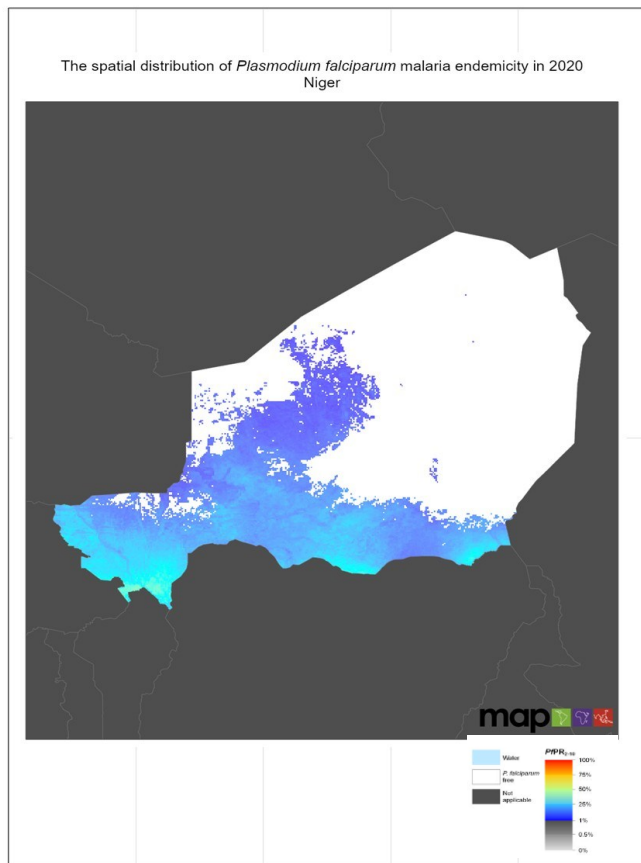


Niger ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2026



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

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 resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	43	
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 (2025)	37	
DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	87	
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\$245 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.

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		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	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	Q4 2025		The country has signed the MOU with the US Government and malaria is included

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

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on work to implement preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and reach WHO targets.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due