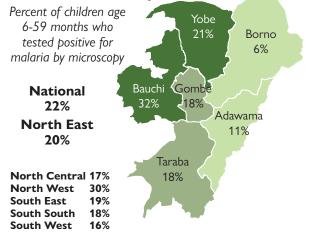


Malaria Prevalence by State



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 2,117 eligible children in North East Zone, 97% provided blood for RDT, 96% for malaria microscopy, and 97% for anaemia.



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

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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

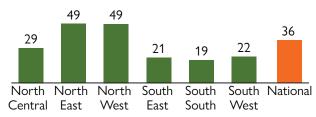


Nigeria North East Zone

2021 Nigeria North East Zone Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS)

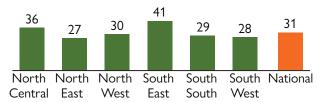
The 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia to inform strategic planning and programme evaluation.

Use of ITNs by Zone Percent of household population who slept under an ITN



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

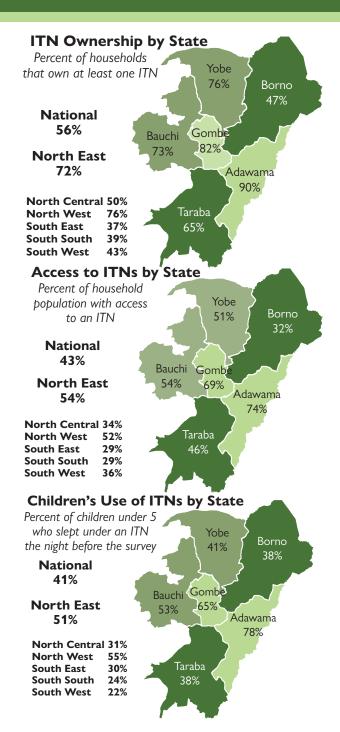
Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar



Prevalence of Malaria in Children by Zone

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





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

Percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the Yobe survey who received 3 or more Borno 24% 42% doses of SP/Fansidar National 31% Gombe Bauchi 19% 279 North East Adawama 27% 42% North Central 36% North West 30% Taraba South East 41% 25% 29% South South South West 28%

27% of pregnant women inNorth East Zone received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar, a dramatic increase from 1% in 2003.

Management of Fever in Children by State

Percent of children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey Yobe who had advice or 45% Borno treatment sought 48% National 63% Gombe Bauchi 59% North East Adawama 54% 66% North Central 68% Taraba North West 66% 47% South East 78% 51% South South South West **59**%