

2021 Malaria Indicator Survey

Fact Sheet



Nigeria South East Zone



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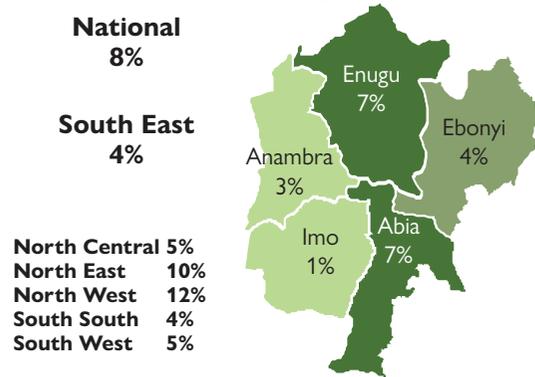
The 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (2021 NMIS) was implemented by the National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) of the Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria, in collaboration with the National Population Commission (NPC). The funding for the 2021 NMIS was provided by the United States Agency 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.



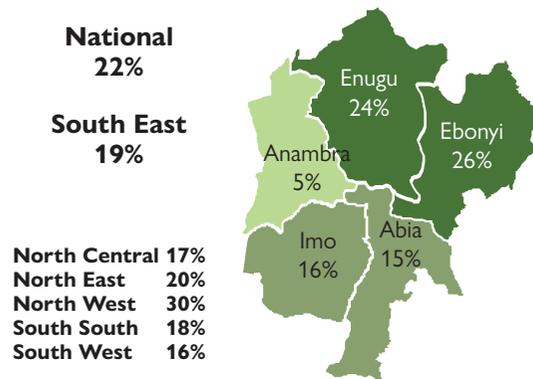
Low Haemoglobin by State

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



Malaria Prevalence by State

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



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 1,173 eligible children in South East Zone, 98% provided blood for RDT, 97% for malaria microscopy, and 98% for anaemia.

2021 Nigeria South East Zone 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.

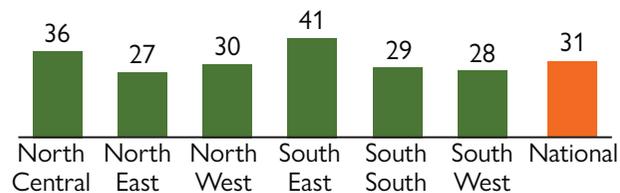
Use of ITNs by Zone

Percent of household population who slept under an ITN



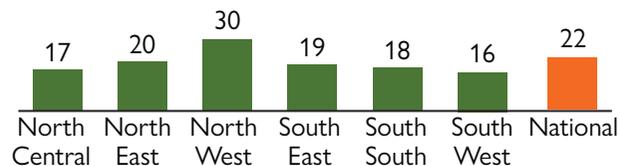
Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp) by Zone

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar



Prevalence of Malaria in Children by Zone

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

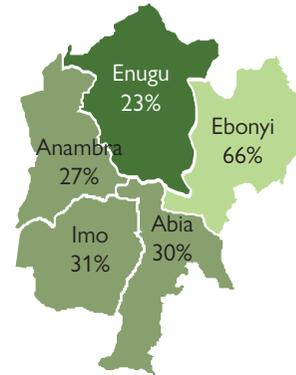


ITN Ownership by State

Percent of households that own at least one ITN

National
56%

South East
37%



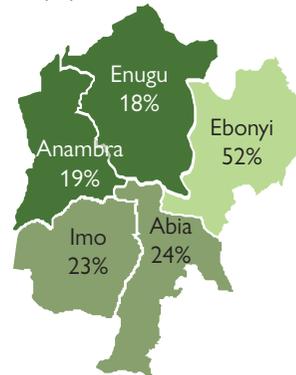
North Central 50%
North East 72%
North West 76%
South South 39%
South West 43%

Access to ITNs by State

Percent of household population with access to an ITN

National
43%

South East
29%



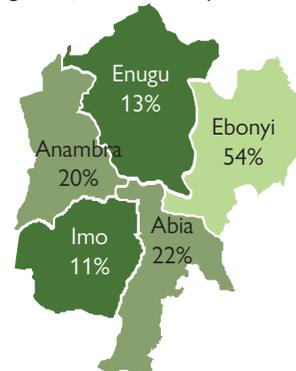
North Central 34%
North East 54%
North West 52%
South South 29%
South West 36%

Children's Use of ITNs by State

Percent of children under 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

National
41%

South East
30%



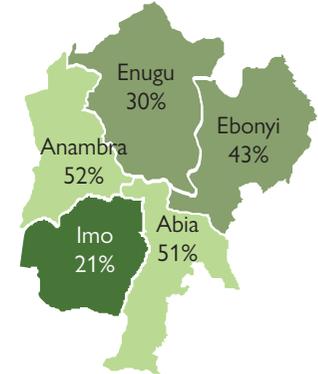
North Central 31%
North East 51%
North West 55%
South South 24%
South West 22%

Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp) by State

Percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar

National
31%

South East
41%



North Central 36%
North East 27%
North West 30%
South South 29%
South West 28%

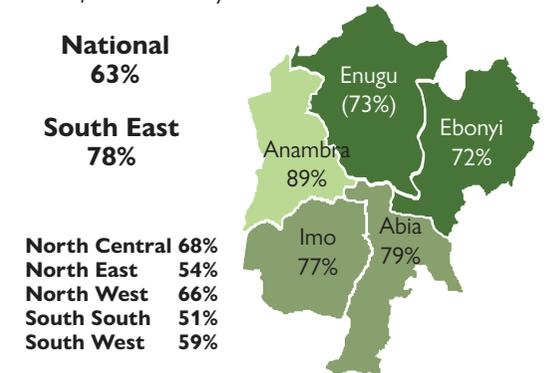
41% of pregnant women in South East Zone received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar, a dramatic increase from less than **1%** in 2003.

Management of Fever in Children by State

Percent of children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had advice or treatment sought

National
63%

South East
78%



North Central 68%
North East 54%
North West 66%
South South 51%
South West 59%

Note: Figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.