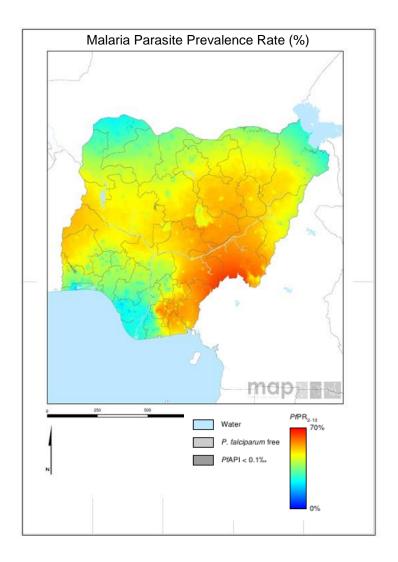
Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2016



Scorecard for Accountability and Action

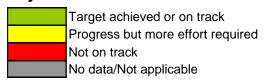


Metrics

etrics		
Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	A	35
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	*	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	•	69
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation a	nd	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	A	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		92
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
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 2013 (2 doses)		70
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		66

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.

Key



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Malaria

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.

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 in 2016.

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		Discussions have significantly advanced concerning the \$300 million malaria bond to finance LLINs, IRS, ACTs and RDTs. The bond is currently under consideration by the Minister of Finance
Address Funding	Submit an extension to sustain GF resources until end of 2017	Q2 2016		The country prepared an extension request and submitted it to the GF
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

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 postnatal care.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objectiv	e 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 especially 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

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

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.

