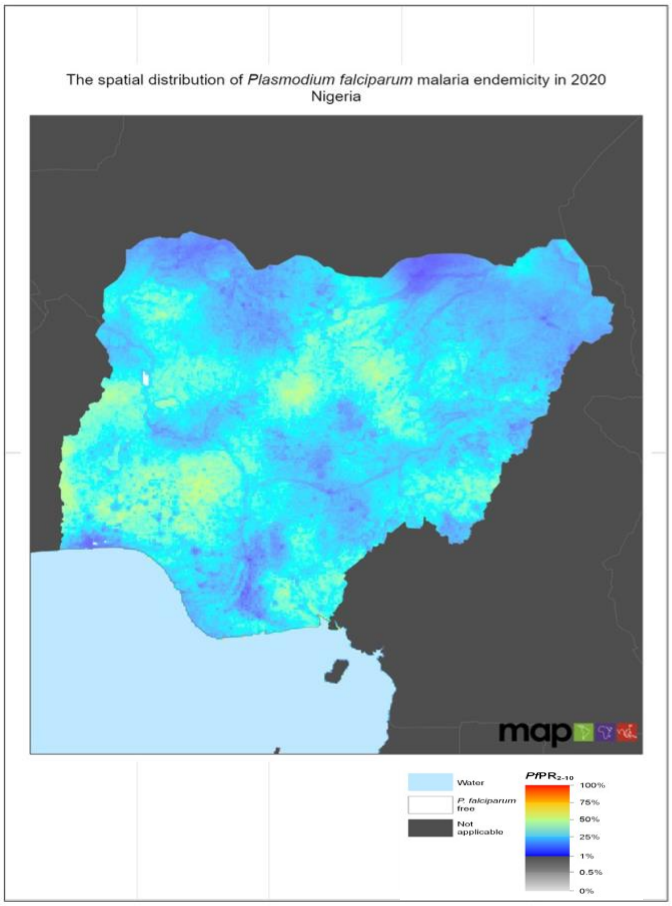
Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Three, 2025

AFRICAN LEADERS MALARIA ALLIANCE | ALMA

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

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)	▲
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(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 (2024)	
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	67
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. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Nigeria cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 150,035,844 additional cases, 368,559 more deaths, and GDP loss of US$15.6 billion 2 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Nigeria there will be a US$46.4 billion increase in GDP.

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 country has diversified resources for malaria elimination including use of World Bank IDA and domestic resources.

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. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

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		The increase in estimated malaria incidence since 2015 can be attributed to a combination of epidemiological, programmatic, and environmental factors. These include: Improved Case Detection and Reporting, Nigeria's rapid population growth, coupled with population displacement due to insecurity in parts of the country have strained health services and disrupted delivery of preventive interventions such as ITNs, SMC, and IRS in several LGAs. Routine LLIN distribution and ANC-based interventions have faced intermittent funding and operational challenges, resulting in reduced net access and use, suboptimal IPTp uptake, and gaps in SMC coverage in eligible areas. Increasing resistance of Anopheles vectors to pyrethroids and partial resistance to ACTs in some regions have reduced the effectiveness of standard control tools, contributing to persistent transmission. Changes in rainfall patterns, temperature increases, and flooding events linked have expanded mosquito breeding sites and prolonged transmission seasons in some zones.Gaps in health workforce capacity, supply chain management, and private sector data reporting have limited timely response to rising cases. Proposed actions include: Strengthened data validation, Scaling up universal LLIN replacement and SMC coverage in eligible LGAs; Expanding IRS and larval source management in high-burden urban and peri-urban settings; Intensifying surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation (SME) to identify and act on emerging hotspots; Integrate climate and entomological surveillance for predictive risk mapping; Enhance private sector and CHIPS data capture into the DHIS2/NMDR for a fuller national picture.

Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Malaria commodities procured with the USG funding have been delivered or are in the process of delivery. The ATM task team, created by the coordinating minister, has been working to address the gaps and challenges caused by the USG stop work order. Through a Rapid Gap Evaluation, the team has identified the specific commodities and operations that have been affected and quantified the costs associated with these gaps. They have also engaged in discussions with the USG to understand any restrictions or waivers that may be in place. A harmonized budget has been developed, covering malaria, HIV, and TB programs, to ensure the provision of necessary commodities, supply chain management, laboratory services, data management, and human resources for health. This budget has been submitted to the coordinating Minister for Health and the National Assembly for further action. The government has secured funds to ensure there will not be interruption of malaria case management at health facility and community level

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Policy	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q4 2025

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		The National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP), through the Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Operational Research (SMEOR) branch, has initiated discussions with relevant stakeholders including the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMET), the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC), and the Federal Ministry of Environment to explore the integration of climate and environmental data into malaria surveillance systems. Historically, the NMEP has collaborated with research institutions and partners such as WHO, PMI, and the Global Fund to assess how climatic factors such as rainfall patterns, temperature, and humidity influence malaria transmission and vector behavior. As part of ongoing efforts, the Programme is working to strengthen cross-sectoral data sharing to generate evidence on the relationship between climate change and malaria incidence, particularly in high-burden and climate-sensitive regions. The findings will inform Nigeria's next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Climate Change Action Plans, ensuring that vector-borne disease control is adequately addressed within the broader national climate resilience and health adaptation agenda

Key

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