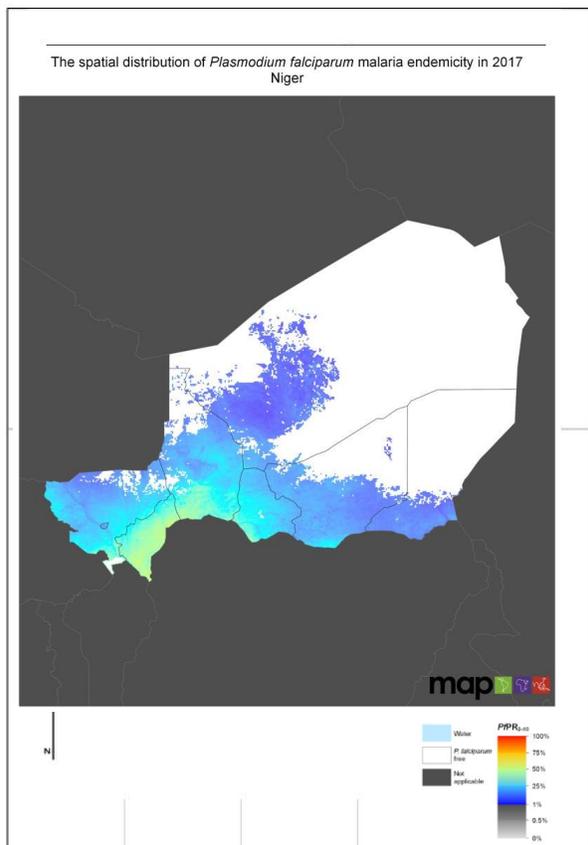


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 was 3 358 058 with 3,576 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	88
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	56
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	54
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	52
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	40
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	37
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	23
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	53
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	79

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Niger will receive €124.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Niger'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 Niger this is calculated at €97.4 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Niger 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.

Progress

Niger has mobilised the required financing to procure and distribute LLINs, ACTs and RDTs required for 2019. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted population. Niger has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach. Niger has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 3,358,058 with 3,576 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Niger has responded positively to the recommended action addressing resource mobilisation and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention vitamin A. The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Niger is high for schistosomiasis (100%); good for soil

transmitted helminths (76%) and for lymphatic filariasis (74%) and low for trachoma (18%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Niger in 2018 is 56.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Carry out mapping for elimination of Onchocerciasis to identify if there are some areas where elimination has occurred	Q3 2019		The country is carrying out a document review and situation analysis in order to identify where the mapping will be conducted. The training of the laboratory technicians on the survey protocol by WHO was completed
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020		Deliverable not yet due

Niger has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, postnatal care and exclusive breastfeeding, and ARTs coverage in children (with recent increases in coverage reported), and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO