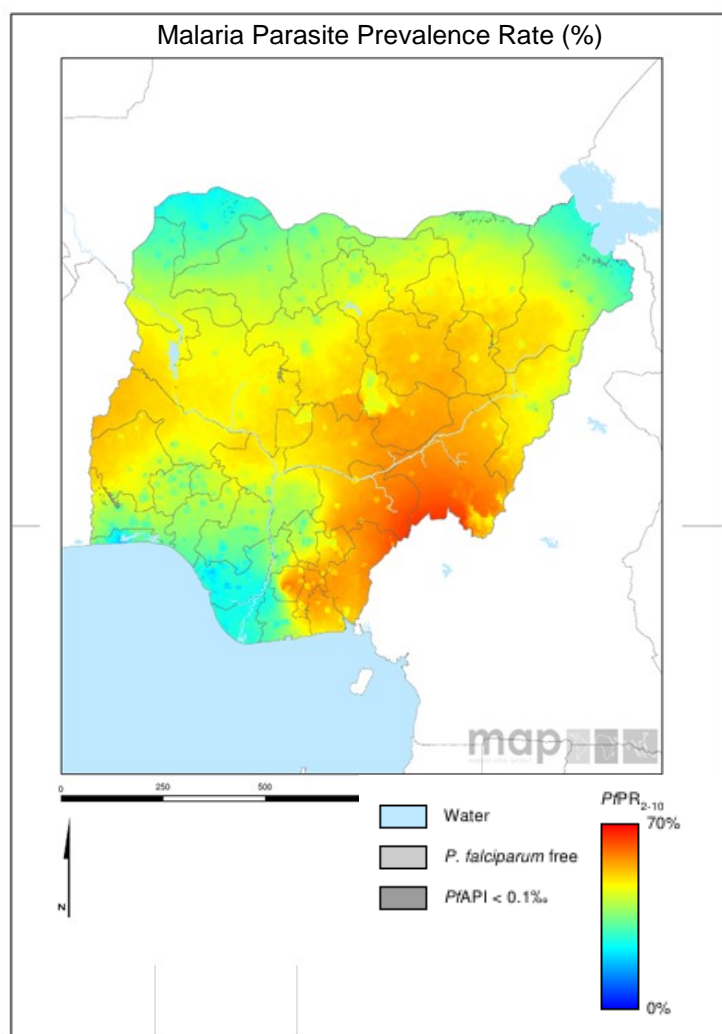


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2014 was 16,512,127 cases and 6,082 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.8
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	▼	38
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		16
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	▼	31
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲	93
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		29
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		38
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		17
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		70
DP T3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	▲	66
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	▲	60

Key

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

Progress

Nigeria has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduced a policy on Community Case Management for malaria and pneumonia. The country has also increased coverage of vector control in the last quarter.

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 postnatal care and DPT3 coverage.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 16,512,127 cases and 6,082 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

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

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		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

Nigeria has responded positively to the MNCH 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