

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.

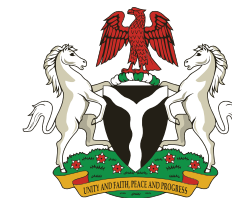
Additional information about the 2021 NMIS may be obtained from the headquarters of National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) of the Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria, Federal Secretariat Complex, Phase III, Shehu Shagari Way, Central Business District. Abuja. FCT - Nigeria. (telephone: +234-9-6712135; email: info@nmep.gov.ng; internet: www.nmcp.gov.ng).

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA (telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com).

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The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS)

Key Indicators

2021

National Malaria Elimination Programme
Abuja, Nigeria

National Population Commission
Abuja, Nigeria

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

August 2022

PMI

U.S. PRESIDENT'S
MALARIA INITIATIVE



The Global Fund



Key malaria indicators from the 2021 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey

National Malaria Elimination Programme, National Population Commission, and National Bureau of Statistics; fieldwork October-December 2021; total number of households surveyed: 13,727; total number of de facto women surveyed: 14,476

Malaria indicator	National	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West
Insecticide-treated nets (ITN)¹							
Percentage of households with at least one ITN	56.0	49.9	72.0	75.8	36.9	39.3	42.5
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household last night	25.4	20.3	32.9	31.1	18.6	19.2	24.1
Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN last night	41.2	30.5	50.8	54.6	29.5	23.7	22.2
Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN last night	49.6	35.1	65.0	59.5	27.4	20.6	22.8
Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ²	43.1	34.1	53.9	52.4	29.2	29.4	35.6
Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under an ITN in households owning at least one ITN	59.3	55.9	65.5	64.3	50.5	44.8	45.5
Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN last night in households owning at least one ITN	64.3	60.8	67.5	70.0	60.6	49.3	47.2
Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN last night in households owning at least one ITN	73.2	60.8	84.2	78.3	(66.9)	46.9	40.9
Intermittent preventive malaria treatment during pregnancy							
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	58.9	57.0	54.5	56.5	80.5	61.0	61.1
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	45.9	48.1	40.2	40.8	72.7	49.0	48.8
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	31.0	35.5	27.3	30.1	41.2	29.3	27.9
Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever							
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ³	62.8	68.3	54.3	65.6	78.2	51.1	58.6
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	24.3	23.6	27.5	27.2	13.6	12.8	26.3
Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took an ACT ⁴	73.9	78.5	80.5	57.7	70.5	77.9	74.7
Malaria parasitemia							
Percentage of children age 6-59 months with a positive Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) result ⁵	39.6	32.3	43.0	51.6	27.3	29.9	24.1
Hemoglobin							
Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl ⁶	8.0	4.5	9.5	11.7	4.2	4.2	5.3
Exposure to messages on malaria							
Among women age 15-49, the percentage who have seen or heard a message about malaria in the past 6 months	46.2	45.3	37.6	43.9	60.6	41.8	59.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2008 NDHS, 2010 NMIS, 2013 NDHS, and 2015 NMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

³ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: Public sector, Private medical sector, NGO medical sector, Chemist Shop/Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors (PPMV), Market, and Itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

⁴ ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy

⁵ RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Ag P.f.)

⁶ Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).