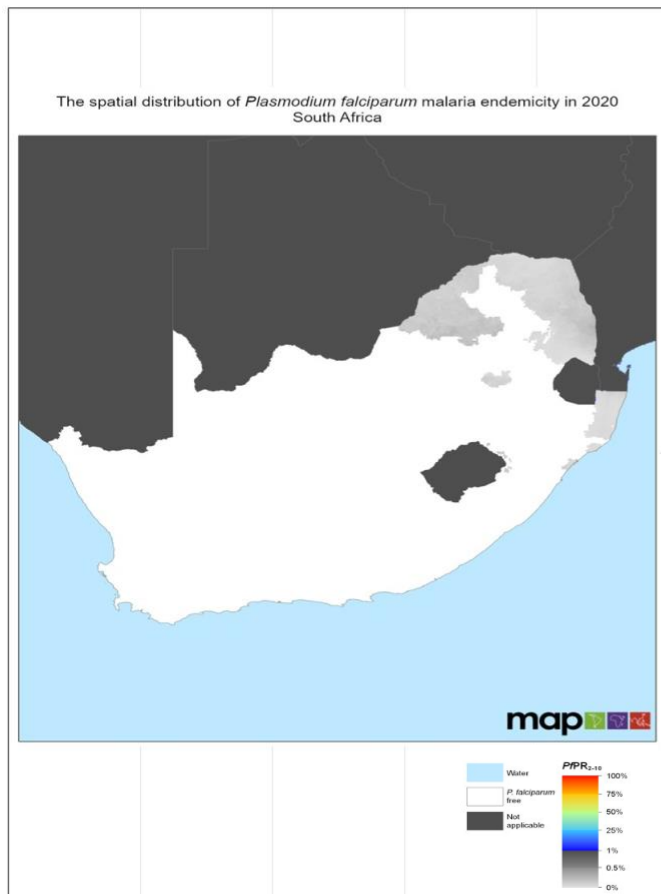


South Africa ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is present in the three northern provinces of South Africa bordering Mozambique and Eswatini. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 4,639 with 10 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		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		
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		0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		67
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 South Africa cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 12,165 additional cases, 97 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$77 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in South Africa there will be a US\$10.8 million increase in GDP.

Progress

South Africa has sufficient financing to cover the malaria commodity needs for 2023-2026. The country has finalised the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has reported insecticide resistance data to WHO. WHO has identified South Africa as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2025 and the country has reduced malaria incidence and deaths by more than 40% since 2015 and is on track to achieve the 2025 targets.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, South Africa has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Elimination Scorecard, although it is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 4,639 with 10 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Risk of re-introduction of malaria from neighbouring countries.
- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

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	Ensure that there are sufficient supplies and resources to respond to any malaria upsurges during the Q1 2026 malaria season	Q1 2026		The country carried out IRS in the malaria endemic areas. However there is a delay in securing the availability of DDT which could affect response to any outbreaks should they occur. South Africa has enough ACTs and RDTs to cover more than 6 months of need

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing reporting drug resistance monitoring.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in South Africa is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage is 0 % for soil transmitted helminthiasis and 15% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Africa in 2024 is 1, which represent a very small increase compared to 2023 index value (0). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2024.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths and schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets.	Q4 2026		The country is still working to mobilize resources to conduct a national mapping of Schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis to adjust the strategies. Deworming activities are being conducted on regular basis for school age children under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. Routine NTD activities are integrated in the primary health care.
NTDs	Establish a Budget line for NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no specific budget line for NTDs but NTD case management is integrated into primary health care

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due