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 2021 was 23,608,797 cases and 7,828 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Allocation
The Global Fund announced that Nigeria will receive US$933.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Nigeria's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Nigeria this is calculated at US$ 417.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made 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 accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has finalised the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. Nigeria has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach. 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, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 23,608,797 cases and 7,828 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Resource constraints to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, especially in 2026.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC</td>
<td>Q1 2023</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address vector control coverage</td>
<td>Work to fill funding gaps for vector control</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is working to fill the gaps in vector control coverage, including through the Global Fund GC7 application, US PMI, Africa Fighting Malaria, the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank Funding. The country continues to prioritise ITN campaign funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nigeria has responded positively to the previous recommended actions addressing insufficient resources to fully implement the essential malaria control interventions and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**
The country has significantly enhanced tracking and accounting mechanisms with the development of the RMNCAH scorecard tool.

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 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 24% for onchocerciasis, 17% for soil-transmitted helminths, 14% for lymphatic filariasis, 8% for schistosomiasis and 0% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2021 is 5, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (56).

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2021 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma are implemented</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

**Key**
Action achieved
Some progress
No progress
Deliverable not yet due