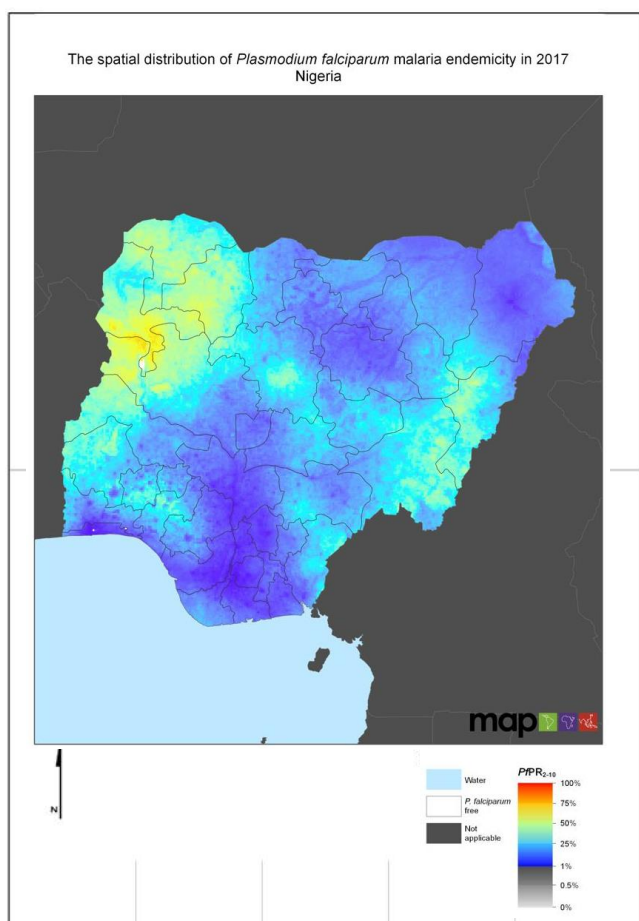


Nigeria ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter One, 2020

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 2018 was 18,870,214 cases.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)		49
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		42
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		33
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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 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 LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		85
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)		60
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		53
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		35
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		43
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		42
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		23
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		80
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		57

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health including malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Nigeria, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the rolling long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) campaigns scheduled for 2020 and 2021 6 states, go ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Without this campaign, coupled with the need to also complete the seasonal malaria chemoprevention campaigns and sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there could be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 17.6% increase in malaria cases, and a 100.7% increase in malaria deaths in Nigeria. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

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. The approval of the World Bank US\$200 million loan for malaria control in thirteen states is a significant development.

Impact

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

Key Challenges

- Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions in 2019-2020.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		The country submitted its GF application in Q1

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO