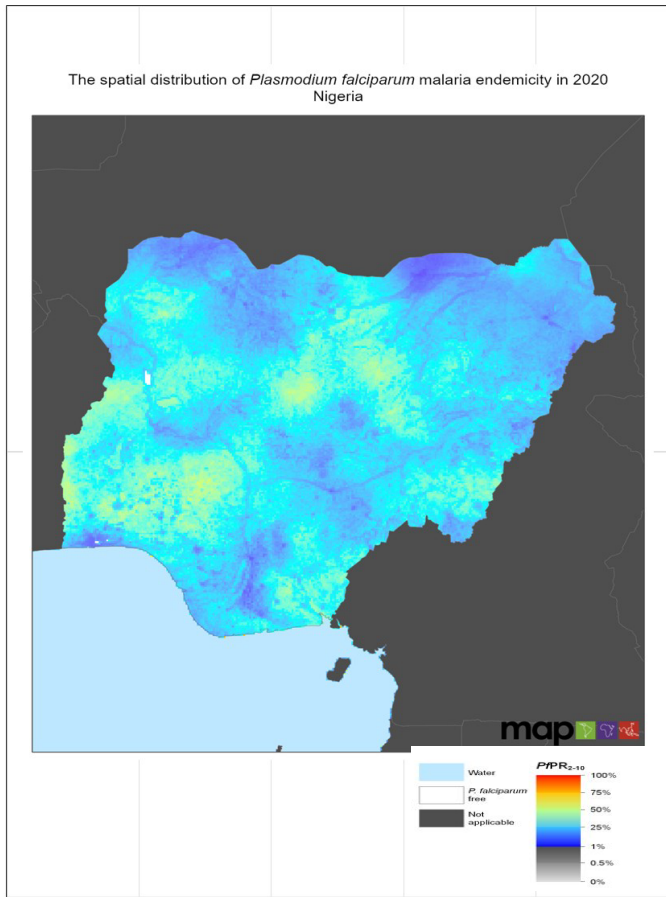


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2024 was 24,047,693 cases and 3,608 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, %)(2024)		60
% 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 - 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. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. 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 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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\$218 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.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Nigeria for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$791.7 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$350.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Nigeria is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to sustain coverage as much as possible.

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. 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 2024 was 24,047,693 cases and 3,608 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.
Impact	Work to ensure that malaria is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q1 2026		The Government of Nigeria has signed the MOU with the USG and included malaria. The NMP engaged in the discussions. US Government procured commodities continue to be delivered to the country
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria incidence since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2026		Deliverable not yet due

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 60% for onchocerciasis, 44% for soil-transmitted helminths, 73% for lymphatic filariasis, 81% for schistosomiasis and 51% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2024 is 60, which represents an increase compared with the 2023 index value (53). The country reached WHO MDA targets for lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis in 2024. Nigeria has created a budget line for NTDs.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due