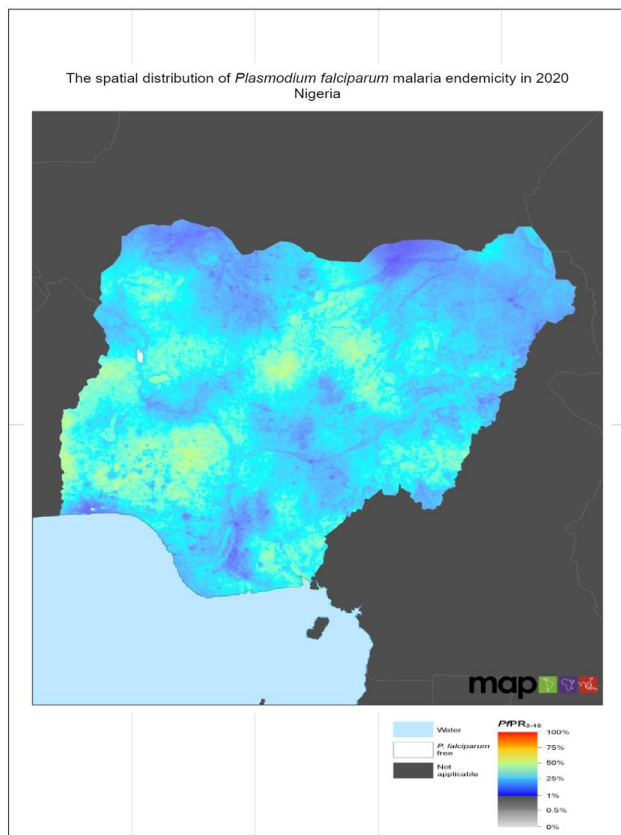


Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2024



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Nigeria takes place all year round in the south but is more seasonal in the northern regions. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 24,968,466 cases and 6,734 deaths.

Metrics

| Financing | |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | 38 |
| Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | 33 |
| % of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026) | 71 |
| Policy | |
| Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC | |
| Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan | |
| Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan | |
| Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched | |
| End Malaria Council and Fund Launched | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | |
| Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 5 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials | 100 |
| On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015) | |
| On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015) | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2022) | 46 |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets | 0 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023) | 29 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses) | 67 |
| DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 62 |
| Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs | |

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$75 million.

Progress

Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and in response to the high levels of resistance observed has scaled up the use of next generation mosquito nets. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration, and has launched the rethinking malaria initiative. Nigeria has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The approval of the World Bank US\$200 million loan for malaria control in thirteen states is a significant development.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Nigeria has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although the scorecard has not yet been posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has recently launched the Nigeria End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 24,968,466 cases and 6,734 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Resource constraints to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, especially in 2026.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Policy | Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC | Q1 2023 | | No progress reported |
| Resource Mobilisation | Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding | Q2 2024 | | Under the leadership of the Minister of Health, the country is exploring opportunities to fully finance the fight against malaria linked to sector wide approaches and pooled financing, as well as enhanced private sector engagement. Nigeria is working to mobilise domestic resources. The EMC held its inaugural meeting and members made commitments. The NMCP has also engaged various organizations who are reviewing opportunities to support the IRS programme and other malaria interventions including supply of quality ACTs through the private sector. Nigeria is also implementing malaria interventions in districts with no partner funding support using the development bank loan |
| Impact | Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence | Q4 2024 | | The country is rolling out next generation nets country wide to help get malaria back on track linked to SMC and enhanced case management. The country is updating the sub-national stratification and has adopted a nine point plan to accelerate progress |
| Impact | Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration | Q4 2024 | | The country has developed a 9 point action plan under the leadership of the Minister of Health. A Malaria Elimination Task Force (METF) and an Advisory Committee on Malaria Elimination in Nigeria have been established. Nigeria's Malaria Performance Indicators have been revised. The disease determinants in areas of high endemicity have been identified and the Nigeria malaria implementation strategies updated.the inaugural meeting of Nigeria National End Malaria Council was held, with active resoure mobilisation ongoing. An MoU has been signed with a major Net manufacturer for local manufacturing of ITNs in Nigeria. Taxes and tariffs for all medical |

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|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | products including antimalarial API have been waived. A co-payment mechanism for antimalarial products to reduce the cost of diagnostics and ACTs has been developed |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has significantly enhanced tracking and accounting mechanisms with the development of the RMNCAH scorecard tool.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Optimise quality of care | Address the falling coverage of vitamin A | Q4 2024 | | Deliverable not yet due |

Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing lack of data on coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Nigeria is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 58% for onchocerciasis, 45% for soil-transmitted helminths, 61% for lymphatic filariasis, 22% for schistosomiasis and 61% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2022 is 46, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value (5). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2022. The country has developed an NTD scorecard tool to enhance accountability and action.

New Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Climate Change and health | Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans | Q4 2025 |

Key

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