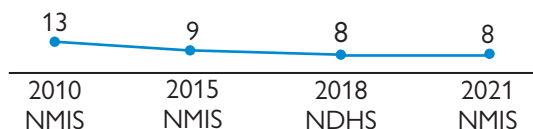




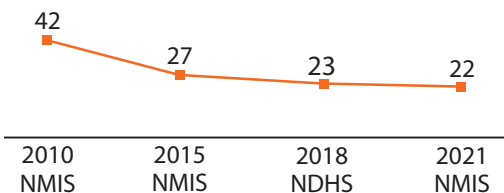
Trends in Low Haemoglobin

Percent of children age 6-59 months with low haemoglobin (<8.0 g/dl)



Trends in Malaria Prevalance

Percent of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



For additional information on the results of the 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

In Nigeria:
 National Malaria Elimination Programme
 Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Secretariat Complex,
 Phase III, Shehu Shagari Way, Central Business District,
 Abuja FCT Nigeria
 Telephone: +234-9-6712135
 Email: info@nmep.gov.ng
www.nmcp.gov.ng

In USA:
 The DHS Program
 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500; Rockville, MD 20850 USA
 Telephone: +1-301-407-6500; Fax: +1-301-407-6501
 Email: info@DHSprogram.com
www.DHSprogram.com

The 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (2021 NMIS) was implemented by the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) of the Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria, in collaboration with the National Population Commission (NPC). The funding for the 2021 NMIS was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and The Global Fund. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

The contents of this fact sheet are the sole responsibility of NMEP, NPC, and ICF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or other donor agencies.



2021 Malaria Indicator Survey

Fact Sheet



Nigeria

Response Rates and methodology: All children age 6-59 months living in selected households were eligible for malaria and haemoglobin testing. Malaria testing was done through a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) as well as blood smear microscopy. Haemoglobin testing was carried out using the HemoCue system. Of the 11,097 eligible children, 96% provided blood for RDT, 96% for malaria microscopy, and 96% for anaemia.

2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS)

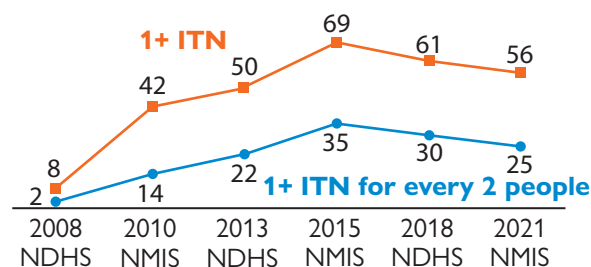
The 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia to inform strategic planning and programme evaluation.

Key Malaria Indicators	%
% households (HH) with at least 1 insecticide-treated net (ITN)	56%
% HH with at least one ITN for every 2 persons who stayed in the HH last night	25%
% children under 5 who slept under an ITN last night	41%
% pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN last night	50%
% women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy before last birth, received 1 or more doses of SP/Fansidar	59%
% women ... received 2 or more doses of SP/Fansidar	46%
% women ... received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar	31%
For children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, % for whom advice or treatment was sought	63%
For children under 5 ... % who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	24%
For children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial medication, % who took ACT	74%
% children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria with microscopy	22%
% children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	8%
For women age 15-49, % who saw or heard a message about malaria in the past 6 months	46%

Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys prior to the 2015 NMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

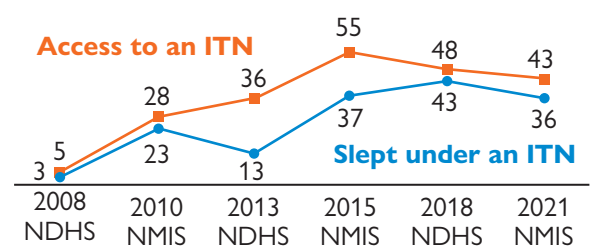
Trends in ITN Ownership

Percent of households that own at least one ITN and percent of households with at least one ITN for every two people



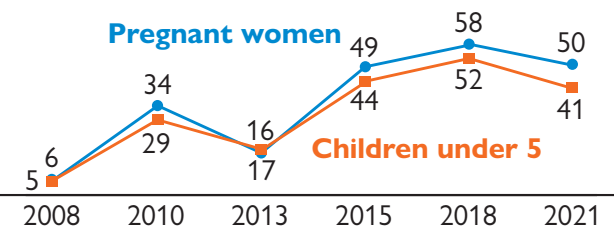
Trends in ITN Access and Use

Percent of household population with access to an ITN and percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



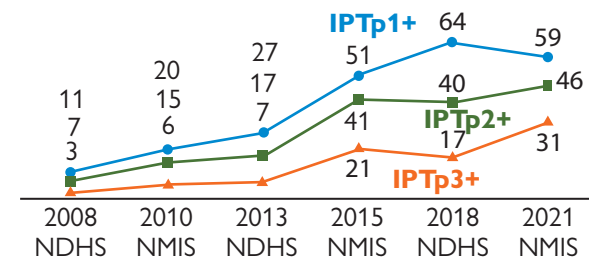
Trends in ITN Use by Children and Pregnant Women

Percent of children under five and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp)

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past two years who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



Nearly **half** of women age 15-49 have seen or heard a message about malaria in the past 6 months. The most commonly cited source was the **radio**.

Trends in Case Management of Fever and Malaria in Children

Percent of children under five with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who:

