2024 / 2025

Annual REPORT

The South African National AIDS Council

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL

OUR ACTIONS COUNT

2024-2025

Annual Report

Contents

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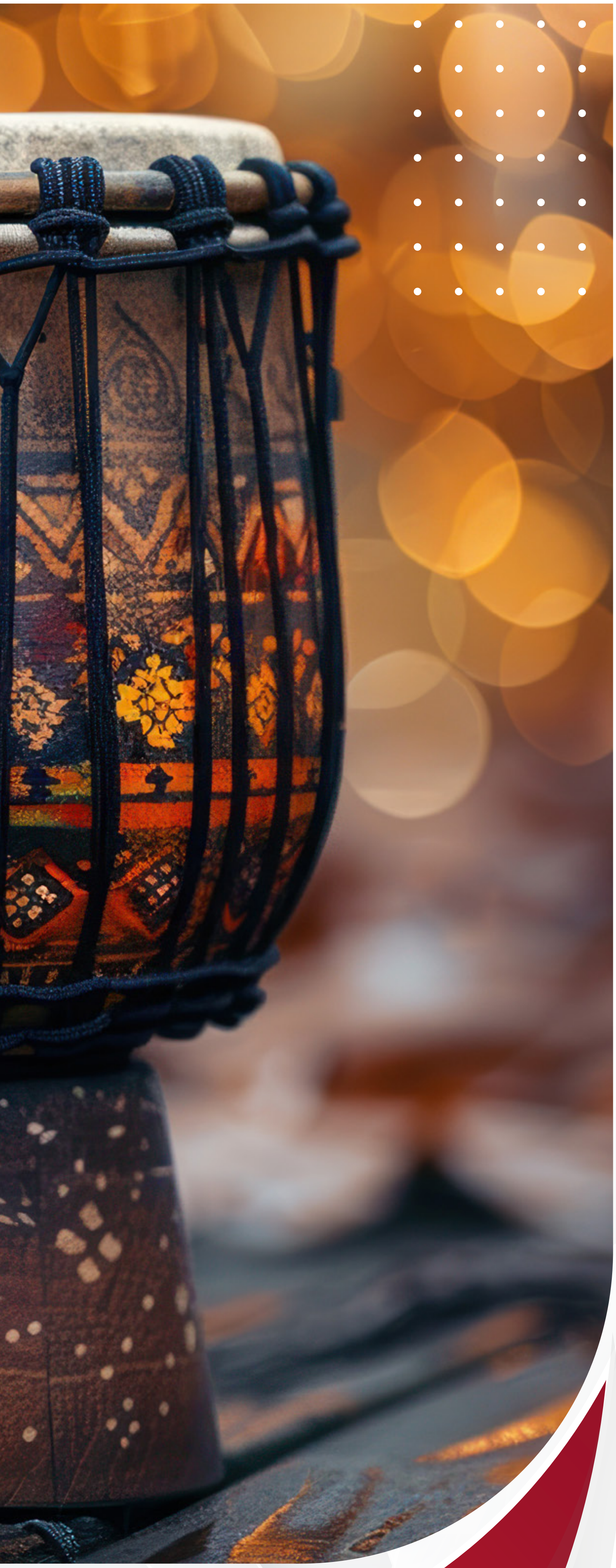


ACRONYMS

AFSA	AIDS Foundation South Africa
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
AYP	Adolescents and Young People
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BZ	Beyond Zero
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDC	Disease Control and Prevention
CMS	Council for Medical Schemes
CN	Cost Note
COIDA	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act
CoJ	City of Johannesburg
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CSD	Central Suppliers Database
CSF	Civil Society Forum
DAC	District AIDS Councils
DoH	Department of Health
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSD	Department of Social Development
GA	Global Alliance
GAC	Gauteng AIDS Counsil
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GC 7	Global Fund Grant Cycle
GF	Global Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarters
HR	Human Resources
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
I-ACT	Integrated Access to Care and Treatment
ICT	Information Communication & Technology
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDIPs	Multisectoral District Implementation Plans

MUS	Male Urethritis Syndrome
NACOSA	Networking HIV and AIDS Community of Southern Africa
NDoH	National Department of Health
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHI	National Health Insurance
NICD	National Institute of Communicable Diseases
NSP	National Strategic Plan
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PCA	Provincial Council on AIDS
PDQA	Program and Data Quality Assessments
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIPs	Provincial Implementation Plans
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
POA	Plan of Action
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act
PPSF	Provincial Private Sector Forum
PRC	Program Review Committee
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PSF	Private Sector Forum
RACI	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed
REMCO	Remuneration Committee
RFF	Request for Funding
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMC	Audit and Risk Committee
SA	South Africa
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communications
SETAs	Sector Education & Training Authorities
SI	Strategic Information
SR	Sub-Recipient
STIs	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
ToRs	Terms of References
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TTT	Technical Task Team
TWG	Technical Working Group
U=U	Undetectable = Untransmittable
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WHO	World AIDS Organization

Part A
GENERAL INFORMATION

Section Contents

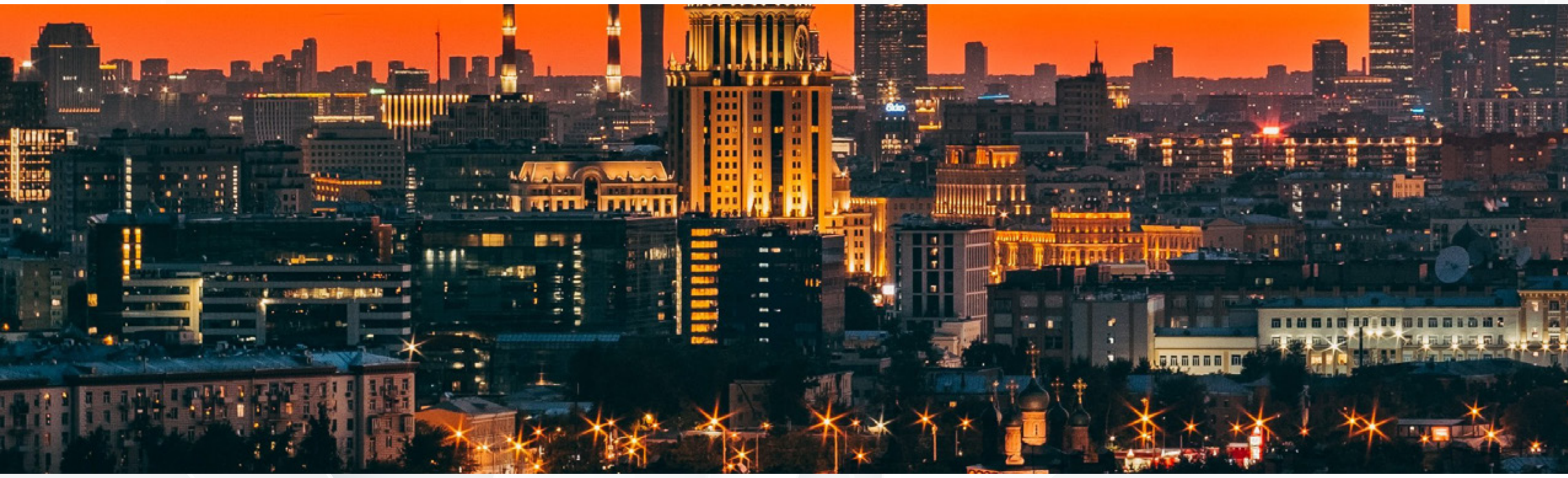
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL

Established in 2001, the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) brings together government, civil society, the private sector, and all other stakeholders to drive an enhanced country response to the public health challenge of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Tuberculosis (TB) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). The Council is not a juristic person. In line with the three one's principle; the government of South Africa created the SANAC Trust as the legal entity (established by Cabinet) mandated to drive all SANAC-related activities through the Trust Secretariat. The "Three Ones" principle is a set of guidelines for strengthening national responses to HIV/AIDS. The principle emphasizes the need for one agreed HIV/AIDS Action Framework (The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB and STIs)-most recent 2023-2028, one National HIV/AIDS Coordinating Authority, (The SANAC Secretariat), and one agreed country-level Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System, (M&E Framework in the NSP). Specifically, the Secretariat's overall mandate is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs.

> *"Uniting South Africa's response to HIV, TB, and STIs."*

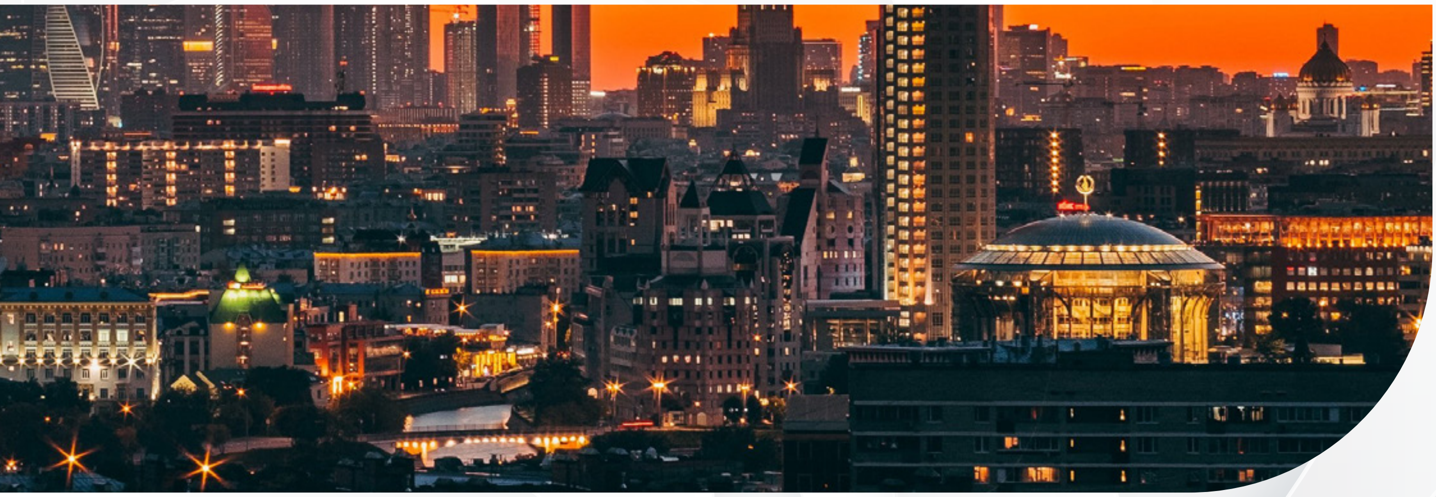
While the SANAC Secretariat organizes and facilitates SANAC Programme Review and Plenary meetings and all committee meetings and processes, the Trust does much more than organizing meetings. The Secretariat collaborates with multiple stakeholders such as the government, civil society sector, private sector, and other developmental partners to deepen the country's ability to respond to the HIV, TB and STI epidemics.

During the period under review, the Secretariat commenced the implementation of a four-year (2024-2028) organizational strategic plan to provide a clear roadmap for what the SANAC Trust aims to achieve in the short and long term. The strategy enables the organization to think beyond immediate challenges and plan for sustainable impact in the fight against HIV, TB and Sexually STIs in South Africa. The plan provides a basis for engaging stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, private sector, donors, partner organizations, and communities. The strategic plan provides potential risks and challenges, including contingency plans and mitigation strategies, enhancing the organization's ability to respond effectively to unexpected events. The strategic plan also enhances accountability within the organization. It sets clear expectations, making it easier to evaluate the performance of SANAC Trust against predetermined goals. This plan demonstrates the SANAC Trust's commitment to specific objectives and outcomes. The strategy ensures that resources are utilized efficiently, goals are met, and the organization remains adaptable and responsive in the dynamic landscape of public health. The strategy helps in communicating SANAC Trust's objectives and garnering support.



Main Objectives of SANAC

- Foster dialogue among government, civil society and all other stakeholders and oversee the country's response to HIV, TB and STIs.
- Advise government on HIV and AIDS, TB and STI policy and strategy and related matters.
- Strengthen the governance, leadership, and management of the response to HIV, TB and STIs at national, provincial, district and local levels.
- Strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV, TB and STIs as a contribution to the overall socio-economic development of South Africa, including policy review, programme management and coordination, technical assistance, capacity building, and sectoral support.
- Mobilise resources domestically and internationally to finance the response to HIV, TB and STIs, including estimating expenditure and resource needs, fundraising from domestic and international institutions, including Treasury, donor coordination and investigating new sources of funding for the multi-sectoral response and the National Strategic Plan (NSP).
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of progress against the targets set in the NSP and ensure mid- and end term evaluations for the NSP. Linked to this, strengthen strategic information (monitoring and evaluation, surveillance and surveys, research, and knowledge management) to drive progress towards the achievement of NSP goals.
- Create and strengthen partnerships for an expanded national response in South Africa to HIV, TB and STIs among government departments and agencies, civil society, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), donors of funds, United Nations agencies, the private sector and people living with HIV, TB and STIs.



INTRODUCTION

During the period under review, the Secretariat focused on its coordination role of the implementation of the fifth series of the NSP for HIV, TB and STIs: 2023-2028. The NSP 2023-2028 provides the strategic framework for a multi-sectoral approach that is people and communities-centred, to overcome the three epidemics of HIV, TB and STIs as public health threats and social challenges. The NSP has four interlinked goals which provide direction, clarity, and a roadmap in responding to the epidemics of HIV, TB, and STIs. The HIV epidemic in South Africa has been dreadful. It has caused countless deaths, affected the labour force, fragmented families, orphaned many children, overburdened health systems, and drained social and economic systems. Alongside HIV, the country is also battling two other major epidemics, TB and STIs In the past decade, the HIV and TB epidemics have been met with commendable national responses on the fulcrum of the country's political commitment, and civil society and private sector involvement. Despite the gains lost in responding to the three epidemics, due to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), the country devised innovative initiatives to meet the global and national targets.
The following section outlines key initiatives that have been implemented along with notable successes and highlights achieved:

Establishment of the Provincial Private Sector Forums (PPSF), which commenced with the Northwest PPSF on the 14th of October 2024. The establishment of the SANAC PSF brought the architecture of SANAC structures (Government, Civil Society Sector, and the Private Sector) to completion since the first time of the Council's establishment.

"Closing 1.1 million HIV Treatment Gap Campaign" to accelerate efforts toward achieving the 95-95-95 HIV targets. The campaign seeks to identify and support the 1.1 million people living with HIV who know their status but are not yet on treatment, addressing a critical gap in the country's HIV response. The South African government, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, and other stakeholders, launched the campaign at Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, on the 25th of February 2025.

Implementation of the TB Strategic Plan 2023-2028 as guided by the TB Recovery Plan, 4.0 (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.) The TB Recovery Plan includes bold interventions to tackle the TB epidemic, however additional actions will be required to ensure that the country to reaches its TB targets.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT

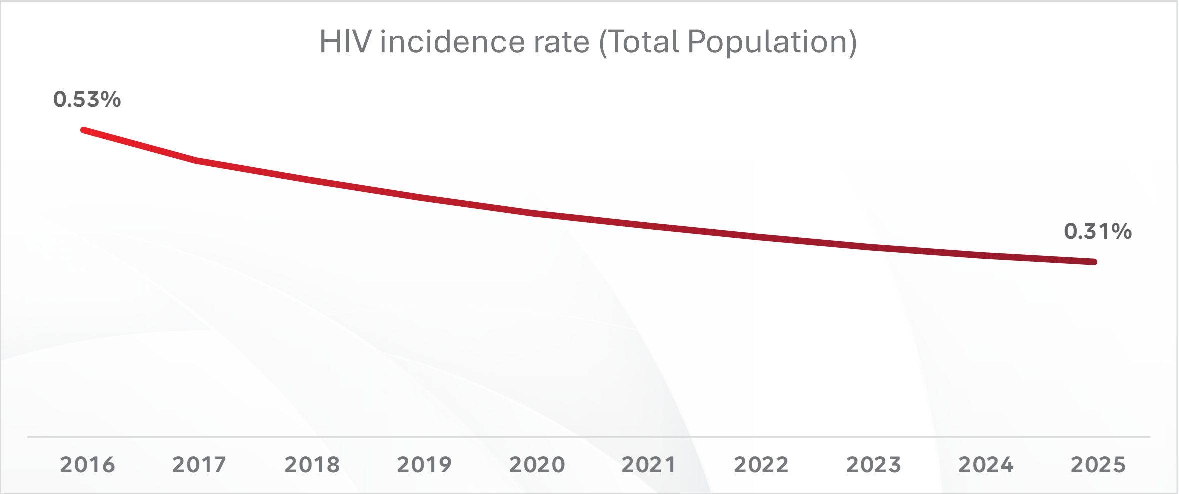
South Africa faces a significant challenge with high rates of HIV, TB, and STIs, despite progress in interventions. South Africa continues to face a significant HIV epidemic, despite notable progress in treatment and awareness. The country has the largest number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) globally. While there have been improvements in HIV testing and treatment coverage, leading to increased life expectancy and reduced mortality, disparities persist. Viral suppression rates are improving, but challenges remain, particularly among certain demographic groups and in specific geographical areas. While the country has seen a decrease in HIV and TB incidence and mortality, the number of "missing" cases and inadequate treatment outcomes remain concerning. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach, including improved awareness, testing, treatment, and tackling stigma, hence the launching of the 1.1 million close the gap campaign.

HIV INCIDENCE

HIV Incidence rate has been on a steady decline in South Africa for the past 10 years. According to Thembisa 4.8, HIV Incidence Rate in the year 2025 is 42,95% lower than that recorded in the year 2016. men. Despite the overall decline in HIV incidence within the general population, significant disparities persist among key populations. Incidence among female sex workers is estimated to be ten times higher than in the general population, followed by markedly elevated rates among transgender women and cisgender men who have sex with men

Female youth aged 15-24 comes fourth, remaining almost four times higher than that of the general population by year 2025.

Challenges in the successful implementation of the prevention intervention, some contributed to by dwindling resources continue to delay progress on this indicator. Sustained efforts in the promotion of prevention interventions coupled with talks on longer term prevention solutions continue to give hope.



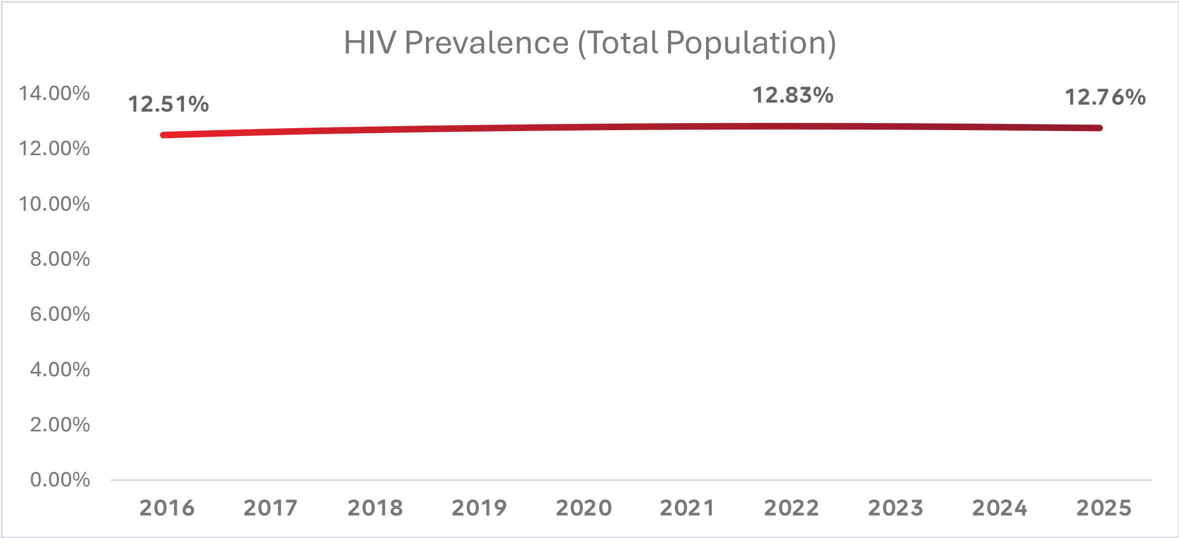
Data source: Thembisa Model 4.8

AIDS MORTALITY

AIDS mortality is on a declining trend. In 2025, the Thembisa Model 4.8 projected AIDS related deaths at 50,858, down from 59,382 deaths in 2020, additionally, AIDS-related deaths in people who have been on ART followed a declining trend from 38,610 in 2020 to a projection of 39,005 in 2025. Similar trends in AIDS-related deaths in terms of gender and age disaggregation can be observed between 2020 and 2025. It should be noted that more AIDS-related deaths occurred in the age group 15-49 years, 44,359 in 2020 and projected to 34,774 in 2025. Conversely, it should also be noted that life expectancy at birth took an upward trend from 60 years in 2020 to a projected 62,6 years in 2025.

HIV PREVALENCE

HIV prevalence in South Africa rose steadily from the early 2000s, plateaued in 2022 and has since begun to decline as incidence rates fall. While the overall prevalence is decreasing, it remains high in key populations: 56% among sex workers, 47%among pregnant women aged 40-49 and 40.4% among transgender women HIV prevalence is highest in female aged 40-44 and male aged 45-49 in the total population, indicating people are living longer. The steady decrease on the new infections as mentioned above reduces the growth on PLHIV therefor slowly reducing the HIV prevalence.



data source: Thembisa 4.8

HIV 95-95-95 CASCADES

South Africa is a signatory to the global commitments to end AIDS as a health threat by 2030. The "95-95-95" strategy refers to the UNAIDS targets aiming to achieve 95% of people living with HIV knowing their status, 95% of those diagnosed receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 95% of those on ART achieving viral suppression by 2025. This ambitious goal is a key part of South Africa's efforts to end the AIDS epidemic.

As of March 2025, South Africa was at 96-79-94 for the total population serviced through the Public & Private sector. Results for each of the sub-populations vary, with:

- Adult Females at 97-81-95,
- Adult Males at 95-75-95,
- Children (<15) at 87-74-79.

To achieve 95-95-95 targets, South Africa must increase the number of:

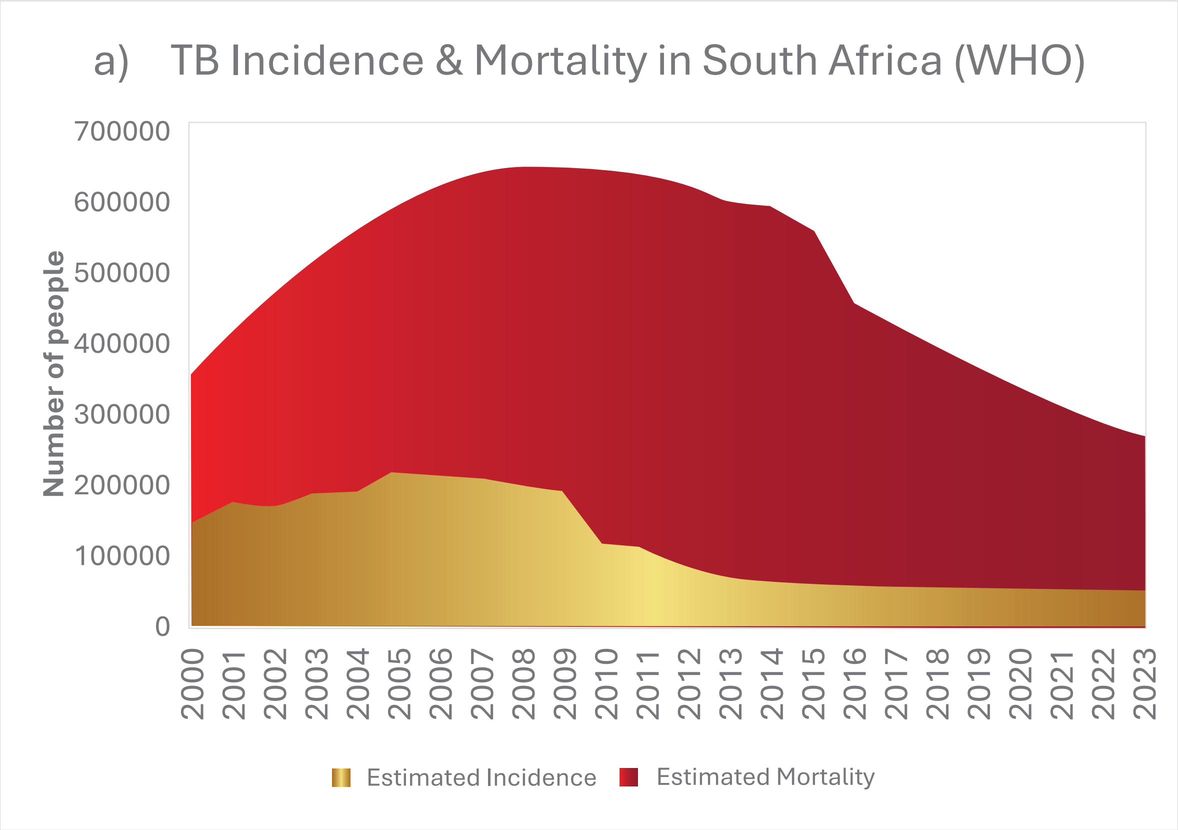
- Total Clients on ART by 1,129,844,
- Adult Females on ART by 598,991,
- Adult Males on ART by 492,433,
- Children (<15) on ART by 38,420.

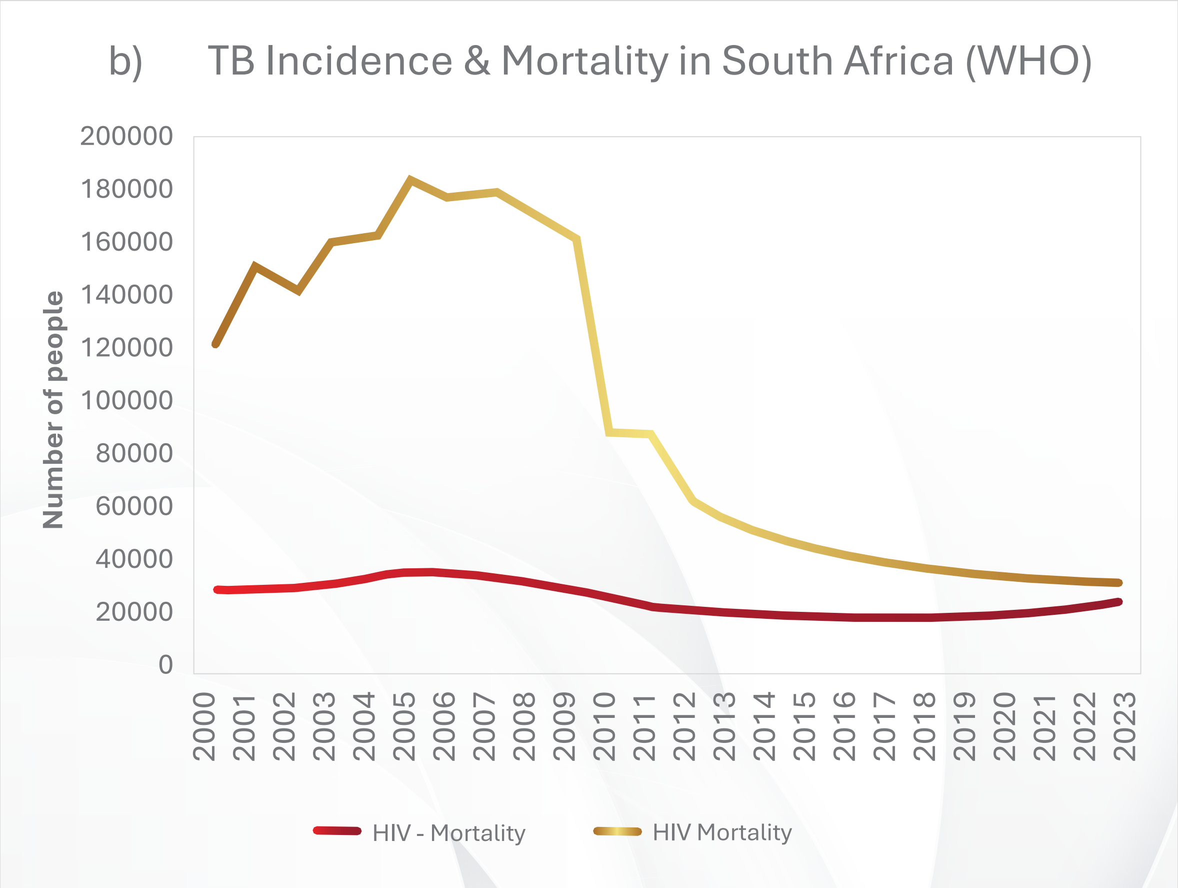
South Africa, embarked on the "Close the Gap" campaign which aims to address the above gap to target on the second 95 of the HIV 95 95 95 strategy by December 2025.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

South Africa has made notable progress in addressing TB since 2010, as reflected in the gradual decline in TB incidence and mortality rates. Nonetheless, the disease burden remains significant. According to WHO estimates, South Africa recorded a TB incidence of 468 cases per 100,000 population in 2022. By 2023, this number decreased to 270000 cases, or 427 per 100000 population including approximately 13,000 cases of drug resistant TB. People Living with HIV (PLHIV) continue to carry a disproportionate share of the burden, accounting to 54% of all TB cases nationally. In 2023, treatment coverage reached 79%, however TB mortality remains high with an estimated 56000 deaths, equivalent to one in five individuals diagnosed with TB. The percentage of households experiencing catastrophic costs is 56 %. Figure 3 below illustrates: a) TB incidence and Mortality in South Africa and b) TB Mortality by HIV status in South Africa, from 2020 to 2023.

Figure 3: TB Incidence and Mortality in South Africa

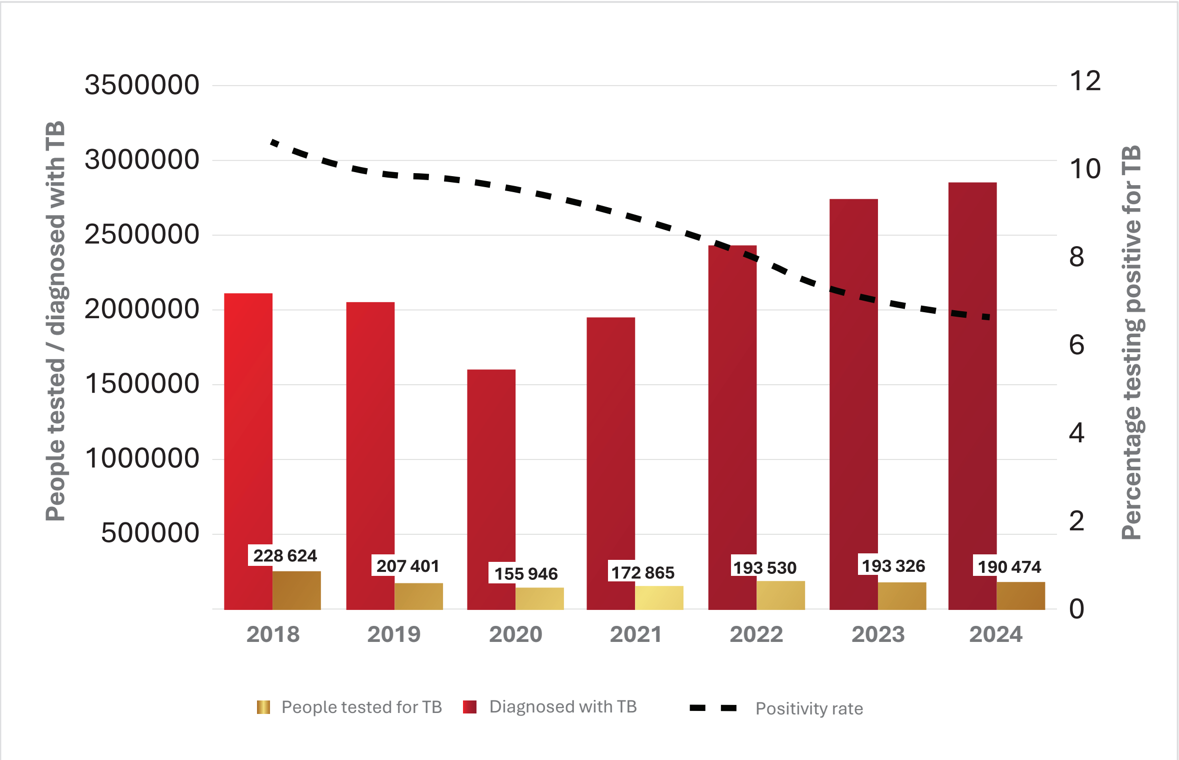




Source: WHO Global TB Report 2024

According to data from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), the country reversed the pre-pandemic declining trend and exceeded the pre pandemic test levels. In 2024, 2.99 million (which translates to ~5% of the total population) TB tests were conducted and there were 190,000 people diagnosed with TB. There were 217,271 laboratories/clinically diagnosed patients who started TB treatment (98% of the target population). Modelling indicates that increasing testing to five million people annually, along with other interventions, could reduce TB incidence by 29% and mortality by 41% by 2035. Figure 4 below shows TB testing and diagnosis trends between 2018 and 2024. TB testing increased over time, while the TB positivity rate decreased.

Figure 4: TB testing and diagnosis trends 2018-2024



Source: NICD

The TB Recovery Plan April 2024 to March 2025 will guide the country's TB implementation. The objectives of the plan are as follows:

- Create demand for TB testing and treatment services through advocacy and communication.
- Increase the number of people identified with TB.
- Establish reliable linkage pathways.
- Improve retention in care.
- Strengthen TB prevention.
- Strengthen TB programme in the mines.
- Increase the use of data for monitoring and decision making.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

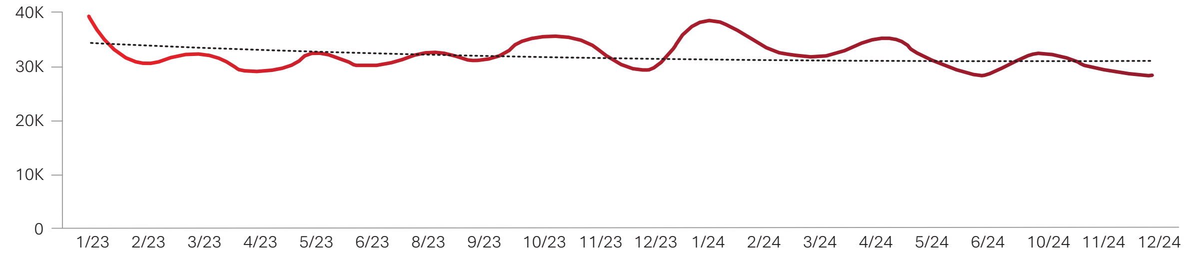
South Africa has a high prevalence of STIs. These infections, which include HIV, syphilis, gonorrhoea, and chlamydia, pose a significant public health challenge. Several factors contribute to this burden, including inadequate prevention and treatment efforts, limited access to services, and risky sexual behaviours.

Based on the above, STIs are a marker of unprotected sex and contribute to the transmission of HIV. The NSP for HIV, TB, and STI 2023-2028 notes that South Africa has a high burden of STIs. The major challenge with STI response is over treatment of symptomatic STIs and under treatment of asymptomatic STIs. This is due to the use of syndromic management of STIs as the preferred approach in the health system by health providers. The syndromic approach to STIs diagnosis and management is to treat the signs or symptoms (syndrome) of a group of diseases rather than treating confirmed laboratory cases While this method allows for simultaneous treatment of multiple conditions that commonly occur together and has been widely accepted as the standard of care, it also results in missed opportunities to identify and manage asymptomatic infections..

In addition, there is no STI prevalence or incidence data at population level such as that available from TB or HIV surveys. The STI programme also does not have a health information management system with which to track infections in the cascade, monitor programming and evaluate progress. This lack of a system requires interventions to ensure availability of data to inform cascades. At a global level it is known that STIs prevalence has not decreased in the last 30 years despite the interventions done.

By the 1st of March 2024, Male Urethritis Syndrome (MUS) incidence in South Africa was at 21.5%. Figure 5 below reflects Male Urethritis Syndrome (MUS) data for the period March 2023 to April 2024. The number of males presenting with MUS fluctuated between 28, 660 and 38, 580, illustrating the highest number in January 2024.

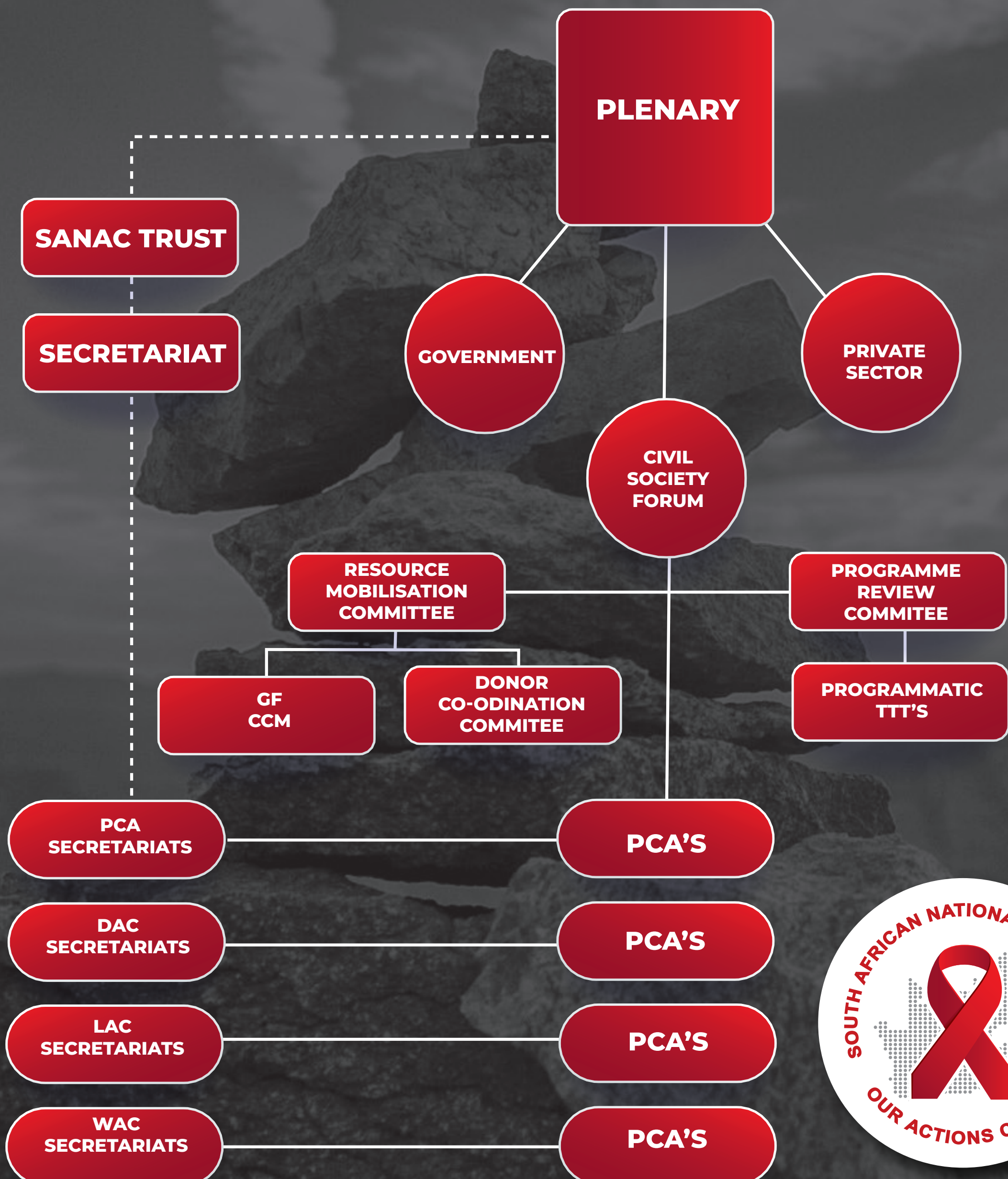
Figure 5: Male Urethritis Syndrome new episodes



Modelled STI prevalence estimates for South Africa (SA) are among the highest globally (South African Medical Journal Vol: 113, No 7-2023).

OVERVIEW OF THE SANAC TRUST

Under the guidance of SANAC the government of South Africa established the SANAC Trust as a legal entity mandated to achieve its aims. To realize its vision, the SANAC Trust is part of a multi-sectoral governance structure as illustrated in Figure 6 below. Each of the structures has clear roles and responsibilities as outlined in the SANAC Procedural Guidelines (Accessed at https://sanac.org.za)



SANAC TRUST

The Vision, Mission, and Core Values of SANAC Trust guide the organization's purpose, activities, and principles. The SANAC Trust's vision provides an inspiration and a sense of direction for everyone associated with SANAC Trust, besides painting a captivating picture of the future of the Trust, including motivating employees, stakeholders, and partners by giving them a shared goal to work towards. The SANAC Trust's Mission Statement outlines and clarifies the key aims of the organization, including providing clear guidance for strategic planning and decision-making processes. Additionally, the mission guides the Trust's efforts and resources on the specific goals and objectives related to HIV/AIDS, TB and STI prevention, treatment, research, and awareness. As such it ensures that everyone in the organization is aligned towards achieving the same outcomes. The core values define the SANAC Trust organizational culture, through provision of a set of the behavioural expectations for everyone associated with SANAC Trust, promoting a positive and ethical work environment. The core values also serve as a moral compass in decision-making and influence how SANAC Trust is perceived by external stakeholders.

VISION

To have a South Africa where HIV, TB and STIs are no longer public health threats.

MISSION

Coordinate the multisectoral development, implementation and monitoring of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs.

CORE VALUES

- Accountability
- Equality and Inclusivity
- Integrity
- Innovation
- Leadership

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

Overarching Mandate

South African National AIDS Council Trust Deed.

The Trust Deed states the objects of the Trust.

Applicable Legislation

Trust Property Control act 57 of 1988 as amended.

Companies act 71 of 2008 as amended.

Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 as amended.

King IV Report on Corporate Governance

Objective Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB and STIs

The object of the Trust stipulates that the overall mandate of the Trust is to coordinate and support the implementation of the NSP.

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The 2024/2025 financial year marked a period of consolidation, governance strengthening, and strategic realignment for the Trust. Guided by our mandate and commitment to good corporate governance, the Board of Trustees worked diligently to ensure that the Trust continues to operate with transparency, accountability, and efficiency in fulfilling its mission.

A significant milestone for the year under review was the approval of the Strategic Organogram of the Trust, following a thorough engagement with the Remuneration Committee (REMCO) of the Board. This process reflected our commitment to organisational clarity and operational effectiveness. The organogram serves as a visual representation of the Trust's structure, defining reporting lines, functional relationships, and management accountability, this refinement underscores our ongoing efforts to enhance alignment with the SANAC Strategic Plan 2023–2028.

The implementation of the Trust's five-year Organisational Strategy, is beginning to yield results with SANAC gradually strengthening its position as a thought leader through enhanced coordination and deepened partnerships to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB, and STIs for the period 2023 to 2028. These efforts reflect the organisation's ongoing commitment to accountability, collaboration, and measurable impact in advancing South Africa's public health priorities.

During the period under review, SANAC consolidated its role in steering and coordinating the implementation of the NSP. A significant milestone was achieved with the completion of the Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs) and the development of Multisectoral District Implementation Plans (MDIPs) across all nine provinces. These plans establish a cohesive framework that aligns national, provincial, and district efforts to ensure an integrated and multisectoral response to HIV, TB, and STIs.

The Board remains steadfast in ensuring that governance excellence and strategic oversight continue to anchor the Trust's operations. As custodians of the Trust, we are confident that the structures and systems strengthened in this financial year will position the Trust to deliver effectively on its mandate and sustain its impact in the years ahead.

As always, we extend our appreciation to the SANAC CEO, Dr Thembisile Xulu, the Executive Management, and all staff members for their dedication and professionalism throughout the year. Their collective efforts have enabled the Trust to uphold its integrity, fulfil its mission, and advance the national response to the three epidemics.

Mr Bonolo Ramokhele
Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

South African National AIDS Council **(SANAC)** Trust

EXECUTIVE STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

As we advance South Africa's unified response to HIV, TB and STIs under the current National Strategic Plan (NSP) for 2023 to 2028, I am pleased to table the Annual Report for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, which provides a comprehensive account of strategic milestones, fiscal transparency and multi-sectoral ownership. These milestones prevailed against difficult financial circumstances due to a volatile geo-political climate, ongoing fiscal deficits and the generally dwindling donor support.

Despite these challenges, SANAC continues to do what it does best, which is to constantly deliver high quality programmes, projects, events and life-changing policies despite extremely limited budgets! Yes, some work was severely compromised due to incapacitating funding gaps, however, due to the excellent partners who continue to support the Secretariat, we still achieved incredible milestones.

For the first time in South Africa, we successfully implemented the Bio-Behavioural Study and Population Size Estimates for key populations. This innovative, resource-light methodology enables more frequent and much needed data collection for key populations, delivering timely insights to expand the implementation of targeted and sustainable interventions, where the health of the most marginalised is a measure of the health of all South Africans.

Complementing this, we completed the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) for HIV and TB. By illuminating expenditure patterns alongside routine programme data, NASA enhances comprehensive NSP monitoring, pinpoints funding gaps, and informs evidence-driven resource mobilisation, budgeting and also highlights areas of potential efficiency gains.

SANAC continues with efforts to coordinate community-led interventions to overcome human rights violations, particularly those relating to HIV & TB stigma and discrimination. Effective rights-based interventions require reliable and geo-specific data for sustainable responses. As such, we integrated the reporting of human rights violations data and their documented interventions into the SANAC Situation Room. This technical innovation, achieved in record time and at a fraction of the anticipated cost, allows data to flow directly from source, which eliminates dependence on "middle men" – thus improving the timeliness, accessibility, accuracy of critical data to enable rapid advocacy and intervention in response to human rights violations.

The work on National and Provincial Sustainability Plans continues in earnest and is critical during these trying times where we must reduce reliance on donor funding and foster greater domestic investment and ownership.

These milestones reflect SANAC's commitment to innovation, inclusion, and accountability. By generating actionable data, safeguarding rights, securing resources, and strengthening partnerships, we are not only monitoring progress but actively shaping a future where South Africa's HIV and TB response is fully owned, resourced, and sustained domestically through strategies like local manufacturing.

Let me end by thanking our governance structures and our stakeholders for their unwavering guidance, support, partnership and collaboration.

Together, we are turning evidence into action, and ambition into transformative results.

Dr Thembisile Xulu
Chief Executive Officer

South African National AIDS Council **(SANAC)** Trust

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the Annual Financial Statements audited by the external auditors, Tic and Mend (PTY) Ltd .

The annual report is complete, accurate, and free from any omissions. The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Standards applicable to the entity. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgements made in this information. The accounting authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements. The annual report fairly reflects the operations, performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the entity for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2024.

Dr Thembisile Xulu
Chief Executive Officer

South African National AIDS Council
(SANAC) Trust

Mr Bonolo Ramokhele
Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

South African National AIDS Council
(SANAC) Trust

Part B

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY AGAINST SET TARGETS

Section Contents

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

BIO-BEHAVIOURAL STUDY

The SI Unit coordinated the implementation of the Bio-Behavioural Study and the Population Size Estimates Light for key populations - a first for South Africa. The 'light' methodology promotes more frequent occurrence of the study with fewer resources, availing critical data more frequently in a more sustainable way.

NATIONAL AIDS SPENDING ASSESSMENT (NASA) FOR HIV AND TB

The National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) for HIV and TB assessment continues to bring visibility to spending data, complementing the routinely collected programme data for a more comprehensive monitoring of the NSP implementation; it also helps identify funding gaps to inform resource mobilisation interventions and budgeting.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION DATA INTEGRATED ONTO THE SANAC SITUATION ROOM

The data is important to monitor human rights violations and also trigger advocacy interventions around violations. The SANAC Situation Room managed to collate this data in the fraction of the time, and resources – and to ensure sustainability by removing reliance on Principal Recipients for data that is of national importance.

SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

Sustainability planning for all provinces through the Provincial Councils on AIDS (PCAs) has commenced – this is to reduce government's dependence on external donor funding, particularly within the context of funding cuts.

ADDITIONAL R402 MILLION FROM GLOBAL FUND

The Global Fund approved an additional R402 million to supplement funding for the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB and STIs: 2023-2028.

LAUNCH OF THE SANAC PROVINCIAL PRIVATE SECTOR FORUMS (PPSF)

Following the launch of the national structure of the SANAC Private Sector Forum in 2021, the sector began the groundwork to establish itself in provinces – during the period under review, the sector soft launches of the sector and will complete the process in the next financial year. The PPSF will ensure meaningful contribution of the sector in the implementation of the Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs) for HIV, TB and STIs.

CIVIL SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Following the launch of the new National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs: 2023-2028, the SANAC Civil Society Forum held its national and provincial elections for the new term of five (5) years. This was immediately followed by inductions of the newly elected leadership which will continue into the new financial year for the remaining provinces.

SANAC STANDARDISATION FRAMEWORK

The Secretariat led the development of the SANAC Standardisation Framework through in-depth key stakeholder consultations to solicit positions of the key sectors for the standardisation of the Council structures, including AIDS Councils. The draft framework is under review and will be tabled to cabinet in the new financial year for final approval and immediate implementation/execution.

SOPHOMORE MEDIA ROUNDTABLE

Following the success of the inaugural Media Roundtbale held in Sandton the previous year, the SANAC Communications Unit once again partnered with UNAIDS to host the sophomore Media Roundtable in KwaZulu-Natal on 21-22 November 2024. This year's edition targeted community-based media and was centred around the newly launched Undetectable Equals Untransmittable (U=U) Campaign as well as emerging priorities and prevention tools such as Lenacapavir and CAB-LA (long-acting cabotegravir). Journalists were capacitated on interpreting and simplifying HIV data to elevate the standard of HIV reporting. By investing in this intervention, journalists become empowered to act as catalysts for change, driving awareness, reducing stigma, and improve public knowledge of the subject matter. The next steps of this process include hosting the roundtables periodically in all nine provinces, as well as compiling handbooks for journalists on HIV & TB reporting.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET

SFA	KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
SFA1 SANAC's lead role in Coordination, strategic partnerships, multisectoral HIV, TB and STIs response	KPI01. Number of National strategic updates n HIV, TB and STIs	4	13	325%
	KPI02. Established a knowledge hub on HIV, TB and STIs, utilized and maintained	1	0	0%
	KPI03. Number of multi-sectoral reports submitted on time	10	10	100%
	KPI04. Number of organisations mainstreaming socio-economic factors	4	12	300%
	KPI05. Number of plans aligned to the NSP developed, implemented and evaluated	20	20	100%
SFA2 Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting (MER) including Coordination of Capacity Building of Stakeholders.	KPI06. Number of published records on resolutions of the meetings (Plenary, IMC, PRC, RMC, CSF, PSF, PCAs, DACs & LACs)	4	11	275%
	KPI07. Number of SANAC functionality dashboards updated and published	4	4	100%
	KPI08. Number of National NSP review meetings conducted	1	1	100%
	KPI09. Number of provincial programme performance reviews conducted	9	11	122%
	KPI10. Developed CSF Strategy aligned to NSP	1	0	0%
	KPI11. Number of trainings/workshops to improve capacity and knowledge of SANAC structures (members)	4	9	225%
	KPI12. Number of strategic documents developed to strengthen health system (Implementation Plans/Guidelines and SOP)	4	8	200%
	KPI13. Number of Program and Data Quality Assessments (PDQA) conducted	12	19	158%
SFA3 Mobilisation of Resources and Sustainability.	KPI14. Developed Funding Model with Implementation Plan	1	1	100%
	KPI15.Total amount allocated to support Implementation of the NSP 2023-2028 per year	R45 360 000 000	R75 600 000 000	167%
	KPI16. Increased amount of funds mobilized	R60 000 000	R266 131 042	444%
	KPI17. Developed and approved Cabinet Memo	1	1	100%
	KPI18. Full integration of SANAC to Presidency	1	0	0%
SFA4 Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC)	KPI19. Number of SBCC Stakeholder databases developed	1	0	0%
	KPI20. Number of SBCC Multistakeholder Consultations Held	1	0	0%
	KPI21. SBCC Conference conceptualization with the TTT	1	0	0%
	KPI23. Revise the existing SBCC Strategy	1	0	0%
	KPI24. Cab memo to establish SANAC as country lead for SBCC Coordination	1	0	0%
	KPI25. Establishment of expert panel for HIV & TB in the SBCC TTT	1	0	0%
SFA5 Business Process Improvement and Effective organization governance.	KPI26. Integrated and digitised business processes	2	2	100%
	KPI27. Effective utilization of resources	1	1	100%
	KPI28. Transition of technical functions to SANAC internal capacity	20%	25%	125%
	KPI29. Improved organizational governance	8	8	100%
	KPI30. Attained Organizational Risk Maturity Level	3	0	0%
	KPI31. Compliance with Internal Control Framework	1	1	100%
	KPI32. Percentage compliance with all applicable legislation, regulations, and with rules and standards.	95%	85%	89%
Total		**31**	**20**	**65%**

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA 1

SANAC's lead role in coordination, strategic partnerships, multi-sectoral HIV, TB and STIs response:

During the 2024/25 fiscal year, SANAC ensured to strengthening its role as a thought leader in the HIV, TB and STIs space and strengthening multi-sectoral and partnerships for effective implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP).

Four (4) out of five (5) indicators with set targets for the period under review were achieved.

The below table highlights performance against targets for the fiscal year:

KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
KPI01. Number of National strategic updates n HIV, TB and STIs	4	13	325%
KPI02. Established a knowledge hub on HIV, TB and STIs, utilized and maintained	1	0	0%
KPI03. Number of multi-sectoral reports submitted on time	10	10	100%
KPI04. Number of organisations mainstreaming socio-economic factors	4	12	300%
KPI05. Number of plans aligned to the NSP developed, implemented and evaluated	20	20	100%

1.1. National updates on HIV, TB and STIs

SANAC overachieved in conducting national updates on HIV, TB and STIs during the period under review. A total of thirteen (13) national strategic updates were conducted during the fiscal year 2024/25.

These national strategic updates were as follows:

Updates on Global Commitments
South Africa is among the twelve (12) countries anchoring Phase one (1) of the Global Alliance (GA) targeted at ending AIDS in Children by 2030. The twelve countries are: Angola, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These countries were prioritised for phase one (1) of the alliance as they contribute about 80% of the global unmet need for control of the HIV epidemic in children.

Three (3) GA meeting were coordinated during the period under review. In-country, these meetings were attended by the representatives from government departments, Chief Executive Officers of National Organizations Supporting Children, representatives from the Civil Society Forum (CSF) Children's Sector leadership, Joint United Nations on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and World Health Organization (WHO).

The first meeting was held on the 4th and 5th of June 2024. During the meeting, the twelve (12) alliance countries got together to share progress against their GA commitments. The platform afforded the alliance countries to engage, share ideas, and learn from each other, all geared towards a collective approach in ensuring that the children are not left behind.

The second meeting was held from the 22nd to the 23rd of August 2024, the in country virtual meeting was attended by forty(40) national multi-sectoral stakeholders with the following meeting objectives:

- To provide updates on progress on the implementation of the GA 2030 plan in South Africa
- To identify key priorities to accelerate progress towards HIV elimination in children in the country
- To identify areas of alignment with other interventions that will contribute to the implementation of the GA.

Meeting highlights included the identified need for the GA country team to be orientated on the 10-10-10 targets, the validation of the GA dashboard and the identification of the key priorities to inform the plan.

On the 7th of November, The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) requested SANAC (as part of its coordination role), to host and coordinate a high-level delegation from its Head Quarters (HQ) in New York. The GA met to discuss the following:

- To share insights on stakeholders unified efforts in the implementation of GA
- Explore new innovations methods in data

management.
- Reinforce partnerships.
- Strengthening collaborative actions to accelerate progress in ending HIV in children

The meeting resolutions included the following:
The country's progress in rolling out the Global Alliance.

Programme implementation across its four pillars.
The development of an innovative dashboard to track implementation progress.

The high-level delegation from UNICEF HQ responded by providing some highlights of their experiences in the field and expressing their appreciation of the work done by the country in response to the call for action in the GA to end AIDS in children by 2030.

(a) Developed Reports
During the period under review, the secretariat compiled and disseminated four(4) quarterly national strategic update reports on HIV, TB and STIs response. These reports provided updates on strategic governance, leadership, coordination as well as addressing technical issues. These reports also covered the orientation of the newly elected leadership in the AIDS Council structures. The reports were presented through different provincial multisectoral structures like Provincial Council on AIDS (PCAs), PRCs and in different induction sessions.

(b) Meetings and Updates to Stakeholders

HIV Prevention Meeting
SANAC secretariat convened a national prevention meeting aimed at enhancing sustainable country-led HIV prevention interventions. In attendance were representatives from government departments, Civil Society, United Nations Agencies, Funders and Implementing partners. The meeting outcomes include the finalisation of the prevention roadmap including dissemination strategy, updating of the prevention strategies in line with the current funding landscape, redefining the minimum package of services, resuscitation of Social and Behaviour Change Communication as well as capacity building of other sectors on combining prevention with a focus on promoting PrEP amongst others.

Establishment of the Provincial Private Sector Forums:
SANAC established the provincial private sector forums in five provinces, namely, Northwest, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northen Cape, and Gauteng province. The establishment of the provincial private sector forum is aimed at solidifying and cementing the private sectors contribution in the countries response to HIV, TB and STIs by completing the AIDS council structure at provincial levels. This promotes a meaningful contribution of the sector in the response to HIV, TB and STIs.

(c) Engagements, Commemorations and Summits
The World AIDS and TB Day
SANAC successfully coordinated the two most significant national commemorations in the HIV and TB calendar – World TB Day, observed on 24 March and World AIDS Day observed on 1st December. These events host over 8000 people each. Different delegates share the stage in sharing critical information, sharing updates and increase awareness to these epidemics.

The World AIDS Day was held at the Sisa Dukashe stadium in the city of East London in the Eastern Cape. The event was blessed by the presence of His Excellency, Deputy President of the Republic, Mr. Paul Mashatile.

The world TB Day commemoration was held at Ugu sports and leisure centre in Ugu district in KwaZulu Natal with the theme 'Yes you and I can end TB.' His Excellency Deputy President of the Republic was present at the event.
Summits

SANAC supported the integrated and responsive services summit hosted by Pulse Health together with the National Department of Health (NDoH) in partnership with Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. This was a stakeholder engagement on HIV testing services landscape analysis held from the 31st of July to the 1st of August 2024 on the topic "Reaching Men towards engaged, integrated a responsive health service". SANAC made a presentation focusing on innovative ways of engaging men in health. Representatives from the men's sector were also present to respond and contribute to the discussions. Men articulated an interest in their health, and recommended that services such as HTS, condoms etc, -that do not require health facility – to be provided in community settings. They also made a strong recommendation to strengthen men's corners in public health facilities.

The secretariate also conducted a Rotary Family Health Day, a health wellness campaign targeted at identifying, engaging, and strengthening relationships between the Rotarians, government, the private sector, Civil Society, and the NGOs.

1.2. Establishment of Knowledge Hub on HIV, TB and STIs

During the period under review, SANAC aimed to develop an electronic knowledge hub for HIV, TB and STIs. The hub is aimed to be the 'one stop shop' electronic platform for all the latest information (reports, guidelines, policies etc.) concerning HIV, TB and STIs in the country.

Due to competing priority, the trust could not set up the knowledge hub but managed to start putting together and collating documents that will be uploaded onto the knowledge hub as soon as the platform is ready. The establishment of the actual platform was deferred to the next financial year.

1.3. Multi-Sectoral Reports Submitted on Time

(a) SANAC Quarterly (4) Annual Performance Plan (APP) Report
SANAC developed four (4) quarterly Annual Performance Plans (APP) reports, these reports clearly define progress against the APP targets which

is aligned with the SANAC overall strategy. These reports form building blocks to the SANAC annual report. This report is produced quarterly and presented to the SANAC governance structures, this includes the Audit and Risk Committee (RMC) and SANACs Board.

(b) Department of Social Development (DSD) and Department of Health (DoH) Quarterly (4) Reports
SANAC ensured to meet its quarterly reporting obligation with the Department of Social Development(DSD) and Department of Health (DoH). These reports depict SANAC's (through its multisectoral nature) progress against set targets clearly defined on the SANC business plan. The report for all 4 quarters of the period under review were developed and submitted on time to meet the DSD and NDoH reporting obligations.

(c) Consolidated Private Sector Report
As part of ensuring meaningful involvement of all sectors (Government, Civil Society, and the Private Sector) in the HIV, TB & STIs response, the SANAC Strategic Information (SI) Unit continued to collate and analyse data from the Private Sector. During the period under review, SI received, collated, and analysed Private Sector semi-annual data from registered medical schemes, through a partnership between SANAC and the Council for Medical Schemes (CMS), which is an autonomous statutory body created by parliament to regulate Medical Schemes in South Africa. There was a data submission rate of 98,59% from all the registered medical aid schemes in the country. The SI Unit collected data for thirteen indicators as depicted in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Semi-annual (Jan -Jun 2024) Private Sector (Registered Medical Aid Schemes data

Indicator	Count
Number of Beneficiaries	**8 980 476**
Estimated HIV Prevalence	**569 005**
Number of beneficiaries HIV Tested	**469 824**
Number of beneficiaries on the HIV DMP	**389 650**
Number of ART Beneficiaries	**335 384**
Number of beneficiaries on ART ratio 75	**288 969**
Number of Viral Load done	**302 023**
Number of Viral Load Results	**280 869**
Number Viral Load Suppressed	**261 739**
Number of pregnant Women Received ARV	**3 568**
Number of MMC performed	**27 539**
Number of Live Births for HIV positive women	**2 833**
Number of Infants who received HIV Test	**3 585**

In the context of the 95-95-95 targets, Table 4 above depicts that the Private Sector is at 78.1% viral load suppression (267 739) against the total number of beneficiaries on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) (335 384).

The SI Unit also collaborated with the Stakeholder Management and Campaign Unit, including the SANAC National Private Sector Forum (PSF) in establishing Provincial Private Sector Forum (PPSF) in anticipation of receiving holistic data from all Private Sector entities responding to the epidemic. The Northwest PPSF was established during the period under review and other PPSF will be established in the next reporting period.

(d) Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Report
This GAM report compiled during the period under review, compares performance to established targets for relevant metrics to illustrate the country's progress in 2023 in responding to the HIV epidemic. It also gives the current state of the legislative and regulatory framework supporting the noted accomplishments. This report is produced in line with the 2021 UNAIDS Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Data for the period January to December 2022 indicate that all respective commitments' targets are unlikely to be met by 2025, and the score card analysis was designed with this in mind. Below is the scorecard depicting the summary of performance towards the set global targets for the period January 2022 to December 2022.

Table 5 below presents a summary scorecard performance of the country against the political declaration and framework targets. The summary shows that the country is likely to meet the targets for commitment 2

(95–95–95 for HIV testing and treatment) and commitment 7 (Universal health coverage and integration) by 2025. This is mainly because for commitment 2, the performance is on the cusp for the first and last 95 while several interventions and focus is increasing on retention and ART coverage. For commitment 7, the passing of the National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill in parliament is a critical enabler that will move the country towards equitable universal health coverage.

Table 5: Summary of Progress Towards Political Declaration and Framework Targets

Frameworks	Is this a priority for South Africa?	Is it addressed in the national strategic plan?	Has South Africa reached the target?	How likely is South Africa to reach the target by 2025?
Combination HIV prevention for all	Yes	Yes	No	Unlikely
95–95–95 for HIV testing and treatment	Yes	Yes	No	Likely
End paediatric AIDS and eliminate vertical transmission	Yes	Yes	No	Unlikely
Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	Yes	Yes	No	Unlikely
Realize human rights and eliminate stigma and discrimination	Yes	Yes	No	Unlikely
Universal health coverage and integration	Yes	Yes	No	Likely
Investment and resources	Yes	Yes	No	Unlikely

1.4. Organisations Mainstreaming Socio-Economic Factors in their Programming.

SANAC conducted a series of workshops targeted at community-based organizations in the DSD community care centres of KwaZulu Natal, Northwest and Limpopo provinces. A total of twelve(12) Community Based Organizations (CBOs) attended these workshops conducted throughout the fiscal year. These workshops covered how poverty and economic depravity predisposes young people to the risk of contracting HIV, health challenges, and social ills. The workshop further identified strategies and approaches for integrating economic empowerment into social and behaviour change programmes implemented by the CBOs. This exercise is expected to contribute towards the protection and safeguarding of young people against risks to HIV, alcohol and substance abuse and other health risks. The workshops were attended by DSD, CBOs, young people and key community stakeholders.

1.5. Plans Aligned to the NSP Developed

Following the completion of the Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs) for HIV, TB, and STIs development, the Secretariat worked with a multiple service providers to support the development of Multisectoral District Implementation Plans (MDIPs) across the nine (9) provinces. These plans aim to ensure that each district possesses a comprehensive, multisectoral framework aligned with the NSP for HIV, TB and STIs and the corresponding PIPs. The respective MDIPs development process involved several key phases, including literature reviews, district-level stakeholder consultations, drafting, and validation of the plans. Considerable progress was made with KwaZulu-Natal completing and submitting eleven (11) print-ready district implementation plans, and Northwest Province successfully developed five (5) MDIPs. In addition to the MDIPs, four (4) provinces—Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga—developed Global Alliance Plans to End AIDS in Children by 2030. These complementary plans are strategically aligned with the NSP, PIPs, and MDIPs, with a focused approach on addressing the needs of children and adolescents. All plans were professionally designed and printed. Notably, the Eastern Cape and Gauteng provinces officially launched their respective Global Alliance Plans. This coordinated planning effort reinforces the commitment of provinces to achieve national targets and ensures an integrated response to the HIV, TB, and STI epidemics.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA 2

Coordination, MER including Coordination of Capacity Building of Stakeholders

Under this strategic focus area, SANAC focussed on optimizing the coordination of all SANAC structures for effective implementation of the National Strategic Plan and enhancing the monitoring countries progress against the targets set in the NSP.

Seven (7) out of eight (8) indicators with set targets for the period under review were achieved.

The below tables list indicator performance against targets:

KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
KPI06. Number of published records on resolutions of the meetings (Plenary, IMC, PRC, RMC, CSF, PSF, PCAs, DACs & LACs)	4	11	275%
KPI07. Number of SANAC functionality dashboards updated and published	4	4	100%
KPI08. Number of National NSP review meetings conducted	1	1	100%
KPI09. Number of provincial programme performance reviews conducted	9	11	122%
KPI10. Developed CSF Strategy aligned to NSP	1	0	0%
KPI11. Number of trainings/workshops to improve capacity and knowledge of SANAC structures (members)	4	9	225%
KPI12. Number of strategic documents developed to strengthen health system (Implementation Plans/Guidelines and SOP)	4	8	200%
KPI13. Number of Program and Data Quality Assessments (PDQA) conducted	12	19	158%

2.1. Meetings with published Records on Resolutions

During the period under review, the secretariate conducted and published meeting records with resolutions for all critical meeting and exceeded the set target for this KPI. The highlights of the meetings held were as follows:

(a) Civil Society Forum (CSF) meetings
SANAC convened a series of Civil Society Forum(CSF) meetings during the period under review.

On the 26th and 27th of June 2024, SANAC coordinated a CSF elections meeting. During this special meeting, CSF undertook elections for a new term of office. Ms. Lestike stepped down as the CSF Chairperson handing over the baton to Mr. Nduku. The newly elected leadership team will, over the next five years, play a critical role in driving the CSF's agenda, ensuring that community voices are heard and that their contributions are integrated into national strategies and policies.

Following the elections, the newly elected CSF coordination committee held a strategic planning meeting with a specific focus on developing a new CSF strategy as well as ironing out specific governance issues. The process of developing the strategy started with the assistance of an external service provider. The process was however not completed during the period under review.
This was subsequently followed by a virtual meeting on the 24th of October. During this meeting, the committee deliberated on the Sector Summit planned for November. In addition, KZN, Free State and the Northen Cape province shared their progress on provincial CSF elections. Furthermore, a for the PWUD sector to form part of the NGO sector was taken.

(b) Program Review Committee (PRC) Meeting
During the period in review, SANAC coordinated a series of PRC meetings aimed at ensuring constant monitoring of the countries progress to HIV, TB and STIs commitments. Some of the highlights from these committee meetings during the period in review includes:

a. Approving the National Sustainability Framework for South Africa
b. Approving the Technical Task Teams and Technical Working Groups aligned to the new NSP.
c. Approving the concept notes for the Word AIDS Day 2024 commemoration, Rotary Family Health Day, and the World TB Day

commemoration.

d. Approving the Close the Gap Treatment Campaign

The proceeding of the PRC meeting was documented and shared with the members of the committee.

(c) Plenary Meeting and extended plenary meetings.
SANAC coordinated Northwest province plenary meeting. The meeting was chaired by the Northwest Province Premier and was co-chaired by the Northwest province's CSF chairperson.

The province presented a strategic national update report including the re-orientation of the PCA leadership for the renewed political commitment to the provincial multi-sector HIV, TB and STI response and strengthening of the PCA.

The proceeding of the meeting was documented and shared with the relevant stakeholders.

(d) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) Meeting
SANAC coordinated the inter-ministerial committee (IMC) meeting, this sitting focused on strengthening the multi-sectoral planning and resource mobilisation and ensured that the induction of the new IMC members is done.

During the second IMC meeting, the Minister of Health presented the close the gap treatment campaign. This campaign is aimed at promoting people living with HIV in South Africa to start and stay on ART treatment. This is all in effort to meet the countries second 95 targets by December 2025. The IMC also noted the negative impact of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding withdrawals on the country's HIV, TB, and STI response, emphasising the need for strengthened domestic financing and innovative partnerships to sustain programme delivery and progress.

2.2. SANAC Functionality Dashboards Updated and Published

SANAC continued to monitor the functioning of the Provincial Councils throughout the four(4) quarters of the fiscal year under review. This tool uses clearly defined indicators guided by the procedural guidelines to measure the functionality of the PCA and uses simple score to compare the PCA structures. By the end of the period under review, eight (08) PCAs confirmed functionality statuses, except for the Free State (FS) Province. Free State provincial Civil Society elections were concluded on the 28th of January 2025, while Leadership Inductions took place from the 2nd to the 3rd of March 2025. On the 11th of March 2025, the SANAC Secretariat and the FS PCA briefed the Premier about the national and provincial CSF leaders. This implies that the FS PCA still requires close support to ensure optimal functionality.

During the period under review, there was a slight improvement on the functionality of District AIDS Councils (DACs) with 31 reported as functional, 08 as semi functional and 07 not functional.

DACs functionality status excludes the six (6) districts of the Western Cape (WC) Province since the WC Province has not yet adopted the DACs approach.

2.3. National NSP Review Meetings Conducted

During the period in review, SANAC conducted a Treatment Literacy Program review meeting with the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) treatment literacy implementation organization. The meeting's purpose was to review their performance for the quarter, discuss program successes and gaps, and develop improvement plans. Community organizations indicated that they. are struggling to secure lists of clients with detectable viral load. These lists will guide them as they identify clients with detectable vial loads to provide intense adherence support and U=U based counselling, The team was advised to request support from the managers to approach health facility managers to facilitate these processes, and the outcomes of the task will be reviewed during the next quarter program review meeting.

2.4. Provincial Programme Performance Reviews Conducted

During the period under review, SANAC conducted a total of eleven (11) site visits to the Sub-Recipients (SRs) of the Networking HIV and AIDS Community of Southern Africa (NACOSA), AIDS Foundation South Africa (AFSA), and Beyond Zero (BZ) in the Western Cape, Free State and KwaZulu Natal provinces. Some of the highlights from these reviews were as follows:

The site visit to the SAHARA, a NACOSA SR, was to provide support to assess the implementation since the SR was new during the period under review. Most of the activities were still at the inception phase. SR showed strength in implementing substance abuse programs and has a safe space programme already running, it is yet to offer Adolescents and Young People (AYPs) services. Efforts were underway to increase demand for services and attract more young people. SANAC will support the SR to enhance demand creation for the services.

During the monitoring visit to AFSA in KZN, it was observed that a relatively low number of sex workers(SW) clients were being referred for services by the sex workers. It was noted that the sex workers refer their full-time partners as opposed to their clients. It was encouraging to note that the programme has built strong relationships with local police, resulting in sex workers no longer being arrested in the area. In addition, the programme has expanded its reach by engaging sex workers online and providing services through a clinic. There were several sexually exploited adolescents that the program identified, they were all referred to the DSD driven youth programs.

The monitoring visit to the human rights programme implemented through the AFSA SR Rainbow

Seeds showed that the SR has capacity to assist beneficiaries with access to justice. This includes reviving long-standing cases that often result in the arresting of the perpetrators. More cases were reported and documented. However, lack of funds for legal representation, and training of Paralegals and Reactors required for Key Population Human Rights remains a challenge. In the Free State, through Tholwana e Molemo there was improved provision of support to sex workers to access justice. The SR also intervened in cases of sex worker.

Additionally, the Technical Support Unit (TSU) conducted site visits focusing on KP innovations, TB program implementation including TUTT, AYP, M&E systems and Linkage to Care.

2.5. Development of the CSF Strategy aligned to NSP.

During the period in review, the process of developing the CSF strategy aligned to the NSP did commence however this could not be completed. Data was collected using surveys from the CSF members. Upon data analysing it became evident that the priority should be given to the development of the overarching CSF strategy as well as the sector specific plans before the development of the CSF strategy aligned to the NSP. The activity was then deferred to the coming fiscal year.

2.6. Trainings or Workshops to improve capacity and knowledge of SANAC structures.

SANAC conducted trainings/workshops to improve capacity and knowledge of the SANAC structures. These were as follows:

Capacity Building Sessions

(a) Undetectable = Untransmittable (U = U) capacity building sessions

Eastern Cape Province

The SANAC Secretariat conducted one U = U training session for the Eastern Cape (EC) community-based organisations. The purpose of the training session was to capacitate the organisations regarding the treatment literacy and U=U concepts. The Secretariat issued all sixty-five attendees with tools to strengthen implementation throughout EC.

Gauteng Province

The SANAC Secretariat conducted one U = U training session with the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) (Gauteng) civil society organisations to capacitate them on the treatment literacy and U=U concepts. The Secretariat issued all seventy-seven attendees with tools to strengthen implementation throughout the CoJ.

Limpopo Province

The SANAC Secretariat conducted one U = U training session with Capricorn District (LP) civil society organisations to capacitate them on the treatment literacy ad U=U concepts. The Secretariat issued all fifty-five attendees with tools to strengthen implementation throughout Capricorn District.

(b) Civil Society Capacity Building

As part of strengthening the AIDS Councils, the Secretariat completed the following high level Capacity Building activities for Civil Society, within various PCAs:

- Gauteng AIDS Council (GAC) Coordinating Committee Capacity Building Session with a focus on leadership, relations, partnership and understanding good governance and accountability on 11 July, a virtual session.
- Mpumalanga Civil Society Leadership inductions from 21-23 July 2024 in Secunda. The Secretariat contributed towards participants' travel costs while AFSA supported conference facilities and accommodation.
- The Civil Society Coordinating Committee Strategy Planning workshop that included the provincial Civil Society chairpersons, held from 06 to 08 August 2024 at Blue Lagoon Hotel in Cape Town.
- Western Cape Civil Society Leadership inductions from 19 to 20 August in Western Cape.
- Gauteng CSF Quarterly review meeting was held on 30 August 2024. Supported travel for some participants to attend the meeting.
- One (1) session was convened with fifty (50) KwaZulu Natal (KZN) community-based organisations (CBOs) to capacitate them on the treatment literacy and Undetectable =Untransmittable (U=U) concepts. All CBOs were provided with tools to strengthen implementation throughout KZN.

(c) Induction of the Northwest PCA

The Secretariat conducted an induction and orientation workshop for the NW Province's newly elected civil society leadership, on the 2nd & 3rd of October 2024. The workshop introduced the new leaders to the governance and leadership expectations for both Civil Society and the AIDS Councils. Furthermore, the workshop agenda included roles and mandates, the PIP and provincial priorities, available resources, resource mobilisation, and monitoring of the HIV TB and STIs response.

(d) Civil Society Forum Inductions

Northwest Province

The Secretariat facilitated Dr KK District CSF Leadership Inductions funded by the Executive Mayor of the Northwest Province. The Municipality applied with various Sector Education & Training Authorities (SETAs) and was awarded one thousand Artisan training opportunities. The Executive Mayor allocated 288 of this to the Civil Society of the District. This is an 11-month training course with a R2000 stipend every month,

Free State Province

The Secretariat supported and conducted Free State Civil Society Leadership Inductions from the 3rd to the 4th of March 2025. The induction was attended by over 120 newly elected Civil Society leaders at provincial and district level. The induction was coordinated in collaboration with the PCA Secretariats and the national Civil Society Leaders.

Gauteng Province
The Secretariat also facilitated an Induction of the West Rand District AIDS Council funded by the Executive Mayor of the West Rand District who is also the DAC chairperson in Gauteng Province. Newly elected DAC Members attended the induction, and the Executive Mayor issued appointment letters to DAC members for co-option into the Council. The induction focused on mandate, roles, and responsibilities of the AIDS Council members.

2.7. Strategic Documents Developed to Strengthen Health System

SANAC met the target by developing eight (8) of the targeted eight (8) strategic documents to strengthen the health system. Developed documents are as follows:

(a) Blueprint for the establishment of the Provincial Private Sector Forums (PPSF)
SANAC established the national PSF in 2021, followed by the development of the PSF Strategy in 2022. In alignment with the SANAC structures at all levels, the PSF developed the blueprint and the roadmap for the establishment of the PPSF. The blueprint serves a guide to establish the PPSF with the aim of completing the SANAC Architecture (Government, Civil Society and Private Sector). The PSF Board of Trustees approved the blueprint in June 2024.

(b) National LGBTI Plan
The plan focuses on addressing the challenges faced by the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/questioning (one's sexual or gender identity), and Intersex (LGBTI) community, particularly in accessing health, social, and legal services. This includes stigma, discrimination, and poor healthcare access, especially regarding the high prevalence of HIV within the community. The need for a comprehensive health plan is aligned with national strategies, along with the importance of community engagement and inclusion of all identities within the LGBTI community. The plan will be incorporated to key populations in HIV programs and building research capacity to translate findings into actionable guidelines.

(c) Key Population Health Implementation Plan
The key population health implementation plan was developed during the period in review. The plan seeks to provide guidance on how to improve health services for key populations and addresses all the barriers which include stigma and discrimination.

(d) Young Key Population Guidelines
These guidelines inform the design and implementation of interventions with young key populations in the age group of 15-24 years. These guidelines were developed during the period I review. While young key populations above the age of 18 years are considered adults, 15-17 years old young people are considered minors. However, the 15-17 years old key populations, many of whom could have been surviving outside a family setting for years, managing day-to-day lives and for that factor they are termed as mature minors.

(e) National Human Rights Plan
The objectives of the National Human Rights Plan are to: Reduce Stigma and Discrimination, Sensitise and Train Health and Community-based Workers, Sensitise Law-makers and Law Enforcers, Legal Literacy / 'Know Your Rights' campaigns, Strengthen Legal Support Services, Monitor, Review Laws & Policies, and Reduce Gender Inequality & GBV. The development of the plan was achieved during the quarter in review.

(f) Human Rights Charter
The development of the Human Rights Charter on HIV, TB and STIs for key and priority populations, was done with active input from local community leaders, within the participating provinces. The process provided participants with a greater awareness of the human rights of key and priority populations and a better understanding of their responsibility toward upholding the principles of the Charter.

The Charter is based on the following principles:
- Agreements between community stakeholders that are not imposed from top-down,
- Community priorities, making each Charter unique to each local area,

The charter is aimed to complement existing local documents, where available, rather than duplicating or disregarding what is already available,

It empowers local communities on human rights; teaching them how to use this knowledge to get involved and how they can uphold the rights of key and priority populations,

This is a living document in which priorities are set for a given period and reviewed regularly.

(g) Development of Global Alliance Plans at Provincial level
During the period under review, the four provinces were at various stages of the development of the Global Alliance (GA) plans. The Eastern Cape province completed and launched its Global Alliance plan to end AIDS in children campaign by 2030. The official launch took place on 30 November 2024 as part of the build-up activity to World AIDS Day 2024. KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces finalized the print-ready plans, which are set to be designed, printed, and disseminated in the next reporting period. Meanwhile, Mpumalanga drafted its provincial GA plan, which was awaiting validation before being finalized for print. The plan will be finalised in the next reporting period.

(h) Development of the Human Rights Plan
TSU collaborated closely with different stakeholders to develop a Human Rights Plan, which will be officially launched in the next reporting period. The Human rights plan is aimed at clearly outlining the

countries commitments to addressing human rights issues. This plan will be finalized and published in the upcoming fiscal year.

2.8. Program and Data Quality Assessments (PDQA) conducted.

SANAC overachieved by conducting nineteen (19) of the twelve (12) targeted program and data quality assessments. These visits were targeted at assessing the work that the Global Fund Sub-Recipient's (SRs) are doing, verifying reported data against the source documents, conducting data quality assessments, providing supporting to human rights, key populations, and psychosocial programs. This was achieved through conducting the deep dive support visits and onsite data verifications. Visited PRs include Integrated Access to Care and Treatment (I-ACT), Access Chapter 2, Tholwane eMolemo, Rainbow Seeds, Show me your number, Pathways to Change etc. just to mention a few. Technical assistance was provided to address the identified challenges.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA 3

Mobilisation of Resources and Sustainability

Under this strategic focus are, the secretariate aimed at developing the funding sustainability model with the implementation model, increase the allocated amount to support the implementation of the Natonal Strategic Plan, mobilize funds to support the SANAC trust and to seek support from the Cabinet to be housed under the Deputy President's office to ensure allocation of sufficient and sustainable resources.

Four (4) out Five (5) indicators with set targets for the period were achieved.

The below table lists performance over target for this strategic focus area:

KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
KPI14. Developed Funding Model with Implementation Plan	1	1	100%
KPI15.Total amount allocated to support Implementation of the NSP 2023-2028 per year	R45 360 000 000	R75 600 000 000	167%
KPI16. Increased amount of funds mobilized	R60 000 000	R266 131 042	444%
KPI17. Developed and approved Cabinet Memo	1	1	100%
KPI18. Full integration of SANAC to Presidency	1	0	0%

3.1. Developed Funding Model with Implementation Plan

The development of a funding model for SANAC conducted during the period in review entailed the development of a plan for additional resources to maintain the functioning of the Secretariat. One of the interventions was the use of the Global Fund (GF) Request for Proposal (RFP) process to include the Secretariat's funding for the coordination of the NSP. The Secretariat took the lead in developing GF Grant Cycle 7 (GC 7) RFF which was submitted for consideration. The RFF includes the Secretariat's funding requests. An amount of R549 million was successfully mobilised through the GF RFF.

3.2. Total Amount Allocated to Support Implementation of the NSP 2023-2028 per year.

The amount allocated to the implementation of the National Strategic Plan 2023-28 includes allocations from the National Department of Health through HIV grant for district health programmes. PEPFAR and the Global Fund's commitment is also included in the total amount. The total amount committed to the NSP implantation is higher than the R45.36bn estimated to be the cost of successful implementation of the NSP for the year under review.

3.3. Increased Amount of Funds Mobilized

The set target of the amount allocated to SANAC exceeded the targeted amount. This includes the contribution by the DoH as well as DSD. This amount also includes the GF principal recipient's allocation to SANAC as a SR. This was however specific to the SR commitments and not only for SANAC operations. There were also smaller program specific amounts of funding from the UN family and CDC.

Adequate resources are crucial for operational stability, program effectiveness, and long-term sustainability of the SANAC Trust. Additionally, sufficient resources, including financial, human, and material assets, enable the Secretariat to fulfill its mission, adapt to changing needs, and attract and retain dedicated staff.

3.4. Developed and Approved Cabinet Memo

The Health Director General presented the developed cabinet memo at the Forum of the South African Director Generals Management Committee meeting. The cabinet memo served as a formal document to seek support from the Cabinet for SANAC Secretariat to be housed under the Deputy President's office to ensure allocation of sufficient and sustainable resources. The memo aims at facilitating informed decision-making by the Cabinet. SANAC structures approved the cabinet memo which was further presented to NDOH for presentation at relevant government platforms for ultimate presentation at cabinet for endorsement.

3.5. Full integration of SANAC to Presidency

The Secretariat submitted the proposal to the Deputy President's office and was awaiting a response during the period under review. The process is however likely to take longer than expected to be concluded because of the due process required and delays such as the one caused by the Government transition in the previous year. SANAC, chaired by the Deputy President, is already deeply integrated into the Deputy President's office. SANAC's vision is to have a South Africa where HIV, TB & STIs are no longer public health threats. The Deputy President serves as the Chairperson of SANAC, leading the national response to these epidemics. This structure ensures high-level political oversight and coordination across government, civil society, and the private sector. The SANAC Trust is therefore requesting for full integration into the deputy president's office to ensure sufficient and sustainable resources. The SANAC Secretariat submitted the proposal to the Deputy President for consideration for the Secretariat to be housed in the Deputy President's office.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA 4

Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC)

During the period in review, SANAC focused on strengthening strategic partnerships and coordinating the national Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) aiming to take the lead in the Social Behaviour communication space. Due to the delays in budget approvals and interdependence of the indicators with set targets for the period in review, none of the indicators with set targets for the period were achieved.

The below table shows performance over target:

KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
KPI19. Number of SBCC Stakeholder databases developed	1	0	0%
KPI20. Number of SBCC Multistakeholder Consultations Held	1	0	0%
KPI21. SBCC Conference conceptualization with the TTT	1	0	0%
KPI23. Revise the existing SBCC Strategy	1	0	0%
KPI24. Cab memo to establish SANAC as country lead for SBCC Coordination	1	0	0%
KPI25. Establishment of expert panel for HIV & TB in the SBCC TTT	1	0	0%

4.1. SBCC Stakeholder databases developed

.
This activity was not implemented pending budget approval Cost Note 7 (CN7) in the expansion budget with NACOSA which is needed for mass media advertising to issue the Call for SBCC Programme Implementers nationwide. An SBCC stakeholder database is crucial for effective project and organizational management because it provides a centralized repository for information about individuals and groups responding to the epidemics of HIV, TB and STIs. This database allows for targeted communication, efficient engagement, and better decision-making, leading to effective coordination and improved relationships with stakeholders.

4.2. Number of SBCC Multistakeholder Consultations Held

During the period in review, SANAC could not coordinate the SBCC multistakeholder consultations due to the following reasons:

- The SBCC TTT requested to have a Physical Strategy Session to strategize how the nationwide SBCC programme should be resuscitated. That physical meeting could not happen due to the Grant Cycle 7 (GC7) budget not being confirmed.
- The activity could not go ahead since it is dependent on the outcomes of the pending Strategy Session mentioned above.

Multistakeholder consultations are crucial for building strong relationships, gathering diverse perspectives, mitigating risks, and improving HIV, TB & STIs outcomes. It ensures that decisions are well-informed, inclusive, and aligned with the needs and expectations of those responding to the epidemic.

4.3. Revised the existing SBCC Strategy

This activity feeds into the previous one and is also dependent on the Strategy Session of selected members of the SBCC TTT and the budget.

4.4. Cab memo to establish SANAC as country lead for SBCC Coordination

All SBCC activities were deferred to the new fiscal year. None of them could be achieved due to lack of financial resources to; firstly, finance the SBCC TTT Strategy Session, secondly, the change in leadership (Chairs) within the SBCC TTT itself - the Deputy Ministers changed, and the CSF Co-Chair was changed in the new TTT & TWG reworked structures designed to align with the new NSP.

4.5. Establishment of expert panel for HIV & TB in the SBCC TTT

At the last meeting on 9 July 2024, TTT selected an ad hoc technical committee consisting of five people who will draft a short & long-term Plan of Action (POA) for TTT. This is an interim structure that will function as an Expert Panel until a Strategy Session is held to deliberate on the full scope and TORs for a permanent expert panel that will report to the TTT quarterly.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA 5

Business Process Improvement

During the period under review, the SANAC focussed on enhancing SANAC systems and processes by identifying areas where technology can be infused for effective operations of the trust and improving effective governance. Five (5) of the seven (7) indicators with set targets for the period were achieved.

The table below shows performance over target:

KPI	Target	Performance	% Performance
KPI26. Integrated and digitised business processes	2	2	100%
KPI27. Effective utilization of resources	1	1	100%
KPI28. Transition of technical functions to SANAC internal capacity	20%	25%	125%
KPI29. Improved organizational governance	8	8	100%
KPI30. Attained Organizational Risk Maturity Level	3	0	0%
KPI31. Compliance with Internal Control Framework	1	1	100%
KPI32. Percentage compliance with all applicable legislation, regulations, and with rules and standards.	95%	85%	89%

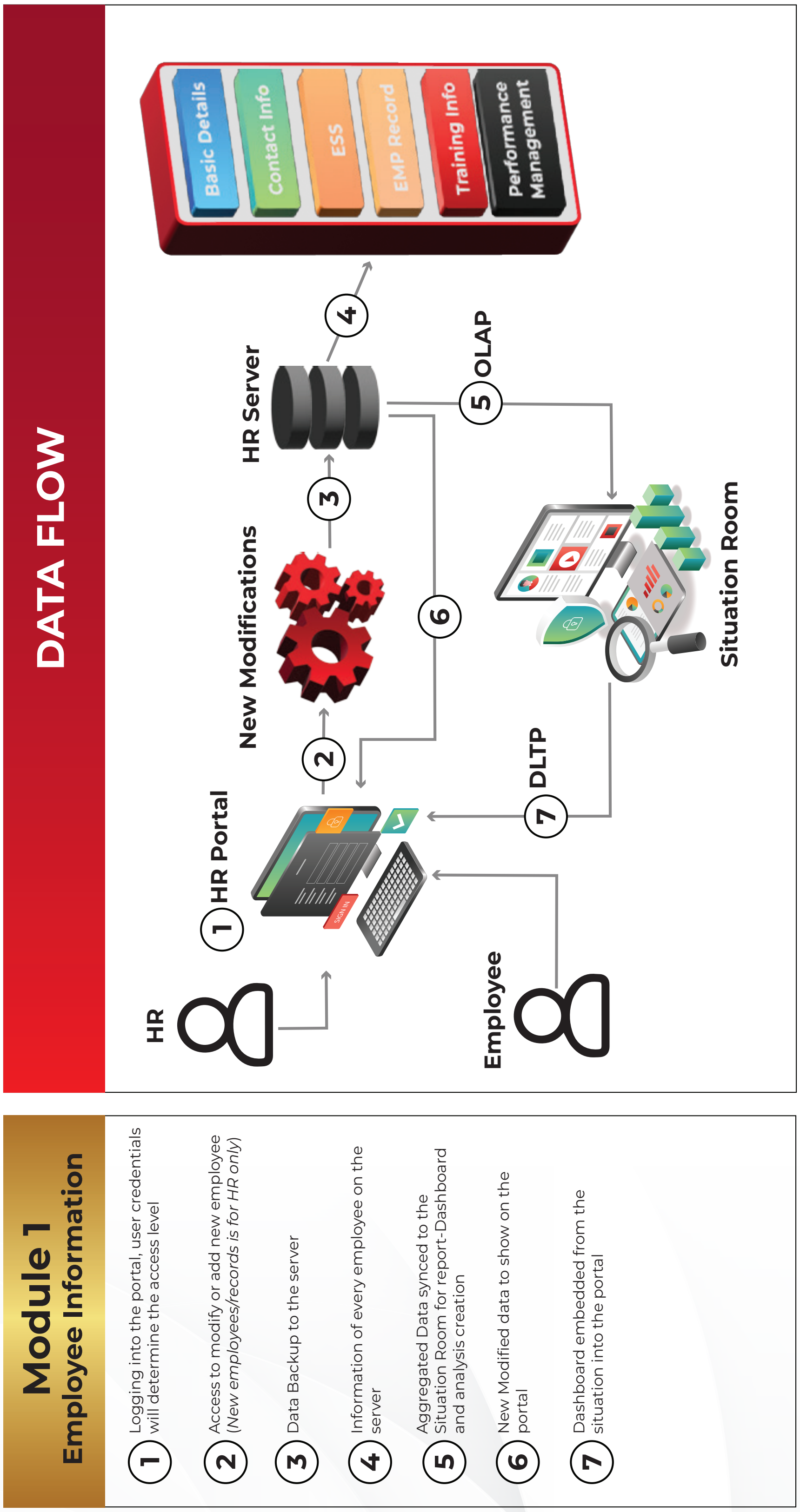
5.1. Integration and Digitisation of SANAC Business Processes

(a) Human Resource Information System (HRIS)
The Strategic Information (SI) Unit worked closely with SANAC internal Human Resources (HR) to map the HR internal processes. The mapping process included both manual and digital solutions currently used by Human Resources and how these solutions inter-operate and share data amongst each other. A thorough review of these processes was done, which resulted in a phased-based approach to digitize the solution called Human Resource Information System (HRIS). The first phase of this solution was to create an employee master list sitting on the SANAC internal Datawarehouse. This master list will then interoperate with other systems requiring employee details and this list will be kept active (Up to Date) and managed by the SANAC HR using the inhouse built easy to use user interface which is housed in the SANAC internal servers with very strict access control. This master list is also going to be used to make critical HR related analysis and automatically create critical HR reports.

The first phase was successfully developed and deployed. HR personnel were trained on the tool and can update existing records as well as add new records and using the tool.

The next phase will be digitizing the recruitment process and ensuring integration with other systems.

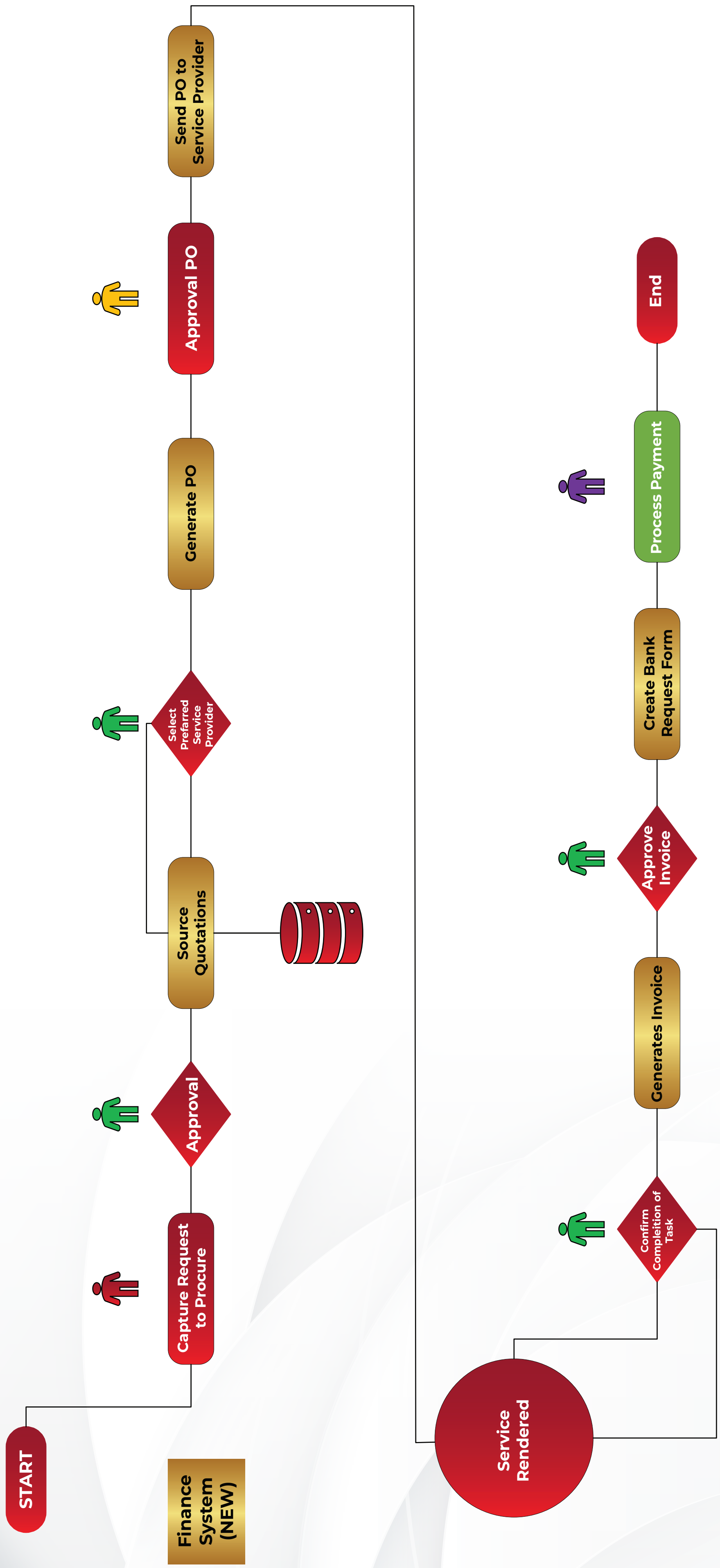
Figures bellow illustrates the contents of the HRIS.



(b) Request for Quotation System (Finance)

The Strategic Information Unit led the mapping process of the finance 'Request for Quotation' process with 'as is' as well as proposed solution. This process was followed by several meetings to look at the possibilities of implementing the proposed solution. The lack of integration with the Central Suppliers Database (CSD) has remained a key challenge in selecting an appropriate system, as none of the currently used platform fully meet's SANAC's requirements. There was consensus to conduct a renewed market review to identify alternative solutions that can effectively address SANAC's challenges while fulfilling its operational needs.

The bellow figure illustrates the mapped ideal Request for Quotation process:



5.2. Effective utilization of resources

The Board of Trustees approved the strategic organogram at its meeting of the 2nd of July 2024. The approval emanated from engagement with the Remuneration Committee (REMCO) members who made a recommendation to the Board. The Strategic Organogram visually represents the structure of the organization, showing the relationships and reporting lines between distinct roles, units, and management levels. This clarity is vital for efficient operations, effective communication, and informed decision-making, contributing to the achievement of strategic goals. In the meeting of the Board held on the 30th of March 2025 Remco presented a slightly revised organogram that included input from a broad consultation on the organisational design.

5.3. Transition of technical functions to SANAC internal capacity

For the first time, SANAC internal staff took full leadership in the development of the Global Fund grant application (GC7). This process has always been done with high dependence and reliance on external service providers. This contributes to the SANAC bigger objective to increase its internal capacity and reduce reliance on external service providers to conduct technical work. The country was able to meet the submission requirements for this grant application and currently responding to the GF queries as part of the application process.

5.4. Improved organizational governance.

(a) Board of Trustees Meetings
The Secretariat coordinated and convened four Board meetings during the period under review. Board meetings provide a structured platform for making key decisions, ensuring oversight, and fostering accountability. These meetings were essential for guiding the Trust's strategic direction, managing its resources, and fulfilling its mission. Below are narrations of what transpired during the four Board meetings held during the period under review.

Board and Board Committee meeting were held in Quarter 1 (Q1) of the period under review. Key matters on the agenda and for the Board's approval included consideration of the annual cost-of-living adjustment for employees and the review of the organizational structure that is aligned to the SANAC Strategic Plan 2024 – 2028.

The Board meeting for Q2 focused on the review and approval of the Audited Annual Financial Statements as well as the Board and Committee Charters with the respective Workplans. The Trust received an unqualified audit for a secondr consecutive year running, this providing assurance on the accuracy and completeness of the statements to funders/ donors of the Trust and other stakeholders with a vested interest in the Trust.

In Q3, the Board of Trustees held their Annual General Meeting (AGM) along with the Board meeting on the 31st of October 2024. The AGM focused on the standard agenda as detailed in the Trust Deed. The Board meeting reviewed the performance of the Trust in Q2 and raised concerns around the response/communication in Youth around HIV, strategies like #Zikhakakanjani were acknowledged with a recommendation of improving. The matter of childhood pregnancies was regarded as a grave concern needing considerable efforts to educate communities about the importance of reporting these instances (as part of the Global Fund Access to justice work, there is need to push more on educating people about reporting). Long-term financial sustainability for SANAC is of concern to the Board and will continue to be monitored closely.

The Board also took time to review and update their Charters to align them with the approved Strategic Plan 2024-2028. The completed workplans were included as addendums to the Charters. These will guide Trustees on their specific responsibilities and serve as evaluation tools/criteria.

(b) Approvals by the Board of Trustees
The Governance & Administration Unit convened scheduled Board & Committee meetings in Q4. The Board meeting's focus was to ascertain the organisational preparedness and readiness for the new fiscal year. The Board considered and approved the Annual Performance Plan and Budget for fiscal year 2025/26. Key discussions in the meeting covered the Business Continuity Plan which was approved along with a revised Disaster Recovery Plan. Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) continues to be a big area of oversight and concern. The Board of Trustees reviewed and updated the ICT Strategy, taking into consideration a recent audit on Network Vulnerability in keeping up with and always applying good corporate governance practices. The Board also considered and approved the Trust's Governance Framework.

(c) Human Resources (HR) Strategy
The HR Manager developed the SANAC Trust's HR "People" strategy outlining a comprehensive framework aimed at enhancing workforce capabilities to meet the organisation's mandate, objectives and goals

This People's strategy emphasizes building a high-quality, agile workforce aligned with SANAC's strategic objectives. The high-quality workforce is foundational to SANAC's capability to achieve its mission. By focusing on talent management, skills development, well-being, and compliance, the strategy aims to create a motivated, engaged, and high-performing workforce ready to tackle public health challenges in South Africa.

The SANAC HR Strategy (2024-2028) was developed using a structured and data-driven approach, ensuring alignment with SANAC's overarching mission and strategic goals. The methodology focused on creating a responsive, high-performing HR function to support SANAC's workforce in delivering on the NSP for HIV, TB, and STIs.

This structured and consultative approach will ensure that the SANAC HR "People" Strategy is actionable, measurable, and aligned with both internal workforce needs and external best practices. By implementing this strategy, SANAC will foster a resilient, skilled, and engaged workforce capable of effectively driving its mission forward.

(d) IT Strategy
The SANAC corporate governance of information and communication technology (ICT) framework and strategy plan was approved by the board during the Board meeting held on the 20th of March 2025. The strategy covers the corporate governance of IT within SANAC, the corporate governance of ICT policy, The ICT policy framework, governance and management of ICT framework and monitoring of compliance. The strategy also make emphasis on the formation of the ICT steering committee which will oversee the implementation of the strategy and ensures that the strategy is reviewed and updated at list every after two years.

(e) Disaster Recovery Plan
The SANAC Board of Trustees approved the revised disaster recovery plan, for implementation in the next fiscal year. A disaster recovery plan is crucial for the SANAC Trust to minimize disruptions, recover quickly from incidents, and maintain essential coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the NSP implementation. Without a plan, the Secretariat risks data loss, financial instability, reputational damage, and the inability to coordinate its stakeholders. A disaster recovery plan helps ensure business continuity by outlining steps to minimize the impact of disasters and restore operations efficiently.

5.5. Attained Organizational Risk Maturity Level (3)
Risk management entails the identification of key risks, risk evaluation, and risk-mitigating strategies. Risks are evaluated based on their inherency and the effectiveness of mitigation controls. Any gap between the accepted level of risk and the residual risk after mitigating strategies is investigated and additional controls and procedures implemented to bring all risks to an acceptable level. This deliverable was not achieved during the period under review.

5.6. Compliance with Internal Control Framework

The RACI tool was tracked during the period under review and the reports that SANAC were to submit were submitted and on time. The reports that were due during the period under review were the DoH quarterly report, the DSD quarterly report and the APP Quarterly report.

5.7. Percentage compliance with all applicable legislation, regulations, and with rules and standards

During the period under review, the secretariat maintained 85% of compliance with all applicable legislation, rules and standards as explained below.

The compliance register is reviewed continuously to ensure addressing identified non-compliance errors. During Q1 of the period under review, average level of compliance was 85%. However, it should be noted that there are areas where compliance scored below 65%, needing attention, as listed below:

- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003
- Occupational Health and Safety Act of 85 of 1993
- Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 4 of 2013
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000 as amended

Processes are in place to address the low levels of compliance for the legislative areas above. A checklist to ensure compliance with Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) for an example was completed.

In Q2 of the period under review, the secretariat managed to sustain 85% compliance from the previous quarter. The expected level of compliance for Q2 was 75%. The secretariat notes that there is still work to be done on POPIA, 4 of 2013. Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003 (BBBEE); Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000 (PAIA) which all were at less than 65% compliance due to certain conditions not being met.
In Q3 of the period under review, compliance with most legislation and regulation remained at (85%) with only the following below the desired levels. However, mitigation measures were in place, including the BBBEE audit by a SANAC certified auditor.

i. Protection of Personal Information Act, 4 of 2013 (POPIA).
ii. Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003 (BBBEE).
iii. Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000 (PAIA)

Every year the Trust is obligated by law to submit compliance documents to the relevant statutory bodies including the submission of Income tax returns to the South African Revenue Services and the submission for Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) the Department of Labour. The two submissions were made; however, the letters of good standing had not been released by the end of Q4.

Part C
GOVERNANCE

Section Contents

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL TRUST

(Registration number IT 6481/02)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

GENERAL INFORMATION

Nature of business and principal activities	The South African National Aids Council Trust supports the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV,TB and STI's and promotes and secures nationally in South Africa the provision of related educational, prevention, care and treatment programmes and promotes or advocates for the human rights of persons infected with or affected by HIV,TB and STI's.	
Trustees	Nokukhanya Beryl Msomi	Appointed 15 March 2022
	Jabulile Nonhlanhla Makanya	Appointed 24 July 2020
	Bonolo Molemo Ramokhele	Appointed 16 January 2020
	Thabo Patrick Majuja	Appointed 19 March 2025
	Sibongile Emily Tshabalala	Appointed 19 March 2025
	Thukane M Magoro	Appointed 25 March 2024
	Zwelibanzi Gwiba	Appointed 25 March 2024
	Nozibele Pearl Moroasui	Resigned September 2024
	Phuthanang Cenea Motsielwa	Appointed 15 March 2022
	Amelia Vukeya Motsepe	Resigned August 2024
	Eliot Thulasiswe Mbele	Appointed 16 January 2020
	Aaron Molemo Mogolane	Appointed 15 March 2022
	David Nhlapo	Resigned September 2024
Registered office / Postal address	2nd Floor, Block E, Hatfield Gardens 333 Grosvenor Street Pretoria 0028	
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited	
Trust registration number	IT 6481/02	
NPO Registration Number	171-313 NPO	
External Auditors	Tic n Mend	

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The trustees are required in terms of the Trust deed to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the SANAC Trust as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The trustees acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Trust and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the trustees to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the trustees and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Trust's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Trust is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Trust. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Trust endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The trustees are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The trustees have reviewed the Trust's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Trust has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The independent is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Trust's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Trust's independent and their report is presented on pages 3.

The annual financial statements set out on page 8, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 17 September 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Chairperson: Board of Trustees

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TICMEND INC
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND REGISTERED AUDITORS

To the Trustees of South African National Aids Council Trust

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of set out on pages 08 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African National Aids Council as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting and the requirements of the Trust Property Control Act 57 Of 1988.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the annual financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in

We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Trustees' Report as required by the Trust Property Control Act 57 Of 1988 of South Africa. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Trustees and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the company or to cease.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Trustees with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Trustees, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

TicMend Inc.
Tsanwani Mulaudzi CA(SA), RA Pretoria
19 August 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes		2025		2024
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	R	1 863 052	R	2 361 101
Right of use asset	5	R	501 296	R	3 509 081
Intangible assets	6	R	7 158	R	7 781
		R	**2 371 506**	R	**5 877 963**
Current Assets					
Trade and other receivables	7	R	9 268 835	R	3 434 759
Other financial assets	8	R	519 485	R	474 721
Cash and cash equivalents	9	R	33 765 702	R	26 369 464
		R	**43 554 022**	R	**30 278 944**
Total Assets		R	**45 925 528**	R	**36 156 907**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity		R	8 008 882	R	7 267 149
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Lease liability	4	R	-	R	668 663
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12	R	20 697 443	R	5 180 357
Lease liability	4	R	668 663	R	3 747 104
Deferred income	10	R	13 405 818	R	16 858 233
Provisions	11	R	3 144 722	R	2 435 401
		R	**37 916 646**	R	**28 221 095**
Total Liabilities		R	**37 916 646**	R	**28 889 758**
Total Equity and Liabilities		R	**45 925 528**	R	**36 156 907**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes		2025		2024
Revenue – Government Grants	13	R	83 157 908	R	67 389 816
Revenue – Donors funding	14	R	164 675 509	R	72 612 142
Other Income	15	R	529 889	R	-
Total Income and revenue		R	**248 363 306**	R	**140 001 958**
Project expenses	16	R	(249 511 060)	R	(152 520 973)
Operating deficit		R	**(1 147 754)**	R	**(12 519 015)**
Finance income	17	R	1 888 627	R	1 931 631
Finance costs	18	R	(170 340)	R	(441 541)
Other non-operating (losses)/gains	19	R	1 055	R	1 643
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		R	**571 588**	R	**(11 027 282)**
Other comprehensive income		R	-	R	-
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		R	**571 588**	R	**(11 027 282)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Retained income		Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2023	R	18 294 431	R	18 294 431
Loss for the year	R	(11 027 282)	R	(11 027 282)
Other comprehensive income	R	-	R	-
Surplus for the year	R	(11 027 282)	R	(11 027 282)
Opening balance as previously reported	R	7 330 824	R	7 330 824
Adjustments	R		R	
Prior year adjustments		106 470		106 470
Balance at 01 April 2024 as restated	R	7 437 294	R	7 437 294
Profit for the year	R	571 588	R	571 588
Other comprehensive income	R	-	R	-
Deficit for the year	R	**571 588**	R	**571 588**
Balance at 31 March 2025	R	**8 008 882**	R	**8 008 882**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes		2025		2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22	R	9 409 232	R	4 189 490
Interest income	17	R	1 888 627	R	1 931 631
Loss on disposal of assets		R	432 499	R	-
Net cash from operating activities		R	**11 730 358**	R	**6 121 121**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	R	(371 912)	R	(369 574)
(Increase)/decrease of financial assets	8	R	(44 764)	R	(39 797)
Net cash from investing activities		R	(416 676)	R	(409 371)
Cash flows from financing activities		R	**(3 747 104)**	R	**(3 236 670)**
Cash repayments on lease liabilities	4		(170 340)		(441 541)
Finance costs		R	(3 917 444)	R	(3 678 211)
Net cash from financing activities					
Total cash movement for the year		R	7 396 238	R	2 033 539
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		R	26 369 464	R	24 335 925
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	R	33 765 702	R	26 369 464

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management has considered the principles of materiality in IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, and only those accounting policies which are considered material have been presented in these annual financial statements.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Trust Deed of SANAC as amended.

The annual financial statements comply with the requirements of the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the material accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the SANAC's functional currency.
These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the Trust holds for its own use which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, including the capitlisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Trust. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 -15 years
IT equipment	Straight line	5 - 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Over the remaining lease period

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of ano ther asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

1.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- It is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- The cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
- Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.
- Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:
- It is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale • There is an intention to complete and use or sell it
- There is an ability to use or sell it
- It will generate probable future economic benefits
- There are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.
The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.
Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Trademark	Straight line	20 years
Website development costs	Straight line	3 years

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification
Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the Trust ,as applicable, are as follows: The Trust classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit
- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through surplus or deficit category.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The Trust classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value. For financial instruments which are not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in surplus or deficit. Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being included in surplus or deficit for the period.

Net gains or losses on the financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit exclude dividends and interest.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Trust has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Fair value determination
The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Trust establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

Impairment of financial assets
At each reporting date the Trust assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired. For amounts due to the Trust, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.
Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.
Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

These include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition after transaction date. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling to realise a return.

Receivables and contract assets
Accounts receivable are measured at initial recognition at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the account receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income within project expenses. When an account receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for accounts receivable. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against project expenses in statement of comprehensive income.

A contract asset is recognized when deliverable milestones have been met for which funds are rightly due to SANAC Trust according to the contract however the donor has not been invoiced at the financial reporting period.

Payables
Trade payables are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The Trust recognises in payables an amount for accruals where an estimate is made of the amounts due for goods or services that have been received or supplied, but an invoice or formal request for payment may not been received at the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.6 Hedge accounting

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the company adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The company designates the full change in the fair value of a forward contract (i.e. including the forward elements) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships involving forward contracts.

The company excludes the time value of options and designates only the intrinsic value of options as the hedging instruments in hedges involving options as the hedging instruments. The change in fair value attributable to the time value of options is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as deferred hedging gains (losses).

The company only hedges time period related hedged items using options. The change in the aligned time value is recognised in other comprehensive income and is amortised on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which the hedge adjustment for the option's intrinsic value could affect profit or loss (or other comprehensive income, if the hedged item is an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income). However, if hedge accounting is discontinued the net amount (i.e. including cumulative amortisation) that has been accumulated in the deferred hedging reserve is immediately reclassified into profit or loss.

1.7 Leases

The Trust assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract.

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determine whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the Trust has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

In circumstances where the determination of whether the contract is or contains a lease requires significant judgement, the relevant disclosures are provided in the significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty section of these accounting policies.

Trust as lessee
A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the Trust is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Trust recognises the lease payments as an operating expense (note 17) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The various lease and non-lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of the lease components and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components (where non-lease components exist).

However as an exception to the preceding paragraph, the Trust has elected not to separate the non-lease components for leases of land and buildings.

Details of leasing arrangements where the Trust is a lessee are presented in note 10.

Lease liability
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Trust uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- Fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the Trust under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the Trust is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Trust is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- Penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

- Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (or

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (or right of-use asset). The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period incurred and are included in operating expenses (note 17).

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs (note 19).

The Trust remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when

- There has been a change to the lease term, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- There has been a change in the assessment of whether the Trust will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- There has been a change to the lease payments due to a change in an index or a rate, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- There has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate;
- A lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate. When the lease liability is remeas ured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of- use asset, or is recognised in surplus or deficit if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. Right-of-use assets Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position. Right of use assets are initially measured at cost compromising the following:
- The initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs incurred and;
- Any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, when the Trust incurs an obligation to do so, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories;

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term (5 years) and useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Trust expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

The Trust tests for impairment where there is an indication that a right-of-use asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of a right-of use asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

1.8 Impairment of assets

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

The Trust assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Reserves

Reserves are comprised of the initial donation in the Trust after surplus or deficit for each financial year.

1.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments.

1.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- The Trust has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, discounted to present value where the time value of money is expected to be material. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable than an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the Trust has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets are disclosed where the Trust has a possible inflow of resources, but the inflow did not meet the recognition criteria of an asset. Contingent liabilities are disclosed where a liability is subject to an uncertain event or the outflow is only assessed to be possible.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities have been based on the best estimate available at the time of preparing the financial statements

1.12 Related Party Transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting Trust and a related party. Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Trust. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

1.13 Income

The SANAC Trust recognises income outside the scope of IFRS 15 which is accounted for under IAS 20 - Government Grants reported as income for state appropriations – subsidies and grants.
Government grants Non-designated grants

Non-designated grants are funds for which no restrictions are placed by the donor besides general support to the SANAC Trust's objectives or mandate. The funds are not allocated for a specific project however for general operational support to SANAC Trust in order for the Trust to meet the National Strategic Plan (NSP) objectives.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

Designated programme grants
Designated grants are funds where the use is restricted by the donor for specific projects within SANAC Trust. Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- The SANAC Trust will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- The grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.
A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the SANAC Trust with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

Other Grants
Grants that are received from non-government institutions are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

- Donations in kind (Designated and non-designated)
- Donations in kind (asset or service) are recognised at fair value on the date of receipt. Finance income
- Finance income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

The SANAC Trust recognises income outside the scope of IFRS 15 which is accounted for under IAS 20 - Government Grants reported as income for state appropriations – subsidies and grants.

Government grants

Non-designated grants
Non-designated grants are funds for which no restrictions are placed by the donor besides general support to the SANAC Trust's objectives or mandate. The funds are not allocated for a specific project however for general operational support to SANAC Trust in order for the Trust to meet the National Strategic Plan (NSP) objectives.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

Designated programme grants
Designated grants are funds where the use is restricted by the donor for specific projects within SANAC Trust. Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- The SANAC Trust will comply with the conditions attached to them, and the grants will be received

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the SANAC Trust with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

Other Grants
Grants that are received from non-government institutions are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

- Donations in kind (Designated and non-designated)
- Donations in kind (asset or service) are recognised at fair value on the date of receipt.

Finance income
Finance income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.14 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a funder and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Trust recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a funder.

At the inception of a contract with a funder, the SANAC Trust assesses the services promised in the contract and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the funder a service (or a bundle of services) that is distinct; or a seri es of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the funder.

Revenue is recognised when the performance obligation relating to each specific contract has been satisfied. Performance obligations are satisfied either at a point in time or over time.

Where performance obligations are satisfied over time, the SANAC Trust adopts an input method based on the costs incurred to date as a measure of the percentage of completion of the contract. Given the nature of the contracts completed over time, this method provides a realistic depiction of the transfer of services for performance obligations satisfied over time.
When the SANAC Trust performs by transferring services to a funder before the funder transfers any consideration, the amount receivable is disclosed separately as a contract asset. Similarly, if a funder transfers any consideration before the SANAC T rust transfers any corresponding services, the amount received is disclosed separately as a contract liability

At the inception of a contract with a funder, the SANAC Trust assesses the services promised in the contract and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the funder a service (or a bundle of services) that is distinct; or a seri es of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the funder.

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Where performance obligations are satisfied over time, the SANAC Trust adopts an input method based on the costs incurred to date as a measure of the percentage of completion of the contract. Given the nature of the contracts completed over time, this method provides a realistic depiction of the transfer of services for performance obligations satisfied over time.

When the SANAC Trust performs by transferring services to a funder before the funder transfers any consideration, the amount receivable is disclosed separately as a contract asset. Similarly, if a funder transfers any consideration before the SANAC T rust transfers any corresponding services, the amount received is disclosed separately as a contract liability.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Trust has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

2.2 Non-applicable standards, amendments and interpretations

The other remaining standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective have been assessed for applicability to the Trust and management has concluded that they are not applicable to the business of The Trust and will therefore have no impact on the future financial statements.

	2025	2024
Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:

2.3 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025 or later periods:

	2025	2024
GRAP 1	Presentation of financial statements	Unlikely there will be an impact

2.4 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the Trust's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

	2025	2024
GRAP 104	Financial Instruments	Expected impact: None

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025			2024		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	=Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	R 1 550 474	R (785 547)	R 764 927	R 2 091 039	R (985 749)	R 1 105 290
IT equipment	R 1 777 229	R (679 104)	R 1 098 125	R 2 397 292	R (1 141 481)	R 1 255 811
Leasehold improvements	R 588 368	R (588 368)	R -	R 588 368	R (588 368)	R -
Total	R **3 916 071**	R **(2 053 019)**	R **1 863 052**	R **5 076 699**	R **(2 715 598)**	R **2 361 101**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	R 1 105 290	R -	R (204 497)	R (135 866)	R 764 927
IT equipment	R 1 255 811	R 371 912	R (228 002)	R (301 596)	R 1 098 125
Total	R **2 361 101**	R **371 912**	R **(432 499)**	R (437 462)	R **1 863 052**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	R 1 150 713	R 106 470	R (151 893)	R 1 105 290
IT equipment	R 1 316 841	R 263 104	R (324 134)	R 1 255 811
Total	R **2 467 554**	R **369 574**	R **(476 027)**	R **2 361 101**

"During the 2024 financial year, Furniture and fixtures additions of R106 470 were incorrectly expensed. The error has been appropriately recorded during the current financial year and has been deemed immaterial to the prior period financial statements. The prior period comparatives have therefore not been restated.

4. LEASES (COMPANY AS LESSEE)

The company has the option to purchase the plant at a nominal amount on completion of the lease term.

Details pertaining to leasing arrangements, where the company is lessee are presented below:

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2025	2024
Non-current liabilities	R -	R 668 663
Current liabilities	R 668 663	R 3 747 104
Total	R **668 663**	R **4 415 767**

5. RIGHT OF USE ASSET

	2025			2024		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Investment property	R 13 414 696	R (12 913 400)	R 501 296	R 13 414 696	R (9 905 615)	R 3 509 081

Reconciliation of right of use asset - 2025

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Office building	R 3 509 081	R (3 007 785)	R 501 296

Reconciliation of right of use asset - 2024

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Office building	R 6 516 864	R (3 007 785)	R 3 509 081

Pledged as security
No carrying value of assets were pledged as security:

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025						2024					
	Cost or revaluation		Accumulated amortisation		Carrying value		Cost or revaluation		Accumulated amortisation		Carrying value	
Investment property	R	12 400	R	(5 242)	R	7 158	R	12 400	R	(4 619)	R	7 781

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - 2025

	Opening balance		Amortisation		Total	
Trademark	R	7 781	R	(623)	R	(623)

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - 2024

	Opening balance		Amortisation		Total	
Trademark	R	8 390	R	(609)	R	7 781

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025		2024	
Accrued income	R	2 548 128	R	313 494
Accrued interest	R	111 700	R	138 917
Deposits	R	305 722	R	305 722
Sundry debtors	R	862 640	R	386 049
Value added tax	R	5 226 215	R	2 290 577
Prepayments	R	239 854	R	-
Total	R	**9 294 259**	R	**3 434 759**

Fair value of trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying amounts.

8. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025		2024	
AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT - DESIGNATED				
Unit trusts	R	519 485	R	474 721

Investment in unit trusts are held with Momentum Collective Investments Limited.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025		2024	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:				
Cash on hand	R	63	R	63
Bank balances	R	19 603 515	R	15 136 395
Short-term deposits	R	14 162 124	R	11 233 006
Total	R	**33 765 702**	R	**26 369 464**
Exposure to currency risk				
Cash and cash equivalent	R	33 765 702	R	26 369 464

Funds are kept on short term deposit to earn interest as per the investment policy. Funds are withdrawn as needed to meet obligations. Interest on investments at 3.25% pa (2024:3.25%).

10. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income consists of designated programme funds (Grants). Designated programme funds received are deferred and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when utilized. Designated funds are those funds, the use of which is restricted by the donor for specified projects.

		2025		2024
Aids Foundation South Africa-Human Rights	R	-	R	429 303
Centres for Diseases Control	R	2 453 830	R	2 151 382
Department of Social Development	R	382 962	R	3 000 000
DSD-KFW	R	498 269	R	-
GIZ-ISHIP	R	3 846 004	R	1 008 094
Global Fund	R	1 323 176	R	1 167 728
National Department of Health	R	1 626 993	R	3 471 943
National Lotteries Council	R	-	R	503 173
Networking HIV & Aids Community of South Africa	R	1 574 479	R	3 343 873
Splash for Hope	R	187 930	R	187 930
World Aids Organisation	R	-	R	38 083
UNDP	R	590 260	R	764 411
UN Women	R	-	R	56 069
WACI Health -Sustainability Study	R	635 062	R	635 062
PWC - GBV	R	18 000	R	9 012
Unicef	R	92 170	R	92 170
WHO	R	176 683	R	-
Total	R	**13 405 818**	R	**16 858 233**

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited; and

Unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.

11. PROVISIONS

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

		Opening balance		Additions		Utilised during the year		Total
Workmen's compensation	R	-	R	120 648	R	-	R	120 648
Leave Pay	R	1 330 594	R	1 782 975	R	(1 330 594)	R	1 782 975
Staff Benefit - 13th Cheque	R	1 104 808	R	1 241 099	R	(1 104 808)	R	1 241 099
Total	R	**2 435 402**	R	**3 144 722**	R	**(2 435 402)**	R	**3 144 722**

Reconciliation of provisions - 2024

		Opening balance		Additions		Utilised during the year		Total
COLAB	R	6 678	R	-	R	(6 678)	R	-
Leave Pay	R	1 045 119	R	4 629 421	R	(4 343 946)	R	1 330 594
Show me your number	R	16 337	R	-	R	(16 337)	R	-
Staff Benefit - 13th Cheque	R	1 002 645	R	102 163	R	-	R	1 104 808
Total	R	**2 070 779**	R	**4 731 584**	R	**(4 366 961)**	R	**2 435 402**

COLAB

The provision was raised for consulting costs which had not been invoiced at year end, the amount was based on the outstanding balance as per the contract.

Leave Pay
Management has estimated the expected costs of leave days entitled to employees as at year end based on their remaining leave days at their salary level.

Show me your number
Management had raised a provision of a final payment for the demand generation campaign which was contracted to be carried out by SMYN but had not been invoiced at year end.

Staff benefit - 13th cheque
Management has allocated funds for a 13th cheque for staff in the 2024 financial year budget. Therefore, a provision for a portion of the 13th cheque has been raised.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		2025		2024
Trade payables	R	15 268 713	R	3 505 517
Sundry Creditors	R	93 415	R	293 256
Accruals	R	3 826 537	R	81 890
Other payables	R	1 508 778	R	1 299 694
Total	R	**20 697 443**	R	**5 180 357**

Fair value of trade and other payables
Payables are all interest free, the fair value is considered to be equal to the carrying amount and are considered to be current due to their short-term nature.

13. REVENUE - GOVERNMENT GRANTS

		2025		2024
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Government grants	R	81 169 383	R	63 137 879
Other grants	R	1 988 525	R	4 251 934
	R	**83 157 908**	R	**67 389 813**
Designated Grants				
Centre for Disease Control	R	30 028 653	R	11 590 239
GIZ-ISHP-National & Provincial	R	4 016 667	R	3 964 384
	R	**34 045 320**	R	**15 554 623**
Non-designated Grants				
Department of Social Development	R	16 680 038	R	16 342 866
National Department of Health	R	30 444 026	R	31 240 390
	R	**47 124 064**	R	**47 583 256**
Other Grants				
European Union	R	269 514	R	2 663 340
Anglo American	R	-	R	50 000
PWC - GBV	R	132 000	R	40 988
UN Development Programme	R	679 183	R	480 356
UN Women	R	38 366	R	279 046
UNAIDS	R	70 511	R	208 017
World Health Organisation	R	-	R	42 889
Splash for Hope	R	-	R	53 089
WACI Health	R	798 950	R	433 387
UNICEF	R	-	R	822
	R	**1 988 524**	R	**4 251 934**

The amount included in income is broken down as follows:				
Designated grants	R	34 045 320	R	15 554 623
Non-designated grants	R	47 124 063	R	47 583 256
Other grants	R	1 988 525	R	4 251 934
Total	R	**83 157 908**	R	**67 389 813**

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers				
The company disaggregates revenue from customers as follows:				
Total revenue from contracts with customers	R	83 157 908	R	67 389 813

Timing of revenue recognition

14. REVENUE – DONOR FUNDING

		2025		2024
AIDS Foundation South Africa - Human Rights	R	86 888 645	R	48 617 719
Global Fund	R	4 284 298	R	4 521 196
Networking HIV and AIDS Community of Southern Africa	R	65 456 912	R	17 986 843
NDOH - TB Campus	R	5 543 923	R	1 486 384
DSD -KFW	R	2 501 731	R	-
Total	R	**164 675 509**	R	**72 612 142**

15.OTHER INCOME

		2025		2024
Short-term deposits	R	529 889	R	-

16. OPERATING DEFICIT

Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

		2025		2024
Remuneration, other than to employees				
Consulting and professional services	R	**50 531 513**	R	**50 531 513**
Employee costs				
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	R	66 654 357	R	65 259 169
Cell allowance	R	677 950	R	649 144
Provident fund	R	4 845 368	R	4 462 559
Total employee costs	R	**72 177 675**	R	**70 370 872**
Leases				
Short-term leases	R	297 137	R	629 057
Leases of low value assets	R	-	R	136 126
Total lease expenses	R	**297 137**	R	**765 183**
Depreciation and amortisation				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	R	3 445 868	R	3 484 420

Expenses by nature
The total cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, maintenance expenses and other operating expenses are analysed by nature as follows:

Employee costs	R	72 177 675	R	70 370 872
Lease expenses	R	297 137	R	765 183
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	R	3 445 868	R	3 484 420
Support Grant - NPO	R	173 590 380	R	77 900 498
Total	R	**249 511 060**	R	**152 520 973**

17. FINANCE INCOME

		2025		2024
Interest income Investments in financial assets:				
Bank and other cash	R	1 638 279	R	1 892 169
Investments	R	250 348	R	39 462
Total	R	**1 888 627**	R	**1 931 631**

18. FINANCE COSTS

		2025		2024
Interest paid - IFRS 16	R	170 340	R	441 541

19. OTHER NON-OPERATING GAINS (LOSSES)

	Notes		2025		2024
Fair value gains (losses)					
Investment property	5	R	1 055	R	1 643

20. EMPLOYEE COSTS

		2025		2024
Basic	R	57 399 404	R	56 730 417
Bonus	R	4 655 383	R	4 309 336
Medical aid - company contributions	R	3 838 500	R	3 602 356
WCA	R	120 648	R	60 379
Leave pay provision charge	R	640 422	R	556 681
Cell allowance	R	677 950	R	649 144
Provident fund	R	4 845 368	R	4 462 559
Total	R	**72 177 675**	R	**70 370 872**

21. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

		2025		2024
Depreciation				
Property, plant and equipment	R	3 445 868	R	3 484 420

22. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

		2025		2024
Profit before taxation	R	**571 588**	R	**(11 027 282)**
Adjustments for non-cash items:				
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments		3 445 869		3 484 420
Movements in provisions		709 321		364 622
Adjust for items which are presented separately:				
Interest income	R	(1 888 627)	R	(1 931 631)
Finance costs	R	170 340	R	441 541
Changes in working capital:				
(Increase) decrease in contract costs	R	-	R	10 756 905
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	R	**(5 884 923)**	R	**1 364 122**
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		15 738 079		(5 063 831)
Increase (decrease) in deferred income		(3 452 415)		5 800 624
	R	9 409 232	R	4 189 490

23. COMMITMENTS

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Trust for its printers. The Lease is negotiated on a term of 3 years with no escalation and rentals are fixed for 3 years. No Contingent rent is payable. Refer to note 10 for commitments relating to the lease of Building.

COMMITTMENTS RELATING TO PROGRAMS

The commitments consists of contracts entered into before year end and do not lead to a constructive or legal obligation at year end. Funding for these commitments have been confirmed.

		2025		2024
Commitments relating to programs	R	14 242 100	R	27 064 063

24. RELATED PARTIES

		2025		2024
Relationships				
Compensation to directors and other key management				
T Xulu-CEO	R	4 147 791	R	4 057 000
NE Dick- CFO	R	-	R	1 727 951
ST Chakauya -Trust Secretary & Head of Legal	R	1 594 162	R	1 572 388
M Nkanyuza -Acting CFO (01 April -30 April 2024)	R	16 594	R	194 144
S Ndaba -CFO (01 May 2024 to 31 March 2025)	R	2 020 627	R	-
Total	R	**7 779 174**	R	**7 551 483**

25. TRUSTEES REMUNERATION

The Trust Deed provides that the trustees shall not be remunerated for any professional services provided to the Trust. it is confirmed that no remuneration has been paid to the trustees listed i the Report of the Board of Trustees in the reporting period.

26. TAXATION

SANAC trust has been granted Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) status under section 30(3) the Income Tax Act No.58 of 1962. The registration has been granted retrospectively from 12 September 2002. SANAC Trust is therefore exempt from Income Tax under section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Categories of financial instruments
Categories of financial assets

2025

	Notes		Fair value through profit or loss - Designated		Amortised cost		Total
Trade and other receivables	7	R	-	R	3 828 190	R	3 828 190
Other financial assets		R	519 485	R	-	R	519 485
Cash and cash equivalents	9	R	-	R	33 765 702	R	33 765 702
Total		R	**519 485**	R	**37 593 892**	R	**38 113 377**

2024

	Notes		Fair value through profit or loss - Designated		Amortised cost		Total
Trade and other receivables	7	R	-	R	1 144 182	R	1 144 182
Other financial assets		R	474 721	R	-	R	474 721
Cash and cash equivalents	9	R	-	R	26 369 464	R	26 369 464
Total		R	**474 721**	R	**27 513 646**	R	**27 988 367**

Categories of financial liabilities

2025

	Notes		Amortised cost		Leases		Total
Trade and other payables	12	R	20 697 443	R		R	20 697 443
Finance lease obligations	4	R	-	R	668 663	R	668 663
Total		R	**20 697 443**	R	**668 663**	R	**21 366 106**

2024

	Notes		Amortised cost		Leases		Total
Trade and other payables	12	R	5 180 357	R	-	R	5 180 357
Finance lease obligations	4	R	-	R	4 415 767	R	4 415 767
Total		R	**5 180 357**	R	**4 415 767**	R	**9 596 124**

Capital Risk Management

	NOTES		2025		2024
Trade and other payables		R	668 663	R	4 415 767
Finance lease obligations	12	R	20 697 443	R	5 180 357
Total borrowings		R	21 366 106	R	9 596 124
Cash and cash equivalents	12	R	(33 765 702)	R	(26 369 464)
Net borrowings		R	(12 399 596)	R	(16 773 340)

Financial risk management

Overview

The Trust's activities expose it to variety of financial risks as follows:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets, exchange rate, interest rate and political climate and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Trust's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the board. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and investment of excess liquidity. The audit and risk committee monitors compliance to risk management policies and evaluates the risk environment of the Trust.

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that the counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The Trust only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Financial Instruments

		2025		2024
Cash and cash equivalent	R	33 765 702	R	33 765 702
Other financial assets	R	519 484	R	519 484
Trade and other receivables	R	3 828 190	R	3 828 190
Total	R	**38 113 376**	R	**38 113 376**

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Trust's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The Trust manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and funding available.

The table below analyses the Trust's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2025

			Carrying amount
Trade and other payables		R	20 697 443
Lease liability		R	668 663

2024

	Notes		Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		R	5 180 357
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12		5 180 357
Lease liability		R	668 663
		R	9 596 124

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of derivative financial liabilities are as follows:

Foreign currency risk
The Trust is exposed to currency risk by virtue of having long term contracts with foreign donors, which is the risk that arises as a result of changes in exchange rates. The exposure to currency risk is limited by virtue of the limited transactions with these donors. Transaction dates and settlement dates are kept close together.
Interest rate risk

The Trust's income and operating cash flows are linked to the market interest rates. The Trust invest surplus cash on call and investment accounts. Its exposure to interest rate risk is however limited by virtue of the fixed rate that surplus cash is invested at. As of 31 March 2025, the majority of cash and cash equivalents comprised of interest bearing assets.

28. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The table below analyses assets and liabilities carried at fair value. The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Trust can access at measurement date.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Levels of fair value measurements
Level 2
Recurring fair value measurements

		2025		2024
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss				
Unit trusts	R	519 485	R	474 721
Total	R	**519 485**	R	**474 721**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

29. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied is that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Notes		2025		2024
Income					
Income - Government grants			83 157 908	R	63 137 879
Income - Other grants		R	529 889	R	4 251 934
Revenue		R	164 675 509	R	72 612 145
	13	R	248 363 306	R	140 001 958
OTHER OPERATING INCOME					
Administrative income			529 888		-
Project expenses		R	(249 511 060)	R	(152 520 973)
Operating deficit	16	R	(1 147 754)	R	(12 519 015)
Finance income	17	R	1 888 627	R	1 931 631
Finance costs	18	R	(170 340)	R	(441 541)
OTHER NON-OPERATING (LOSSES)/GAINS					
Fair value (losses)/gains			1 055		1 643
Total		R	**571 588**	R	**(11 027 282)**

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

		2025		2024
Other operating expenses				
Advertising	R	(1 610 883)	R	(2 044 340)
Bank charges	R	(83 162)	R	(67 384)
Consulting and professional fees - legal fees	R	(52 163)	R	(37 900)
Consulting and professional fees	R	(49 219 602)	R	(11 096 223)
Consulting and professional fees - accounting	R	(1 259 748)	R	(960 752)
Consumables	R	(366 000)	R	78 231
Depreciation and amortisation	R	(3 445 868)	R	(3 484 420)
Employee costs	R	(72 177 675)	R	(70 370 872)
Meetings	R	(10 585 173)	R	(8 269 700)
Support Grant - NPO	R	(57 598 147)	R	(24 498 378)
Staff per diems	R	(468 274)	R	(310 174)
Loss on disposal of assets	R	(432 499)	R	-
Relocation expenses	R	(43 065)	R	-
Venue hire and facility hire	R	(10 837 135)	R	(4 154 787)
IT expenses	R	(1 266 778)	R	(1 402 902)
Insurance	R	(193 506)	R	(139 910)
Motor vehicle expenses	R	(312 121)	R	(250 018)
Municipal expenses	R	(320 335)	R	(188 363)
Postage	R	(35 130)	R	(16 410)
Printing and stationery	R	(5 015 409)	R	(2 578 886)
Repairs and maintenance	R	(55 137)	R	(79 330)
Short-term leases	R	(297 137)	R	(729 507)
Subscriptions	R	-	R	(31 860)
Telephone and fax	R	(387 508)	R	(313 057)
Training	R	(142 045)	R	(12 140)
Travel - local	R	(33 142 479)	R	(21 554 816)
Travel - overseas	R	(164 081)	R	(7 075)
Total	R	**(249 511 060)**	R	**(152 520 973)**

Annual REPORT 2024 / 2025

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL
OUR ACTIONS COUNT

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