Global Vaccine Action Plan

Secretariat Annual Report 2016

Priority Country report on progress towards

GVAP-RVAP goals

NIGERIA

A. Progress towards achievement of GVAP goals

1. Summary

The summary table below describes the current situation in Nigeria regarding achieving the GVAP goals. Data used to assess progress towards achievement of GVAP goals are included in the annex.

Area	Indicator	Nigeria
3. Measles elimination	**Coverage MCV1 (2015 WUENIC)**	**54%**
	Coverage MCV2	**Not in schedule**
	Reported percentage of districts with MCV1 coverage ≥95% (2015 JRF)	**53%**
	Last national SIA	**2015**
	Post SIA coverage survey conducted	**Yes**

3.2.1 Achieve measles elimination and rubella & CRS elimination

Measles

Nigeria has the goal of reducing measles morbidity by 90% mortality by 95% from 2014 to 2020.[1] The number of cases reported through the disease surveillance system in 2015 was more than 12,200, which is significantly down from nearly 53,000 cases in 2013 and more than 212,000 cases in the year 2000.[2] The number of reported measles outbreaks has similarly declined from 338 in 2010 to 133 in 2014.[3]

[1] cMYP.
[2] WHO Global summary of vaccine-preventable diseases for 2016: Nigeria.
[3] cMYP.

To reduce measles incidence, the country developed a strategy of nation-wide measles vaccination campaigns, coupled with case-based surveillance, beginning with catch-up campaigns for children 9 months to 15 years that were conducted in two phases in 2005 and 2006. National follow-up campaigns for children under five have taken place with WHO and UNICEF support every two or three years since then (in 2008, 2011, 2013/14 and most recently in 2015/16). A coverage survey found that the 2013/14 campaign achieved an overall coverage rate of 74.5%.[4] The Government plans to continue the SIAs every two or three years, as needed, based on surveillance reports; SIAs are currently planned for 2017 and 2020.

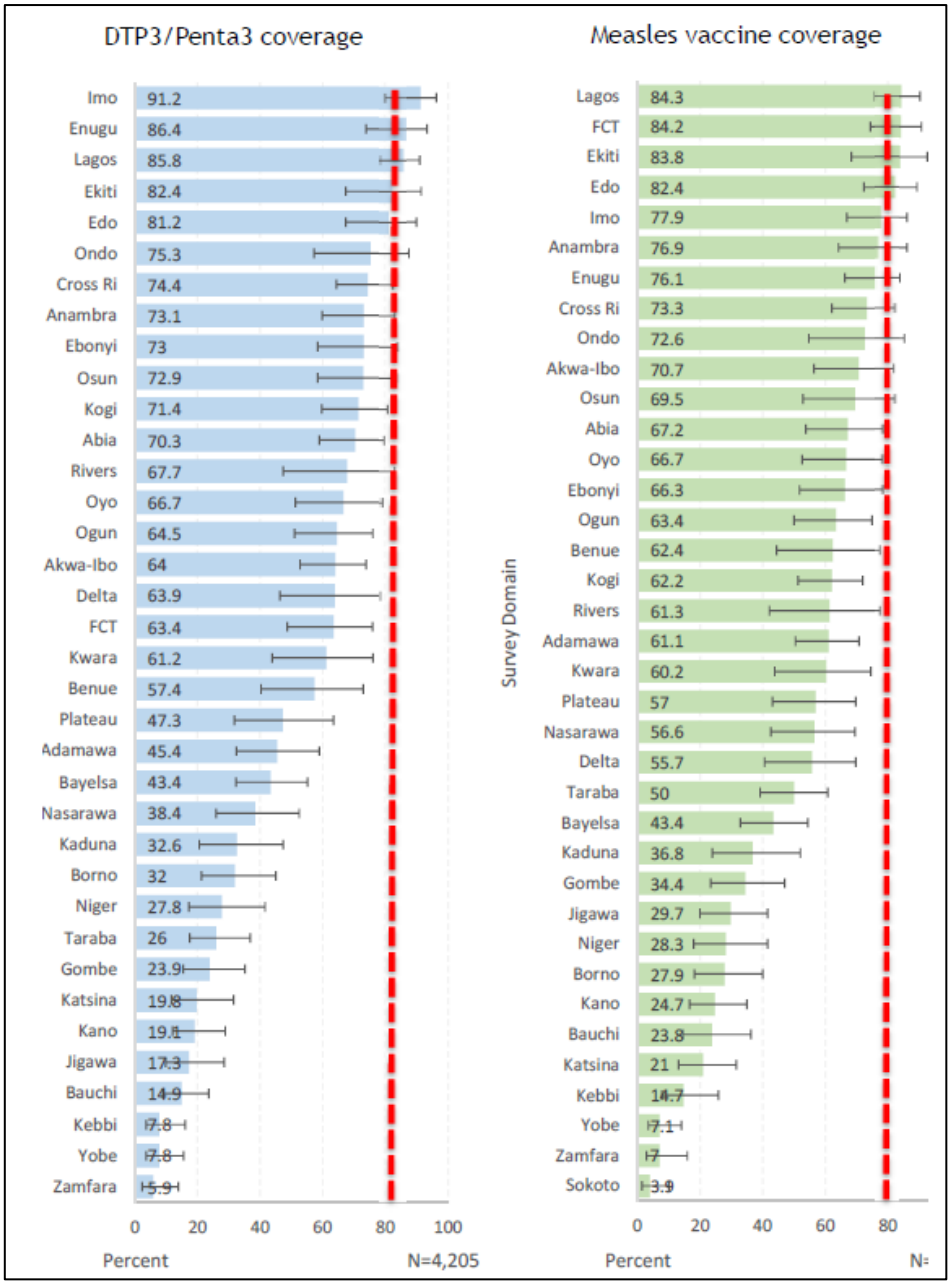
Key challenges that need to be addressed to meet Nigeria's measles reduction targets are:

- **The need to improve measles vaccination coverage rates**. Routine measles coverage rates remain low and have risen very gradually in the past several years. The national rate was 49% in 2011, dipped to 42% in 2012 and then rose to 47% in 2013 and to 55% by 2015.[5] Large parts of the country – the Northeast and Northwest regions – have extremely low coverage rates. According to the 2015 National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS), which found a national measles vaccination coverage rate of 51% among 12-23 month olds – four states had rates of 4% to 7%, while seven other states had rates of 15-30%[6] (see Figure 2). These findings indicate that measles immunization through the routine program in these areas is almost non-existent, though the lack of retention of immunization cards could also have been a factor for the low rates. In all, only four states reached the country's target measles vaccination coverage rate of 80% (the federal capital territory and three Southern states), 19 states achieved coverage between 50 and 80% and 14 states had rates of less than 50%. According to the cMYP, the EPI plans to add a second measles dose to the routine immunization schedule within the next several years.

- **The need to further improve measles surveillance**. Measles surveillance includes both passive surveillance (as part of the IDSR system) and case-based surveillance, using the same infrastructure as for AFP surveillance and support from four national labs. The system appears to be fairly sensitive, reporting a non-measles febrile rash illness rate of 2.7/100,000 children in 2014, surpassing the target of <2/100,000. However, case-based surveillance still needs improvement, as 16% of LGAs did not report at least one suspected case in 2014 and only 75% of cases that year were investigated (with a blood sample obtained).[7]

Figure 1: Estimated coverage rates for three doses of pentavalent vaccine and measles vaccine among children 12-23 months of age, 2015 National Nutrition and Health Survey

[4] GAVI Joint Appraisal report, 2015.
[5] WHO Global summary of vaccine-preventable diseases for 2016: Nigeria.
[6] Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics. National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS), 2015.
[7] cMYP.


DTP3/Penta3 coverage
Imo 91.2
Enugu 86.4
Lagos 85.8
Ekiti 82.4
Edo 81.2
Ondo 75.3
Cross Ri 74.4
Anambra 73.1
Ebonyi 73
Osun 72.9
Kogi 71.4
Abia 70.3
Rivers 67.7
Oyo 66.7
Ogun 64.5
Akwa-Ibo 64
Delta 63.9
FCT 63.4
Kwara 61.2
Benue 57.4
Plateau 47.3
Adamawa 45.4
Bayelsa 43.4
Nasarawa 38.4
Kaduna 32.6
Borno 32
Niger 27.8
Taraba 26
Gombe 23.9
Katsina 19.8
Kano 19.1
Jigawa 17.3
Bauchi 14.9
Kebbi 7.8
Yobe 7.8
Zamfara 5.9
0 20 40 60 80 100
Percent
N=4,205
Measles vaccine coverage
Survey Domain
Lagos 84.3
FCT 84.2
Ekiti 83.8
Edo 82.4
Imo 77.9
Anambra 76.9
Enugu 76.1
Cross Ri 73.3
Ondo 72.6
Akwa-Ibo 70.7
Osun 69.5
Abia 67.2
Oyo 66.7
Ebonyi 66.3
Ogun 63.4
Benue 62.4
Kogi 62.2
Rivers 61.3
Adamawa 61.1
Kwara 60.2
Plateau 57
Nasarawa 56.6
Delta 55.7
Taraba 50
Bayelsa 43.4
Kaduna 36.8
Gombe 34.4
Jigawa 29.7
Niger 28.3
Borno 27.9
Kano 24.7
Bauchi 23.8
Katsina 21
Kebbi 14.7
Yobe 7.1
Zamfara 7
Sokoto 3.9
0 20 40 60 80
Percent
N=

ANNEXES

1. Measles and rubella

Figure 2: reported measles cases and MCV1 coverage, Nigeria, 1990-2015

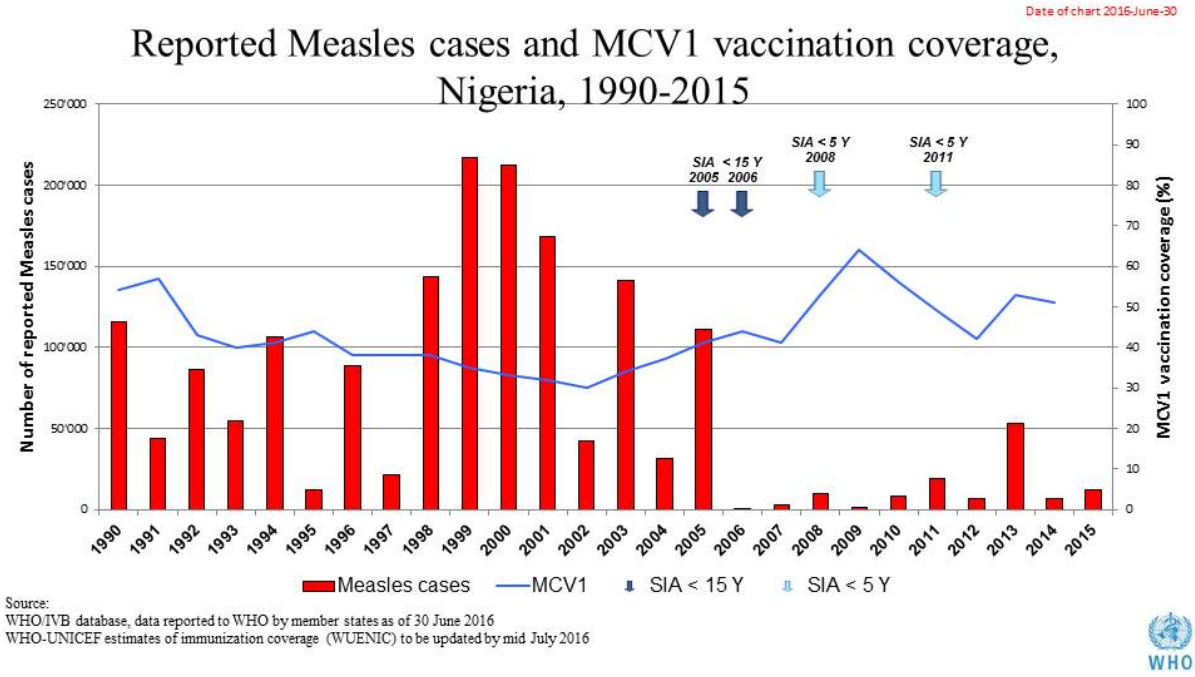


Table 1: SIA activities planned in 2016-2017

Activity	Intervention	Year	Start Date	End Date	Age Group	Extent	Status	Target
Catch Up	MR	2017	29/02/1904		9 M-14 Y	National	Uncertain	8,0447,735
Follow Up	Measles	2016	28/01/2016	01/02/2016	9-59 M	Sub-national	done	14,562,967
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	11/06/2016	14/06/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	2,536,136
NID	tOPV	2016	27/02/2016	01/03/2016	0 to 5 years	National	Planned	62,037,657
SNID	bOPV	2016	15/10/2016	18/10/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	27,916,946
SNID	tOPV	2016	16/01/2016	19/01/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	2,528,986
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	09/05/2016	12/05/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	2,670,459
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	18/06/2016	19/06/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	3,440
NID	tOPV	2016	19/03/2016	22/03/2016	0 to 5 years	National	Planned	62,037,657
SNID	bOPV	2016	14/05/2016	18/05/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	30,000,000
SNID	tOPV	2016	16/01/2016	19/01/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	27,500,275
Mop up	IPV + mOPV2	2016	09/07/2016	16/07/2016	0 to 5 years,0-23M	Sub-National	Planned	2,534,469
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	25/06/2016	28/06/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	1,957,604
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	23/07/2016	26/07/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-	Planned	1,955,575

						National		
Mop up	mOPV2	2016	27/08/2016	30/08/2016	0 to 5 years	Sub-National	Planned	1,955,575

Source: WHO/IVB Database as at 12/4/2016