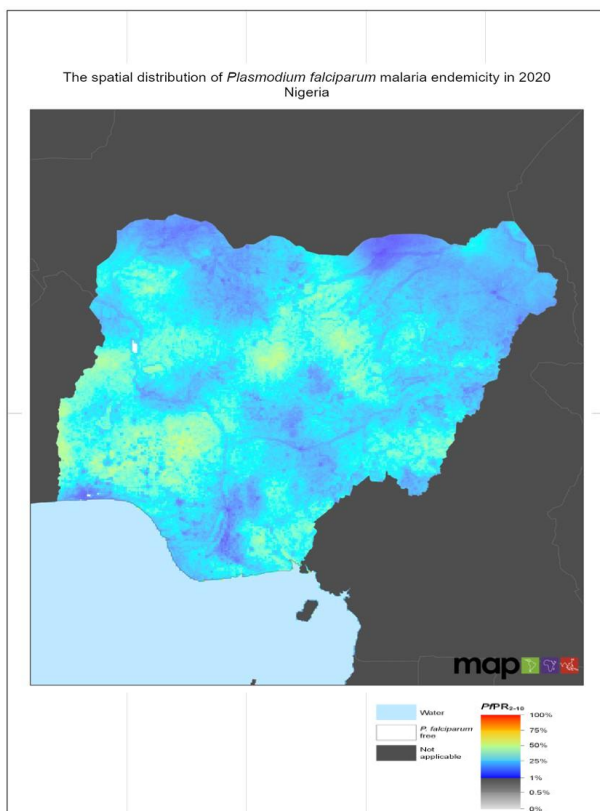


Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2024



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	Not on track	38
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	Not on track	33
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	Progress but more effort required	71
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Not on track	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Target achieved or on track	
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Not on track	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track	5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	Progress but more effort required	100
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Not on track	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	Progress but more effort required	53
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	Progress but more effort required	40
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	Target achieved or on track	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	Not on track	29
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	Progress but more effort required	67
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Progress but more effort required	62
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	Not applicable	

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 2023 was 26,411,359 cases and 5,704 deaths.

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\$125 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. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 26,411,359 cases and 5,704 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. The country is working to mobilise domestic resources. Nigeria has begun implementing malaria interventions using \$300M resources secured from the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank. These resources secured by the government are being deployed to support states not funded by The Global Fund, USPMI or other funding sources. Following the April 2024 EMC meeting, the Government of Nigeria increased the malaria budget in the national appropriations bill to over \$50M (versus \$25,000 in 2024) to support malaria interventions and the roll out of the malaria vaccine. The Private Sector members also committed to establishing a private sector domestic resource mobilisation mechanism, which is in the final stages of implementation. 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.

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
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Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q4 2024		No progress reported
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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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 74% for onchocerciasis, 40% for soil-transmitted helminths, 61% for lymphatic filariasis, 81% for schistosomiasis and 28% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2023 is 53, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (46). The country reached WHO MDA targets only for onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis in 2023. Nigeria has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due