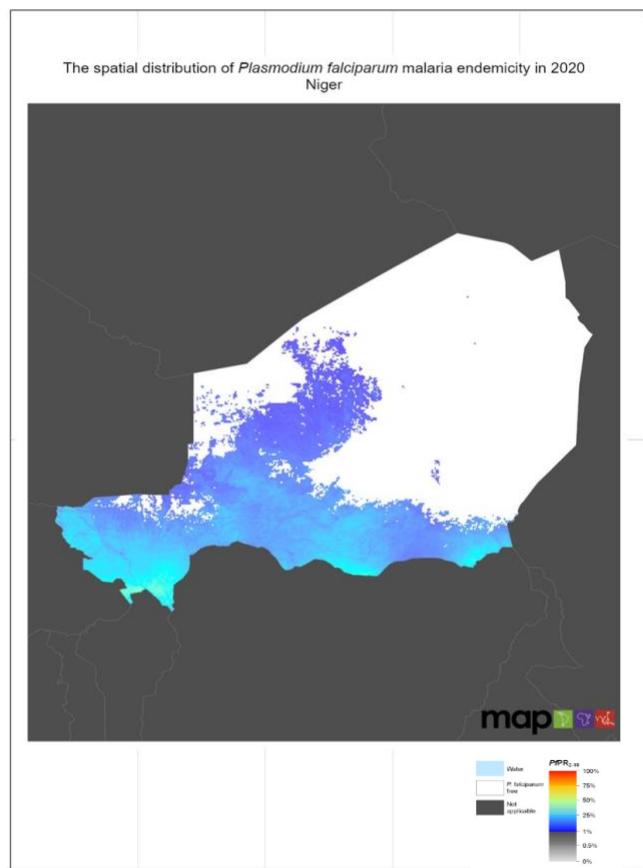


Niger ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	96
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, %)(2024)	▼	25
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		80
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	39	
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	86	
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 transmission is most intense in the south whilst the desert areas in the north are malaria-free. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 6,958,696 with 8,305 deaths.

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

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 Niger cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated GDP loss of US\$3.3 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Niger there will be a US\$7 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

The country has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO, and to address the increasing levels of insecticide resistance is rolling out next generation mosquito nets. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration. Niger has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, the country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country is developing a concept note for the End Malaria Council.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 6,958,696 with 8,305 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions, including with the recent reductions in ODA.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		With only around 50% of the national strategic plan financed over the next three years, additional resource mobilisation efforts are ongoing. The PNLP, with the support of its partners, is preparing a meeting with the private sector to mobilize funding for the fight against malaria in Niger. Further technical support is requested
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The US government is continuing to deliver essential malaria commodities to the country

Niger has responded positively to the recommended action addressing drug resistance monitoring as well as inclusion of refugees in the national strategic plan and continues to track progress as these action are implemented

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health Progress

The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Niger has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low 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 Niger is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. The country was certified as having eliminated Onchocerciasis as a public health problem in 2025. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for both Lymphatic Filariasis, Onchocerciasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (under surveillance); 97% for schistosomiasis and 0% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Niger in 2024 is 25, which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2023 index value of 75. The country didn't reach WHO MDA target for trachoma only in 2024. The country 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	Achieved	Niger has made the integration of climate and health data a core component of its national strategy, particularly focusing on the impacts of climate change on vector-borne diseases (VBDs) such as malaria and meningitis. Recognizing the heightened vulnerability of the Sahelian region, Niger's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), submitted in 2022, explicitly prioritizes the health sector and details the need for integrated surveillance and early warning systems to better manage climate-sensitive epidemics. This data-driven approach is foundational to building a climate-resilient health system and directly informs the specific adaptation measures detailed within both the current NAP and future updates to the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due