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 2018 was 18,870,214 cases.
Malaria

Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Nigeria will receive US$890.6 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 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$417.9 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.

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. Nigeria has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 18,870,214.

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.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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...
(79%) and for lymphatic filariasis (65%). The coverage is below WHO targets for schistosomiasis (67%), for trachoma (53%) and for soil-transmitted helminths (44%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2018 is 60, which is the same as in 2017 index value (60).

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**
Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, and accelerating coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.