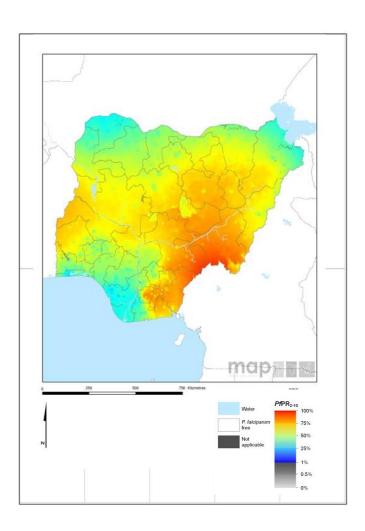
Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2019

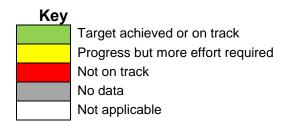


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)		6
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		9
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		2
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation a	nd	Impact
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		9
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	A	8
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)		
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and I	NTE)s
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)		6
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		5
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		3
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		4
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		4
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		2
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)		8
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11	Ī	5

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 2017 was 18,690,954 cases.



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Malaria

Progress

Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has recently finalised the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Nigeria has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 18,690,954.

Key Challenge

• Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions in 2019-2020.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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

Nigeria has achieved high coverage of vitamin A, and has recently increased coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and postnatal care.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Nigeria is good for onchocerciasis (80%), for schistosomiasis (74%), for soil transmitted helminths (71%), for lymphatic filariasis (62%). The coverage is low for trachoma (30%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2017 is 60, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (48).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, accelerating coverage of ARTs in the total population and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

