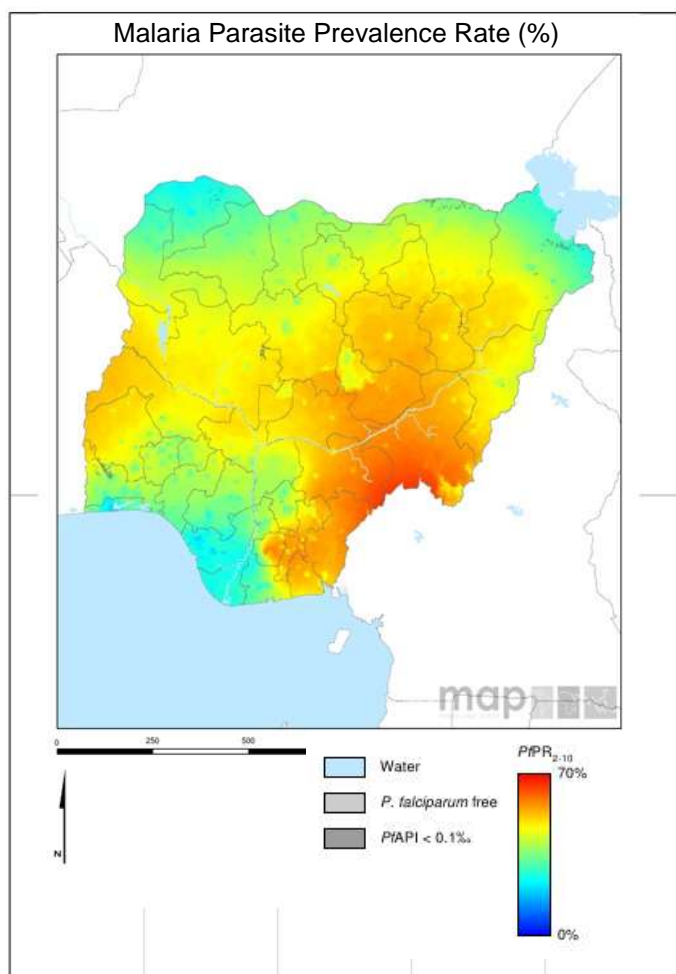


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2015 was 14,732,621 cases.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	36
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	70
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	▲
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	90
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)	
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	24
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	17
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	38
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	60
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	17
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	80
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	56

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 Nigeria will receive US\$ 660.7 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. 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\$ 313.4 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 sustain the gains made in recent years.

Progress

Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Nigeria has achieved high operational coverage of vector control. The country is implementing iCCM.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 14,732,621 cases. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a change of less than 20% in the malaria incidence rate and a decrease of 20-40% in the malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

Key Challenges

- Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions in 2016 - and 2017.
- Mobilising sufficient domestic resources to meet the Global Fund incentive funding requirements.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Work to fill outstanding funding gaps for essential malaria commodities	Q2 2015		Nigeria has submitted a Global Fund proposal for a non-cost extension to the end of 2017 to cover LLIN gaps. The malaria impact bond is under development
Vector Control	Prepare the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Nigeria has drafted the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and aims to finalise this by end 2016

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2017 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years.	Q2 2017

MNCH

Progress

Nigeria has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Saving One Million Lives Scorecard. The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCH intervention vitamin A.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due but Nigeria has increased ART coverage by 2% in the total population and reports 5% coverage in children. Nigeria has developed a national paediatric ART acceleration plan aligned to 90-90-90 (2016-2018/9) and has shifted policy to Test-and-Treat for all children and Option B+ for PMTC T. HIV programme integration is ongoing within routine child healthcare tools for iCCM

Nigeria has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of 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

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA