Three main technical products completed during previous Countdown Phase (2020-2022)
2. Policy-brief
3. Journal article

Summary results

Nigeria Country Report – RMNCH National and Subnational Coverage

Summary of DHS2 data quality 2017-2021 using ANC, delivery, vaccination and OPD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Quality Indicators</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance of monthly facility reporting (mean ±95% CI)</td>
<td>75.0 ± 7.9</td>
<td>79.2 ± 1.0</td>
<td>84.0 ± 1.0</td>
<td>79.9 ± 1.0</td>
<td>80.9 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of districts with completeness of facility reports (mean, national)*</td>
<td>21.5 ± 25.9</td>
<td>27.8 ± 25.9</td>
<td>33.1 ± 27.8</td>
<td>22.0 ± 27.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of districts with no missing monthly values in the year*</td>
<td>100.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>100.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>100.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>100.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extreme outliers (mean ± 95% CI)</td>
<td>92.9 ± 8.3</td>
<td>90.1 ± 8.3</td>
<td>97.9 ± 8.3</td>
<td>90.7 ± 8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of districts with no extreme outliers in the year*</td>
<td>95.3 ± 9.4</td>
<td>90.1 ± 9.4</td>
<td>97.9 ± 9.4</td>
<td>90.7 ± 9.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consistency of annual reporting (mean±5%):
- Ratio ANC1 – prenatal numbers (national): 0.65 ± 0.70 ± 6.73 ± 0.33 ± 0.73
- Ratio ANC1 – prenatal ratio between 1.0 and 1.5: 8.9 ± 9.7 ± 21.6 ± 3.4 ± 27.0
- Ratio ANC1 – prenatal ratio (national): 1.05 ± 1.06 ± 1.06 ± 1.07 ± 1.07
- Ratio of ANC1 per ANC2+3 (national): 100.0 ± 0.0 ± 100.0 ± 0.0 ± 100.0 ± 0.0

Annual data quality score (mean indicator 1 to 36): 72.9 ± 74.7 ± 75.7 ± 69.8 ± 73.2

*N: Mean for ANC, delivery, immunization and OPD services

Fig. 2: Facility-Derived Coverage for ANC4 across States in Nigeria in 2017 and 2021

Fig. 3: Mean absolute difference from the mean (MADMW), weighted estimates, for 2017-2021: ANC4, institutional delivery and SBA

Fig. 4: Share of the service provision (%) by type of health facility, selected indicators, NDHS, 2018

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Continuation of Child Health-Related Services in Nigeria

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Continuation of Child Health-Related Services in Nigeria

Learnings
- The state health facility reports provide a solid basis for trend assessment after extensive data quality assessment and adjustment.
- The need to give attention to facility data quality assessment and adjustment, joint assessment of surveys and facility results, and consideration of possible other biases were emphasised.
- The importance of learning from successful examples to improve stunting reduction efforts in Nigeria has been highlighted.
- Major effort is required to overcome the negative effects of the pandemic on the progress towards the SDG health targets by 2030 and get back on track for the ambitious SDG targets.
- Need to intensify efforts at ensuring timely reporting and improving completeness.
- Repeat systematic analyses of the Nigeria DHIS2 at least twice per year, particularly to check for internal consistency.
- In epidemic preparedness, there is the need to conduct this kind of analysis of indirect impact on the continuation of services using facility data during any crisis.

Nigerian Stunting Sub-National Study

Background

Prioritizing stunting reduction as part of broader multisectoral investments in human capital development is vital to ensure that Nigeria is on track to meet global stunting reduction targets and positioned for better health and economic success.

Figure 1: Sub-national Stunting Reduction Exemplars from 2008-2018

Figure 2: Decomposition model contribution of each factor to the predicted change in HAZ from 2008-2018

The model explains 66% of the observed change in mean HAZ (+0.25 HAZ)

Conclusion

Stunting reduction in Nigeria requires an integrated multisectoral approach that includes investments and improvements both within and outside the health sector. External factors such as increasing household wealth, higher education for mothers, and enhanced attention to water and sanitation are critical to meeting global nutrition targets and setting Nigeria for improved health and economic success. Important health measures, such as malaria control, maternity and newborn care, and improving maternal nutrition, are also required to drive improvements in child growth and nutrition.

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5. University of Ibadan, Nigeria