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 2013 was 12,830,911 cases and 7,878 deaths.
Progress
Nigeria has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduced a policy on Community Case Management for malaria and pneumonia. Nigeria has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Saving One Million Lives Scorecard. The country has recently enhanced coverage of the tracer RMNCH intervention DPT3 coverage.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 12,830,911 cases and 7,878 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions to 2015 and beyond.

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>Address funding</td>
<td>Work to fill outstanding funding gaps for essential malaria commodities</td>
<td>Q2 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>The government has committed approximately US$400 million to malaria. Discussions are ongoing around a US$500 million malaria bond. The country is developing a strategy for increased domestic resource commitments for malaria. The National Malaria Elimination Programme has formed a resource mobilisation working group and is establishing lobby groups for increased domestic resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nigeria has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of PMTCT, skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

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