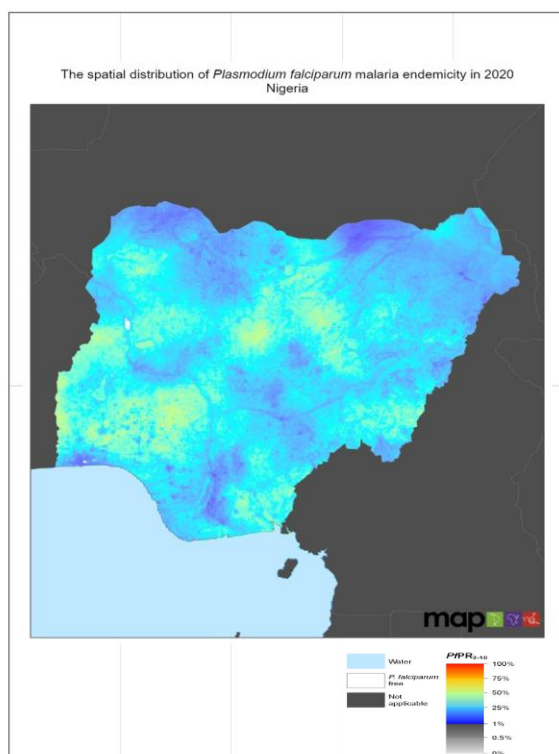


# Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2025



## 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 2023 was 26,411,359 cases and 5,704 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	
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)	\$546,362,571	
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 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	100	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RTDs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	53	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	40	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	29	
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. 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, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present 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. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. 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 primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, 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\$150 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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 and 2027 with recent reductions in ODA

## 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		Through the IMPACT project, Nigeria has provided support to NIPRD in order to strengthen the local production of pharmaceutical and health products, including antimalarial drugs. This support has focused on helping these manufacturers achieve WHO Pre-Qualification. The pharmaceutical companies involved in this project include Emzor, Swiss Pharma, Fidson, Healthcare, Daily Needs Industry, and Evans.
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		Plans are being finalized for the deployment of IRS in three selected LGAs across 11 states, and the country is also finalizing plans to deploy LSM in targeted locations within 6 states. Furthermore, there are plans underway to expand the use of pre-referral rectal artesunate administration and to activate a rural transportation mechanism to assist patients in remote areas in receiving appropriate care for severe malaria. The country is currently integrating ITN campaigns with SMC and making concerted efforts towards making ACTs more affordable to the general population. Additionally, the country has begun deploying malaria vaccines to communities in Kebbi and Bayelsa States to address the surging incidence of malaria in these areas.
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Major awards from US government supporting the implementation of ITNs distribution, diagnosis and treatment, and SMC campaign have been impacted but the partner involved in the procurement of malaria commodities is still active but is facing issues on funding availability. The Government of Nigeria has committed significant resources to help to fill the funding gap.

## 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

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

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due