



PROJECT FACT SHEET

Nigeria: Scaling up the National Malaria Elimination Program in 13 states

Country Context

- Nigeria has the highest burden of malaria in the world: More children die of malaria in Nigeria than any other country in the world—37% of all malaria deaths under-five in the world occur in Nigeria.
- The implication of unmet gaps in the malaria commodities need poses several threats to the people of Nigeria and the world at large, including but not limited to health, economic, development and social consequences.
- The dangers include risk of increases in malaria morbidity and mortality, economic losses following years of investment, the threat of a weakened work force with decreased productivity with consequences on development, and loss of confidence in public health programmes.
- Expanding preventative and curative services for malaria should reduce malaria cases and malaria mortality and improve economic welfare.

Project Rationale

- The project will contribute towards the achievement of the objectives of the National Malaria Strategy (2014-2020), which aims to reduce malaria burden to pre-elimination levels and bring malaria-related mortality to zero.
- It will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 3 on Health, specifically on the target to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases.
- It conforms to the National Health Policy aiming at providing good quality health care services to all Nigerian irrespective of their location and economic status.

Project Objectives

- To improve the delivery and uptake of malaria prevention and treatment activities in selected states to achieve at least 80% universal coverage of vector control, Seasonal Malaria Chemoprophylaxis (SMC) and case management in the public sector of 13 states in Nigeria.
- It is anticipated that during the period of the project implementation, the overall burden of malaria in the country will reduce from current figures of 27% to less than 15%.

Project Components

The project activities are based on the following components:

- **Component A** = Acquisition and Distribution of Antimalaria Commodities (i.e. Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets, Rapid Diagnostic Tests, and Antimalarial Drugs)
- **Component B** = Capacity Building and Social Mobilization
- **Component C** = Malaria Cases Management
- **Component D** = Monitoring and Evaluation
- **Component E** = Support to Project Management

Key project information

- **Total Project Amount:** US\$ 432.47 million
- **LLF Financing:** US\$ 100 million, OCR US\$ 90.0million, grant US\$ 10 million
- **Co-financing:** US\$ 53.97 million (Government)



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- **Effective Date:** September 2020
- **Project implementation period:** 3 years from effectiveness

Expected Outcomes

The project will improve the following indicators:

- Utilization rate of LLIN by children under five years of age; utilization rate of LLIN by pregnant women.
- Percentage of febrile children under-five with confirmed malaria who were treated with ACTs.
- Percentage of women who have received IPTp (at least 3 doses) during a pregnancy.
- SMC coverage for children in Sahelian states during high transmission season.
- In addition, at least 1-3 health facilities are rehabilitated in each State, a minimum of 2-PCR machines is procured and improvement in the NMEP operating environment.

Benefits and impact

- The beneficiary population includes the over 45 million population of 13 States within the Elimination Program in 13 states of the project in Nigeria.
- The project provides 32.50 million LLINs to 36 million states Rapid Diagnostic Tests and 38 million doses of Antimalarial Drugs for Health centers/facilities, as well as training of health personnel leading to pre-elimination of malaria (less than 5,000 cases per 100,000 persons) and reduction of malaria-related deaths to zero.

Key Stakeholders and Implementing Partners

- The National Malaria Elimination Program
- World Bank
- African Development Bank
- The Global Fund
- USAID
- Department of International Development (DFID)



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Donor Partners

- **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)**

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is an aid agency established by the government of Abu Dhabi in 1971. ADFD aims to help developing countries to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth; through financial assistance in the forms of concessionary loans, managing government grants and equities. ADFD also peruses investments in order to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play an essential part in accelerating the economic development process, and at the same time playing a pivotal role in strengthening and diversifying the future resources of the Fund.

- **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)**

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) is an American private foundation based in Seattle, Washington. The primary goal of the foundation is to enhance healthcare and reduce extreme poverty across the globe and to expand educational opportunities and access to information technology in the U.S.

- **Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)**

The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) is dedicated to reducing poverty in its member countries by promoting pro-poor growth, emphasizing human development, especially improvements in health care and education, and providing financial support to enhance the productive capacity and sustainable means of income for the poor, including financing employment opportunities, providing market outlets especially for the rural poor and improving basic rural and pre-urban infrastructure.

- **King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)**

Saudi Arabia established the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief) in 2015. KSRelief works in 46 countries around the world with a focus

on humanitarian and relief work in the Middle East and North Africa region.

- **Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD)**

QFFD is a public development institution committed, on behalf of the State of Qatar, to improving the livelihood of communities around the world by Providing financial tools to developing countries in the Arab and Muslim world and beyond for responsive and effective humanitarian and development aid.

- **UK Aid – The Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)**

UK Aid Direct is DFID's main centrally managed funding mechanism for small and medium sized civil society organizations, based in the UK and overseas, who are working to achieve the global goals. Formerly known as the Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF), the fund was relaunched in 2014 as UK Aid Direct.