

U. S. CDC Nigeria



Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/nigeria.html>

CDC established an office in Nigeria in 2001. CDC Nigeria works with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), state ministries of health, government agencies, and partners to build and strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; workforce and institutions; and prevention and response to health threats. Priority program areas address global health security, HIV, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and vaccine-preventable diseases.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Helped the Nigerian government establish an automated biometric identification system within the National Data Repository (NDR) to support HIV data deduplication efforts



Laboratory

- Supported development of core laboratory diagnostic capacities to test for mpox, yellow fever, measles, Lassa fever, cholera, and cerebrospinal meningitis to quickly detect and respond to outbreaks



Workforce & Institutions

- Established the National HIV Clinical Mentorship Program, which had 34 national and 315 state mentors



Prevention & Response

- Developed a national Public Health Emergency Contingency Plan, and 16 plans for priority points of entry to aid preparedness operations and enhance response



Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- In collaboration with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, helped establish the Orange Network, a group of 41 tertiary health facilities that will serve as models for IPC programs in the country

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

In 2019, Nigeria became a Global Health Security Agenda (GHTA) partner country. CDC works with the Government of Nigeria and partners to achieve GHTA goals by strengthening surveillance, laboratory, workforce development, and emergency response.

Surveillance

CDC helped Nigeria enhance its national surveillance systems in response to COVID-19, mpox, and acute febrile illnesses. CDC supported the strengthening of surveillance at points of entry to prevent disease spread across borders.

Laboratory

CDC helped develop core laboratory diagnostic capacity to test for mpox, yellow fever, measles, Lassa fever, cholera, and cerebrospinal meningitis. These efforts strengthened Nigeria's ability to quickly detect and respond to outbreaks.

Workforce Development

CDC helps train epidemiologists through the basic, intermediate, and advanced Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Programs. These epidemiologists work in relevant sectors of Nigeria's public health system, including outbreak responses.

Emergency Response

CDC supported the establishment of national and state-level Emergency Operations Centers and trains emergency response staff through the Public Health Emergency Management training program. CDC collaborates with national and state governments and partners to support responses to outbreaks of mpox, Lassa fever, diphtheria, and many other diseases.

HIV AND TB

As a key implementer of PEPFAR, CDC works with the FMOH, state ministries of health, and partners to build sustainable and high-impact HIV programs. The objective is to achieve the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goals and end HIV as a public health threat by 2030.

Program focus areas include:

- Establishing integrated health service delivery platforms
- Maintaining high quality care
- Ensuring data availability for decision making
- Closing treatment gaps in select states, key populations, adolescents, and children

MALARIA

Nigeria has the most malaria cases in the world. Young children and pregnant women are the most affected groups. Under PMI, CDC works with national and international partners to prevent and control malaria in Nigeria. PMI prioritizes areas with the highest burden of malaria to achieve significant reduction in death and illness.

VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

CDC provides technical and programmatic expertise to eliminate or control vaccine-preventable diseases through immunizations. CDC works with international and local partners to strengthen immunization systems and expand routine vaccine delivery. This helps prevent cases of infectious diseases such as polio and measles.

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CDC helped set up the national infection prevention and control program and training curriculum within the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. The agency supported the Surgical Site Infection Surveillance Pilot at tertiary health facilities and its current scale up. In addition, CDC supported the development and pilot of the national IPC monitoring and evaluation tool to provide actionable data to help reduce morbidity and mortality related to healthcare associated infections.

