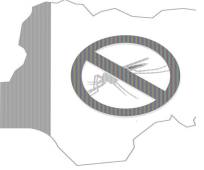


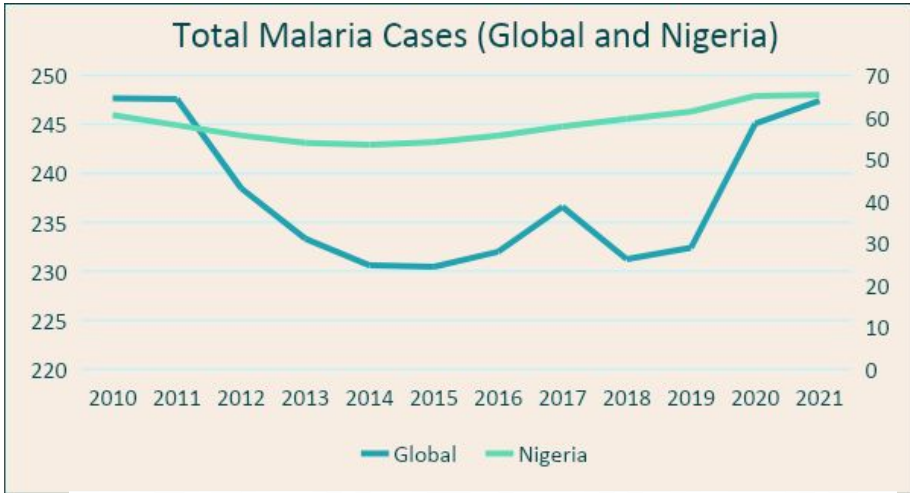


CRSPC Sub-Regional National Malaria Programs and Partners Annual Meetings

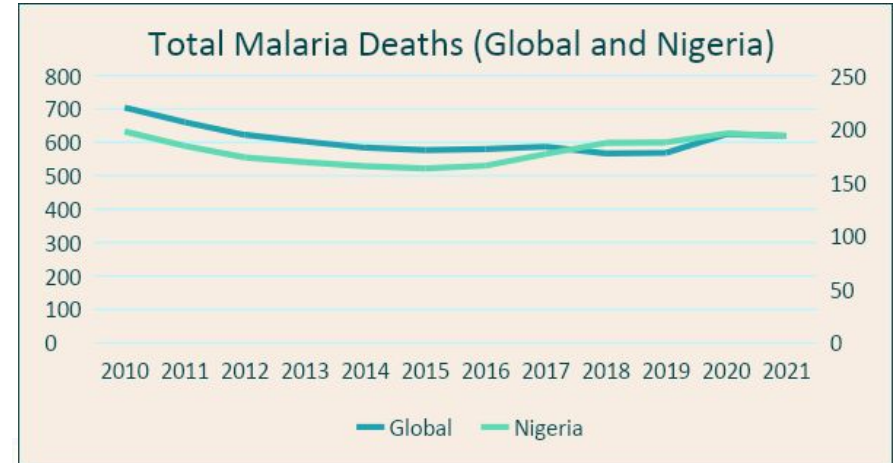
Dr Godwin Ntadom, National Coordinator,
NMEP, Nigeria



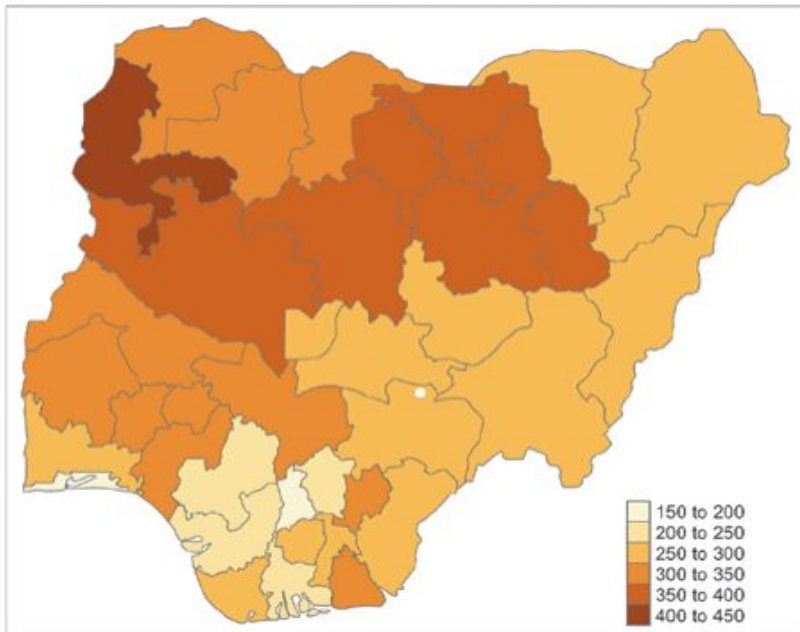
Background



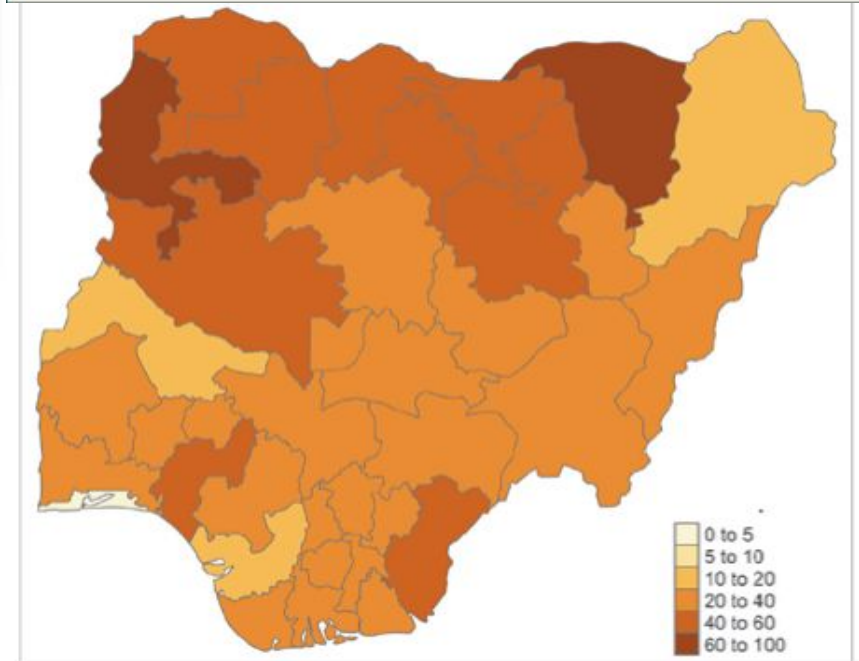
- **Morbidity:** 247M cases globally, ~65M (27%) in Nigeria, in 2021



- **Mortality:** 618k deaths globally, ~193k (31%) from Nigeria

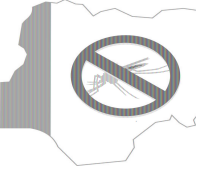


Estimated malaria incidence per 1000 population



Malaria prevalence according to RDT in under-fives, MIS 2021

Source: World Malaria Report 2022



Goal and objectives of Strategic plan

Goal: To achieve a parasite prevalence of less than 10% and reduce mortality attributable to malaria to less than 50 deaths per 100,000 livebirths by 2025.

OBJECTIVE 1

Improve access and utilization of vector control interventions to at least 80% of the targeted population by 2025.

OBJECTIVE 2

Ensure provision of chemoprevention, diagnosis and appropriate treatment for 80% of the target populations at risk by 2025

OBJECTIVE 3

Improve generation of evidence for decision making and impact through reporting of quality malaria data and information from at least 80% of health facilities (public and private) and other data sources including surveillance, surveys and operations research by 2025.

OBJECTIVE 4

Strengthen coordination, collaboration, and strategic partnership to promote efficiency and effectiveness of malaria control activities towards achieving at least 75% improvement from baseline using a standardized OCA tool.

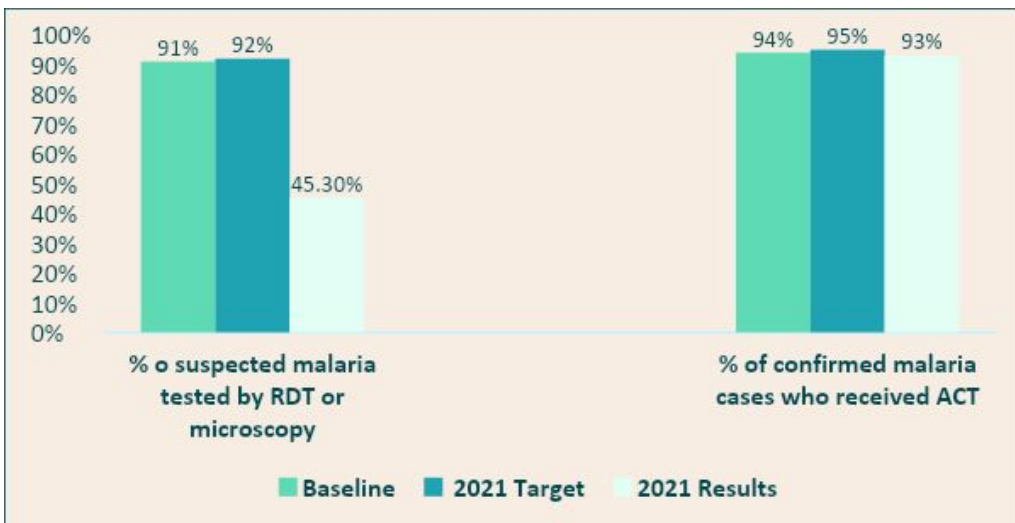
OBJECTIVE 5

Improve funding for malaria control by at least 25% annually through predictable and innovative sources to ensure sustainability at federal and sub-national levels

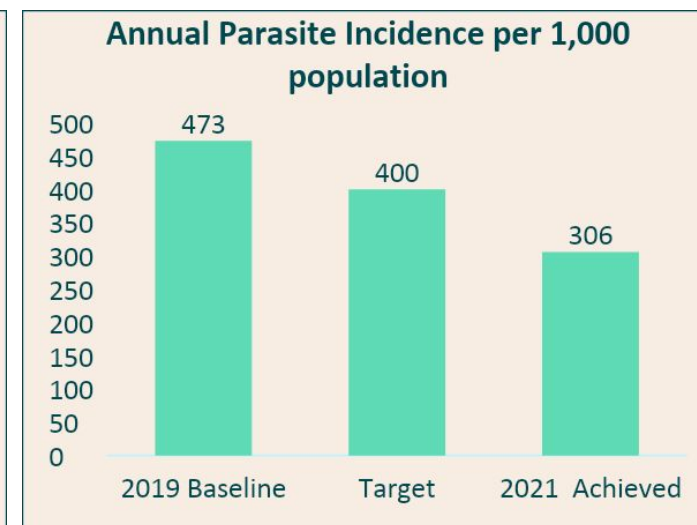
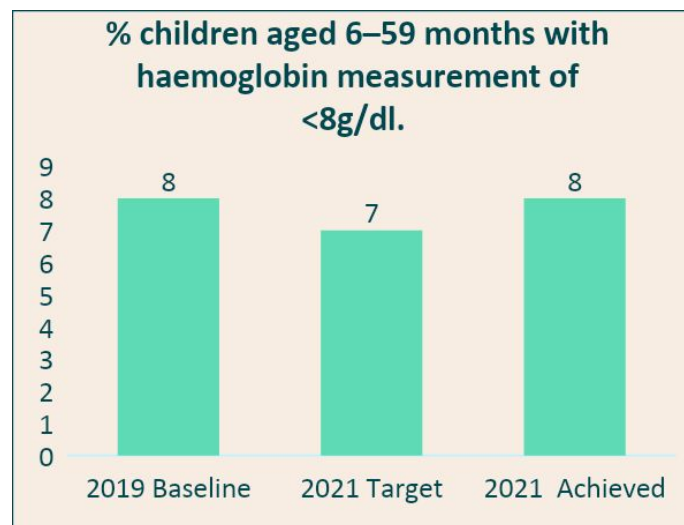
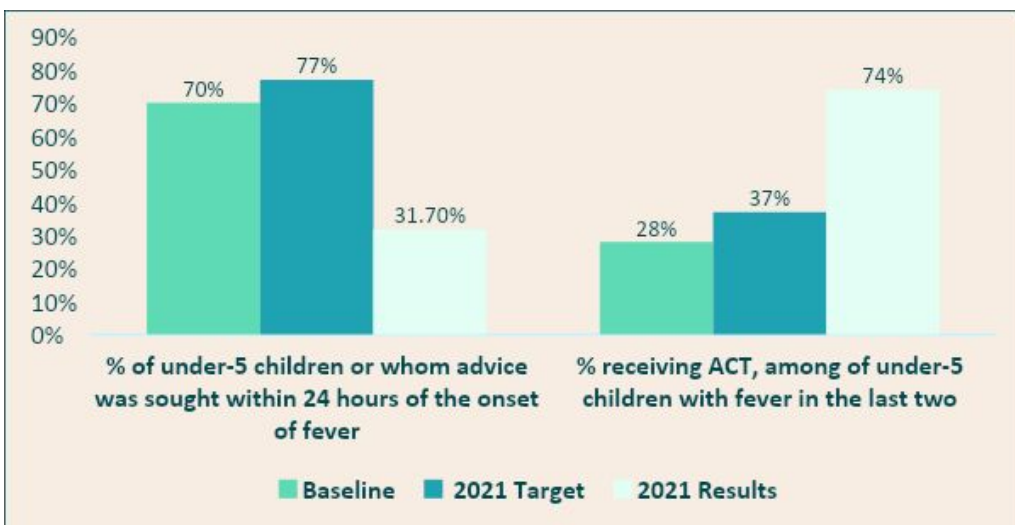
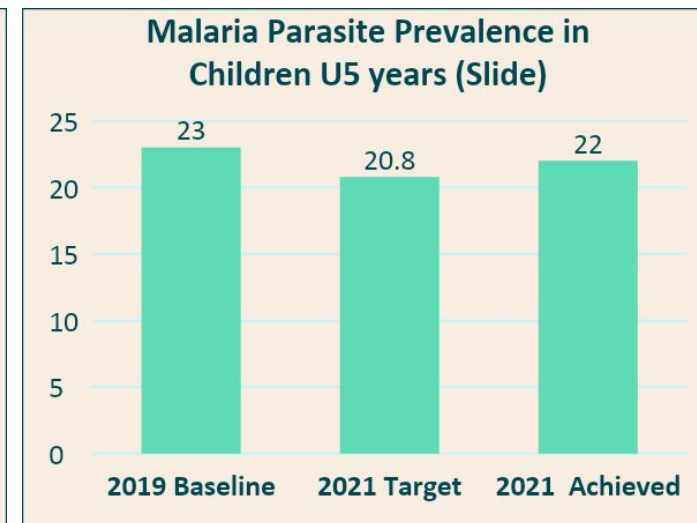
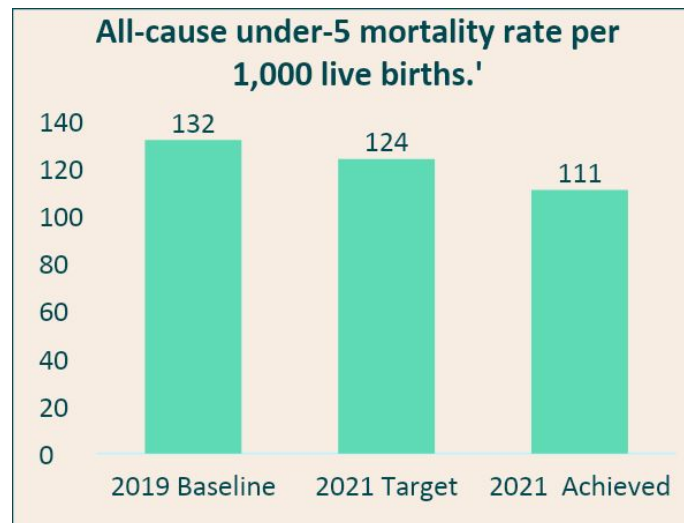


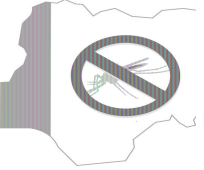
Program Implementation Status

Outcome indicators



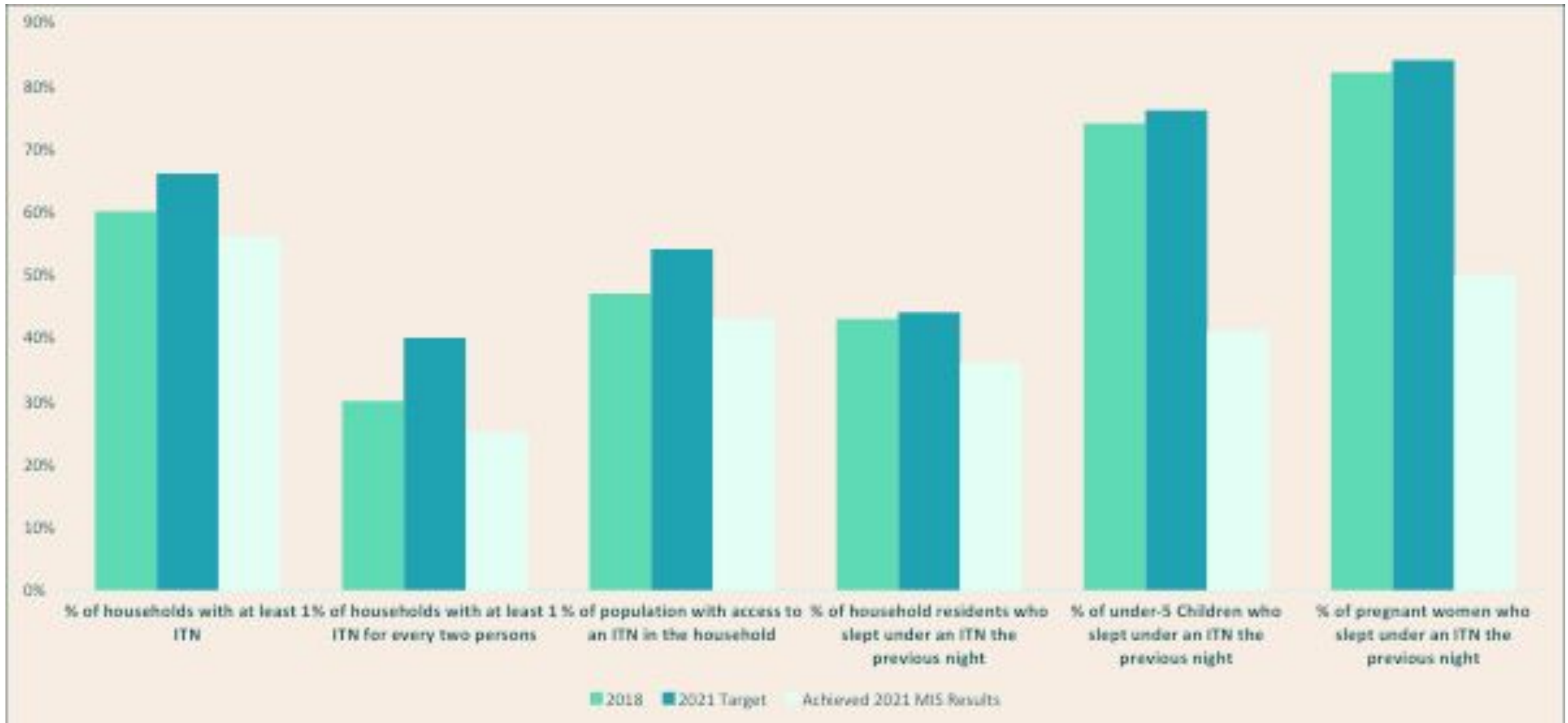
Impact indicators

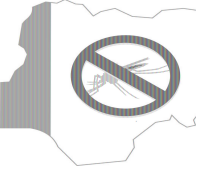




Program Implementation Status

Intervention coverage





Other major achievements



Case management

- scaled up to eligible states
- PMC implementation research launched
- Phased deployment of malaria vaccine approved
- Estab. of Natn’al Core Team for Mal. Microscopists / National Competency Assessment for Mal. Microscopists (NCAMM)
- Updated & disseminated the Natn’l Guidelines
- Private Sector Case Management Intervention through some pilot projects
- Harmonized iCCM/CHIPS interventions led by FMOH and NPHCDA
- Completed 2023 TES

IVM

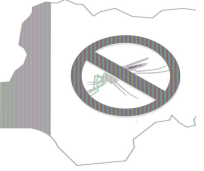
- Distributed nets in states due.
- Commenced urban and rural stratification for net distribution in Kwara state
- Conducted insecticide resistance surveillance across 22 states
- Exploring the deployment of other interventions such as IRS and LSM
-

SMEOR

- Integration of the entomological Surveillance database to the Nigeria Malaria Data Repository
- Produced Surveillance Manual for trainers and trainees
- Developed the road map for the 2022 Nigeria Surveillance Assessment Report
- Malaria Operations Research Experts rallied
- Initiated meetings of an expert group on malaria digitalization

PSM

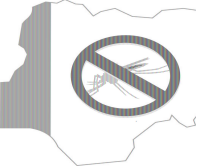
- Harmonized malaria product logistics system at all levels
- Integrated national stock status assessment
- Carried out End -Use -verification exercise in collaboration with partners
- Collaborated Integrated Monitoring and Supervision



Challenges

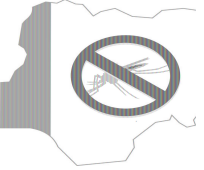


- High insecticide resistance
- Rapid population growth, humanitarian emergencies and security challenges
- Grossly inadequate private Sector Interventions
- Inadequate trained malaria microscopist
- New molecules are expensive
- Increasing malaria prevalence in some states
- Sub-optimal coverage of public facilities with malaria commodities affecting access
- Inadequate capacity for IVM within NMEP, few entomologists
- 11 states due for net are yet to receive due to stalemate in funds from WB/IsDB
- Lack of visibility into quality of care and commodity supply chain in the private sector



Best Practices

- Development of the Nigeria malaria report focused on state-by-state malaria profiles
- Use of evidence to drive implementation
 - De-prioritization of ITNs in urban areas
 - SMC scale up to areas beyond sahel belt
- Increased efficiency and accountability in service delivery through
 - Use of ICT4D
 - Integrated service delivery of ITN, SMC and Vit A
- Optimization of NMDR to improve data warehousing, availability, visibility and triangulation.



COMMODITY GAP ANALYSIS FOR 2024

For 2024	Need	GF financed	PMI	IMPACT	Total Financed	Other Partners	Gaps
Campaign LLINs (number of nets)	108,533,158	8,207,909	8,669,294	28,772,205	45,649,408		62,883,750
Continuous Distribution LLINs (number of nets)	15,492,920	3,134,088	-	-	3,134,088		12,358,832
IRS [US\$ or Households (specify which)]	-	-	-	-	-		-
ACTs (number of treatment doses)	67,230,270	15,272,659	15,000,000	14,196,753	44,469,412		22,760,858
RDTs (number of RDTs)	58,262,499	17,672,931	17,000,000	12,888,311	47,561,242		10,701,257



COMMODITY GAP ANALYSIS FOR 2025



For 2025	Need	GF financed	PMI	Impact	Total Financed	Other Partners	Gaps
Campaign LLINs (number of nets)	65,040,468	26,937,543			26,937,543		38,102,925
Continuous Distribution LLINs (number of nets)	16,886,400	-	-	-	-		16,886,400
IRS [US\$ or Households (specify which)]	-	-	-	-	-		-
ACTs (number of treatment doses)	67,996,136	14,251,927	-	-	14,251,927		53,744,209
RDTs (number of RDTs)	60,195,862	18,230,328	-	-	18,230,328		41,965,534



COMMODITY GAP ANALYSIS FOR 2026

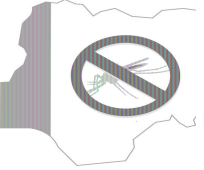


For 2026	Need	GF financed	PMI	IMPACT	Total Financed	Other Partners	Gaps
Campaign LLINs (number of nets)	37,540,780	7,532,003			7,532,003		30,008,777
Continuous Distribution LLINs (number of nets)	18,357,194	-	-	-	-		18,357,194
IRS [US\$ or Households (specify which)]	-	-	-	-	-		-
ACTs (number of treatment doses)	68,745,355	14,312,464	-	-	14,312,464		54,432,890
RDTs (number of RDTs)	62,199,312	18,805,368	-	-	18,805,368		43,393,944



Conclusion

- Although Nigeria has made some progress over the last 2 decades in its malaria control efforts, Malaria remains a major public health challenge with wide variations across states/regions
- The sub-optimal implementation and uptake of antimalaria interventions has led to non-attainment of the strategic goal
- In attempt to optimize resources, Nigeria has leveraged the stratified intervention approach to better tailor and prioritize the malaria interventions
- The govt's reforms tasks malaria programme to support effective governance, efficient, equitable and quality health systems, Unlocking the value chains and health security.



THANK YOU

Our Vision - a malaria free Nigeria;
Our goal - to reduce malaria burden to pre-elimination levels and bring malaria-related mortality to