

National Health Facility Survey

2025

Federal Ministry of Health & Social Welfare

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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List of Acronyms

ACT	*Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy*
AERC	*African Economic Research Consortium*
AIDs	*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome*
ANC	*Antenatal Care*
ART	*Anti-Retroviral Treatment*
ARVs	*Antiretroviral Services*
BCG V	*Bacillus Calmette–Guérin Vaccine*
BHCPF	*Basic Health Care Provision Fund*
BMPHS	*Basic Minimum Package of Health Services*
BP	*Blood Pressure*
CAPI	*Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing*
CHEWS	*Community Health Extension Workers*
CRF	*Consolidated Revenue Fund*
DFF	*Decentralised Facility Financing*
EID	*Early Infant Diagnosis*
FCT	*Federal Capital Territory*
FMoH	*Federal Ministry of Health*
FMoH&SW	*Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare*
FP	*Family Planning*
GDP	*Gross Domestic Product*
HAIs	*Healthcare-Associated Infections*
HFR	*Health Facility Register*
HFs	*Health Facilities*
HIV	*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*
HMIS	*Health Management Information System*
IMCI	*Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses*
IPTp	*Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnancy*
ISS	*Integrated Supportive Supervision*
IT	*Information Technology*

ITN	*Insecticide Treated Net*
IUCDs	*Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices*
LARC	*Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives*
LGAs	*Local Government Areas*
LLIN	*Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Net*
MgSO4	*Magnesium Sulphate*
MLSS	*Modified Life-Saving Skills*
MMNC	*Management of Maternal and Neonatal Complications*
MNCH	*Maternal, Newborn and Child Health*
NBS	*National Bureau of Statistics*
NCDs	*Non-Communicable Diseases*
NEMT	*National Emergency Medical Treatment*
NHAct	*National Health Act*
NHFS	*National Health Facility Survey*
NHIA	*National Health Insurance Authority*
NHMIS	*National Health Management Information System*
NHS	*National Health System*
NNHS	*Nigerian National Health System*
NPHCDA	*National Primary Health Care Development Agency*
OIC	*Officer-in-Charge*
OND	*Ordinary National Diploma*
PENTA 3	*Pentavalent Vaccination*
PHC	*Primary Health Care*
PHCs	*Primary Health Centres*
PHCUOR	*Primary Health Care Under One Roof*
PHFs	*Primary Health Facilities*
PMTCT	*Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions*
PPH	*Postpartum Haemorrhage*
PPS	*Probability Proportional to Size*
QA	*Quality Assurance*
QoC	*Quality of Care*

RMNCAH	*Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health*
SARA	*Service Availability and Readiness Assessment*
SBAs	*Skilled Birth Attendants*
SDI	*Service Delivery Indicators*
SHFs	*Secondary Healthcare Facilities*
SMC	*Survey Management Committee*
SOPs	*Standard Operating Procedures*
SP	*Sulfadoxine/Pyrimethamine*
SPSS	*Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*
SSHIA	*State Social Health Insurance Agencies*
STIs	*Sexually Transmitted Infections*
TB	*Tuberculosis*
UHC	*Universal Health Coverage*
UNFPA	*United Nations Population Fund*
WHO	*World Health Organization*



Foreword

Nigeria's health system is undergoing a period of deliberate and necessary reform. Central to this effort is a firm commitment to evidence based decision-making, fiscal discipline, and strategic investment to ensure that public and partner resources translate into measurable improvements in health service delivery. The 2025 National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) was conducted to provide a clear and objective assessment of the country's health system capacity and readiness to deliver quality services.

In line with the National Health Act (2014), the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMOHSW) IS MANDATED TO PRODUCE THE ANNUAL State of Health of the Nation Report. The NHFS constitutes the primary source of evidence on the performance and functionality of health system for this report. By systematically assessing the health facility service availability and readiness, the survey provides a factual basis for identifying priority gaps, informing policy choices, and guiding the efficient allocation of limited resources across the health sector.

The 2025 NHFS is particularly critical as the Federal Government implements the Health Sector Strategic Blueprint (HSSB) 2023-2027, alongside the Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative (NHSRII). These reform frameworks are designed to ensure that health sector investments are targeted, result-oriented, and aligned with national priorities.

This 2025 NHFS places a strong emphasis on service availabilty and readiness, assessing wether health facilities possess the minimum requirements to deliver quality care, including infrastructure, skilled health workers, essential medicines, functional equipment, diagnostics, and adherence to service delivery standards. Importantly, the 2025 NHFS introduces a focused assessment of Blood Transfusion Services in tertiary health facilities, reflecting the critical role of blood availability in saving lives. Maternal mortality remains a significant public health challenge in Nigeria, with post-partum hemorrhage continuing to be a leading cause of preventable maternal deaths. Inadequate blood transfusion services undermine the delivery of Emergency Obstetric And Newborn Care (EmONC) and weaken broader Maternal, Newborn And Child Health (MNCH) outcomes. By assessing blood transfusion services, the Survey provides actionable evidence to identify readiness gaps, strengthen referral care, and guide targeted investments to ensure that safe and timely blood is available when needed for women, newborns and other patients requiring life-saving interventions.

As stewards of public resources,we are committed to using the findings of the 2025 NHFS to guide medium-term expenditure planning, annual budget prioritization, and strategic investment decisions across the health sector.



The evidence generated will inform engagement with governments at all levels and other key stake-holders, strenghten performance-based accountability, and support a shift from input-driven spending to investments that demonstrably improve service readiness, quality of care and health outcomes.

I commend the effort of the National Bureau of Statistics as the implementing Organization and the technical teams whose dilligence ensured the production of high-quality,credible data.

I also acknowledge the collaboration of state governments, development partners and frontline health workers whose participation made this Survey possible.

This report is intended to be a practical tool for health sector stakeholders for planning and appropriate allocation of scarce resources. I urge all stakeholders to engage critically with its findings and to use the evidence presented to support smarter investments, stronger accountability, and sustained improvements in Nigeria's health system, especially for women, children, and the most vulnerable population.

Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate, CON
Coordinating Minister of Health and Social Welfare
Federal Republic of Nigeria

From the Desk of The Minister Of State for Health and Social Welfare

The release of the 2025 National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) report marks a defining moment in our collective efforts to revitalize Nigeria's health sector. Health being a core component of the Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, this survey provides the credible evidence base required further our transition from policy formulation to impactful, data-driven execution.

The findings within this report offer a transparent reflection of our current standing. While we celebrate the improvement in Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (MNCH) Week participation to 62.0%, we must confront the sobering decline in diagnostic accuracy among our clinical workforce, which now stands at 46.1%. This gap underscores the urgency of the Nigeria Health Sector Renewal Investment Initiative (NHSRII) and our commitment to scaling up human resource capacity and clinical governance.

Our focus remains on the foundation of the system: Primary Health Care (PHC). The survey reveals that only 30.2% of PHCs possess IMCI guidelines, a reality we are addressing through the President's mandate to revitalize and expand functional PHC centers across every political ward. Furthermore, the introduction of Blood Transfusion Services assessments in tertiary institutions reflects our broader strategy to enhance trauma care, surgery, and emergency response capabilities.

This report is not merely a statistical exercise; it is a strategic roadmap. The data on financial management gaps (only 26.0% up-to-date expenditure records) and waste management challenges will directly inform our accountability frameworks and quality improvement initiatives.

I commend the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for their technical stewardship and our development partners, including the World Bank, for their sustained support. I urge all stakeholders, State Commissioners, facility managers, and local health authorities to utilize these findings to close identified gaps.

Together, through rigorous monitoring and investment, we will deliver a more resilient health system that provides Universal Health Coverage for every Nigerian.



Dr. Iziaq Adekunle Salako

Minister of State.

Acknowledgement

The successful completion of the National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) 2025 is a testament to the dedication, collaboration, and professionalism of the many individuals, teams, and organizations involved in its planning, implementation, and completion. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) expresses its profound appreciation to all stakeholders whose collective efforts ensured the success of this critical national assignment.

First and foremost, the Bureau extends its sincere appreciation to the Coordinating Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Prof. Muhammad Ali Pate, CON, and the Honourable Minister of State for Health, Dr. Iziaq Adekunle Salako, for their unwavering support, strategic leadership, and commitment to strengthening Nigeria's Health system and advancing evidence-based decision-making, which were instrumental to the successful execution of the survey. The Bureau also expresses its profound gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Budgets and Economic Planning, Senator Abubakar Atiku Bagudu, CON, for his steadfast support, strategic leadership, and continued commitment to strengthening Nigeria's national statistical system and promoting evidence-based policymaking, which significantly contributed to the successful implementation of the survey.

The Bureau is deeply indebted to the various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) whose cooperation, collaboration, and technical inputs were vital to the conduct of the NHFS 2025. These include, but are not limited to, the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoH&SW); National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP); National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA); National Blood Service Commission (NBSC); Department of Food and Drug Services (DFDS) and National AIDS and STIs Control Programme (NASCP).

We also acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the Department of Hospital Services, State Primary Health Care Boards, and State Ministries of Health across the Federation. Their cooperation and facilitation at both state and facility levels were crucial in ensuring comprehensive coverage, high response rates, and the reliability of the survey findings.

NBS recognizes the financial and technical support provided through the Immunization Plus and Malaria Progress by Accelerating Coverage and Transforming Services (IMPACT) Project, a World Bank–funded initiative implemented at the often under challenging conditions; to ensure the successful conduct of the survey. Their commitment to strict adherence to survey protocols and the collection of accurate, high-quality data was fundamental to achieving the objectives of the NHFS 2025.

Finally, the National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges with deep appreciation the invaluable contributions of the National Health Facility Survey Technical Working Group (NHFS-TWG), comprising seasoned experts from the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the World Bank. The TWG provided critical technical oversight in the implementation of the tool development, survey design and quality assurance thereby strengthening the methodological rigor and overall quality of the survey. The members of the Technical Working Group are hereby acknowledged:

1. **Dr Kamil Shoretire**- Project Director, FMoH&SW
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3. **Dr Anthony Adoghe**- Head (M&E), FMoH&SW
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6. **Dr Onoriode Ezire** -TTL of IMPACT Funded Project (World Bank)
7. **Dr Philips Okoko**- IMPACT Project Manager (NMEP)
8. **Dr Amina Muhammed**- IMPACT Project Manager (NPHCDA)
9. **Mr. Samuel Igbagaav** – Assistant Director, NBS
10. **Dr Opeyemi Fadeyibi** – FMoH&SW (SWAP)
11. **Dr. Yewande Ajayi**- Consultant

The National Bureau of Statistics remains deeply grateful to all contributors for their invaluable support and cooperation, which have collectively strengthened the report of the NHFS, 2025 in order to provide evidence-based information for informed health sector planning, policy formulation, and improved health service delivery in Nigeria.



Prince Adeyemi Adeniran,Statistician-General of the Federation /Chief Executive Officer,
National Bureau of Statistics.

Executive Summary

The 2025 National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoH&SW) and with technical support from the World Bank. The survey builds on earlier rounds conducted in 2016, 2019, and 2023, and used the World Health Organization's Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) tools alongside the Service Delivery Indicators (SDI) framework tool developed by the World Bank and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC).

The objectives of the NHFS 2025 were to: provide information that will assist managers at all levels of the healthcare system to assess performance and identify weaknesses that need to be addressed in order to strengthen the health service delivery; collect health facility data against which progress can be measured; collect robust evidence-based data on service availability and readiness at the primary healthcare (PHC) facilities and assess the quality of care, availability and readiness in General Hospitals to better understand their capacity to deliver services.

The survey assessed the competence of clinical health workers, adherence to national clinical guidelines, availability of essential drugs and equipment, and the readiness of health facilities to deliver key maternal, child, and infectious disease services across Nigeria. Findings are presented across facility type, state and geopolitical zone.

The survey employed a two-stage probability sampling design, through which 3,330 health facilities were selected and visited across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), with a nominal sample of 90 facilities per state and the FCT. Coverage extended to public primary and secondary health facilities as well as private facilities.

Data were captured electronically using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to enhance data quality and support real-time monitoring. The coverage of the survey is the 36 states and the FCT.

Main Findings

Clinical Competence and Diagnostic Accuracy of Health Workers

Results from clinical vignettes assessing diagnostic accuracy of clinical conditions across five priority diseases of diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, postpartum hemorrhage and asphyxia show a decline in overall diagnostic accuracy among clinical health workers in public health facilities, declining from 56.2% in 2023 to 46.1% in 2025. Diagnostic accuracy of clinical conditions was highest in the North-East (54.3%) and lowest in the South-West (36.7%). Among the states, Zamfara (79.0%) recorded the highest diagnostic accuracy, while Osun (13.4%) recorded the lowest. The diagnostic accuracy in secondary facilities was 68.1% and primary facilities recorded 44.6%. Disaggregated by cadre, the diagnostic accuracy of doctors was 74.3%, the nurses/midwives recorded 56.3%, while CHEWs and other health workers recorded 43.7% and 32.3% respectively.

Adherence to Clinical Guidelines

Nationally, the percentage of clinical health workers in public health facilities that complied with adherence to history-taking guidelines stood at 53.9%, indicating slightly above half of the health workers. Among the geo-political zones, clinical health workers from North-East recorded the highest percentage of adherence (62.9%), while the South-West recorded the lowest (46.9%). Disaggregated by state, Borno (70.2%) ranked highest and Osun (41.3%) lowest.

Disease-specific adherence to history-taking guidelines was 56.0% for diarrhea, 46.7% for pneumonia, and 26.1% for postpartum hemorrhage, highlighting major gaps in obstetric emergency care. By cadre, adherence to history-taking guidelines was highest among doctors (71.8%), followed by nurses/midwives (55.0%), CHEWs (53.0%), and other cadres (49.7%).

Adherence to physical examination guidelines was notably low nationwide at 31.0%. The North-East recorded the highest adherence (46.1%), while South-West recorded the lowest (24.4%), underscoring persistent weaknesses in clinical practice standards.

Availability of Essential Drugs and Basic Medical Equipment

The public Health facilities with availability of essential drugs nationwide was 37.4% as compared to 35.0% in 2023 which shows a slight increase. The availability of drugs in primary health facilities was 36.2%, while secondary facilities recorded 60.6%. At the state level, Edo State (57.3%) had the highest health facilities with essential drugs, while Katsina (15.7%) had the lowest. Zonal analysis shows the South-West (42.3%) recorded the highest and the North-West (31.0%) the least.

Basic medical equipment availability in public health facilities was 36.9% nationally, with 34.8% in primary facilities and 76.8% in secondary facilities. Several states, including Bauchi, Borno, Ebonyi, Gombe, Jigawa, Ondo, Sokoto, Katsina, and the FCT, recorded 100% availability of basic medical equipment at health facilities, while Osun (9.1%) recorded the lowest.

Infection prevention and control indicators showed mixed results, 82.0% of public health facilities had safety boxes, 51.0% had medical waste containers, 74.1% had hand-washing units, and 79.9% had disposable latex gloves. However, only 26.5% of facilities had LLINs or LLIN vouchers, indicating weak malaria prevention readiness in facilities.

Family Planning Services

Provision of family planning counselling during antenatal care was high, with 91.9% of health facilities offering the service nationally. However, availability of family planning commodities remained low: 19.4% of facilities had pills, 21.1% had injectables, 20.2% had male condoms, and 21.5% had implants or IUDs. The South-West zone recorded the highest availability of implants/IUDs (35.0%), while the North-West recorded the lowest.

Antenatal Care (ANC) Services

Nationally, 81.6% of public health facilities provided ANC services which is an improvement from 2023 survey at 79.7%, with higher availability in secondary facilities (92.6%) compared to primary facilities (81.1%). Coverage of key ANC interventions was generally high, with 92.2% of public health facilities providing folic acid, 88.9% provided IPTp, and 94.0% provided tetanus toxoid immunization. However, only 30.9% of public health facilities provide ARV as part of ANC services, and 84.2 % of public health facilities provided HIV test

Immunization Services

Availability of vaccines in public health facilities was moderate. Measles vaccine was available in 52.7% of health facilities, Pentavalent (51.8%), Oral Polio (52.4%), BCG (51.7%), Rotavirus (48.5%), Pneumococcal (49.4%), Inactivated Polio (51.7%), Human Papillomavirus (49.0%), Yellow Fever (51.8%), and Meningitis (50.5%).

Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT)

Knowledge of EMTCT protocols among clinical staff in public health facilities was 68.6% which is relatively lower compared to 76.3% in 2023, while 95.5% of clinical staff in public health facilities correctly identified that pregnant women should be tested for HIV. Knowledge gaps remained in partner testing (55.9%) and newborn prophylaxis practices (61.4%).

Delivery and Postnatal Care Services

Nationally, 70.1% of all public health facilities provided delivery services. Among the facility types, 92.4% of secondary health facilities provided the service, while the primary facilities recorded 68.9%. Availability of skilled birth attendants (including CHEWs) was 65.6%, but dropped sharply to 13.8% when CHEWs were excluded, highlighting heavy reliance on task-shifted cadres. The availability of key delivery commodities was uneven, 57.7% of health facilities had oxytocin, 37.8% had magnesium sulphate, and 37.2% had a bag and mask for infant resuscitation. Public health facilities (18.6%) provided postnatal care services.

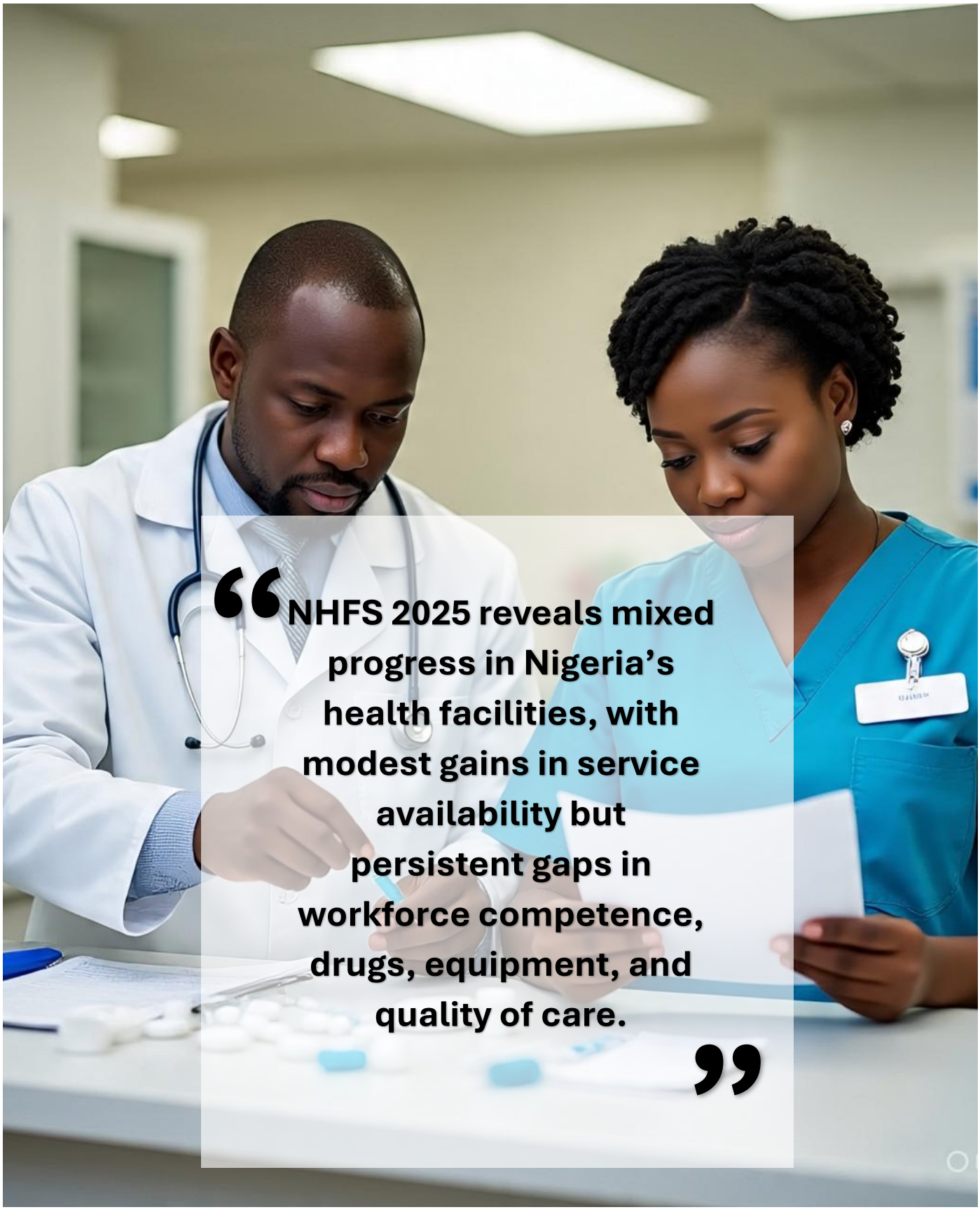
Child Health and Nutrition Services

Child growth monitoring services were provided by 60.0% of public health facilities, while 44.6% offered malnutrition treatment. Availability of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines was low at 31.1%, with significant disparities across zones and states.

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Week

Participation in the most recent MNCH Week in past 6 months as well as distribution of vitamin A by public health facilities improved from 57.9% in 2023 to 62.0% in 2025 NHFS survey.

Overall, the NHFS 2025 provides a robust evidence base to inform national and sub-national health sector planning, resource allocation, and targeted interventions aimed at improving equity, efficiency, and quality of healthcare delivery in Nigeria.


“NHFS 2025 reveals mixed progress in Nigeria’s health facilities, with modest gains in service availability but persistent gaps in workforce competence, drugs, equipment, and quality of care.”

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) 2025, builds on earlier survey rounds carried out in 2016, 2019, and 2023. It applied the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA), a standardized World Health Organization (WHO) methodology designed to measure health system performance, service availability, and facility readiness. In addition, the survey incorporated the Service Delivery Indicators (SDI) tools developed by the World Bank and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), which evaluate primary healthcare delivery from the citizen's perspective to enhance accountability, strengthen governance, and support targeted interventions. These instruments were further tailored to align with the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's (FMoH&SW) objectives for continuous monitoring of quality of care and for generating evidence that supports health system strengthening at both national and sub-national levels.

In achieving these aims, the NHFS 2025 assessed the availability of basic service inputs including infrastructure, equipment, health provider effort and knowledge, which are essential for determining the service delivery capacity of health facilities.

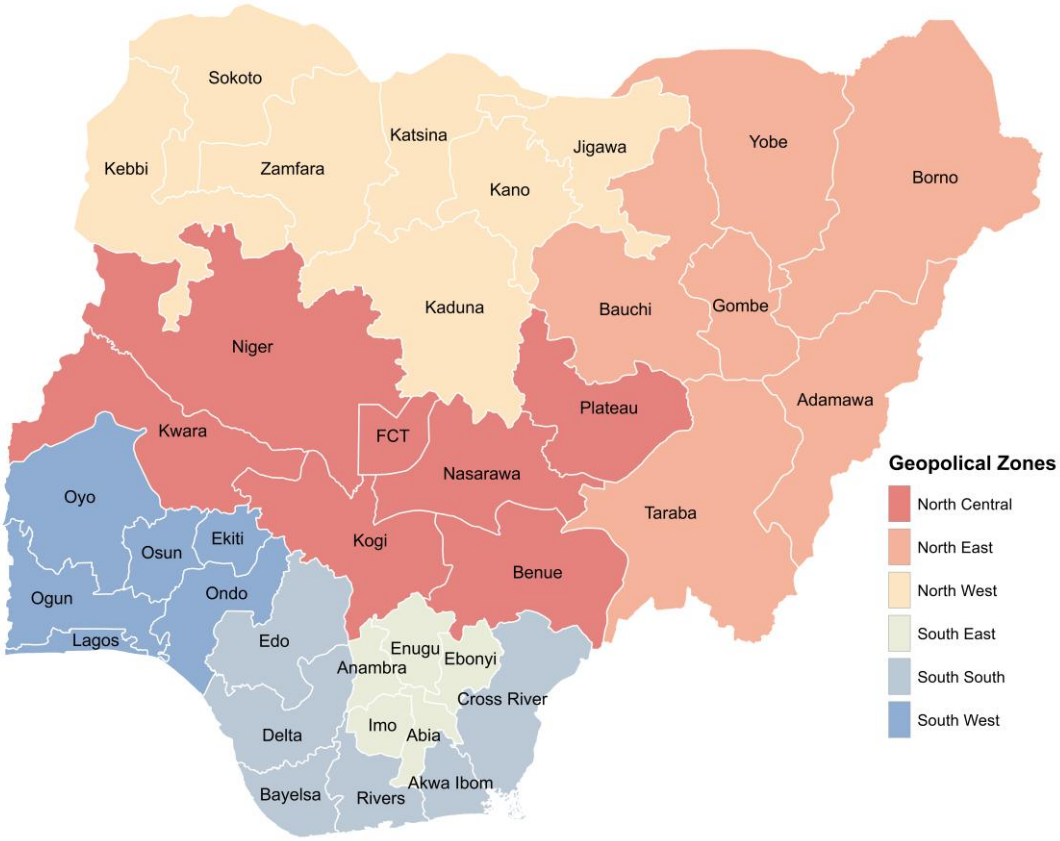


1.2 Country Context

Nigeria functions as a federal republic with power distributed across the executive, legislative, and judicial arms of government. Administratively, the country is made up of 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), which are further divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and approximately 10,000 political wards. In respect to planning and coordination, the states and the FCT are grouped into six geopolitical zones: North-Central, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-South, and South-West.

As the most populous country in Africa, Nigeria has an estimated population of about 227 million with key demographic indicators reflecting a birth rate of 37 per 1,000 population, neonatal mortality of 39 per 1,000 live births, under-five mortality of 132 per 1,000 live births, and a maternal mortality ratio of 512 per 100,000 live births. The country also records a death rate of 13 per 1,000, an annual population growth rate of 2.4%, and a population density of 234 persons per square kilometre.

Culturally, the nation is highly diverse, with more than 300 ethnic groups and over 500 spoken languages and dialects. Economically, Nigeria recorded a nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of ₦122.81 trillion and a real GDP of ₦63.97 trillion, with a real growth rate of 4.07% as at Q4 of 2025. These demographic and socioeconomic characteristics underscore the increasing complexity of addressing population health needs and enhancing the quality of health services across the country.





227 million

Total Population



37 per 1,000

Annual birth rate

39 per 1,000 live births

Neonatal Mortality rate

132 per 1,000 live births

Under 5 Mortality rate

512 per 100,000

Maternal Mortality Ratio

1.3 Health Sectoral and Institutional Context

Nigeria's National Health Act (2014) serves as the principal legal instrument for regulating, standardizing, and ensuring accountability in the provision of health services across the country. Through this legislation, the National Health System (NHS) was formally established, comprising federal and state ministries of health, local government health authorities, village and ward health committees, private-sector providers, as well as traditional and alternative medicine practitioners.

Health service delivery in Nigeria operates as a shared mandate across the federal, state, and local governments, complemented by substantial private-sector involvement particularly in urban areas. The Federal Government is responsible for the overall stewardship of the NHS through national policy formulation, standard setting, and regulatory oversight. It also manages the country's tertiary health institutions, such as teaching hospitals, federal medical centers, and specialized hospitals. State governments are tasked with operating secondary-level services through general hospitals, while local governments administer primary healthcare services under the technical guidance of the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA).

In pursuit of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), the World Health Organization endorses Primary Health Care (PHC) as the most inclusive, equitable, and cost-effective pathway for improving population health. Nigeria has aligned with this global position, designating PHC as the foundation of its health system. Central to this commitment is the Primary Health Care Under One Roof (PHCUOR) policy, which integrates management, financing, and governance structures to strengthen service delivery at the community level. Building on this reform, the Federal Government launched a nationwide revitalization initiative in 2017 to upgrade 10,000 of the country's 30,000 PHC facilities with one in each political ward, with the current administration's agenda intension of expanding this target to two PHCs per ward.

To reinforce these reforms, the National Health Act also established the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) to bolster primary healthcare and support emergency health services. The BHCPF is financed through an annual federal allocation of at least 1% of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF), supplemented by contributions from development partners, donors, and other sources. The fund is channelled through three gateways: the NPHCDA, which provides decentralized operational financing and human resources to PHCs through State Primary Health Care Boards (SPHCBs); the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), which extends health insurance coverage to vulnerable

populations through State Social Health Insurance Agencies (SSHIA) for access to the Basic Minimum Package of Health Services (BMPHS); and the National Emergency Medical Treatment (NEMT) gateway, which finances emergency medical care, including ambulance and referral services.



1.4 Survey Justification

Access to quality healthcare in Nigeria continues to present significant challenges for a large proportion of the population. Many communities still lack functional health facilities, and where facilities exist, gaps persist in service quality, availability of skilled medical personnel, and the adequacy of essential drugs and equipment. Referral systems remain weak, hindering continuity of care. Evidence from recent studies shows that under-five, infant, and maternal mortality rates remain unacceptably high, largely attributable to deficiencies in the quality of care provided across health facilities.

Addressing these systemic challenges and advancing towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) requires reliable and comprehensive evidence on the state of Nigeria's health facilities particularly their readiness, resource availability, and capacity to deliver essential services. Hence, the National Health Facility Survey (NHFS), 2025 was undertaken to generate current, high-quality data for effective health sector planning and decision-making.

The information generated from the survey will enable policymakers to design, review, and implement strategies capable of improving service delivery and population health outcomes. It will also provide researchers and development partners with a robust evidence base to coordinate targeted interventions and strengthen health systems nationwide.

Extensive data from this survey, are assembled on facility infrastructure, equipment functionality, provider competence, and the overall quality of care delivered. In addition to assessing the technical capacity of health facilities, the survey explores key dimensions of patient experience and expectations across all levels of care. These include patients' perceptions of provider roles, the shared responsibilities between patients and healthcare workers, the competence and interpersonal qualities of clinicians/non-clinician providers, and convenience and affordability of services. These insights support ongoing efforts to improve service standards, enhance accountability, and ensure that healthcare delivery meets the expectations and needs of Nigeria's population. Ultimately, the evidence generated will contribute to a stronger, more responsive health system capable of delivering equitable, efficient, and high-quality care nationwide.

> **"To effectively advance toward Universal Health Coverage, Nigeria needs credible evidence on the readiness and capacity of its health facilities. The 2025 National Health Facility Survey was therefore conducted to provide up-to-date data for informed health-sector planning and decision-making."**

1.5 Survey Objectives

The general objectives of the NHFS 2025 are to:

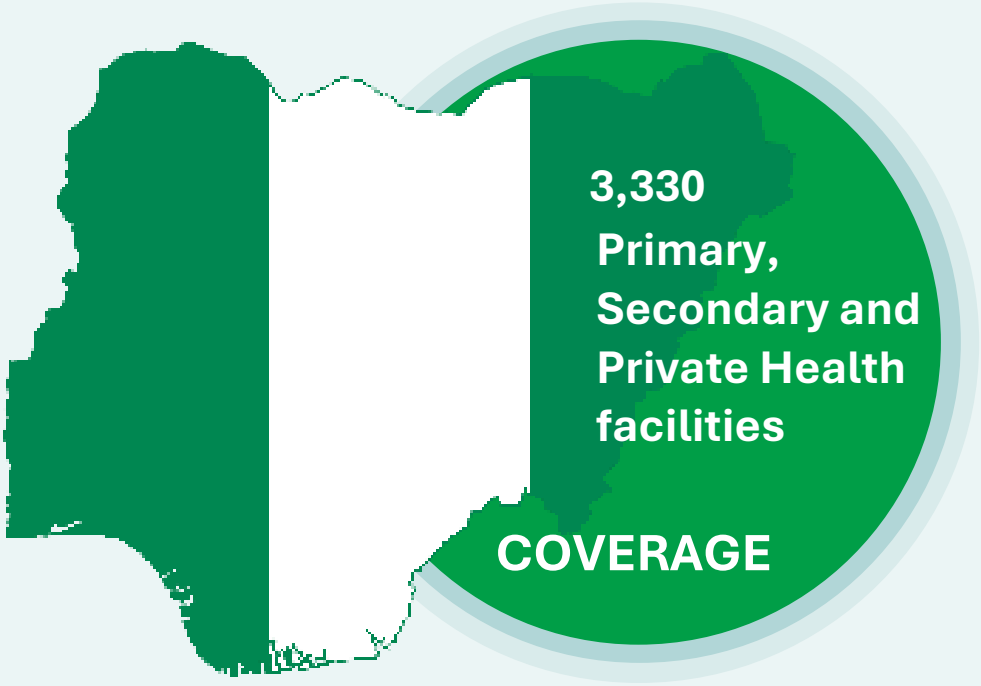
- Provide information that will help managers at all levels of the healthcare system assess performance and identify weaknesses that need to be addressed to strengthen health service delivery
- Collect health facility data against which progress can be measured

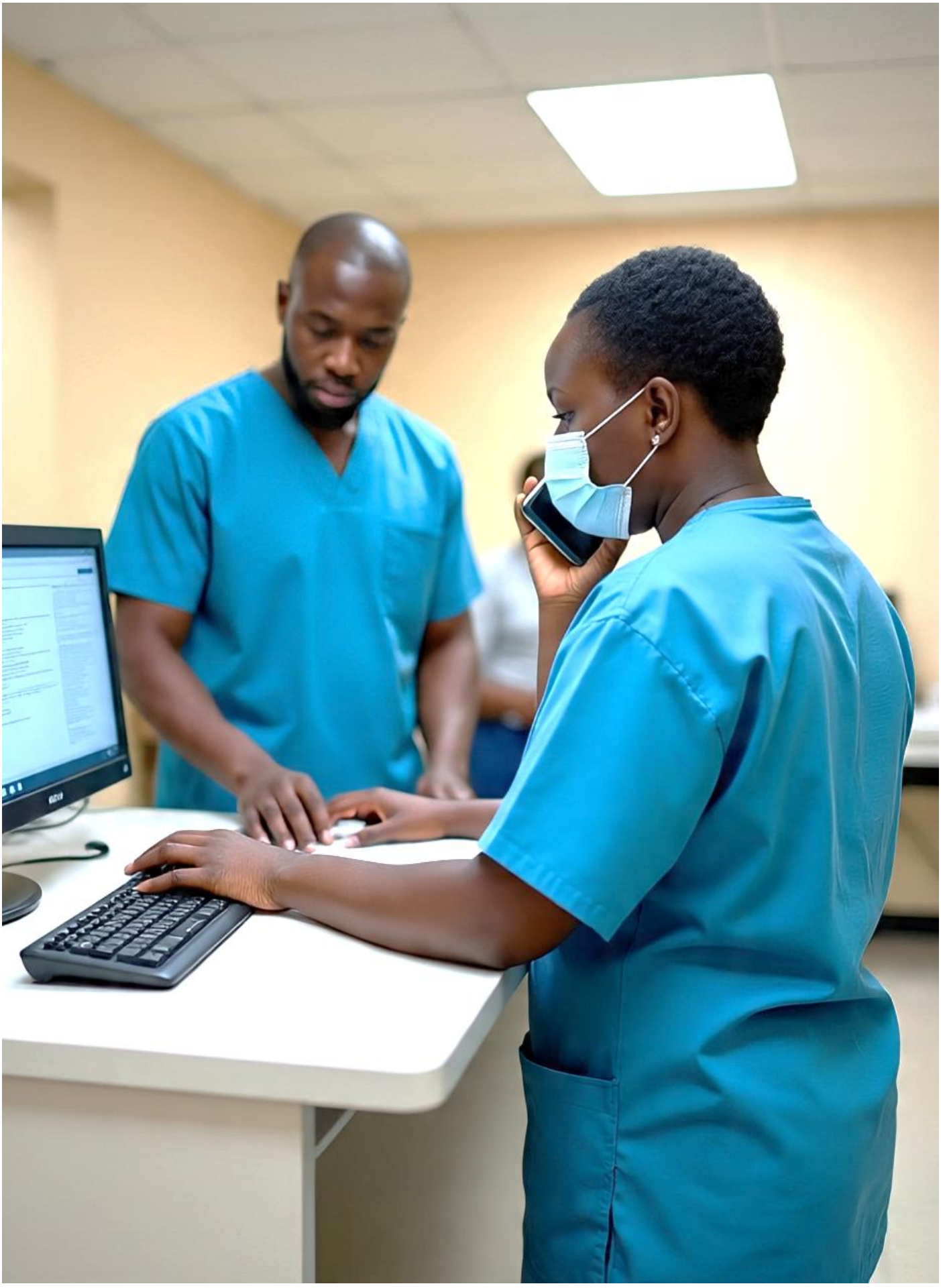
Specific objectives are to:

- Collect robust evidence-based data on service availability and readiness at the primary healthcare (PHC) facilities
- Assess the quality of care, availability and readiness in General Hospitals to better understand their capacity to deliver services

1.6 Coverage

The survey evaluated 3,330 primary, secondary, and private health facilities across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). In each State and the FCT, ninety (90) facilities comprising primary health centers, secondary health facilities, and private facilities were randomly selected.





Chapter Two

Methodology

A total of 90 health facilities were selected from each of the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoH&SW) and the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) provided the comprehensive list of health facilities, which served as the sampling frame for the survey. In total, 3,330 facilities were sampled nationwide.

On average, each state team of the National Health Facility Survey (NHFS) visited a minimum of 30 facilities within a 35-day data collection period. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, all State Ministries of Health were formally notified to facilitate smooth coordination and collaboration throughout the survey exercise.

Data collection was conducted using the finalized NHFS survey instruments, which had been rigorously field-tested during the pre-test exercise and zonal training sessions organized for field staff preceding the main data collection phase.

A major challenge encountered during the implementation of the survey was the absence of a reliable and complete roster of all public and private health facilities (HFs) in Nigeria. This limitation necessitated the updating and validation of health facility lists within the selected Local Government Areas (LGAs), as compiling such a list for the entire country was not feasible. To address this, a comprehensive facility mapping exercise was conducted in all sampled LGAs prior to the second-stage sampling. The exercise helped clean and verify the sampling frame, confirm the existence and operational status of facilities, and capture newly established health facilities.

2.1 Sampling Method

The Nigeria Health Facilities Survey (NHFS) 2025 covered a nominal sample of 90 health facilities (HFs) in each of the country's 37 states. The overall sample of 3,330 facilities was designed to ensure the production of comparable-quality estimates for all states, regardless of their population size or number of facilities.

2.1.1 A two-stage sampling design was then adopted:

- First stage: A random sample of 260 LGAs was selected from the list of 774 LGAs in the country.
- Second stage: Within each selected LGA, a random sample of health facilities was drawn, based on the updated and validated list of facilities.

2.1.2 First Stage Sampling– Selection of LGAs

States were considered as explicit first-level sampling strata. The sample of 260 LGAs was allocated into states as shown in Column (3) of Table 1. Within each state, the sample was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), using as a measure of size the population estimates from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) presented in Column (1) of Tables 1 and 2. Their first-stage selection probabilities are shown in Column (2) of Table 2.

2.1.3 Second sampling stage – Selection of HFs

The updated roster of HFs in the 260 selected LGAs contained 13,105 facilities, sorted into three explicit second-stage strata based on their ownership and level: Primary-level public facilities, Secondary-level public facilities, and private facilities of all levels. Columns (4) to (7) in Table 1 present their distribution by state.

Within each state, a sample of 90 HFs was allocated into the three second-stage strata as shown in columns (8) to (11) of Table 1 and chosen with equal probability within each stratum. The second-stage selection probabilities are shown in columns (12) to (14).

2.1.4 Substitutions

The sample of HFs described above is referred to as the NHFS 2025 ***target sample***. It is a probabilistic sample that can provide unbiased point estimates and confidence intervals for facility-level indicators at the state and national levels. It can also deliver unbiased provider- and patient-level indicators, as long as providers and patients are also selected randomly in the facilities.

As a result of refusals, inaccessibility, or other nonresponse factors, survey managers requested replacements for some of the facilities in the target sample. Although replacements were also selected randomly from the pool of unselected facilities in the same state and second-stage stratum, it should be noted that replacement is not a solution for nonresponse. Replacement merely preserves the intended sample size, but it does nothing to address the real problem of nonresponse, which is selection bias. To characterize the bias, the reason for replacement was reported on a case-by-case basis.

state	Estimated Population	Total number of LGAs	Number of selected LGAs	Total number of HFs in the selected LGAs				Number of selected HFs				LGA_Prob	Final probability		
				Primary public	Secondary public	Private	Total	Primary public	Secondary public	Private	Total		Primary public	Secondary public	Private
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Abia	4,232,255	17	6	262	8	183	453	74	6	10	90	0.35294	0.28244	0.75000	0.05464
Adamawa	5,017,720	21	7	270	8	63	341	82	5	3	90	0.33333	0.30370	0.62500	0.04762
Akwa Ibom	5,044,286	31	10	165	14	102	281	68	12	10	90	0.32258	0.41212	0.85714	0.09804
Anambra	6,061,011	21	7	224	13	348	585	69	9	12	90	0.33333	0.30804	0.69231	0.03448
Bauchi	8,529,872	20	7	387	8	17	412	74	8	8	90	0.35000	0.19121	1.00000	0.47059
Bayelsa	2,583,352	8	3	94	18	60	172	69	11	9	89	0.37500	0.73404	0.61111	0.15000
Benue	6,259,867	23	8	243	10	467	720	72	12	6	90	0.34783	0.29630	1.00000	0.01285
Borno	6,207,654	27	9	92	14	31	137	72	10	7	89	0.33333	0.78261	0.71429	0.22581
Cross River	4,490,963	18	6	395	8	66	469	71	9	10	90	0.33333	0.17975	1.00000	0.15152
Delta	5,737,314	25	8	146	18	145	309	70	10	10	90	0.32000	0.47945	0.55556	0.06897
Ebonyi	3,315,180	13	4	145	4	67	216	77	5	8	90	0.30769	0.53103	1.00000	0.11940
Edo	4,874,613	18	9	142	9	167	318	69	11	10	90	0.50000	0.48592	1.00000	0.05988
Ekiti	3,667,047	16	6	143	12	123	278	68	12	10	90	0.37500	0.47552	1.00000	0.08130
Enugu	4,768,489	17	5	125	7	194	326	73	7	9	89	0.29412	0.58400	1.00000	0.04639
FCT	3,171,148	6	3	74	11	262	347	73	7	10	90	0.50000	0.98649	0.63636	0.03817
Gombe	4,058,199	11	4	195	12	60	267	74	4	11	89	0.36364	0.37949	0.33333	0.18333
Imo	5,548,808	27	9	168	11	395	574	73	9	8	90	0.33333	0.43452	0.81818	0.02025
Jigawa	7,687,056	27	9	324	10	29	363	72	9	7	88	0.33333	0.22222	0.90000	0.24138
Kaduna	9,249,537	23	8	317	16	210	543	74	8	8	90	0.34783	0.23344	0.50000	0.03810
Kano	15,671,491	44	15	432	20	173	625	78	5	7	90	0.34091	0.18056	0.25000	0.04046
Katsina	10,661,373	34	11	601	5	21	627	72	9	9	90	0.32353	0.11980	1.00000	0.42857
Kebbi	5,711,801	21	7	321	16	20	357	73	7	10	90	0.33333	0.22741	0.43750	0.50000
Kogi	4,557,686	21	9	284	24	136	444	71	10	9	90	0.42857	0.25000	0.41667	0.06618
Kwara	3,626,882	16	5	151	21	173	345	70	10	10	90	0.31250	0.46358	0.47619	0.05780
Lagos	13,710,862	20	7	130	10	933	1073	71	9	9	89	0.35000	0.54615	0.90000	0.00965
Nasarawa	2,948,849	13	5	327	8	119	454	72	10	8	90	0.38462	0.22018	1.00000	0.06723
Niger	6,965,970	25	8	398	12	243	653	70	11	9	90	0.32000	0.17588	0.91667	0.03704
Ogun	6,512,195	20	7	187	11	225	423	72	7	10	89	0.35000	0.38503	0.63636	0.04444
Ondo	5,422,399	18	6	213	8	126	347	71	11	8	90	0.33333	0.33333	1.00000	0.06349
Osun	4,494,970	30	10	289	18	272	579	72	10	8	90	0.33333	0.24913	0.55556	0.02941
Oyo	8,127,483	33	12	281	15	384	680	74	6	9	89	0.36364	0.26335	0.40000	0.02344
Plateau	4,807,502	17	6	317	7	218	542	68	11	11	90	0.35294	0.21451	1.00000	0.05046
Rivers	7,616,859	23	8	148	9	189	346	75	5	8	88	0.34783	0.50676	0.55556	0.04233
Sokoto	6,501,265	23	8	214	14	14	242	78	4	8	90	0.34783	0.36449	0.28571	0.57143
Taraba	3,689,513	16	5	236	4	97	337	76	6	8	90	0.31250	0.32203	1.00000	0.08247
Yobe	3,728,525	17	6	189	7	14	210	71	8	11	90	0.35294	0.37566	1.00000	0.78571
Zamfara	5,990,131	14	5	111	11	24	146	70	10	7	87	0.35714	0.63063	0.90909	0.29167

2.2 Pre-Test of Questionnaires

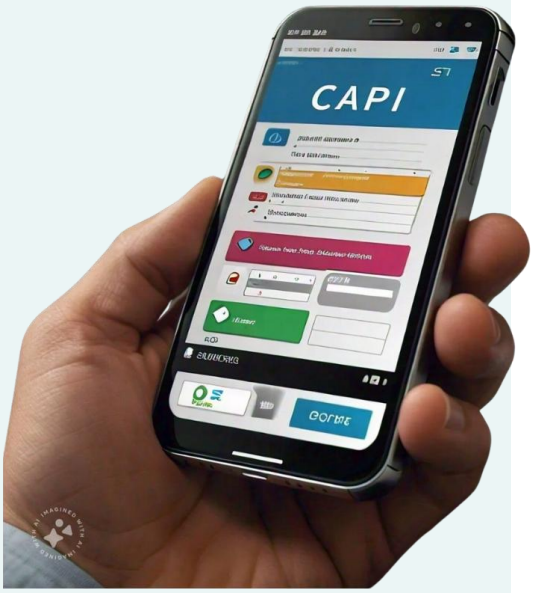
In order to ensure the quality of the survey instruments there was a pre-test exercise in Nasarawa State. During the exercise, the logic flow and easy understanding of the content of the questionnaires, duration of interview for each questionnaire and data processing arrangements were tested so as to have an insight into what will happen during the main survey. Four (4) health facilities were covered during this exercise by two teams of three field personnel per team. Pre-testing of questionnaires lasted eight days. The result of this exercise was used to add more value to the survey instruments and methodological framework.

The pretest was done in Nasarawa State, the participants were staff from NBS, FMOH&SW (DPRS, DFH, DHS, NMEP, NASCP, NTBLCP, NACA, NPHCDA) and the World Bank. The pretest lasted for 8 days; six (6) days training on Paper questionnaire and CAPI (SurveyCTO platform), two (2) days fieldwork in four (4) facilities within Karu LGA, one (1) day was used for fieldwork debriefing.

2.3 Finalisation of Survey Questionnaires and Field Manual

The questionnaires and survey field manual were reviewed and finalized base on pretest feedback. The SurveyCTO CAPI application was also modified so as to align with the reviewed questionnaires. Data collection was done electronically with the use of android-based handheld devices (tablets) for the survey. The draft field survey questionnaires were developed by NBS programmed into the tablet

The field manual is to guide interview procedures and processes during training and field activities. The manual describes each task of training and data collection exercise. The contents of the manual include but were not limited to field personnel roles and responsibilities as well as guidelines for the field personnel that were responsible for the data collection. Each field personnel went to the field with a customized manual as a first line reference material.



2.4 Personnel Recruitment and Selection

Due to the nature of the survey that involved some technicalities certain criteria were set for the recruitment of field personnel required for the implementation of the NHFS 2025, some of the criteria includes: ability to speak local language, minimum qualification of OND, at least one member of the team having clinical background. The recruited personnel were interviewed using face to face method especially the medical personnel before they were finally selected for the second level training at the zonal training centers.

A total of 444 field personnel were recruited across the three designated training zones, this includes 111 team leads, 333 team mates and 18 extra interviewers. The extra interviewers were invited for training to make the training more competitive among the trainees and to serve as back-up plan in the event of unforeseen circumstances which may lead to the non-availability of any of the field personnel. Each state had an adequate mix of participants with clinical background for easy and smooth administration of the 'vignette' and 'observation' sections of the survey questionnaires. At the end of the training, 111 team leads and 333 enumerators were competitively selected for the survey. Final selection of personnel was based on performance during pre-selection assessments, field practice and one-on-one interview with the training faculty. The final team selection for each state was made up of 3 team leads and 9 team mates.

2.5 Trainings

2.5.1 Training of Trainers (ToT)

The first level of training in the main survey was training of trainers which was held in Karu, Nasarawa State with participant drawn from NBS, FMoH&SW (DPRS, DFH, NPHCDA) and The World Bank. Trainers were trained on survey design, all questionnaires as well as use of CAPI. The training lasted for eight (8) days.

2.5.2 Training of Interviewers (ToI)

The second level training which is the training of field personnel took place at three designated centers namely; Lafia, Nasarawa State which hosted personnel from North-Central (excluding Kwara state) and South-East Zones, Kano hosted North-East and North-WestZones while Ibadan hosted South South, South-Westand Kwara State Personnel. This method was to ensure uniformity in training and to also ensure that

good quality training is given at the various training centers. The participants at this level were the team leads and team mates who were the actual data collectors, NBS state officers, NBS zonal controllers, officials of FMoH&SW (DPRS, DFH), The World Bank and other stakeholders. The training lasted for ten (10) days comprising eight (8) days for training of questionnaires and use of CAPI, one (1) day field practice and one (1) day final test and debriefing and planning for field work logistics. During the training, the resource persons ensured that the trainees:

a) Understood the concept of the survey, the questionnaires, the field manual, and their application
b) Had a good understanding of the questionnaires (module by module) to enhance effective administration on the field
c) Identify possible bottlenecks in the use and administration of the questionnaires
d) Emphasize the need for team building and working harmoniously to achieve results on the field;
e) Adapt and finalize the questionnaires and the complementary field manual and
f) Familiarize the team leads and team mates with survey protocols and the handling of tablets

The technical sessions of the training were preceded by a pre-training test to determine participants' knowledge. Some training techniques were adopted to enable participants had a good knowledge of the survey instruments, some of the techniques include : Ice breaker where every participant were tested on the previous day's discussion, role plays to build confidence in the trainees and to enable them have good understanding of the objectives of the survey, Mock Interview was done where we have practical hands-on-sessions in which hypothetical exercises simulating real life situations were rehearsed as group team work to assess participants' understanding of each module. There was a day fieldwork practice to allow the interviewers had a practical insight into what will happen during the main fieldwork. Daily review meetings were held at the end of each day among the facilitators, core management team to assess:

a) The effectiveness of the training and performance of participants
b) Probable changes to be made to the questionnaire and field manual
c) Training logistics and
d) Plan for the subsequent day's activities.

The training also served as a screening process to identify skilled enumerators. Final selection of personnel was merit driven and involved pre-and post-tests, pre-selection tests and one-on-one interaction with all invited personnel by the resource teams.

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2.6 Field Data Collection

Data Collection happened simultaneously across all the (36) states and FCT and lasted for thirty-five (35) days. For convenience the interviewers were grouped into four (4) types and each interviewer type handled the specific modules as indicated below:

Type 1 Interviewer

- **Record Review (ANC, PMTCT, ART, TB & Malaria)**
- **Module 6 - HMIS records**

Type 3 Interviewer

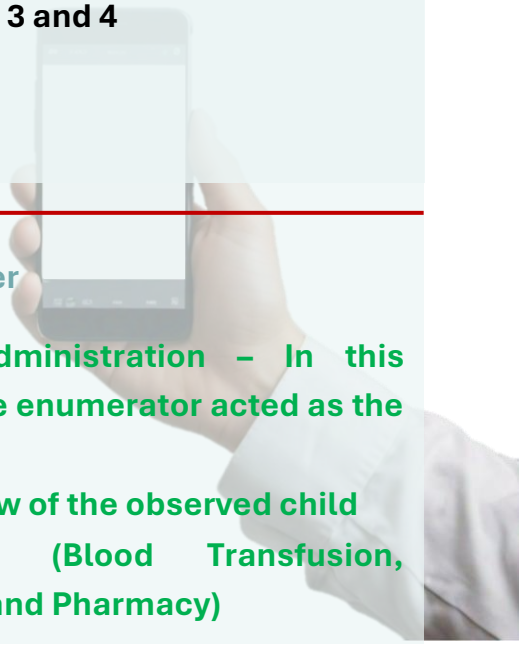
- **Module 1, 2, 3 and 4**
- **Staff Roster**

Type 2 Interviewer (Interviewer with Medical Background)

- **Observation of Sick Child**
- **Provider knowledge on sick child and EMTCT**
- **Vignette Administration – Act as the Patient**

Type 4 Interviewer

- **Vignette Administration – In this situation the enumerator acted as the observer**
- **Exit Interview of the observed child**
- **Module 5 (Blood Transfusion, Diagnostic and Pharmacy)**



2.6.1 Field Survey Implementation Plan

The field Survey Implementation Plan (SIP) was developed to guide the implementation of the survey. The main components of the SIP are:

- Objectives of survey
- Training of trainers
- Selection and training of personnel
- Finalization of survey questionnaire and evaluation of training
- Roles and responsibilities of survey team members
- Field data collection plan and timeline
- Communication channels
- Data management.

2.7 Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality assurance was built into every step of the survey process. From the process of selecting adequate number of competent trainers/monitors and experienced personnel who reside in the states of survey. Theoretical and practical training followed by a rigorous field testing of questionnaires and experience sharing, obtaining high quality and reliable data was a top priority. A larger number of enumerators than required were trained. This afforded the opportunity to identify and engage the best personnel. The resultant modified NHFS questionnaire following field testing was more fit-for-purpose than the initial one.

The monitors at the beginning of field work accompanied the team to the facility and monitored them closely during the period of the survey. Spot checks and unannounced visits to the team by monitors were done.

Electronic data collection ensured that GPS coordinates of visited health facilities were recorded for verification, start- and end-times of interviews were captured to assess adequacy of time given for the interview, enumerators' movements and patterns of movement were also documented. Other capabilities include photographic capture and actual recording of interviewers.

2.7.1 Coordination and Monitoring

NHFS Project Directors, Project Coordinator, NBS Heads of relevant Departments, and selected Members of SMC coordinated the activities ranging from training, field work, data processing and report writing.

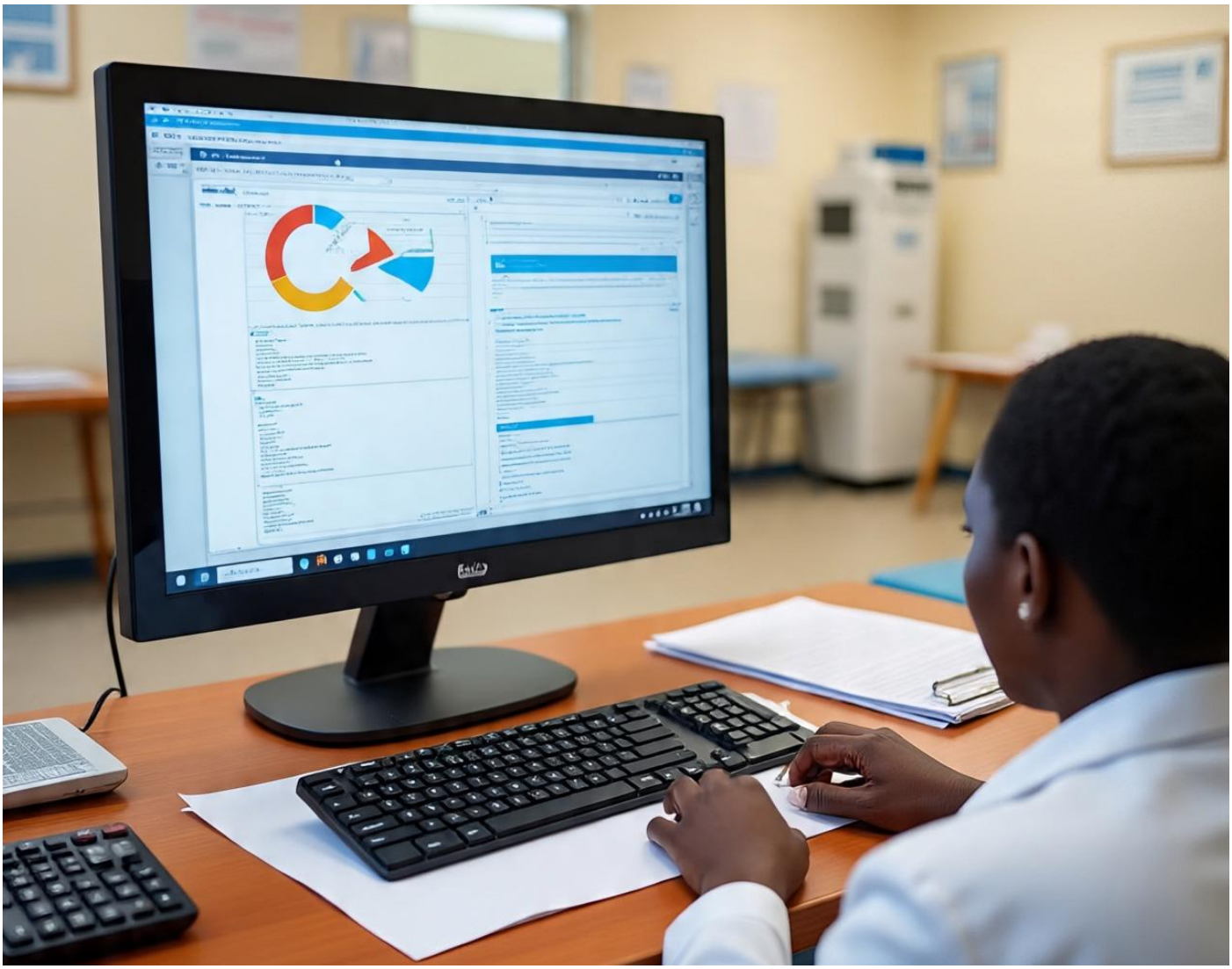
Monitoring of field work was conducted in different phases using a checklist developed for that purpose (annex 3). The first phase was by NBS trainers in which a trainer monitored a state which lasted for fifteen (15) days to ensure what was taught is complied with also to handle cases of early warning signals. The second phase of monitoring was by NBS state officers and zonal controllers which lasted for the period of data collection. The last phase was done by the Independent Monitors from FMoH&SW (DPRS, DFH, DPH, DHS, NMEP, NASCP, NTBLCP, NPHCDA) and other selected members of SMC.

2.8 Data Management

Data Management is an important stage in any survey, and it involves the act of collecting, organizing, managing, and accessing data to support the productivity and efficiency of the survey.

National Health Facility Survey Questionnaires were programmed using Survey CTO software into different modules and were named accordingly to correspond to the Questionnaires. The automation of the flow of questions and data-entry process were configured electronically on tablet devices using the Survey CTO Collect. This helped increase the speed of data collection and data quality because necessary checks and validation were embedded in the program. The application was uploaded to the designed NHFS Server and Interviewers were encouraged to synchronize by uploading data collected on the field consistently to avoid data loss.

A data quality team was established with the sole responsibility of reviewing all incoming data. The data were downloaded on a regular basis to ensure consistency, completeness, and checks for errors or ambiguities that needed to be corrected by Interviewers.



Chapter Three

Findings of National Health Facility Survey, 2025



This Chapter presents the key results of the 2025 NHFS, with data disaggregated by geopolitical zone, state, level of care (Primary and secondary), and healthcare worker cadre where applicable. Comprehensive supporting tables are provided in the annex

3.1 Competence of Clinical Health Workers in Health Facilities with the Knowledge of Diagnostic Accuracy and Adherence to National Guidelines

Clinical vignettes used in measuring health workers' clinical competence in knowledge and practice simulated seven conditions; acute diarrhea with severe dehydration, pneumonia, diabetes mellitus, pulmonary tuberculosis, malaria with anemia, postpartum hemorrhage, and birth asphyxia. The average score was derived from diagnostic accuracy, history taking, physical examination and adherence to clinical guidelines. They were used to evaluate health workers' competence which includes standard history taking questions, physical examinations, recommended investigations, and key health education messages relevant to the management of each disease condition. For this survey, adherence to guidelines was measured using only history taking and physical examination components, which were aligned with national standards for each cadre of health worker interviewed. Appropriate adjustments were therefore applied during analysis to reflect these cadre-specific standards.

3.1.1 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions

The survey findings indicate that, diagnostic accuracy among clinical health workers in all public health facilities decreased to 46.1% in 2025 as compared to 56.2% in 2023. Zonal analysis indicated that, North-East (54.3%) recorded the highest diagnostic accuracy while South-West (36.7%) was the lowest. At the states level, Zamfara (79.0%) recorded the highest diagnostic accuracy while Osun (13.4%) had the lowest. By facility type, primary health facilities and secondary health facilities had (44.6%) and (68.1%) respectively.

Figure 1: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Geo-political Zone

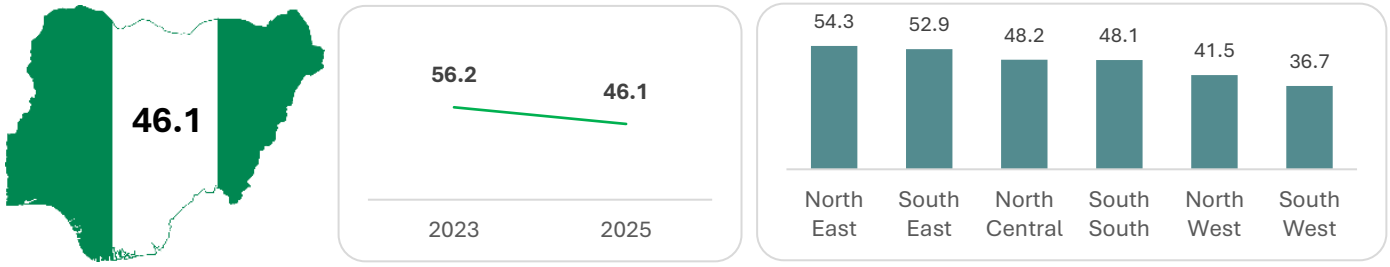


Figure 2: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Primary and Secondary Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Geo-political Zone

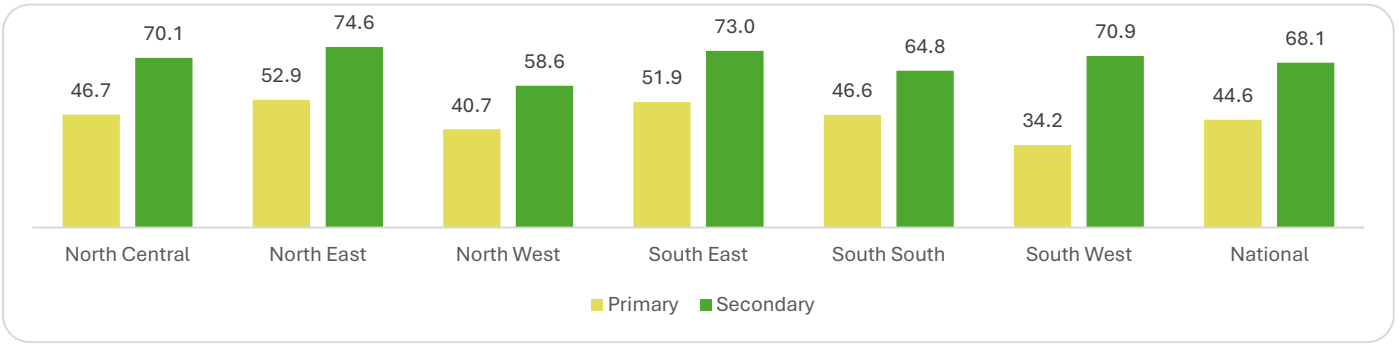
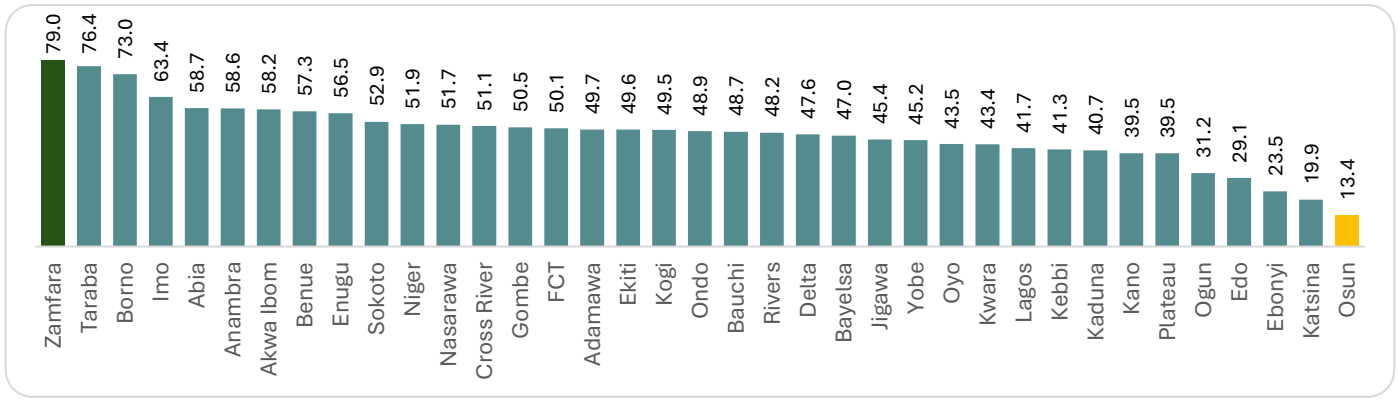


Figure 3: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State



3.1.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Diarrhea)

Nationally, 64.7% (which implies health workers in 6 out of 10 health facilities) in all public health facilities accurately diagnosed diarrhea. At facility level, primary health facilities recorded 63.7% while secondary health facilities had 79.1%. At the zonal level, South-East (78.9%) recorded the highest diagnostic accuracy while South-West (51.6%) had the lowest. Clinical health workers in Zamfara state (100.0%) had the highest, followed by Taraba state (97.6%) while Osun state (18.8%) recorded the lowest diagnostic accuracy.

Figure 4: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Zones (Diarrhea)

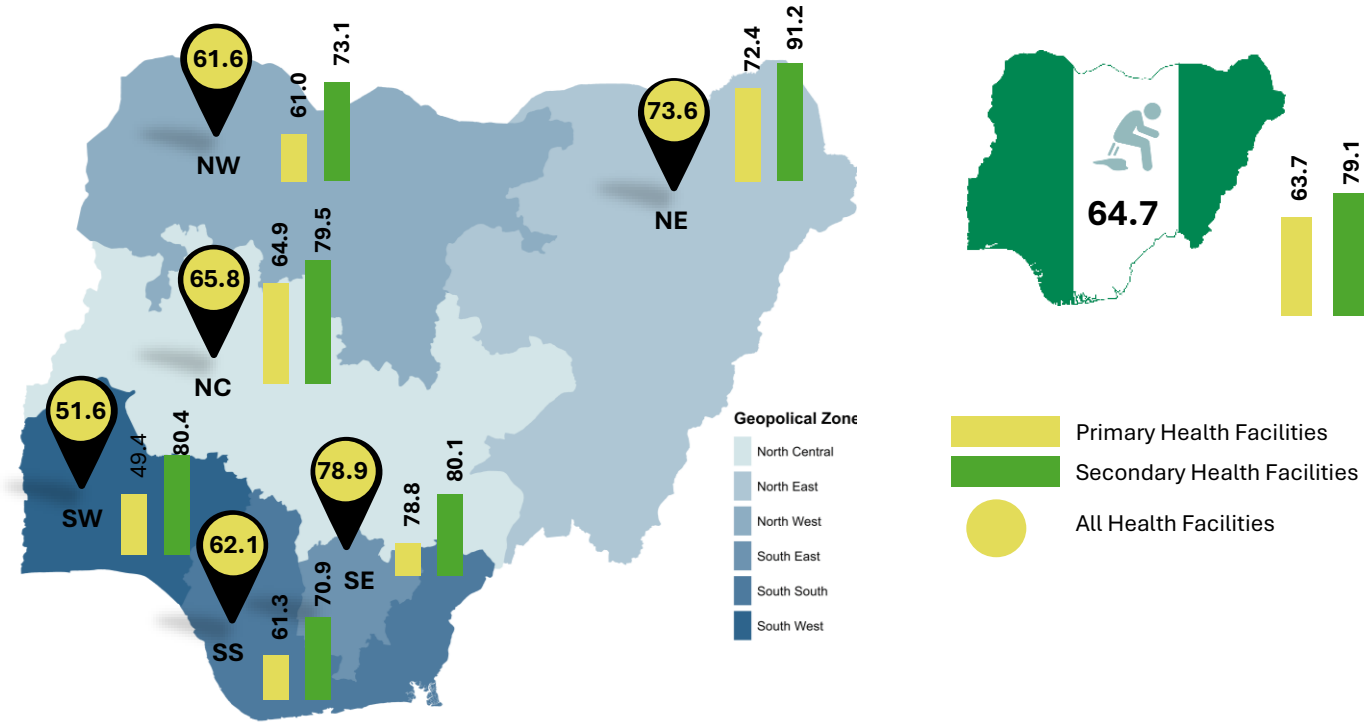
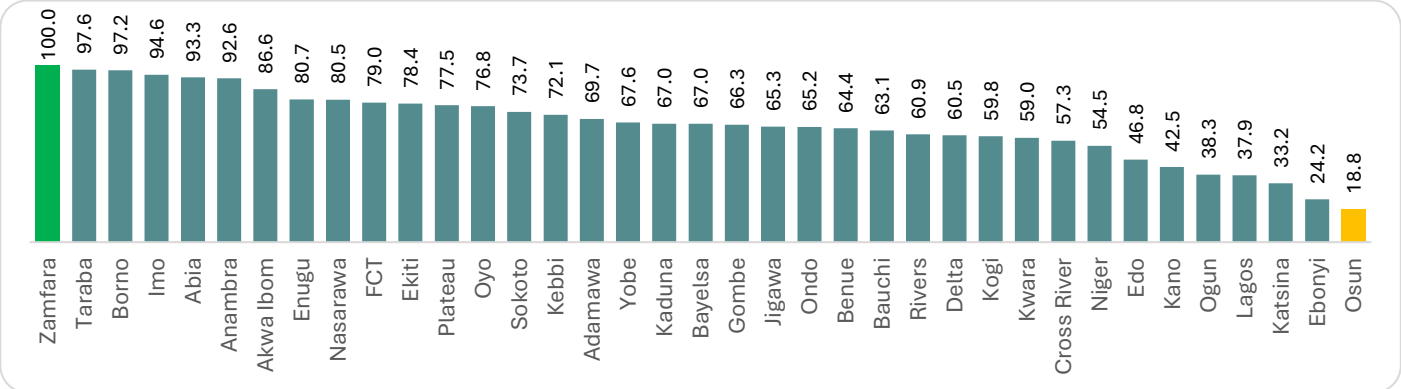


Figure 5:Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State (Diarrhea)



3.1.3 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Pneumonia)

Nationally, health workers' accuracy in diagnosing pneumonia was 40.9% in all public health facilities. At facility level, primary health facilities had (39.0%) while secondary health facilities recorded (69.2%) accuracy in diagnosing pneumonia. Health workers in North-East zone (50.9%) recorded the highest while those in South-West (24.4%) had the lowest. Borno state (87.8%) had the highest public health workers who accurately diagnosed pneumonia while Osun state (7.9%) recorded the lowest.

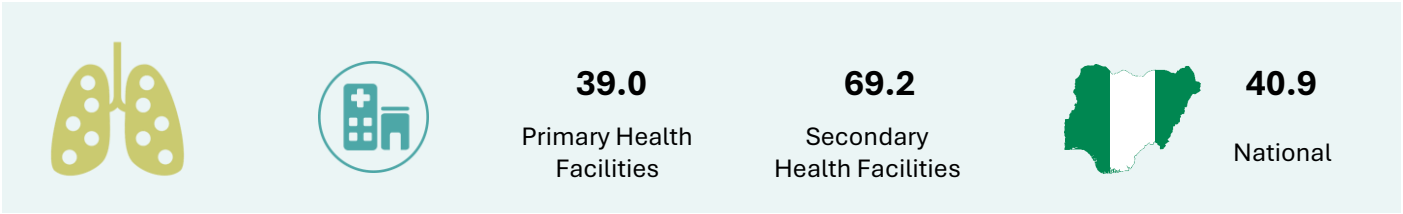


Figure 6: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Geo-political Zones (Pneumonia)

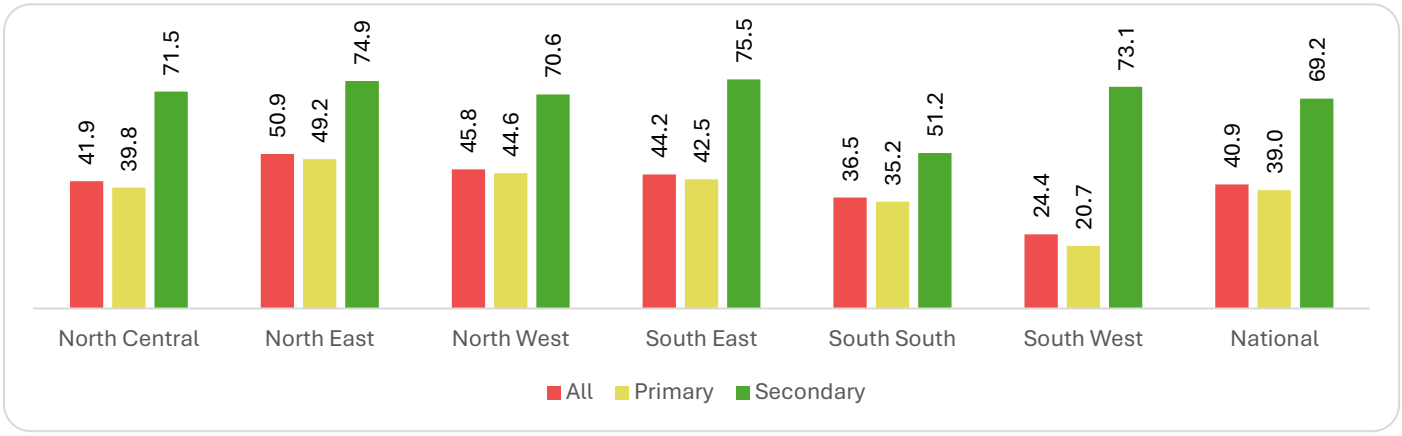
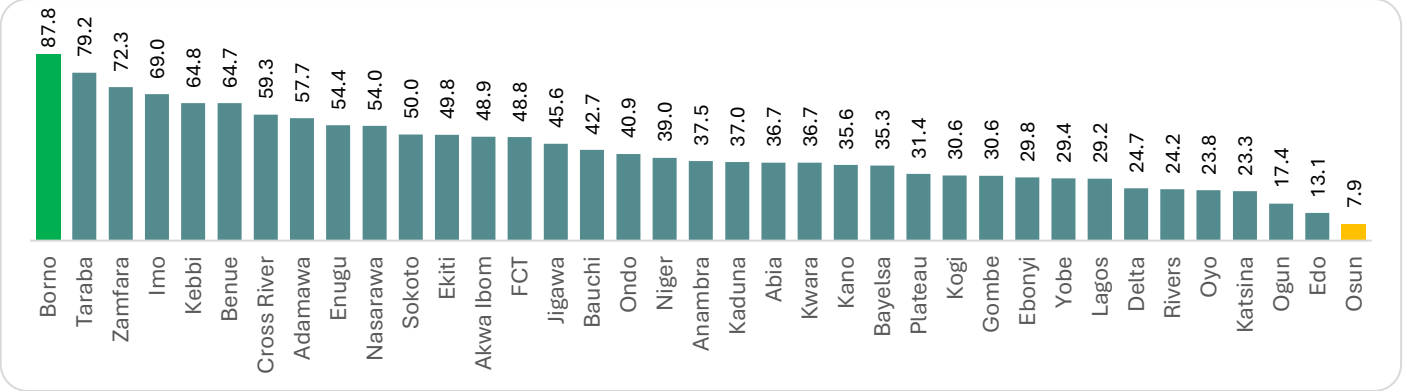


Figure 7: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in all Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State (Pneumonia)



3.1.4 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Postpartum Hemorrhage)

Nationally, health workers' accuracy in diagnosing postpartum hemorrhage was 70.5% in all public health facilities. At facility level, primary health facilities had 69.1% while secondary health facilities recorded (90.7%) accuracy in diagnosing postpartum hemorrhage. The North-East (78.2%) recorded the highest while South-West (60.8%) had the lowest. Borno state (95.3%) had the highest public health workers who accurately diagnosed postpartum hemorrhage while Katsina state (18.8%) recorded the lowest.

Figure 8: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Geo-political Zones (PPH)

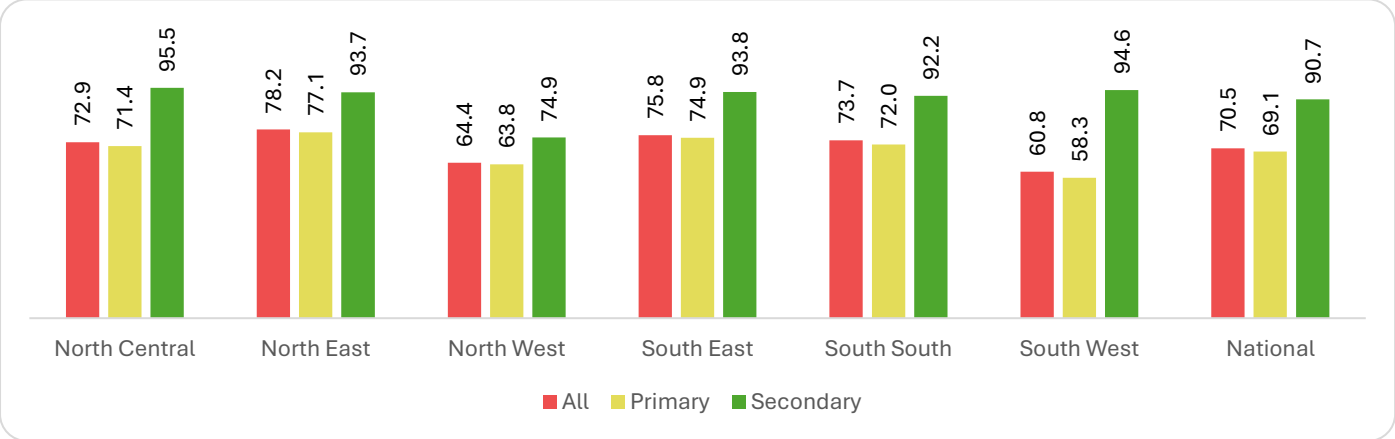
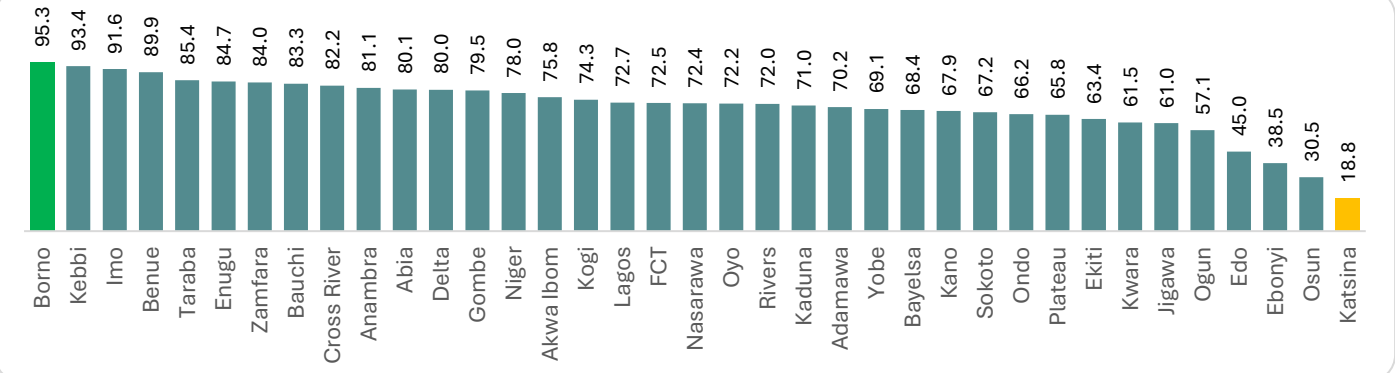


Figure 9:Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State (PPH)



3.1.5 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Birth Asphyxia)

The national accuracy of health workers in diagnosing birth asphyxia was 45.1% in all public health facilities. At facility level, primary health facilities recorded 42.9% while secondary health facilities had 76.3%. The zonal performance of public health workers showed that, North-East (53.9%) had the highest while South-West (37.1%) recorded the lowest. At state level, Zamfara (89.7%) had the highest diagnostic accuracy in birth asphyxia while Osun (8.3%) recorded the lowest.

Figure 10:Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Zones (Birth Asphyxia)

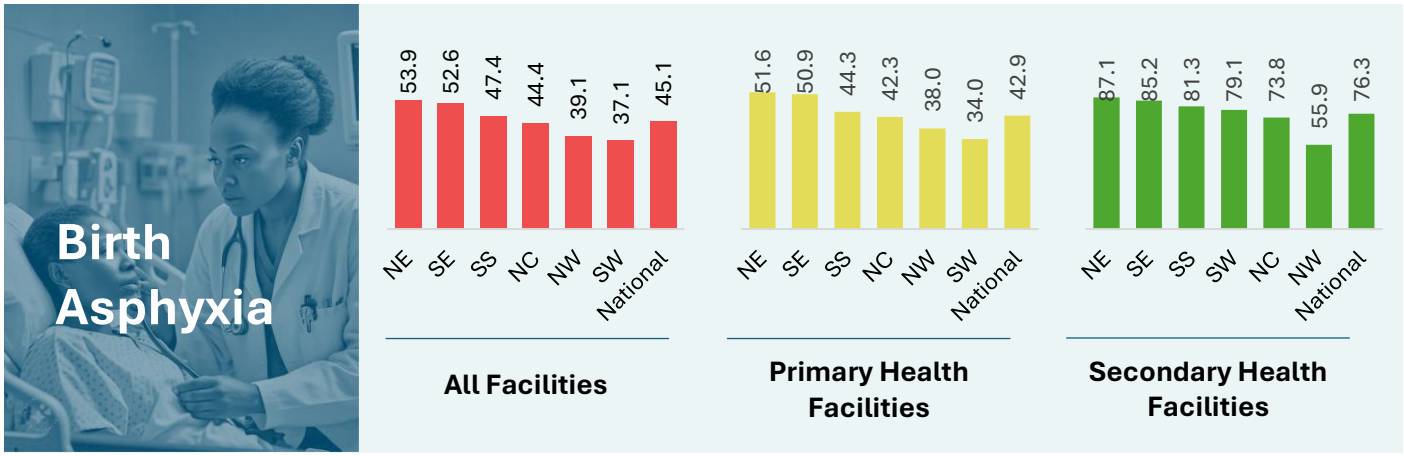
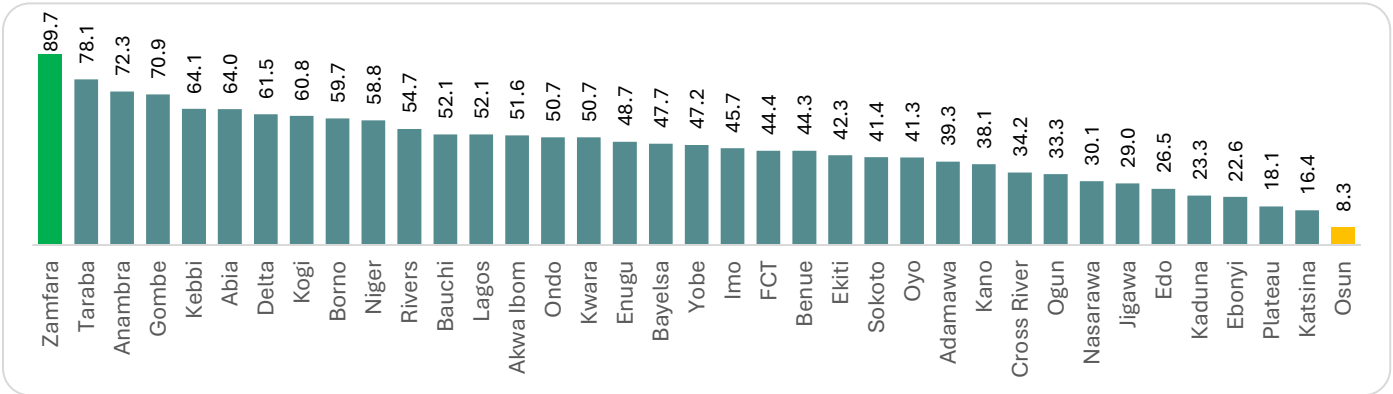


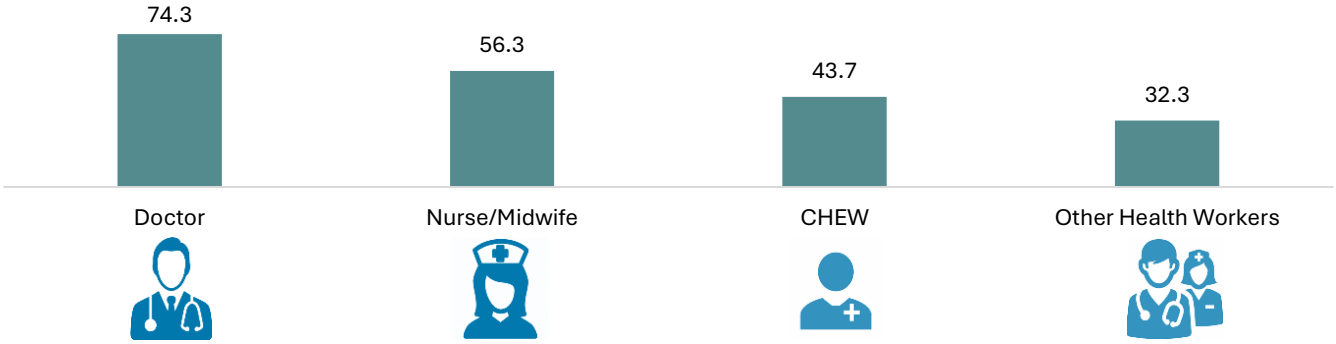
Figure 11: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State (Birth Asphyxia)



3.1.6 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Cadre)

Nationally, the percentage of health workers' who made accurate diagnosis for all cases of diseases in public health facilities indicates that, doctors recorded 74.3%, nurses/midwives (56.3%), CHEWs (43.7%) and other cadres (32.3%) such as; auxiliary nurses, environmental health assistants, health technicians, medical laboratory technicians, health assistants, public health officers and record officers. Among the zones, the diagnostic accuracy of doctors was highest in the North-East (78.7%), followed by South-East (78.3%) while the North-West (64.7%) had the least. At the state level, doctors in Kogi (92.2%) had the highest while doctors in Gombe (40.0%) recorded the least diagnostic accuracy.

Figure 12: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Cadre (All cases)

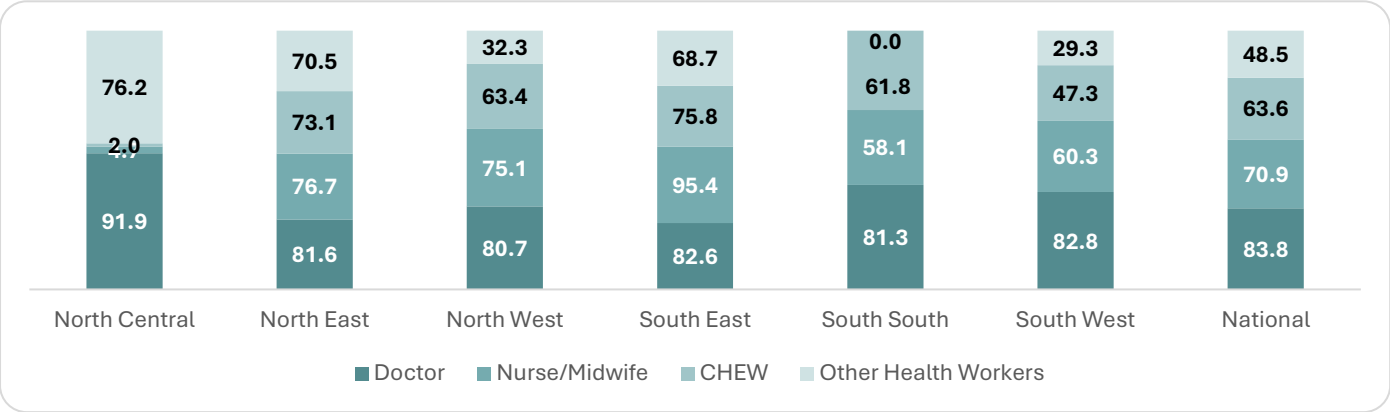


3.1.7 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions on Diarrhea (Cadre)

The data shows that 83.8% of doctors in public health facilities accurately diagnosed diarrhea, the percentages for nurses/midwives were 70.9%, CHEWs (63.6%) and other health workers (48.5%). At the zonal level, North-Central (91.9%) had the highest of doctors who accurately diagnosed diarrhea while the lowest was North-West (80.7%). Nurses/midwives in the South-East had (95.4%) accuracy in diagnosing diarrhea while North-Central (4.7%) recorded the least. Similarly, South-East had (75.8%) for CHEWs who accurately

diagnosed diarrhea, while North-Central (2.0%) recorded the least.

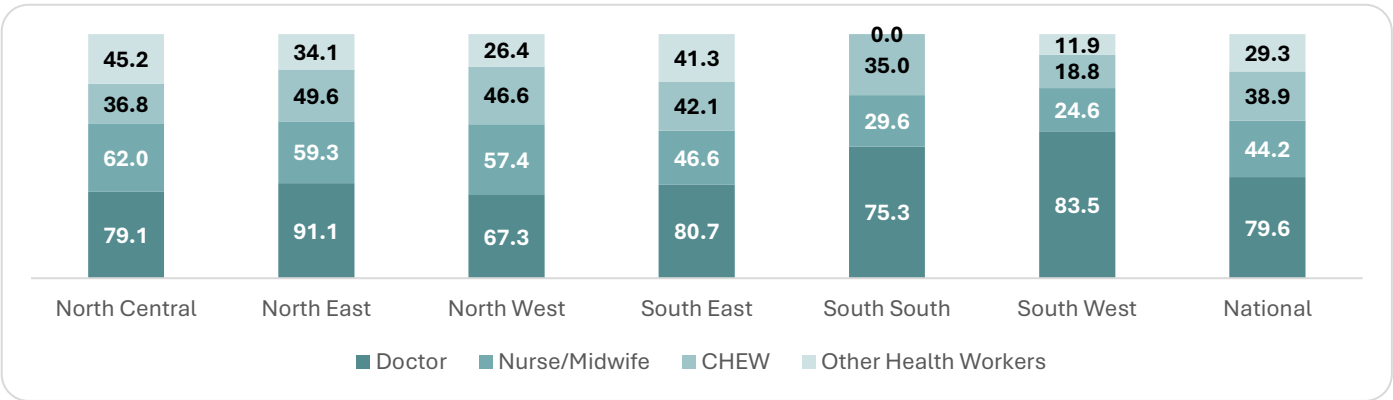
Figure 13: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Cadre (Diarrhea)



3.1.8 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions on Pneumonia (Cadre)

Nationally, the data shows that 79.6% of doctors in public health facilities accurately diagnosed pneumonia, nurses/midwives (44.2%), CHEWs (38.9%) and other health workers (29.3%). At the zonal level, North-East (91.1%) had the highest percentage of doctors who accurately diagnosed pneumonia, while the lowest was North-West (67.3%). Nurses/midwives in the North-Central had (62.0%) accuracy in diagnosing pneumonia while South-West (24.6%) recorded the lowest. On the other hand, North-East had (49.6%) for CHEWs who accurately diagnosed pneumonia, while South-West (18.8%) recorded the lowest.

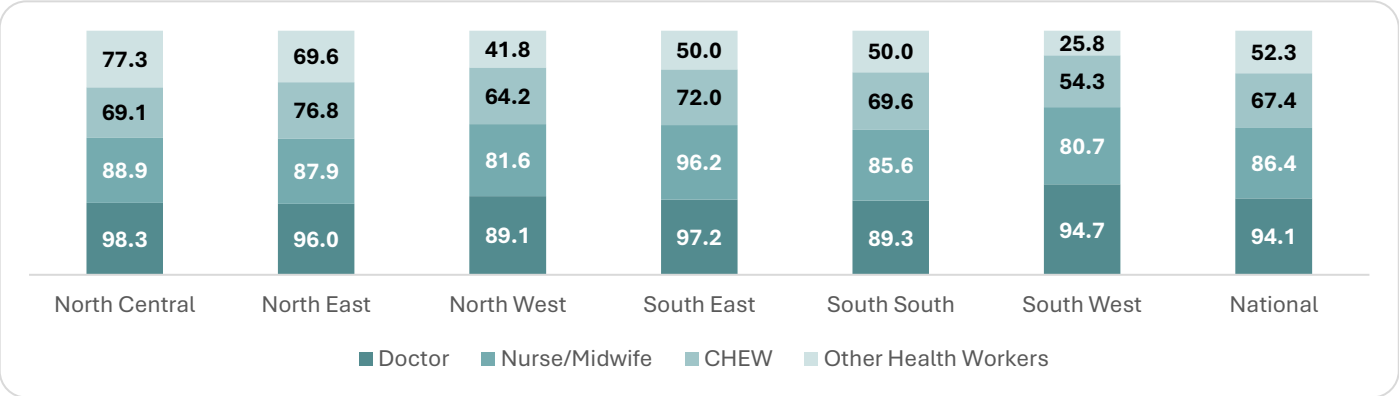
Figure 14: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Cadre (Pneumonia)



3.1.9 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions on Postpartum Hemorrhage (Cadre)

The national diagnostic accuracy for postpartum hemorrhage was 94.1% for doctors in public health facilities, nurses/midwives (86.4%), CHEWs (67.4%) and other health workers (52.3%). At the zonal level, North-Central (98.3%) had the highest of doctors who accurately diagnosed postpartum hemorrhage, while the lowest was North-West(89.1%). Nurses/midwives in the South-East had (96.2%) accuracy in diagnosing postpartum hemorrhage while South-West (80.7%) had the least. Similarly, North-East had (76.8%) CHEWs who accurately diagnosed postpartum hemorrhage, while South-West (54.3%) recorded the least.

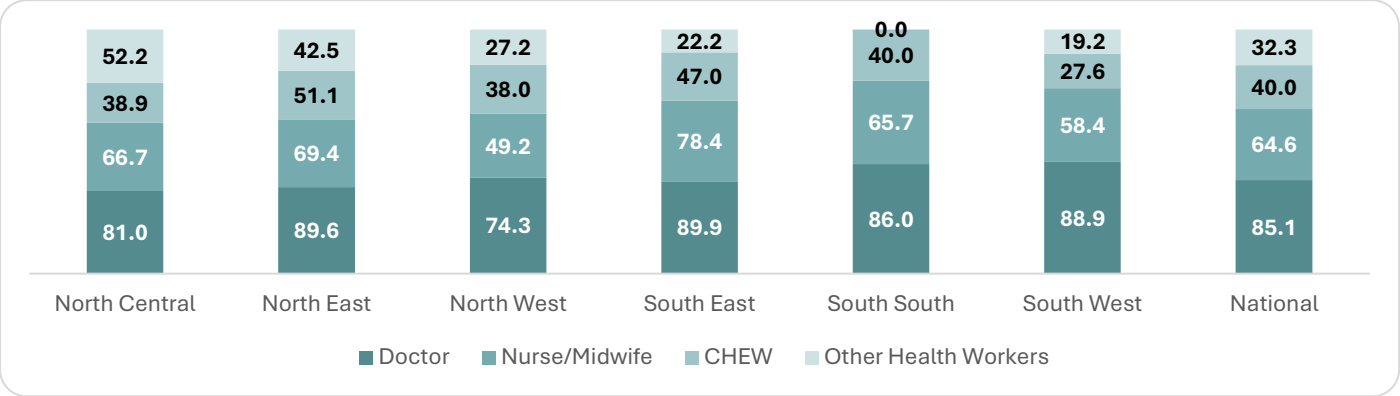
Figure 15: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Cadre (Hemorrhage)



3.1.10 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions on Birth Asphyxia (Cadre)

Nationally, the diagnostic accuracy for birth asphyxia was 85.1% for doctors in public health facilities, nurses/midwives (64.6%), CHEWs (40.0%) and other health workers (32.3%). Across the zones, South-East (89.9%) had the highest of doctors who accurately diagnosed birth asphyxia, while North-West (74.3%) was the lowest. Nurses/midwives in the South-East had (78.4%) accuracy in diagnosing birth asphyxia while North-West (49.2%) recorded the least. Similarly, North-East had (51.1%) CHEWs who accurately diagnosed birth asphyxia, while South-West (27.6%) recorded the least.

Figure 16: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by Cadre (Birth Asphyxia)

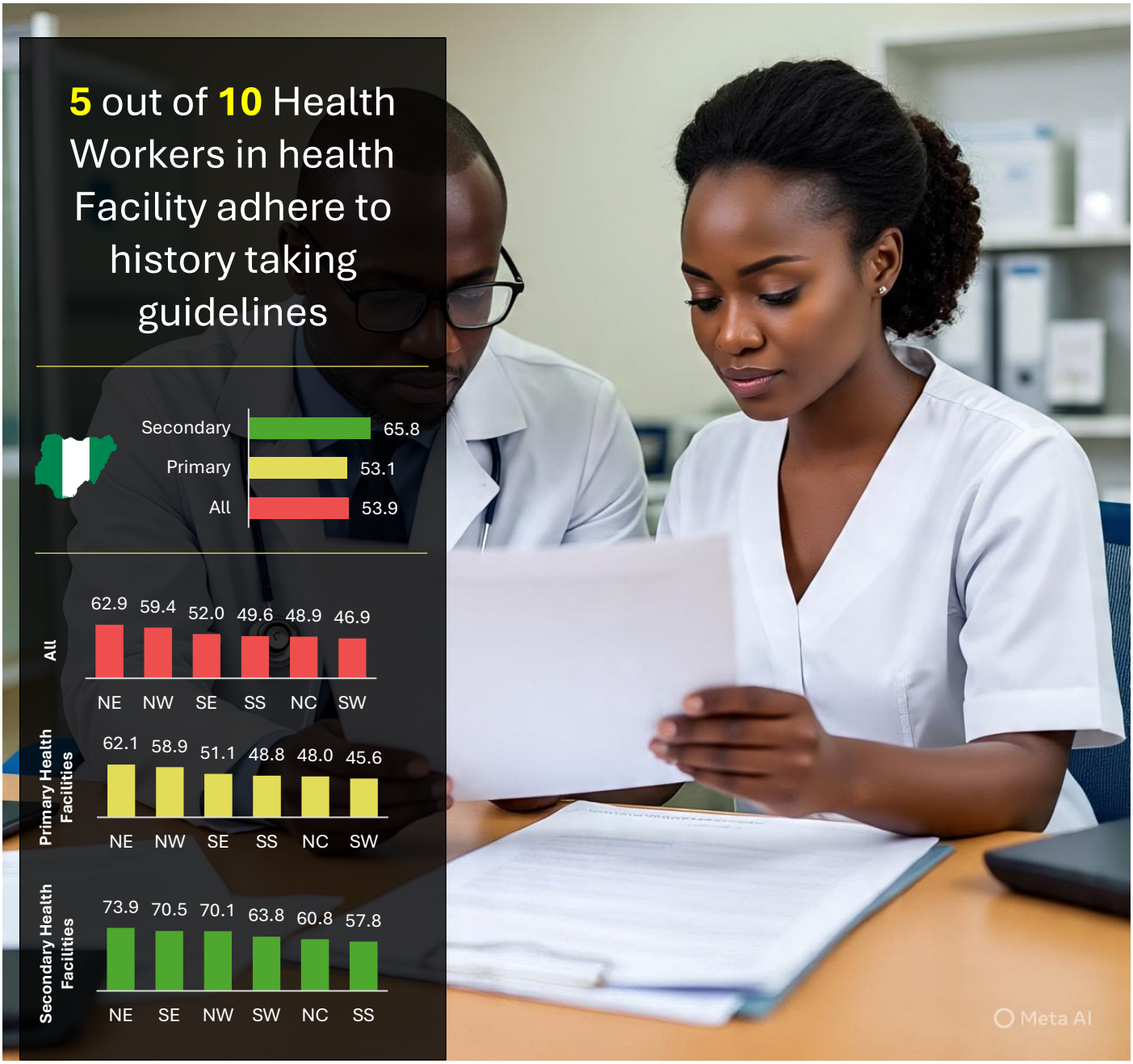


3.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines

Adherence to history-taking guidelines is a key component of quality healthcare delivery, as it ensures that clinical health workers gather essential information needed for accurate diagnosis and appropriate case management. Assessing how well health workers follow these guidelines provides insight into the overall standard of care within public health facilities. This section examines the extent to which different cadres of clinical health workers comply with established history-taking protocols and highlights variations across geopolitical-zones and states.

3.2.1 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines

Nationally, clinical health workers' adherence to history taking guidelines was 53.9% in all public health facilities (It implies 5 out of 10 health workers in health facility). By facility type, health workers with adherence to history taking guidelines for primary health facilities was 53.1% and secondary health facilities (65.8%). The North-East (62.9%) had the highest while the South-West (46.9%) recorded the least. At the state level, Borno (70.2%) recorded the highest of health workers in public health facilities with adherence to history taking guidelines while Osun (41.3%) had the lowest.



3.2.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines (Diarrhea)

Nationally, clinical health workers' adherence to history taking guidelines for diarrhea in all public health facilities was 56.0%. The North-East (64.8%) recorded the highest of health workers with adherence to history taking guidelines while the South-West (47.5%) had the least. Borno state (70.8%) had the highest health workers with history taking guidelines for diarrhea, while Osun state (39.0%) was lowest. By facility type, primary health facilities recorded

55.1% and secondary health facilities had 68.2% for adherence to history taking guidelines for diarrhea by the health workers.

Figure 17: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by Geo-political Zone and Facility Type (Diarrhea)

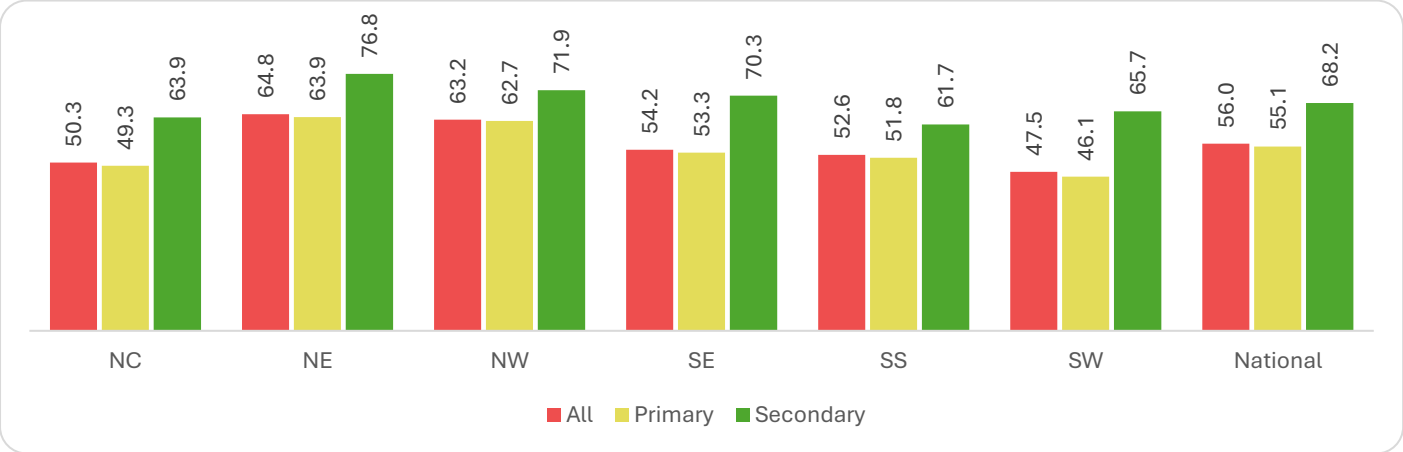
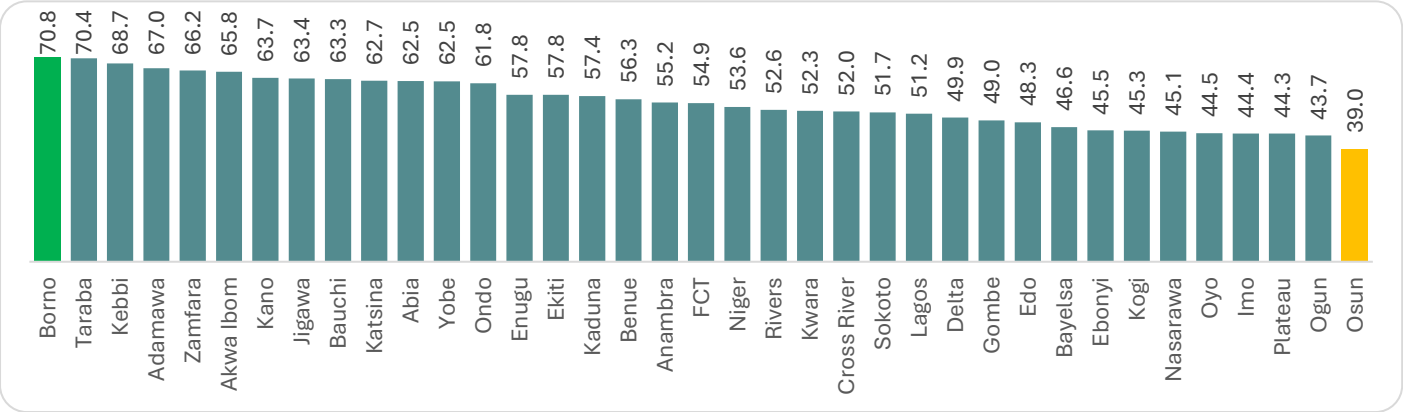


Figure 18: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State (Diarrhea)



3.2.3 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines (Pneumonia)

Nationally, clinical health workers' who adhered to history taking guidelines for pneumonia was 46.7% in all public health facilities. The North-East (54.4%) recorded the highest public health workers with adherence to history taking guidelines while the South-West (41.4%) had the least. At the state level, Borno (64.7%) recorded the highest health workers with adherence to history taking guidelines for pneumonia

while Osun (36.8%) had the lowest. By facility type, primary health facilities recorded 46.0% and secondary health facilities had 57.5% with adherence to history taking guidelines.

Figure 19: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by Geo-political Zone and Facility Type (Pneumonia)

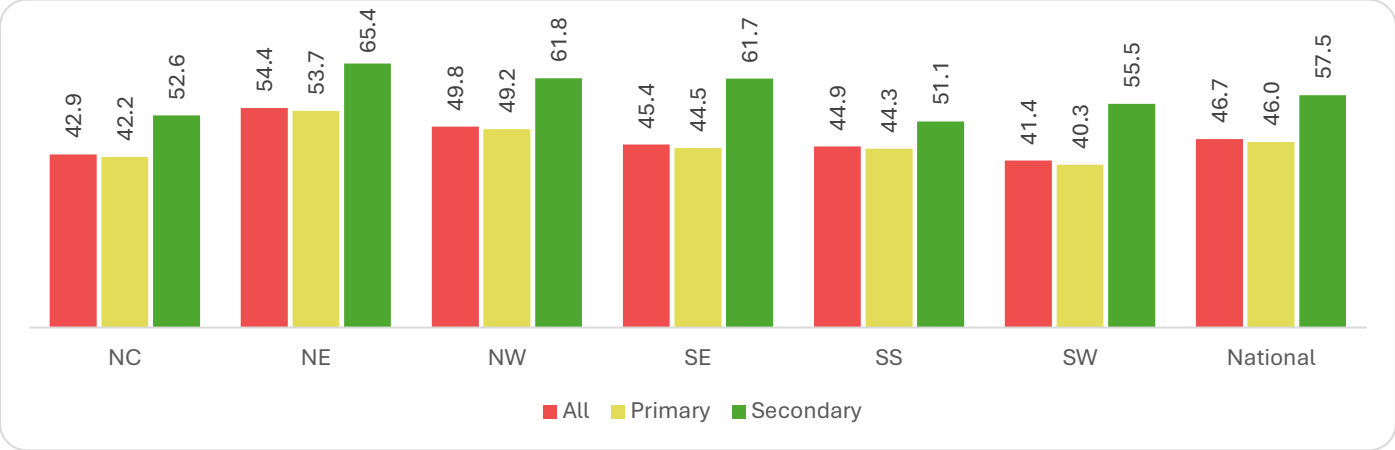
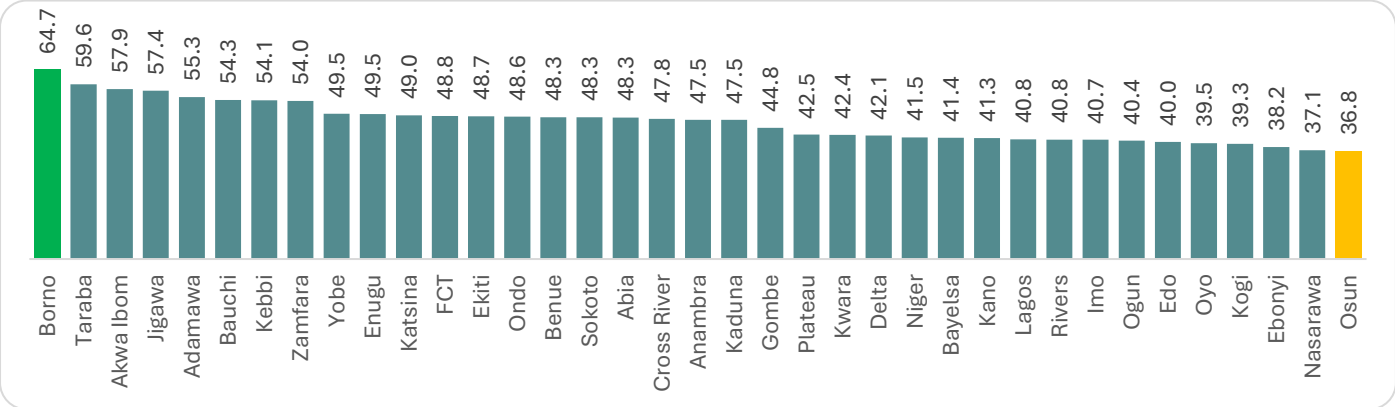


Figure 20: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State (Pneumonia)



3.2.4 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines (Postpartum Hemorrhage)

Nationally, clinical health workers in all public health facilities who adhered to history taking guidelines for postpartum hemorrhage was 26.1%. The North-East (37.2%) had the highest health workers who adhered to the guidelines for postpartum hemorrhage while the South-West (13.9%) recorded the least. At the state level, Kebbi (61.6%) recorded the highest while Ogun (8.3%) had the lowest. By facility type,

adherence to history taking guidelines for postpartum hemorrhage showed primary health facilities recorded 24.9% while secondary health facilities (42.2%) had the lowest.

Figure 21: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by Geo-political Zone and Facility Type (Postpartum Hemorrhage)

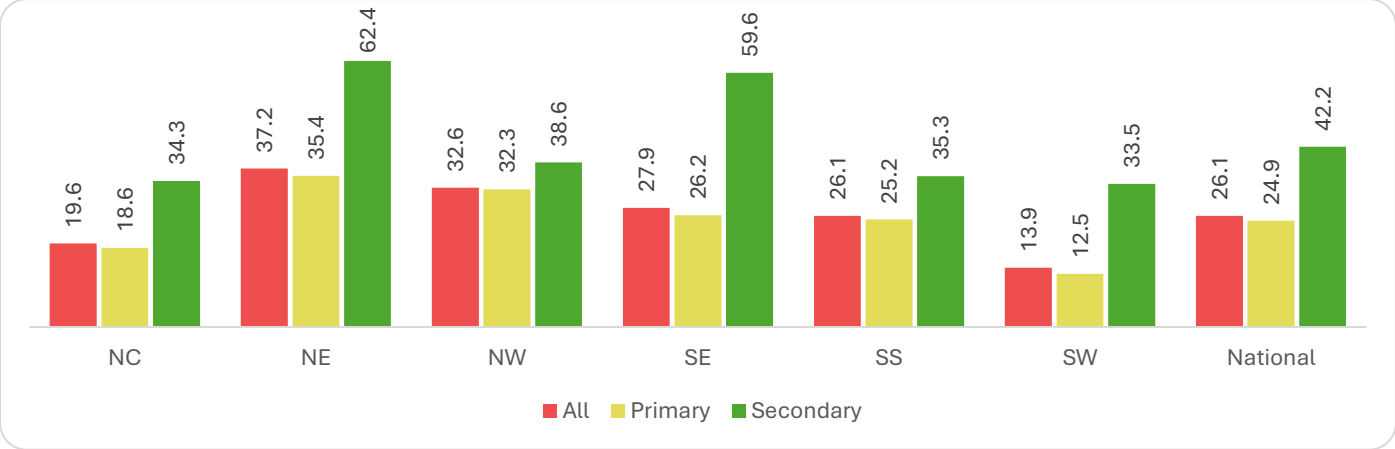
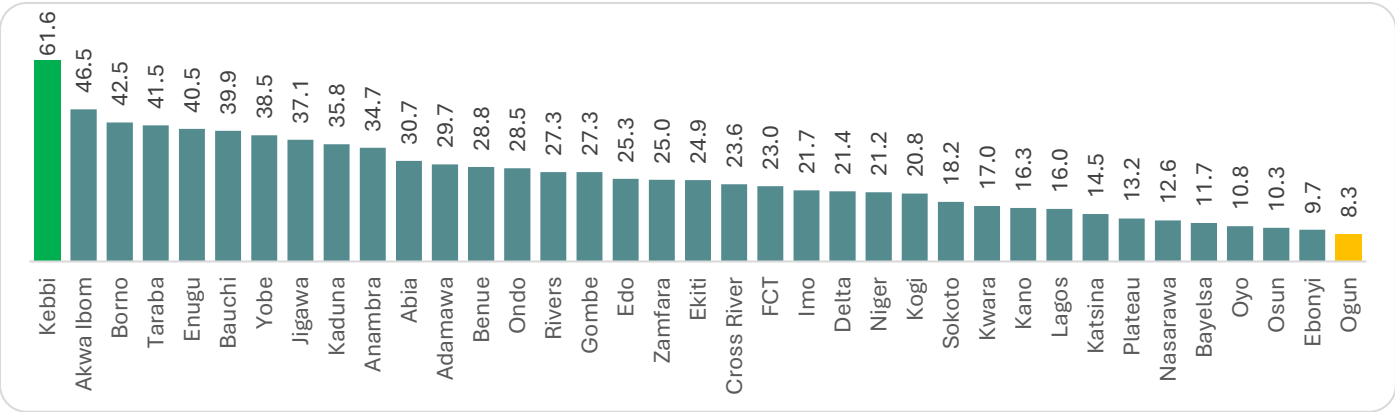


Figure 22: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State (Postpartum Hemorrhage)



3.2.5 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines on History Questions (Cadre)

Nationally, clinical health workers in all public health facilities with adherence to guidelines on history questions was 71.8% for doctors, nurses/midwives (55.0%), CHEWs (53.0%), and other health workers (49.7%). Among the zones, North-East (83.6%) had the percentage of doctors who adhered to guidelines on history questions

while the North-Central (68.2%) recorded the least for doctors. At the state level, health workers with adherence to guidelines on history questions showed that Taraba (93.5%) was highest, while Gombe 34.4% had the least for doctors.

Figure 23: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by Cadre

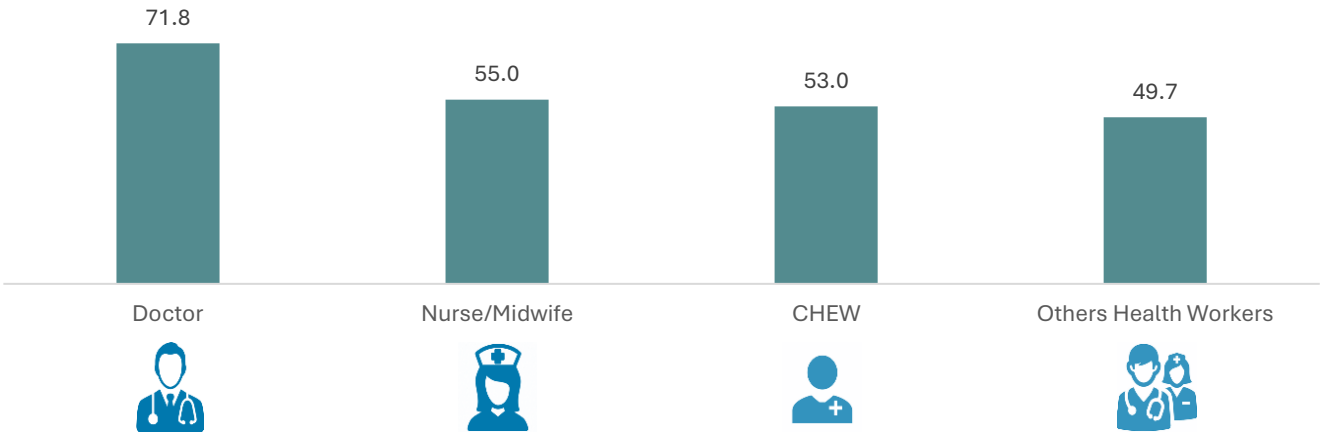


Figure 24: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by Zone and Cadre



3.2.6 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines on History Questions by Diseases and Cadre

Nationally, the percentage of doctors in all public health facilities that adhered to guidelines on history questions for diarrhea was 74.0%, pneumonia (63.2%) and postpartum hemorrhage (48.5%). The percentage of nurses/midwives that adhered to guidelines on history questions

for diarrhea was 58.1%, pneumonia (48.2%), and postpartum hemorrhage (32.0%). Similarly, the CHEWs recorded 54.9% for diarrhea, pneumonia (45.9%) and postpartum hemorrhage (24.2%) adherence to guidelines on history questions.

Figure 25: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by Diseases, Zone and Cadre



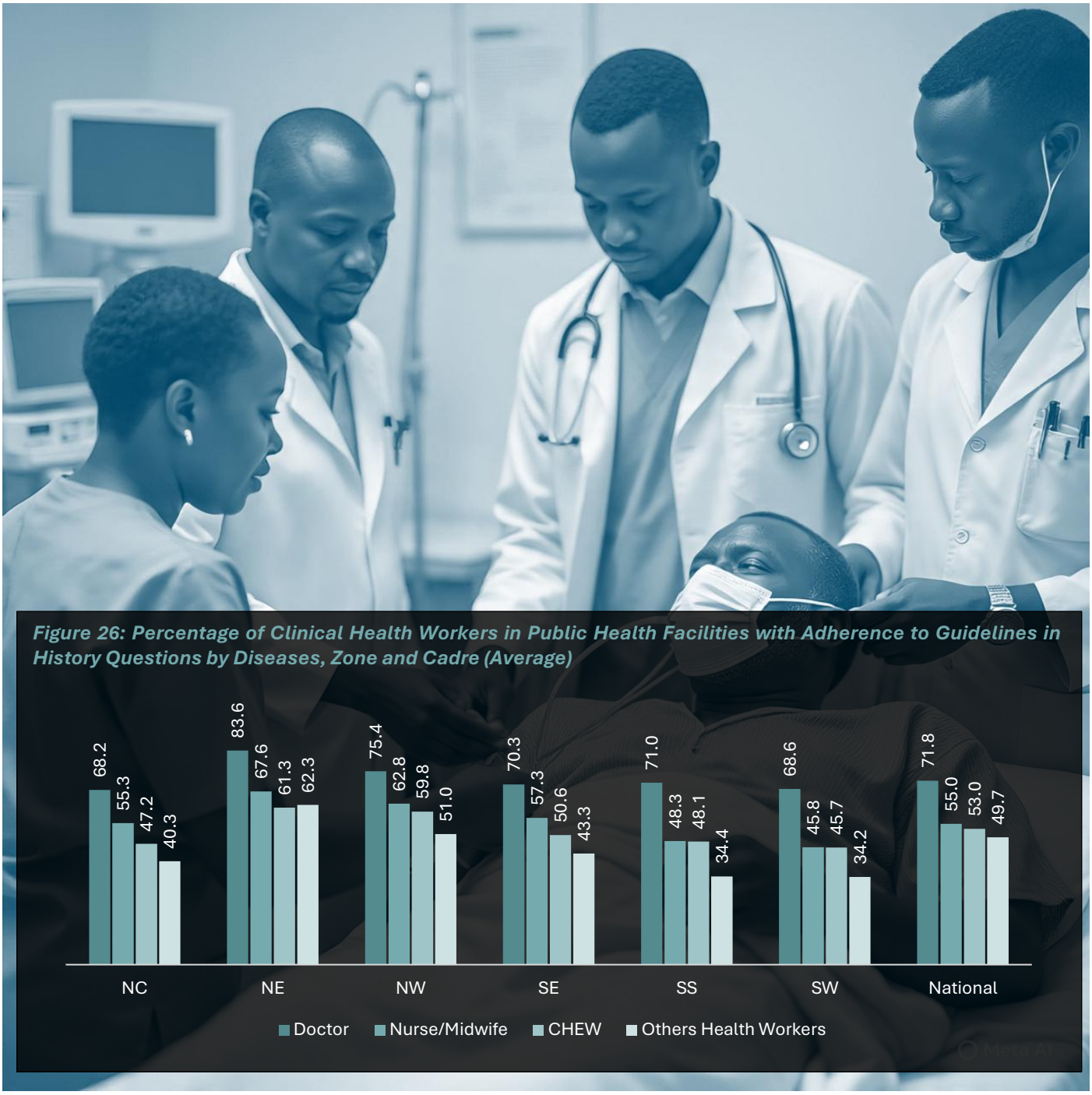


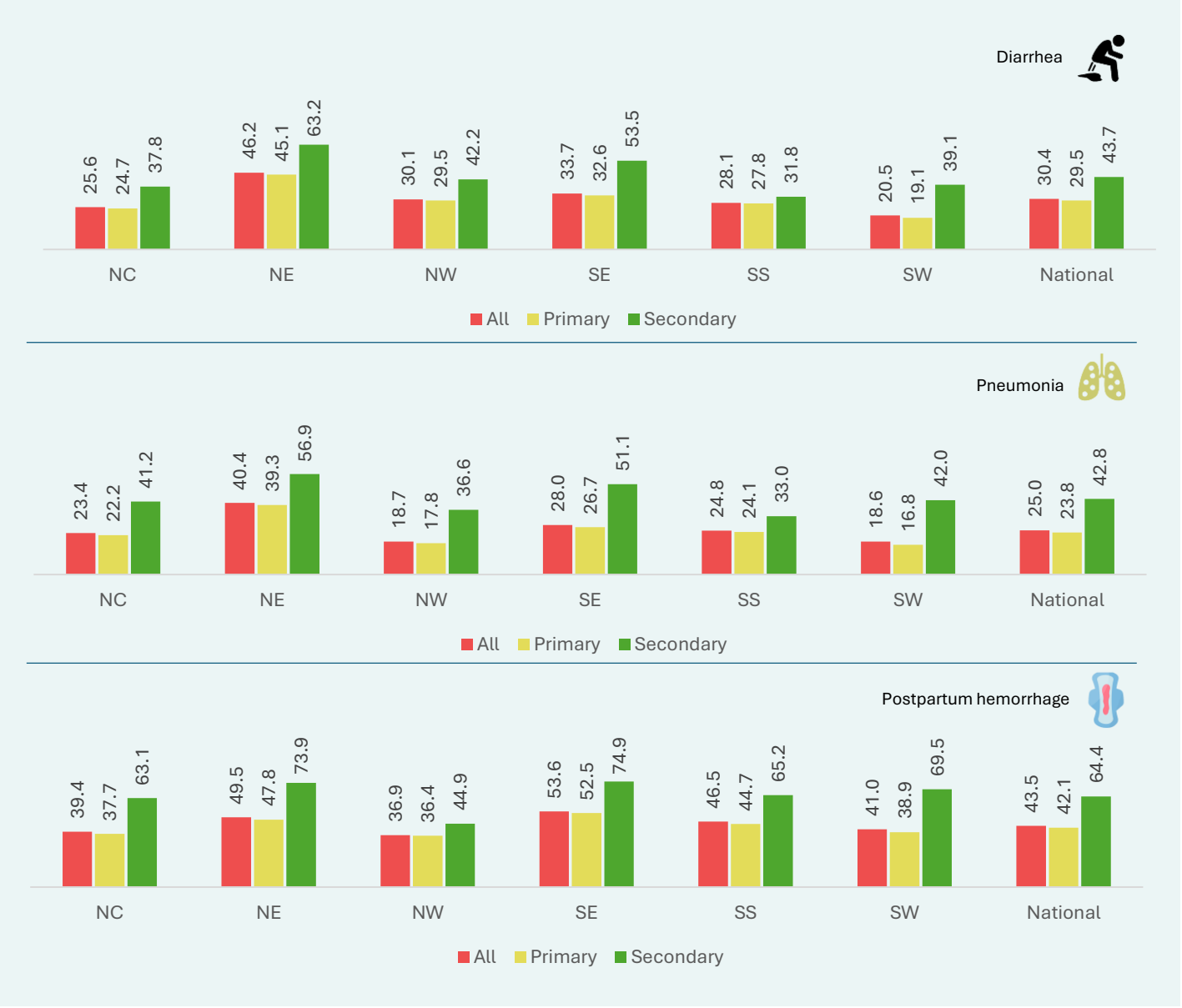
Figure 26: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by Diseases, Zone and Cadre (Average)

3.2.7 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines

Nationally, clinical health workers' adherence to physical examination guidelines in public health facilities was 31.0% (this implies 6 out of 20 health workers in health facility). The North-East (46.1%) had the highest health workers with adherence to physical examination guidelines while South-West (24.4%) had

the least. Akwa Ibom state (54.4%) had the highest while Osun state (14.3%) recorded the lowest. By facility type, health workers' adherence to physical examination guidelines in primary and secondary health facilities was 30.0% and 46.2% respectively.

Figure 27: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Facility Type

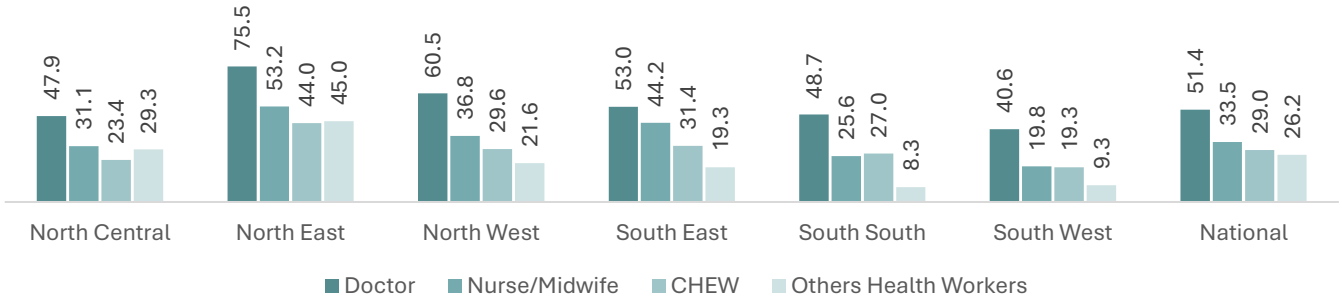


3.2.8 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by Diseases and Cadre

Nationally, the percentage of doctors in all public health facilities that adhered to physical examination guidelines for diarrhea was 51.4%, pneumonia (54.2%)

and postpartum hemorrhage (75.0%). The percentage of nurses/midwives that adhered to physical examination guidelines for diarrhea was 33.5%, pneumonia (29.3%), and postpartum hemorrhage (59.5%). Similarly, the CHEWs recorded 29.0% for diarrhea, pneumonia (23.0%) and postpartum hemorrhage (40.1%) adherence to physical examination guidelines.

Figure 28: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by Disease and Cadre



3.3 Health Facilities that have Essential Drugs and Basic Equipment

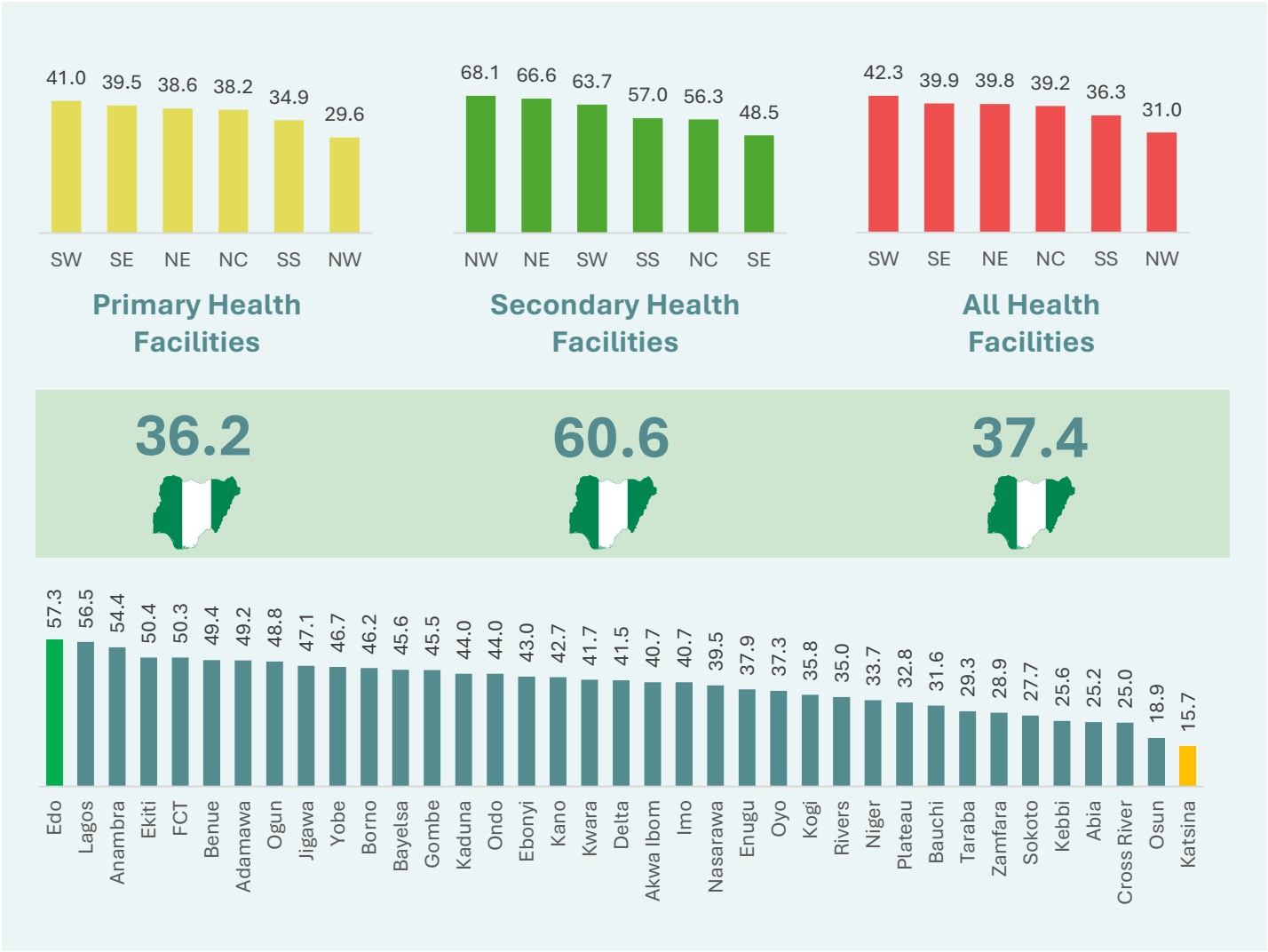
The availability of essential drugs is a key indicator of the quality of healthcare provided in health facilities. In this survey, it is measured as the percentage of essential drugs that were present and not expired at the time of data collection. The indicators are based on a predefined list of essential drugs relevant to each type of health facility. These include: Paracetamol, Aspirin, Folic Acid, Fansidar, Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy, Albendazole, Ferrous, Diazepam, Phenobarbital, Atropine, Amoxicillin, Erythromycin, Cotrimoxazole, Benzathine penicillin G, Antibiotic eye preparations, Vitamin A, Vitamin K, Calcium Gluconate, Salbutamol, Gentamicin, Streptomycin, Artesunate, Magnesium, Misoprostol, Oral Rehydration Solution, Zinc, Metronidazole, Oxytocin, Chlorpromazine, Beclomethasone, and Inhalers.

Basic medical equipment was considered available when it was both present and functioning at the time of the survey. The equipment assessed included: adult/infant weighing scales, height boards or stadiometers, thermometers, stethoscopes, blood pressure apparatus (digital or manual), and examination lights/flashlights.

3.3.1 Health Facilities with Availability of Essential Drugs

Nationally, 37.4% of health facilities had essential drugs in stock at the time of the survey (about 4 out of 10 health facilities). Disaggregation by facility type, 36.2% of primary health facilities had essential drugs in stock and 60.6% was available in secondary health facilities. At the state level, Edo state (57.3%) had the highest health facilities with availability of essential drugs while Katsina state recorded the lowest with 15.7%. Across the zones, South-West recorded the highest with 42.3% while North-West (31.0%) recorded the least of availability of essential drugs.

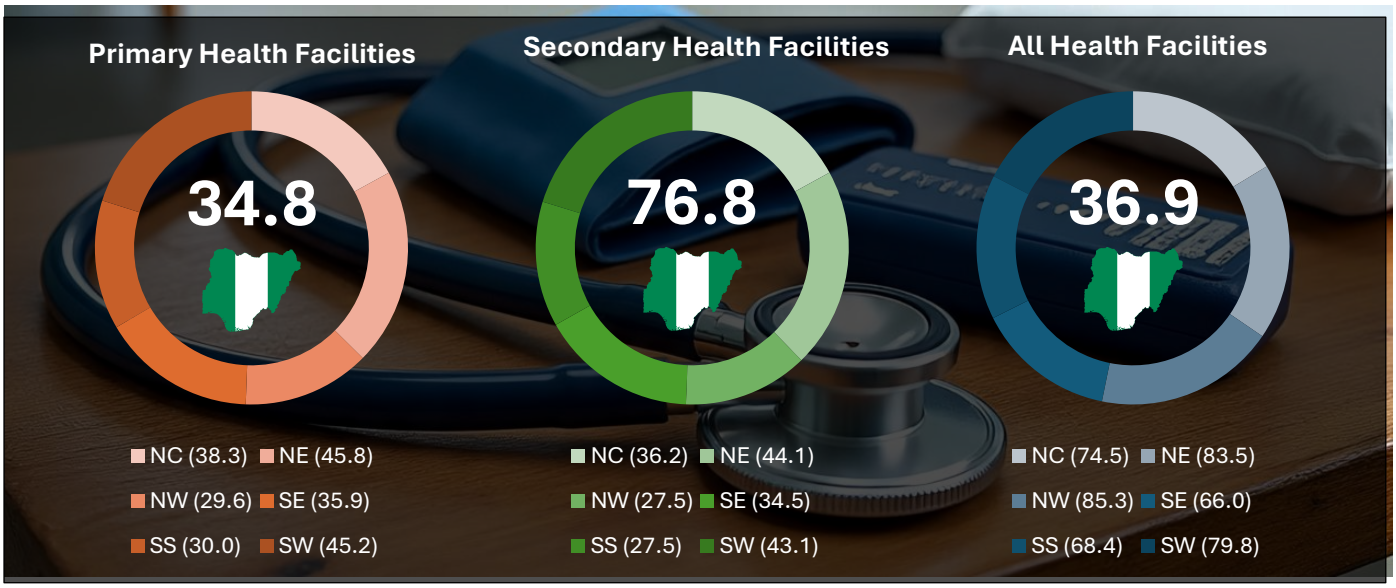
Figure 29: Percentage of Health Facilities that has Essential Drugs Available in by State, Zone and Facility Type



3.3.2 Health Facilities with Availability of Basic Medical Equipment

The findings indicate that, 36.9% of health facilities nationwide had basic medical equipment. When disaggregated by facility type, 34.8% of primary health facilities and 76.8% of secondary health facilities had basic medical equipment available. At the state level, Bauchi, Borno, Ebonyi, Gombe, Jigawa, Ondo, Sokoto, Katsina and the FCT recorded 100% availability of basic medical equipment while Osun State (9.1%) recorded the lowest. At the zonal level, the North-East had the highest with 45.8%, while North-West (29.6%) recorded the lowest.

Figure 30: Percentage of Health Facilities with Basic Medical Equipment by Zone and Facility Type



3.3.3 Health Facilities with Available Sharp Objects and Safety Boxes

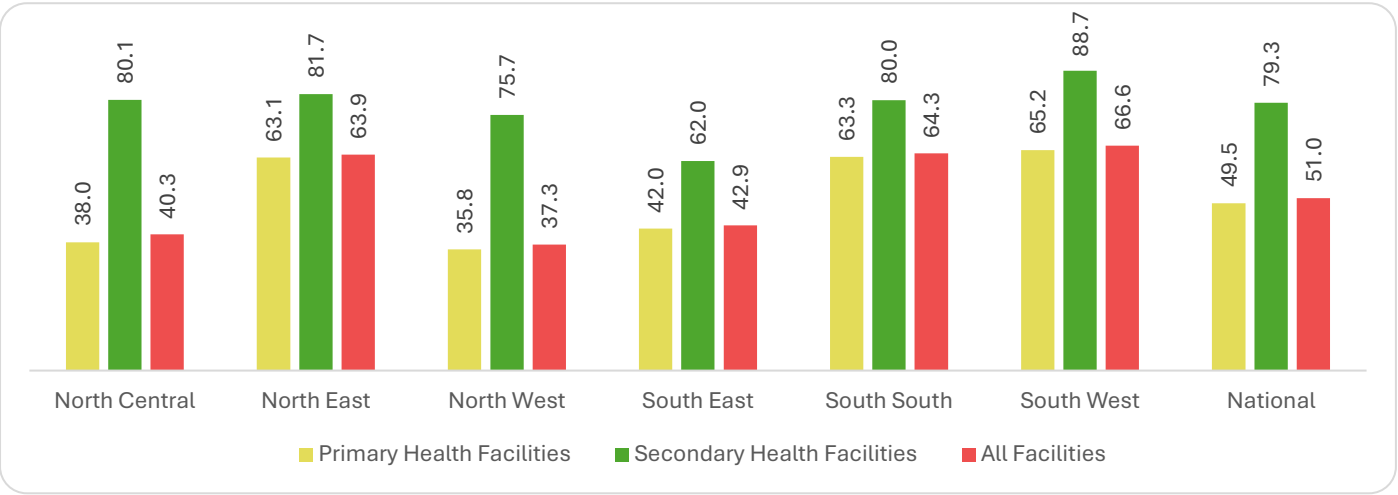
The findings show that 82.0% of health facilities nationwide had available sharp objects and safety boxes. By facility type, primary and secondary health facilities recorded 82.4% and 73.8% respectively. At the state level, Lagos had the highest with 98.7%, followed by Ebonyi with 96.2% while Sokoto had the least with 59.9%. Across the zones, the North-Central (88.6%) recorded the highest while North-West(75.8%) recorded the least.

Figure 31: Percentage of Health Facilities with Available Sharp Objects Safety Boxes by Zone and Facility Type



3.3.4 Health Facilities with Available Medical Waste Container

Nationally, 51.0% of all public health facilities had available medical waste container at the time of the survey. Findings further show that, 49.5% of primary health facilities had medical waste container while secondary health facilities had 79.3%. At the state level, Lagos (96.2%) had the highest health facilities with medical waste container while Kebbi (12.8%) recorded the lowest. Across the zones, South-West (66.6%) recorded the highest while North-West (37.3%.) had the least.



3.3.5 Health Facilities with Hand Washing Unit

The percentage of all health facilities that had hand washing unit nationally was 74.1%. Across the state, FCT had 97.4%, closely followed by Delta with 94.8% while Sokoto had the least with 38.6%. However, at the zonal level, South-West recorded the highest with 87.0% while North-West (52.7%) had the lowest.



3.3.6 Health Facilities with Disposal Latex Gloves

Nationally, the result shows that 79.9% of all public health facilities have disposal latex glove. By facility type, primary health facilities had 79.0% of disposal latex glove while secondary had 96.4%. At the state level, only FCT recorded 100% of health facilities with disposal latex glove, closely followed by Edo with 98.7% while Zamfara (42.2%) had the least. Across the zones, South-East had the highest health facilities with disposal latex glove with 88.5% while North-West (63.5%) had the lowest.

Figure 32: Percentage of Health Facilities with Disposal Latex Gloves by Zone and Facility Type

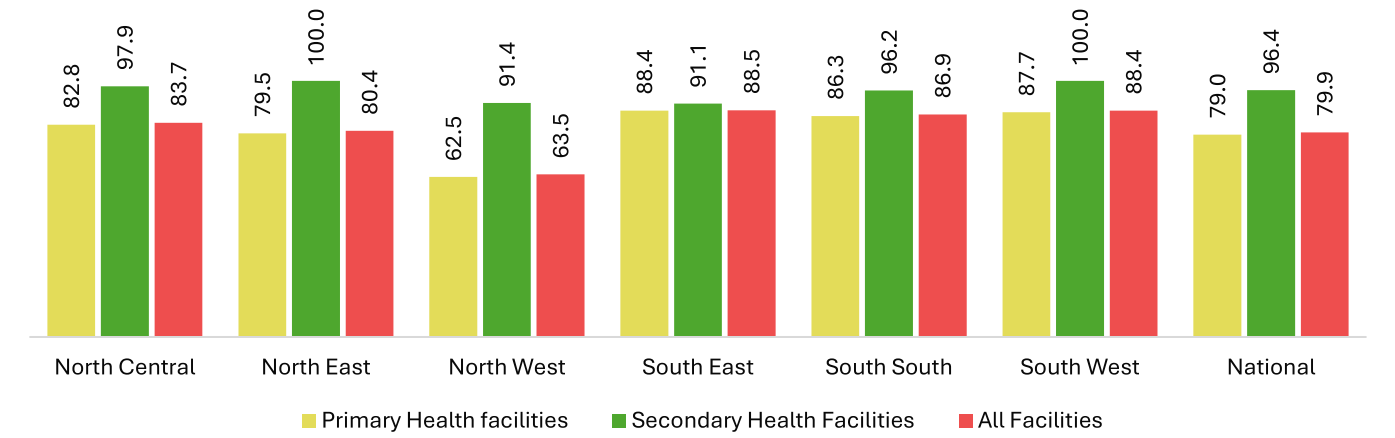
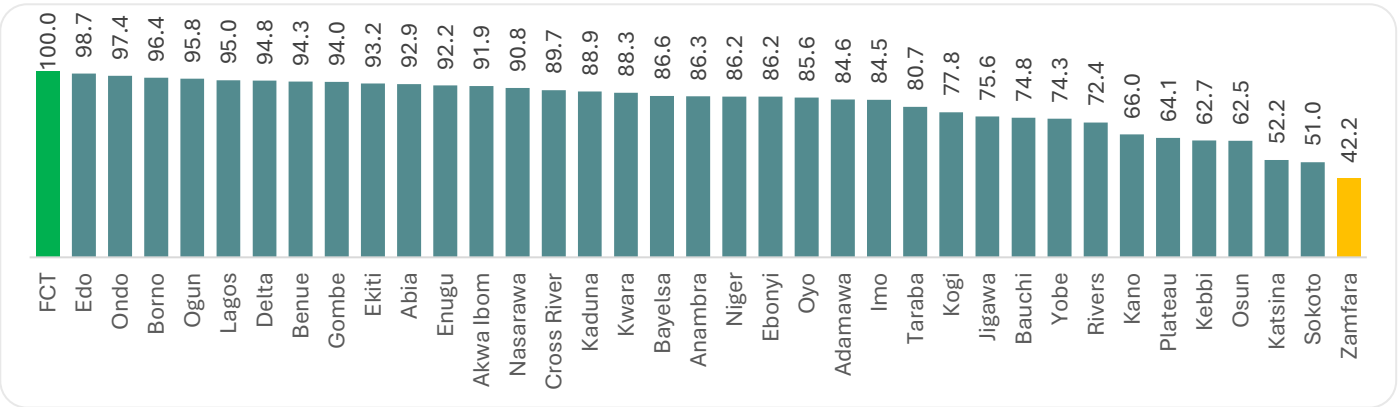


Figure 33: Percentage of Health Facilities with Disposal Latex Gloves by State

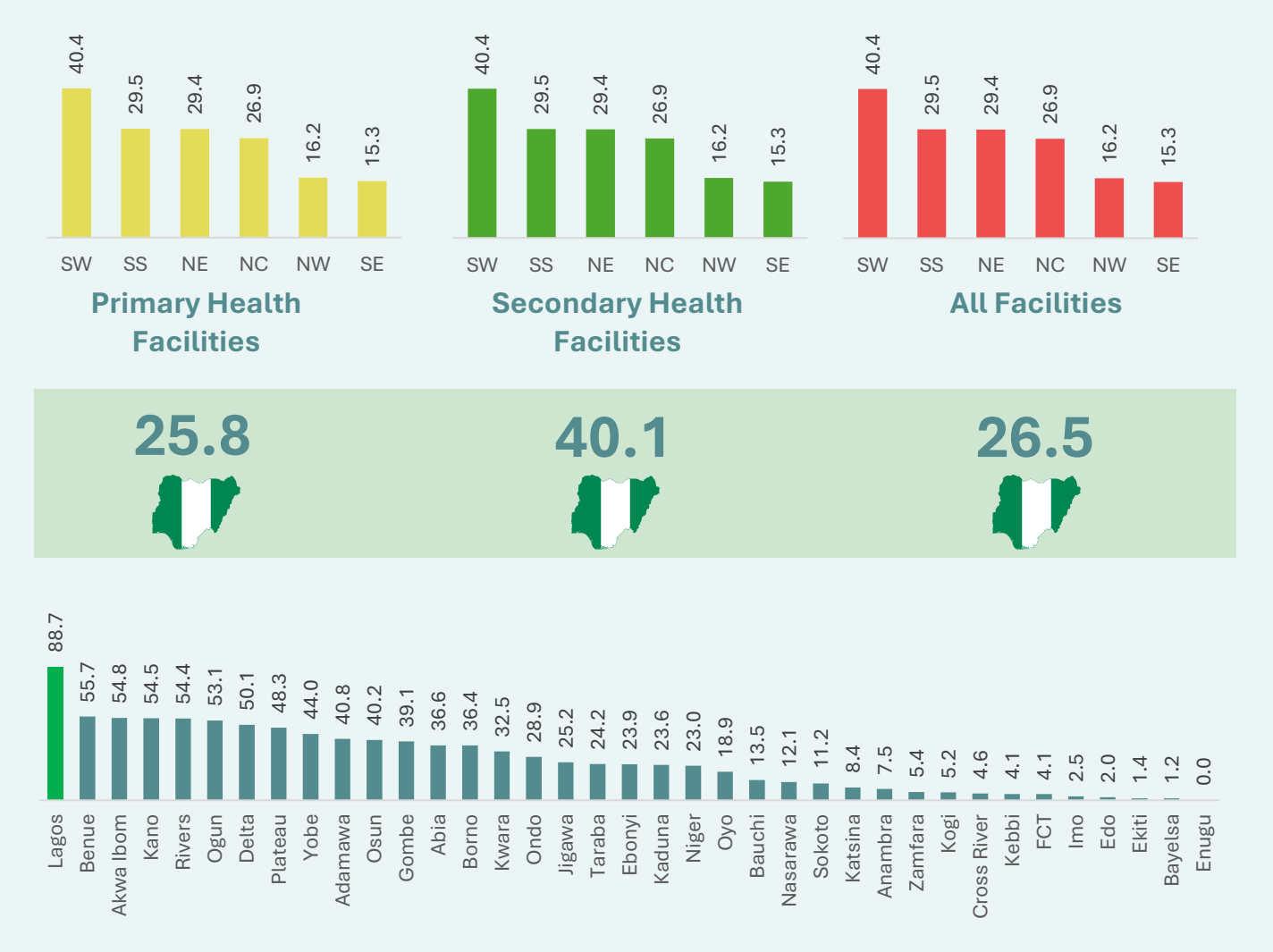




3.3.7 Health Facilities with Long Lasting Insecticide Net or Long-Lasting Insecticide Voucher

Nationally, the findings indicate that 26.5% of health facilities had Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) or Long-Lasting Insecticide Net vouchers available. By facility types, primary health facilities 25.8% had long Lasting Insecticide Net or Long-Lasting Insecticide Voucher while Secondary had (40.1%). At the state level, Lagos had the highest with 88.7% while Bayelsa (1.2%) had the lowest. At the zonal level, South-West (40.4%) had the highest while South-East (15.6%) had the least.

Figure 34: Percentage of Health Facilities with LLIN or LLIN Voucher for distribution by State, Zone and Facility Type



3.4 Public Health Facilities with Family Planning, Antenatal Care (ANC) Services and Early Infant Diseases (EID)

Family Planning refer to the range of information, counselling, and clinical interventions that help individuals and couples decide freely and responsibly the number of children they want and when to have them. These services include providing modern contraceptives, fertility counselling, screening for reproductive health conditions, pre-conception care, and education on healthy spacing of pregnancies. Family planning aims to prevent unintended pregnancies, reduce maternal and child deaths, and promote reproductive health and well-being. Modern family planning methods assessed during the survey include availability of contraceptives such as; pills, injectables, condoms, implants and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs). Implants and IUCDs are categorized as Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARC).

Antenatal Care (ANC) Services involve the comprehensive healthcare provided to pregnant women from the time pregnancy is confirmed until delivery. The assessment measured the readiness of facilities to provide routine ANC services based on key components such as; availability of routine ANC drugs, required laboratory tests, essential equipment, and relevant guidelines or job aids. ANC includes routine check-ups, physical examinations, laboratory tests, preventive treatments (such as iron–folic acid supplementation and malaria prevention), health education, counselling, and early detection and management of pregnancy-related complications. ANC services aim to ensure the health and safety of both the mother and the unborn child and to prepare the woman for childbirth and postnatal care.

Family Planning and ANC services are key components of RMNCH programs, supporting healthy pregnancies, safer births, and better maternal and child health outcomes.

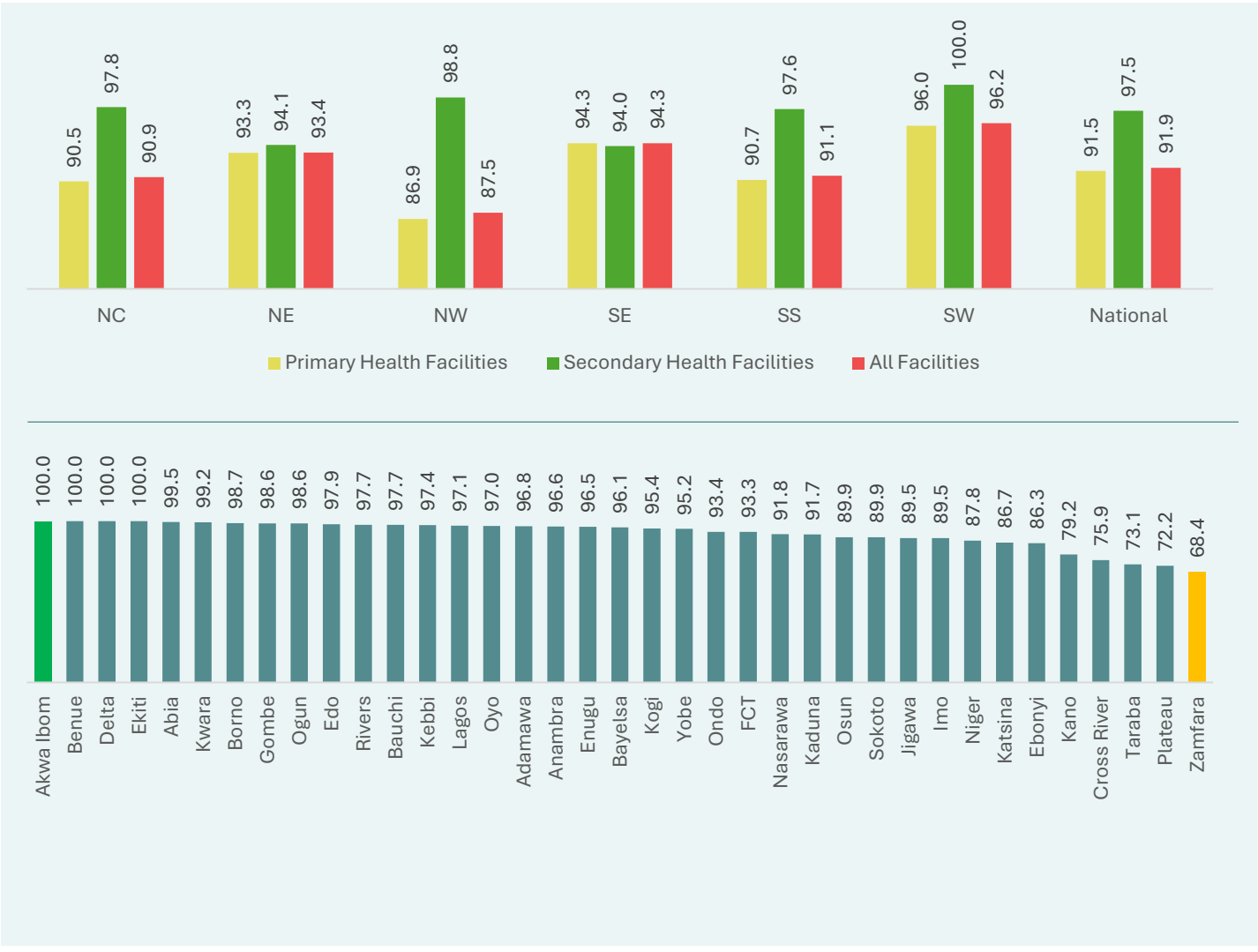
Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) facilitates the timely detection of HIV in infants born to HIV-positive mothers, typically using virological testing conducted at six to eight weeks of age. In the NHFS 2025, a facility was classified as providing EID services if it

either conducts HIV testing for exposed infants on-site or had an established system for collecting samples, sending them to an external laboratory, and receiving the results.

3.4.1 Health Facilities that Provide Family Planning Counselling Service During ANC

Nationally, 91.9% of health facilities provided family planning counselling services during ANC. By facility type, 91.5% of primary facilities provided family planning Counselling services during ANC while secondary had 97.5%. At the state level, Akwa Ibom, Benue, Delta and Ekiti recorded 100% provision of family planning counselling services during ANC while Zamfara (68.4%) had the least. Across the zones, South-West (96.2%) had the highest provision of family planning counselling services during ANC while North-West (87.5%) had the lowest.

Figure 35: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Family Planning Counselling as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political, National and Facility Type





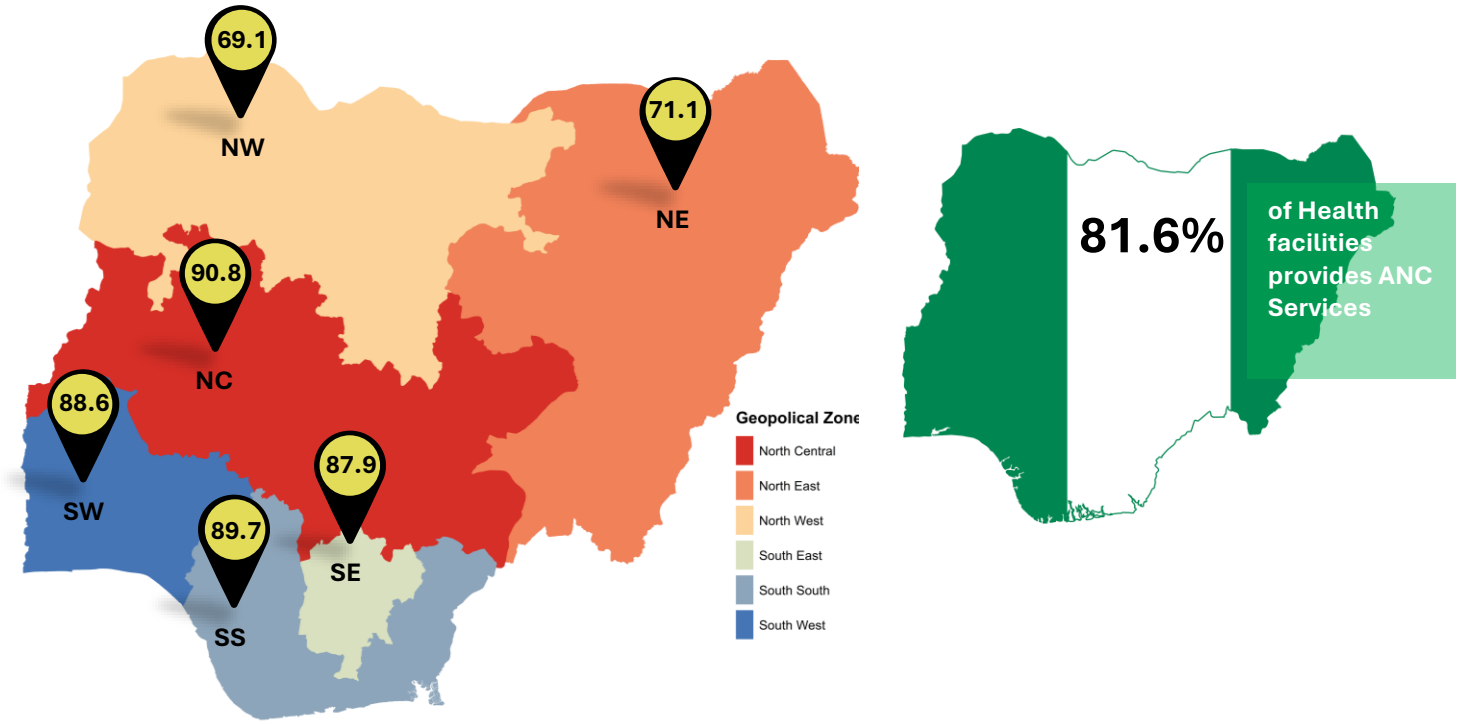
3.4.2 Availability of Family Planning Commodities in Public Health Facilities

Nationally, the results show that 19.4% of all public health facilities had pills available (about 4 out of 20 health facilities), 21.1% had injectables, 20.2% had male condoms, and 21.5% had implants/IUDs. At the zonal level, South-West (26.3%) had the highest pills available while North-West (10.4%) had the least. On the other hand, health facilities in South-West (35.0%) had the highest implants/IUDs availability in the facilities while North-West (12.1%) had the least.

3.4.3 Public Health Facilities that Provides Antenatal Care (ANC) Services

The findings shows that 81.6% of health facilities in Nigeria provided ANC services. By facility types, primary health facilities that provided ANC services were 81.1% while secondary had 92.6%. At the state level, Ondo and FCT had the highest with 98.7% each while Katsina (46.1%) had the least. Across the zones, North-Central (90.8%) had the highest while North-West (69.1)% had the least.

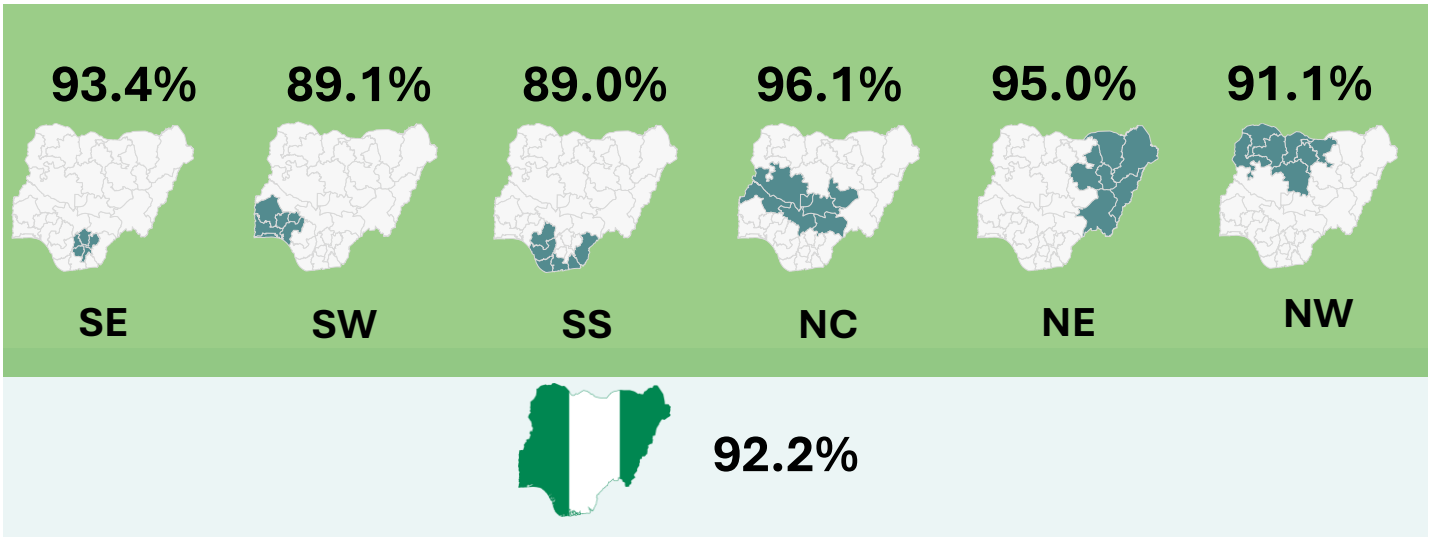
Figure 36: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide ANC Services by Geo-Political Zone and National



3.4.4 Health Facilities that Provides Folic Acid Tablet as part of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services

The findings show the provision of folic acid tablets across all public health facilities. Nationally, 92.2% of facilities provided folic acid tablets as part of Antenatal Care (ANC) services. By facility type, primary health facilities had 91.9% while 96.9% of secondary health facilities provides folic acid tablet. Across the zones, North-Central (96.1%) had the highest of health facilities that provided folic acid tablet while the South-South (89.0%) had the least.

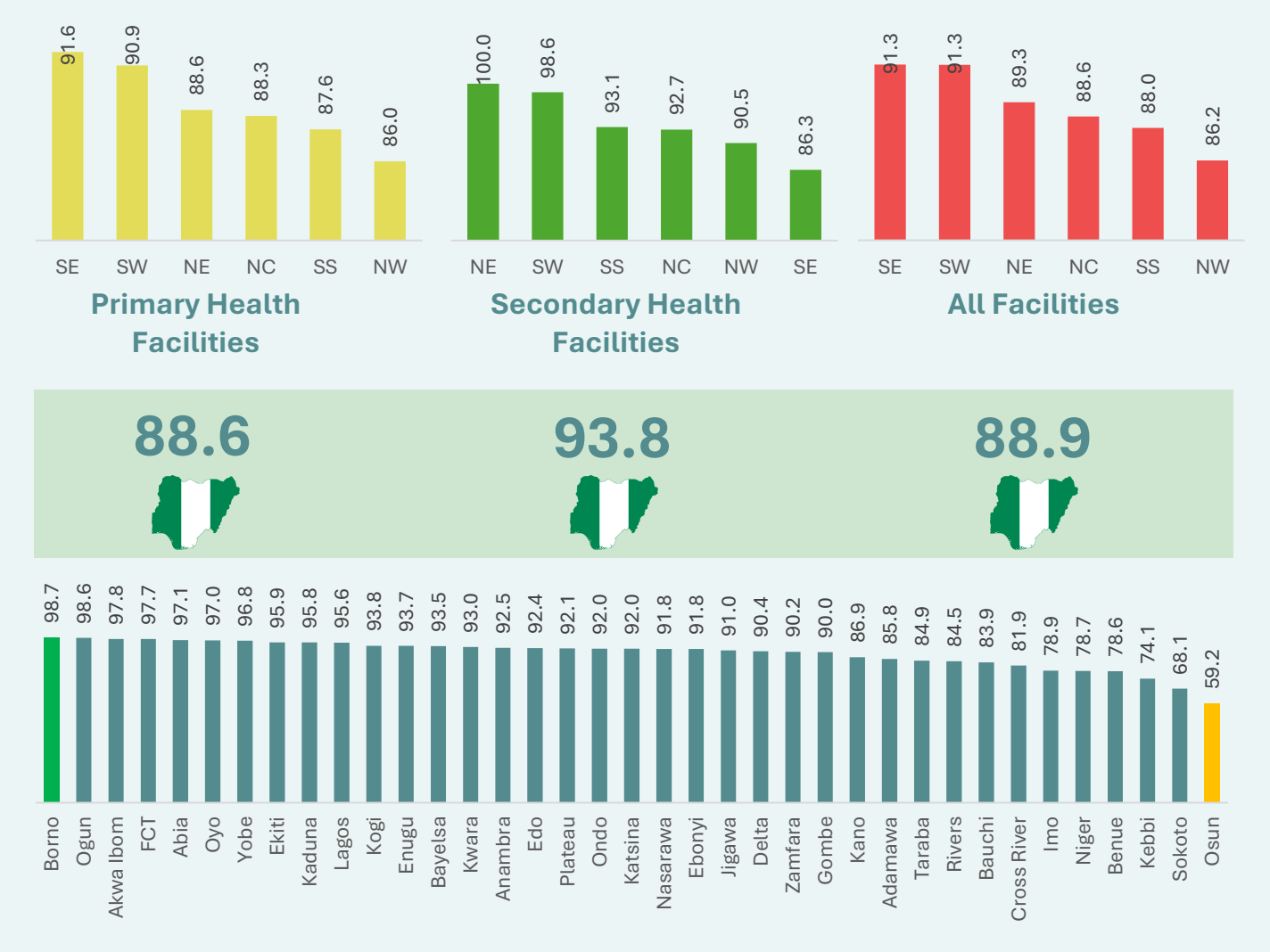
Figure 37: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Folic Acid Tablet as Part of ANC Services by Geo-Political Zones



3.4.5 Health Facilities that provide Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) as part of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services

Nationally, the results show that 88.9% of health facilities provide IPTp as part of ANC services. By facility type level, primary health facilities had (88.6%) of IPTp as part of ANC services while secondary facilities had 93.8%. At the state level, Borno had the highest with 98.7%, followed by Ogun with 98.6% of health facilities that provides IPTp as part of ANC services while Osun (59.2%) had the lowest. Across the zones, South-East and South-West had the highest with 91.3% of health facilities that provides IPTp as part of ANC services while North-West (86.2%) had the least.

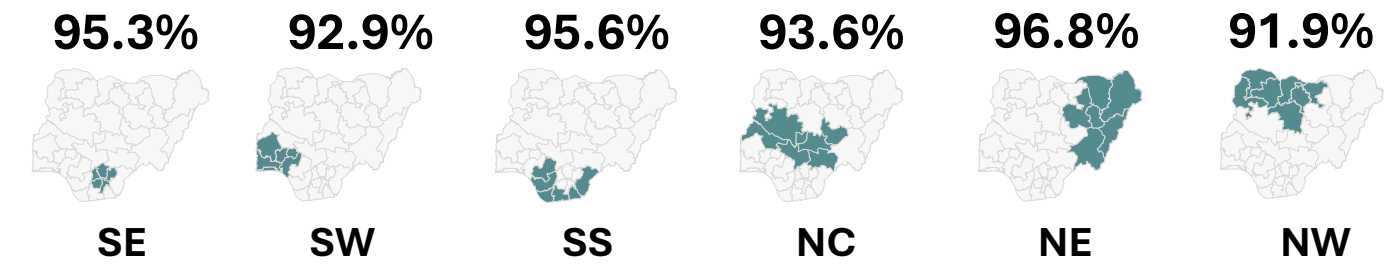
Figure 38: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide IPTp as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.4.6 Health Facilities that provide Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as Part of ANC Services

Nationally, the findings show that 94.0% of health facilities provided Tetanus Toxoid immunization as part of ANC services. By facility types, primary and secondary health facilities that provide Tetanus Toxoid immunization as part of ANC services had 93.8% and 97.8% respectively. Across the states, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa and Kwara state had 100%, followed by Yobe with 99.5% of health facilities that provided Tetanus Toxoid immunization as part of ANC services while Osun (78.2%) had the least. Across the zones, North-East (96.8%) had the highest, followed by South-South with 95.6% while North-West (91.9%) had the least of health facilities that provides Tetanus Toxoid immunization as part of ANC services.

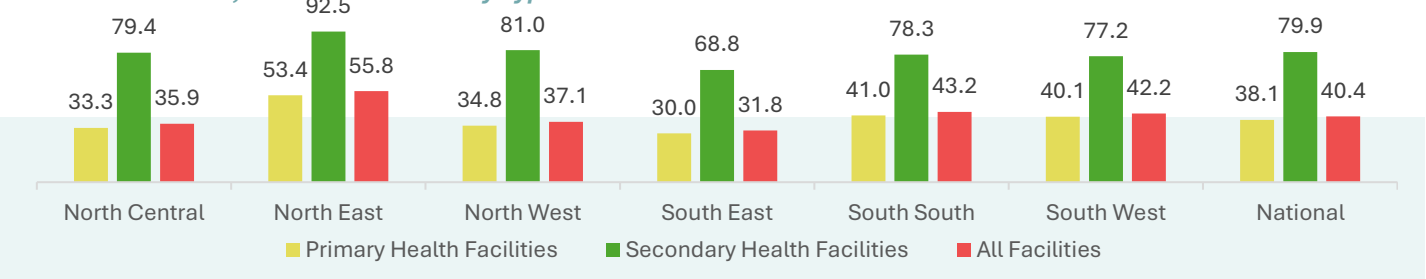
Figure 39: Percentage of Public Facilities that Provide Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as Part of ANC Services by Geo-Political Zone



3.4.7 Health Facilities that Provide Corticosteroid as part of Routine ANC services

The result shows that 40.4% of health facilities in Nigeria provided corticosteroids as part of routine ANC services (4 out of 10 health facilities). By facility type, 38.1% of primary health facilities provides corticosteroids as part of routine ANC services and (79.9%) secondary facilities. At the state level, Borno recorded the highest with 95.0% while Enugu (8.7%) had the lowest. Across the zones, North-East (55.8%) had the highest while South-East (31.8%) had the least.

Figure 40: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Corticosteroid as Part of ANC Services by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.4.8 Health Facilities that offer Anti-Retroviral (ARV) Services for HIV Positive Client as part of Routine ANC Services

The findings indicate that 25.2% of all health facilities offer ARV Services for HIV Positive Client as part of Routine ANC Services. By facility types, primary health facilities had 22.9% of health facilities offering ARV Services for HIV Positive Client as part of Routine ANC Services while secondary had 70.5%. Across the state, Borno had the highest with 87.9% while Osun (3.1%) had the least. Across the zones, the South-South (32.7%) had the highest while North-West (21.3%) had the lowest.

3.4.9 Health Facilities offering Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT) that had Nevirapine and Maternal ARV Prophylaxis

Nationally, the findings indicate that 9.5% of all public health facilities offer elimination of mother to child transmission that had Nevirapine and Maternal ARV Prophylaxis. By facility types, primary health facilities had 7.0% while secondary health facilities had 58.7%. At the state level, FCT had the highest with 31.0% of health facilities that offer EMTCT that had Nevirapines and Maternal ARV Prophylaxis while Osun state (0.4%) had the lowest. At the zonal level, South-South (15.5%) had the highest while North-West (6.8%) had the least.

3.4.11 Health Facilities Offering Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Diagnostic and Treatment Services

Nationally, 43.8% of all health facilities offer Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) diagnostic and treatment services. Among the facility types, Primary health facilities had 41.7% while secondary health facilities had 85.3%. At the state level, Ogun had the highest with 87.3% while Enugu (8.2%) had the lowest. At the zones, South-West (66.4%) recorded the highest while North-West (29.8%) had the lowest.

3.4.12 Health Facilities that Conduct Test for Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) On-Site

Nationally, the findings show that 12.6% of all health facilities conducted test for early infant diagnosis on-site (about 3 out of 20 health facilities). At the facility level, primary health facilities recorded 10.2% while secondary health facilities had 59.0%. At the zonal level, South-South recorded the highest with 17.0% while North-West (10.0%) recorded the lowest. At the state level, Akwa Ibom (35.7%) had the highest while Osun state (2.2%) had the least.

3.5 Health Facilities that Provide Delivery Services

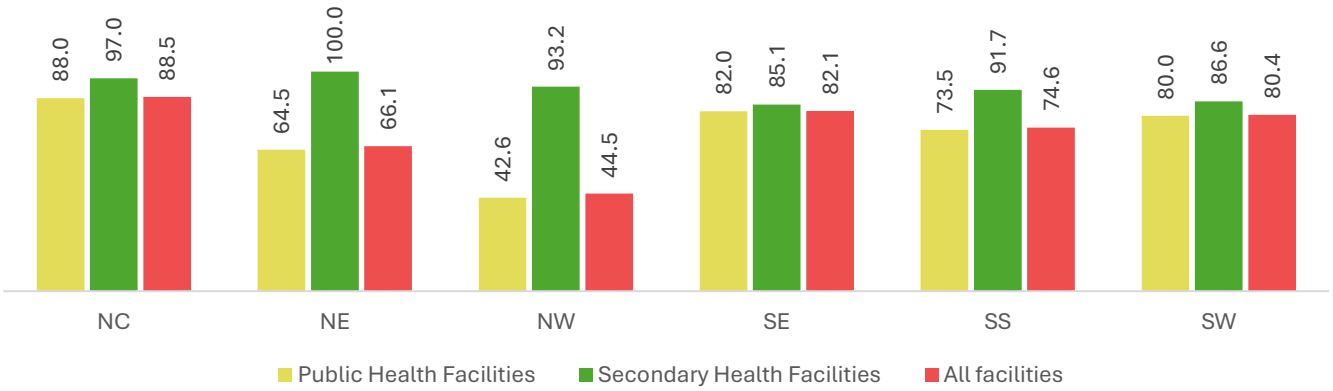
Nigeria faces a persistent challenge of shortage and uneven distribution of skilled birth attendants (SBAs), which contributes to sub-optimal maternal and neonatal health outcomes. In response, the National Task-Shifting and Task-Sharing Policy for Essential Healthcare Services in Nigeria recommends that community health extension workers who have completed training in modified life-saving skills be included as SBAs in areas with critical human resource gaps.

The NHFS 2025 reviewed the readiness of health facilities to provide delivery services by assessing key items required for safe childbirth. The evaluation examined availability, functionality, and validity where applicable. Basic delivery equipment supplies included: Oxytocin, Magnesium Sulphate ($MgSO_4$), Episiotomy Scissors, Sterile Clamp Cord, Sterile Scissors, Bag and Mask for infant resuscitation, FOETAL Stethoscope, and Partograph used to record vital observations and monitor labour progression.

3.5.1 Health Facilities Providing Delivery Services

Nationally, the data reveal that 70.1% of public health facilities provided delivery services (7 out of 10 health facilities). By facility type, 68.9% of primary health facilities provided delivery services, while secondary health facilities recorded 92.4%. At the state level, Ondo State (98.7%) had the highest health facilities that provided delivery services, followed closely by FCT (97.4%) while Katsina State (22.8%) had the lowest.

Figure 41: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Delivery Services by Geo-Political Zone and Facility Type



3.5.2 Health Facilities with Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs), including Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs)

The overall data indicates 65.6% of all public health facilities had skilled birth attendants, including CHEWs. By facility type, 64.3% of primary health facilities had SBAs, including CHEWs, while secondary health facilities had 91.8%. At the zonal level, the North-Central (84.6%) recorded the highest, followed by the South-East (75.8%) while the North-West (41.8%) had the lowest. Among the states, the FCT (97.4%) had the highest SBAs, including CHEWS, while Katsina state (21.6%) had the lowest.

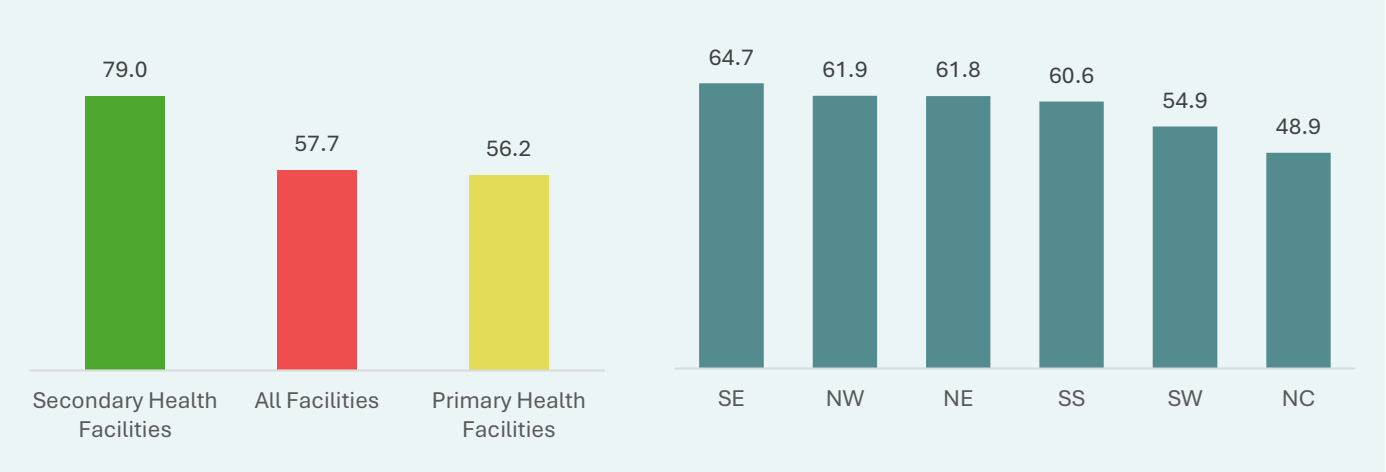
3.5.3 Health Facilities with Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) Excluding Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs)

Nationwide, 13.8% of all health facilities had skilled birth attendants (SBAs), excluding Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs). By facility type, 10.6% of primary health facilities had SBAs excluding CHEWs while secondary health facilities recorded 75.3%. At the zonal level, the South-South (17.9%) had the highest while the North-Central (10.0%) had the lowest. At the state level, Delta State (42.8%) had the highest SBAs excluding CHEWs while Cross River State (2.6%) had the lowest.

3.5.4 Health Facilities that have Oxytocin

The percentage of all public health facilities that had Oxytocin nationally was 57.7%. Among facility types, 56.2% of primary health facilities had Oxytocin while secondary facilities recorded 79.0%. Across the zones, the South-East (64.7%) recorded the highest with availability of Oxytocin while the North-Central (48.9%) had the lowest.

Figure 42: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Oxytocin by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.5 Health Facilities that have Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO4)

Nationally, 37.8% of all public health facilities had Magnesium Sulphate ($MgSO_4$). By facility type, 35.7% of primary health facilities had $MgSO_4$, while secondary health facilities recorded 67.0%. Across the zones, the North-East (51.2%) had the highest health facilities with Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO4), while the South-South (26.6%) was the lowest.

Figure 43: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Magnessium Sulphate by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.6 Health Facilities that have Bag and Mask for Infant Resuscitation

The percentage of public health facilities that have Bag and Mask for infant resuscitation was 37.2% nationally. By facility type, 34.8% of primary health facilities and 72.5% of secondary health facilities had Bags and Masks for infant resuscitation. Across the zones, the North-East (53.4%) recorded the highest while the North-Central (24.6%) had the lowest. At the state level, Lagos state (86.1%) had the highest facilities, followed by Borno (77.0%), while Niger State (12.3%) recorded the lowest.

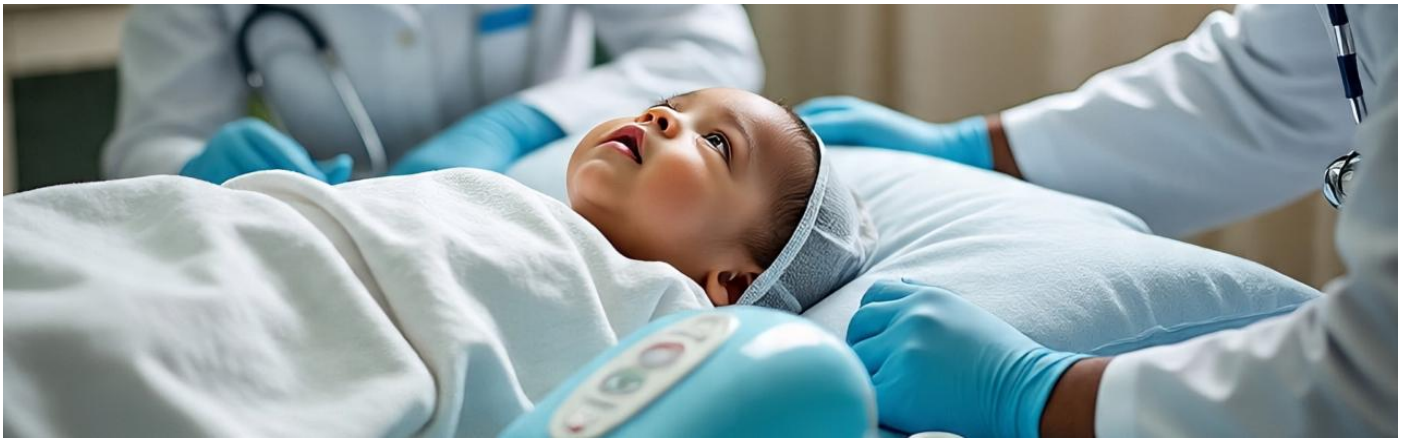
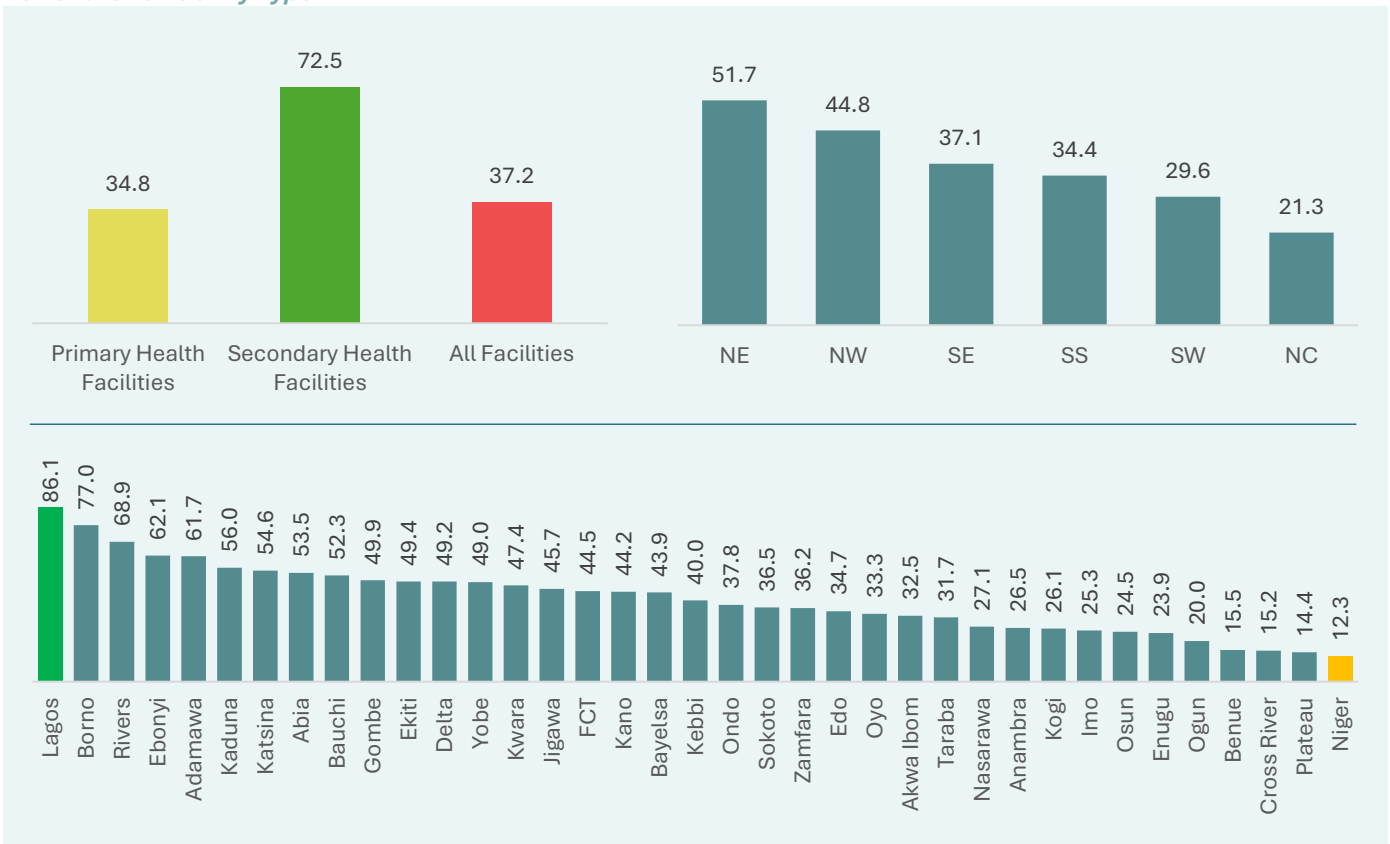


Figure 44: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Bag and Mask for Infants by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.7 Health Facilities that have Basic Delivery Equipment

Nationally, 41.8% of public health facilities had basic delivery equipment (4 out of 10 health facilities). By facility type, 40.1% of primary health facilities had basic delivery equipment while secondary health facilities recorded 66.7%. Across the zones, availability was highest in health facilities in the North-East (49.8%) while North-Central (33.3%) had the lowest.

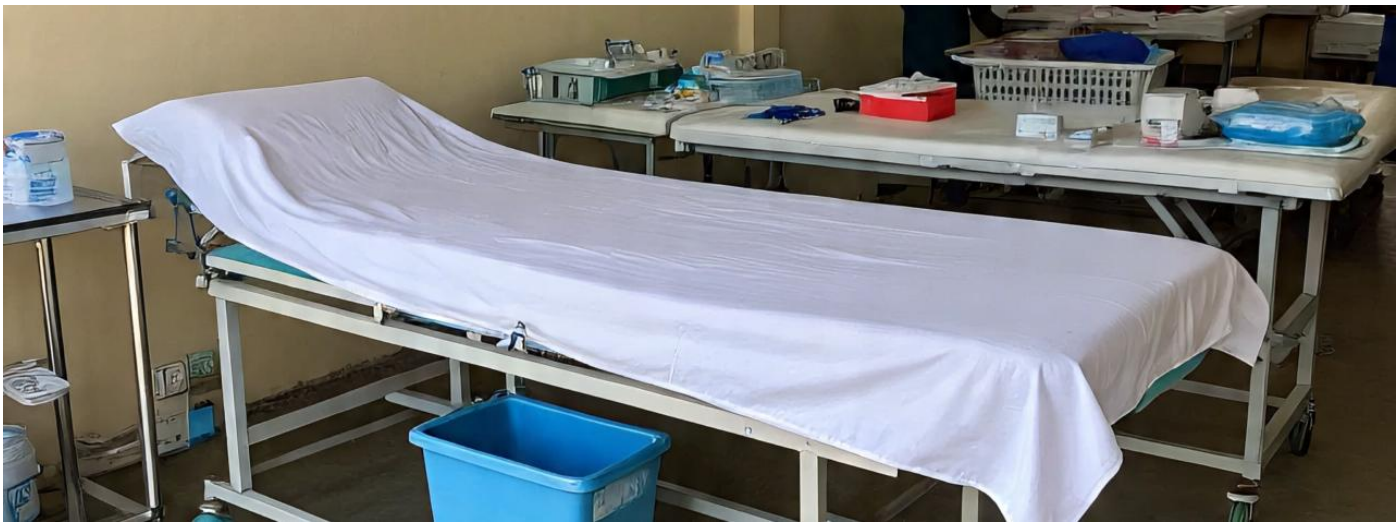
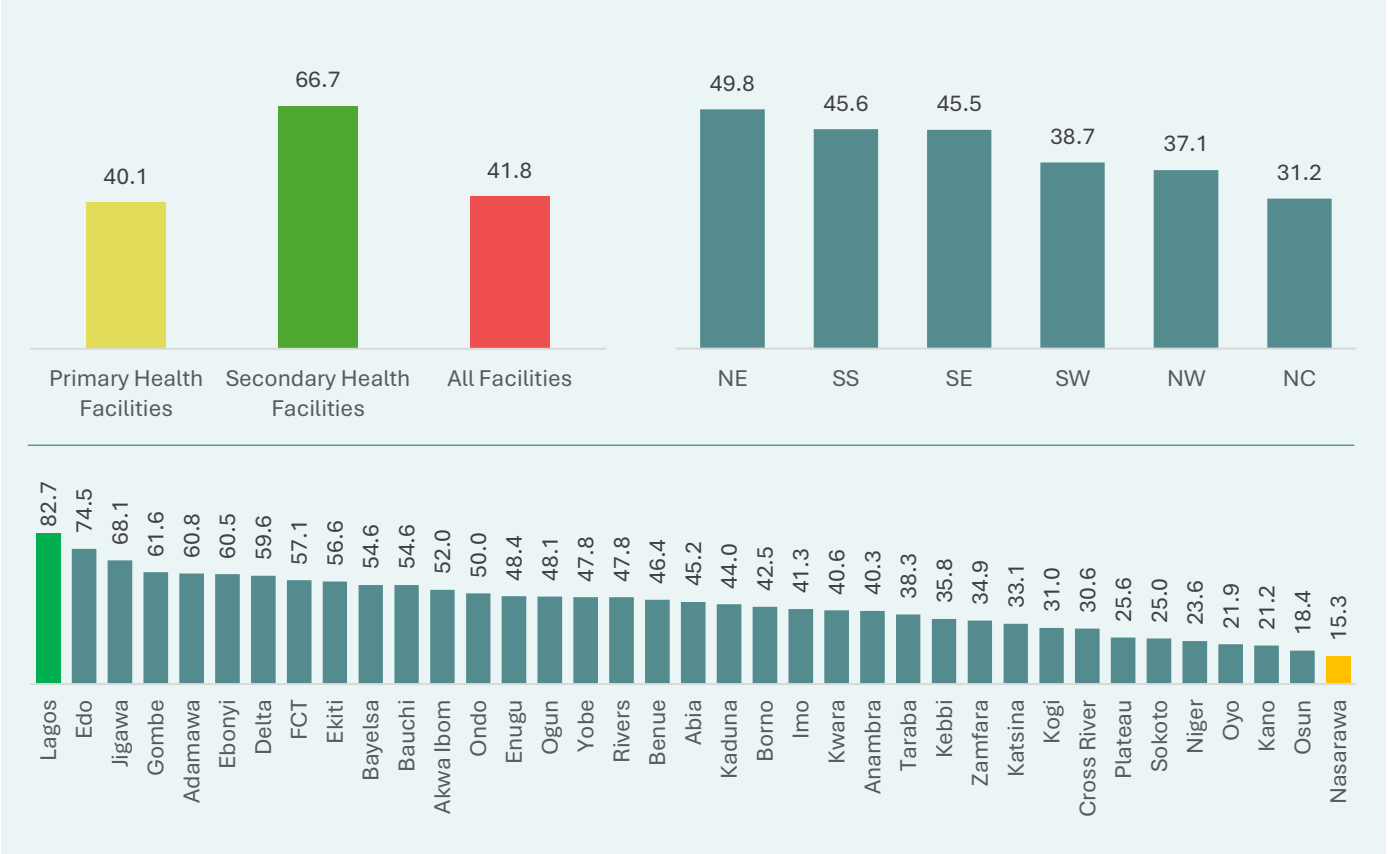


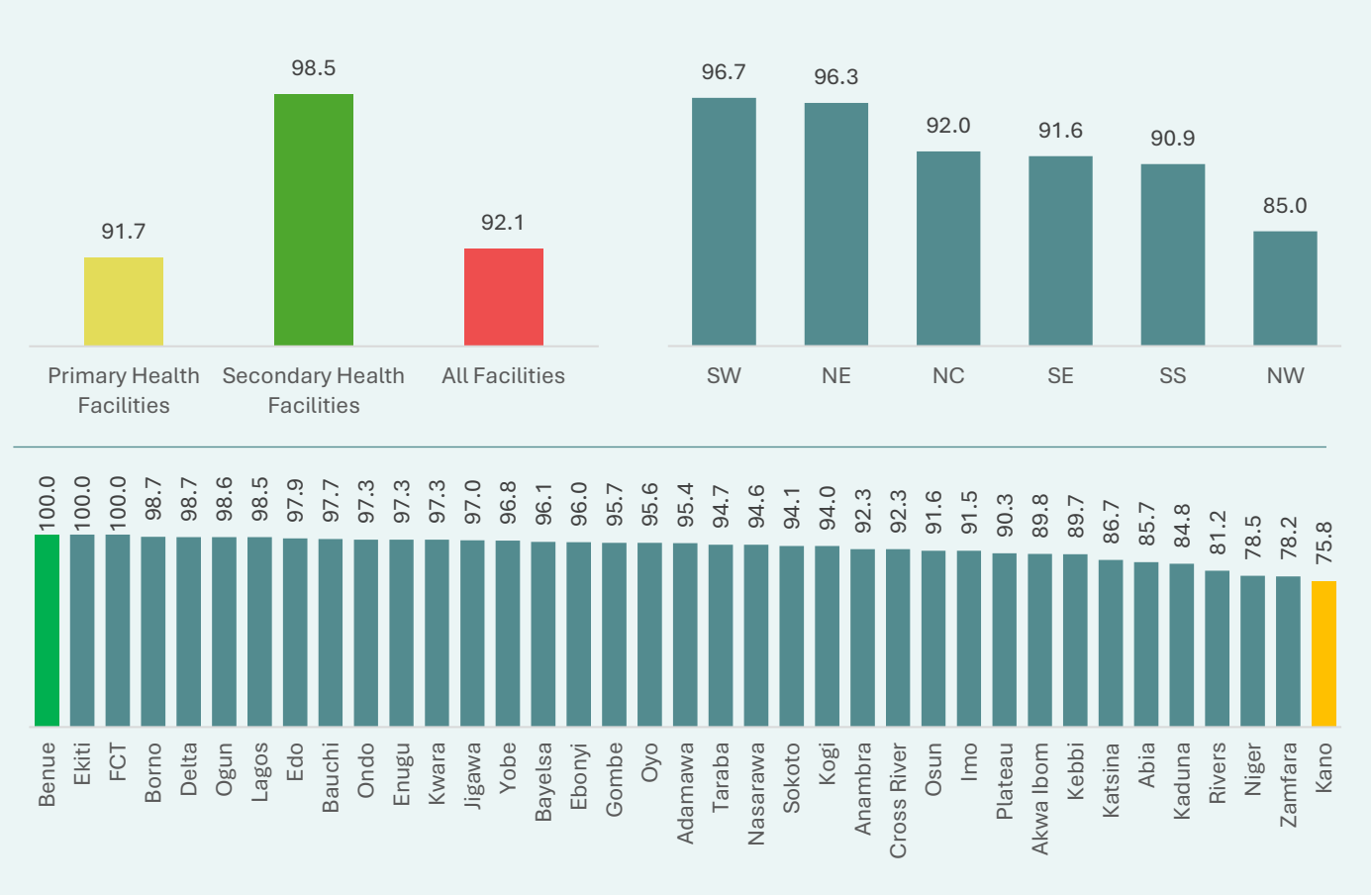
Figure 45: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Basic Delivery Equipment by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.8 Health Facilities that have Foetal Stethoscope

In Nigeria, 92.1% of public health facilities had a foetal stethoscope. By facility type, 91.7% of primary health facilities and 98.5% secondary facilities recorded had a foetal stethoscope. Across the zones, availability was highest in the South-West (96.9%), followed by the North-East (96.5%) while the North-West (85.6%) was the lowest.

Figure 46: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Foetal Stethoscope by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.9 Health Facilities that have Partograph

Nationwide, 56.6% of public health facilities had partographs. By facility type, primary facilities (55.5%) and secondary facilities (72.8%) had partographs. Among the zones, South-West (75.0%) was highest and South-East (37.9%) lowest among the zones with health facilities that had partographs. At the state level, Lagos state (100%) recorded the highest availability for both primary and secondary facilities, while Cross River (14.1%) had the least availability of partographs.

3.5.10 Health Facilities that have Sterile Cord Clamp

Nationally, 78.1% of all public health facilities had sterile cord clamps. When disaggregated by facility type, primary (77.4%) and secondary health facilities (88.2%) of sterile cord clamps. Across the zones, North-East (83.6%) recorded the highest, followed closely by South-South (82.9%), while North-West (70.0%) recorded the lowest.

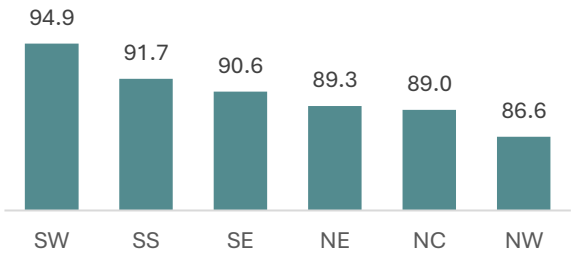
3.5.11 Health Facilities that have Sterile Scissors

Nationally, 90.7% of all public health facilities had sterile scissors available. Disaggregation by facility type, 90.4% of primary health facilities had sterile scissors available, while secondary health facilities had 95.3%. Across the zones, the South-West (94.9%) had the highest, followed by South-South (92.2%) while North-West (87.1%) had the lowest health facilities with sterile scissors.

Figure 47: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Sterile Scissors by Geo-Political Zone and National



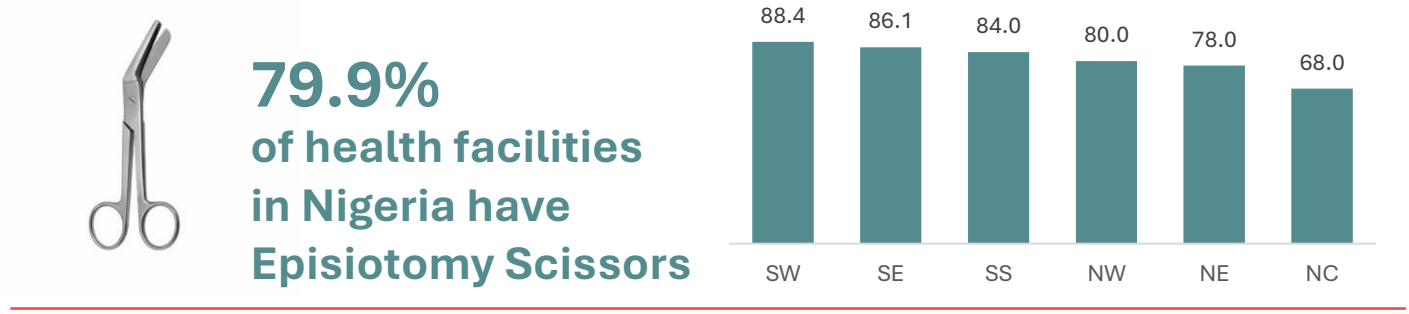
90.7%
of health facilities in Nigeria have Sterile Scissors



3.5.12 Health Facilities that have Episiotomy Scissors

The percentage of all public health facilities that had episiotomy scissors nationally was 79.9%. At the facility level, primary health facilities (79.1%) and secondary health facilities (92.4%) had episiotomy scissors. At the zonal level, the South-West (88.4%) had the highest, closely followed by the South-East (86.1%) and the South-South (84.0%). The health facilities in the North-Central (68.0%) had the lowest availability of episiotomy scissors.

Figure 48: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Episiotomy Scissors by Geo-Political Zone, and National

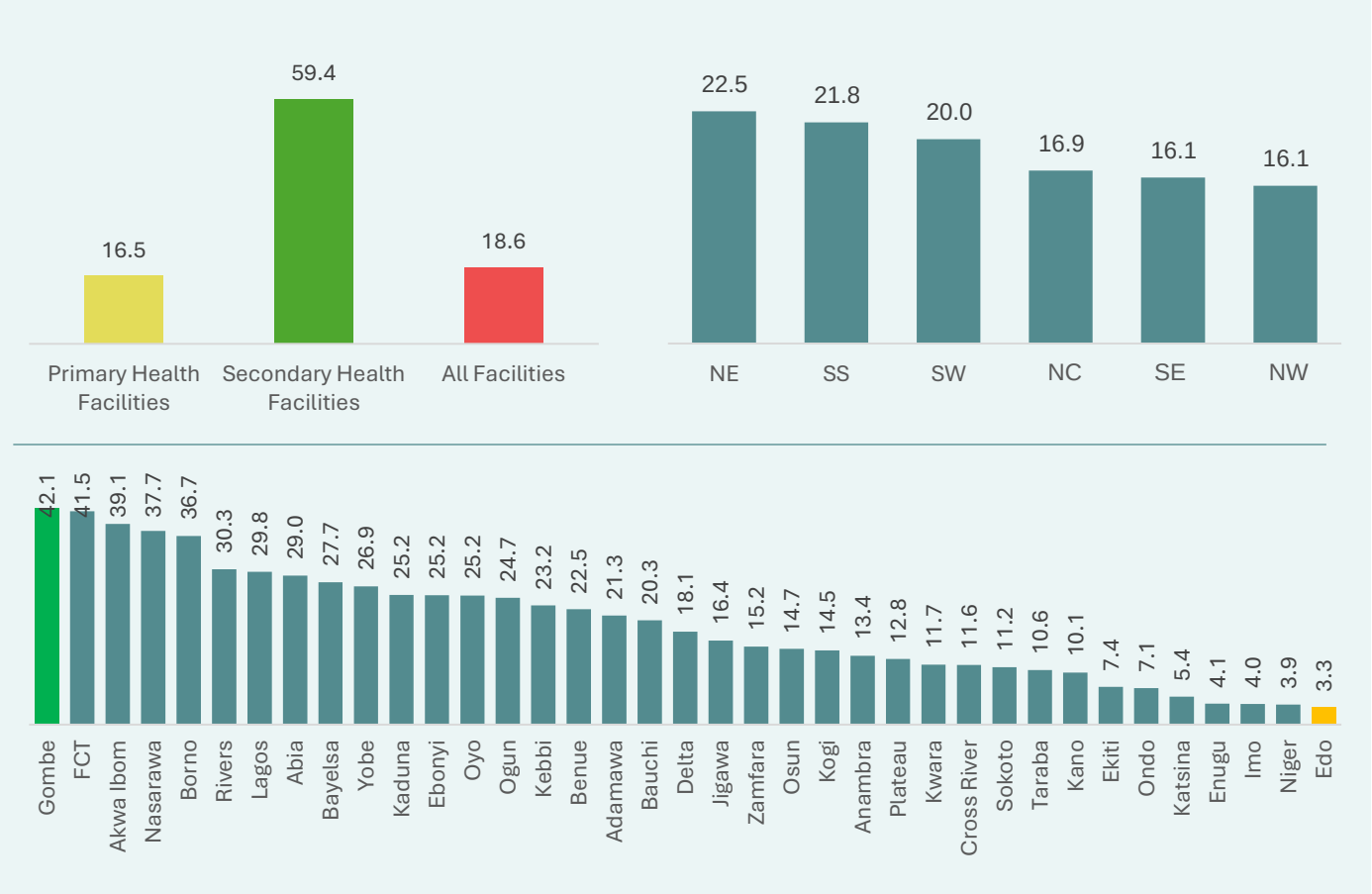


3.5.13 Health Facilities that Provide Postnatal Care Services

Nationally, 18.6% of all public health facilities provides Postnatal Care (PNC) services (about 4 out of 20 health facilities). By facility type, primary health facilities (16.5%) and secondary (59.4%) health facilities provides postnatal care. Among the zones, the North-East (22.5%) had the highest while the North-West and South-East (16.1%) each recorded the lowest. Gombe state (42.1%) recorded the highest while Edo state (3.3%) had the lowest, that provided postnatal care services.



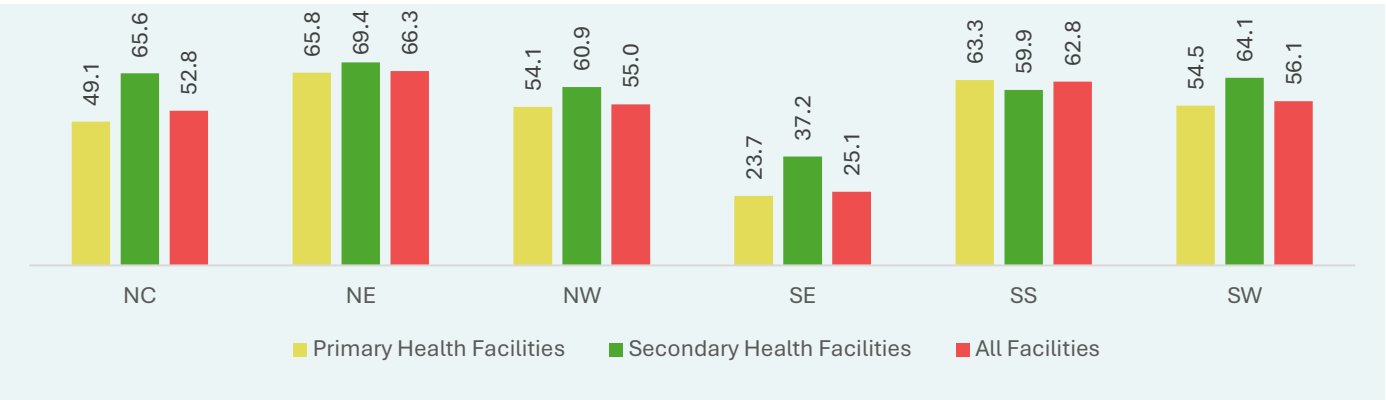
Figure 49: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Postnatal Care Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.5.14 Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Guidelines

The national data indicates that 55.2% of all public health facilities had verified Postnatal Care (PNC) guidelines. Among facility types, 53.9% of primary health facilities and 62.2% of secondary health facilities had the guidelines. Across the zones, the health facilities in the North-East (66.3%) had the highest of verified PNC guidelines while the South-East (25.1%) had the lowest.

Figure 50: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Guidelines by Geo-Political Zone and Facility Type

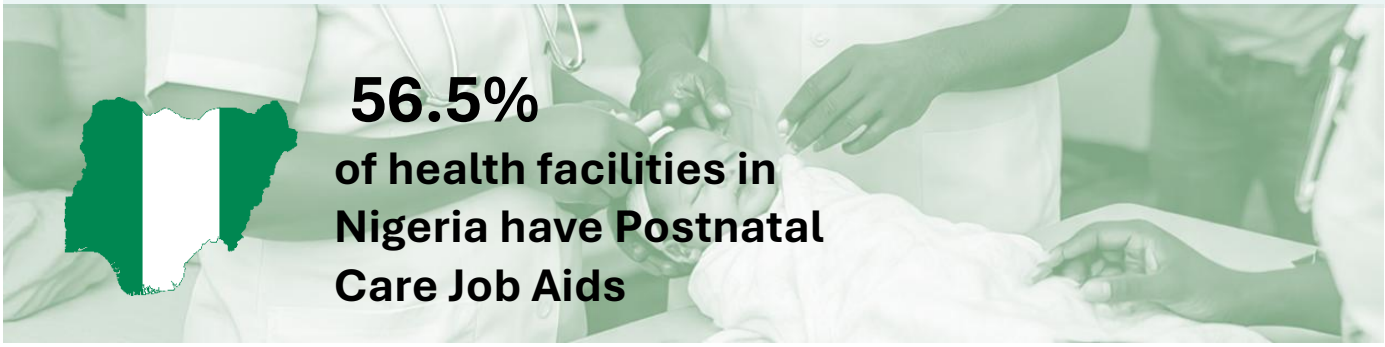


3.5.15 Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Job-Aids

Nationally, 56.5% of all public health facilities had Postnatal Care (PNC) job aids. Among facility types, primary health facilities (55.1%) and secondary health facilities (64.2%) had postnatal care job-aids. Across the zones, the North-East (74.0%) had the highest while the South-East (38.7%) had the lowest health facilities that have postnatal care job-aids.

Figure 51: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Job- Aids by Geo-Political Zone and Facility Type





3.6 Health Facilities that provide Child Health Services and Malnutrition Treatment

Child health covers a wide spectrum of physical, mental, and social well-being concerns for individuals from birth through adolescence. This area of healthcare focuses on the specific developmental stages and needs of children and teenagers to support optimal growth, healthy development, and overall well-being.

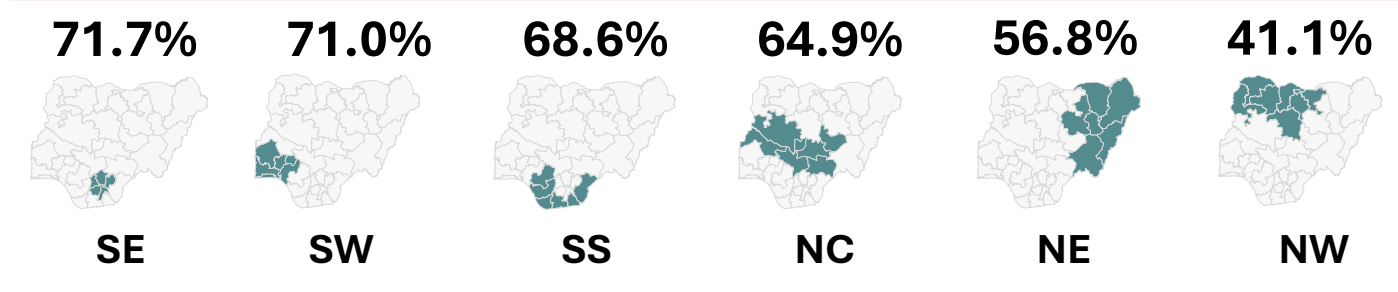
Key vaccines used in public health facilities for immunization were assessed to ascertain the immunisation services available at the time of data collection. The vaccines include: Measles, Pentavalent, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), BCG, Rotavirus, Pneumococcal, Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Tetanus Toxoid/Tetanus DPT, Yellow Fever, and Meningitis.

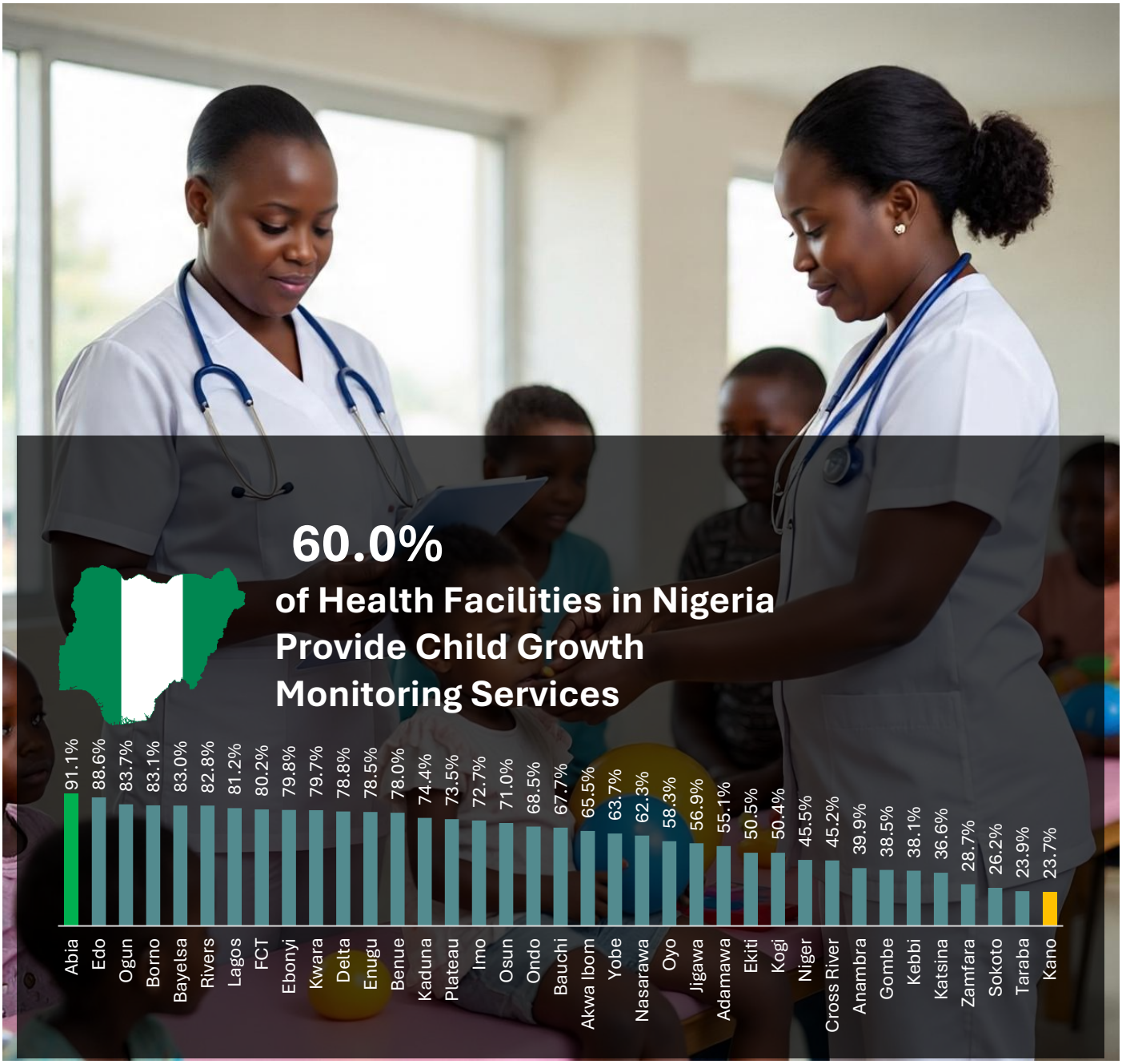
Malnutrition is a major child health problem in Nigeria, leading to poor growth and increased under-five mortality. Health facilities manage it through child health services that include growth monitoring, nutrition counselling, routine screening, and treatment of acute malnutrition using the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition approach, with therapeutic foods at primary healthcare level and referral of complicated cases.

3.6.1 Health Facilities that provide Child Growth Monitoring Services

Nationally, 60.0% of all public health facilities provided child growth monitoring services. Among the facility types (6 out of 10 health facilities), 59.2% of primary health facilities and 75.2% of secondary health facilities provided child growth monitoring services. Across the zones, South-East (71.7%) recorded the highest while North-West (41.1%) had the lowest. At the state level, Abia State (91.1%) had the highest in reference to child growth monitoring services while Kano (23.7%) had the lowest.

Figure 52: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Child Growth Monitoring Services by State, Geo-Political Zone and National





3.6.2 Health Facilities that Provide Immunisation Services

Nationally, the availability of vaccines in all public health facilities were as follows: measles antigen was available at 52.7% of health facilities, Pentavalent (51.8%), Oral Polio (52.4%), BCG (51.7%), Rotavirus (48.5%), and Pneumococcal (49.4%), Inactivated Polio (51.7%), Human papillomavirus (49.0%), Tetanus Toxoid/Tetanus Dexoid (52.0%), Yellow Fever (51.8%), and Meningitis (50.5%) was available in the health facilities.

3.6.3 Health Facilities that have Measles & Diluent, and Yellow Fever Vaccines

Among the zones, health facilities in the South-East (59.4%) had the highest percentage of health facilities with Measles Vaccines and Diluent while North-Central (45.1%) had the lowest. The South-East (59.5%) had the highest health facilities with Yellow Fever Vaccines while North-Central (45.2%) had the lowest.

3.6.4 Health Facilities that provide Malnutrition Treatment

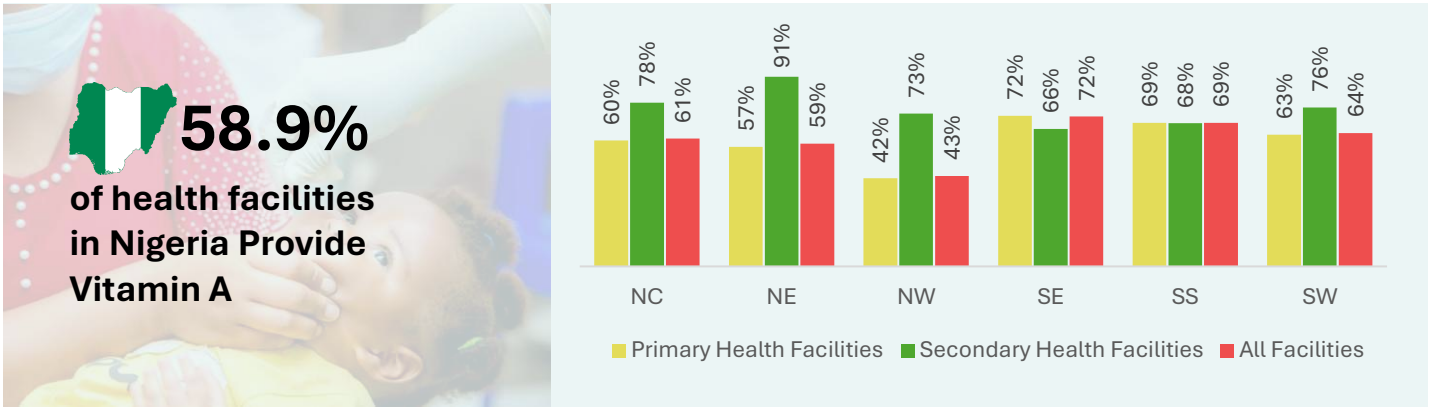
Nationally, 44.6% of all health facilities provides malnutrition treatment. Among facility types, 43.2% of primary health facilities and 72.9% of secondary health facilities provided treatment for malnutrition. Among the zones, the South South-West (60.1%) had the highest percentage of health facilities that provide malnutrition treatment, followed by the South-South (52.0%), while the North-West (27.0%) had the lowest.



3.6.5 Health Facilities that provide Vitamin A

Nationally, 58.9% of all public health facilities provided Vitamin A. By facility type, 58.1% of primary health facilities provided Vitamin A, while secondary health facilities had 75.4%. The South-East (71.7%) had the highest while the North-West (43.2%) recorded the least among health facilities that provided Vitamin A.

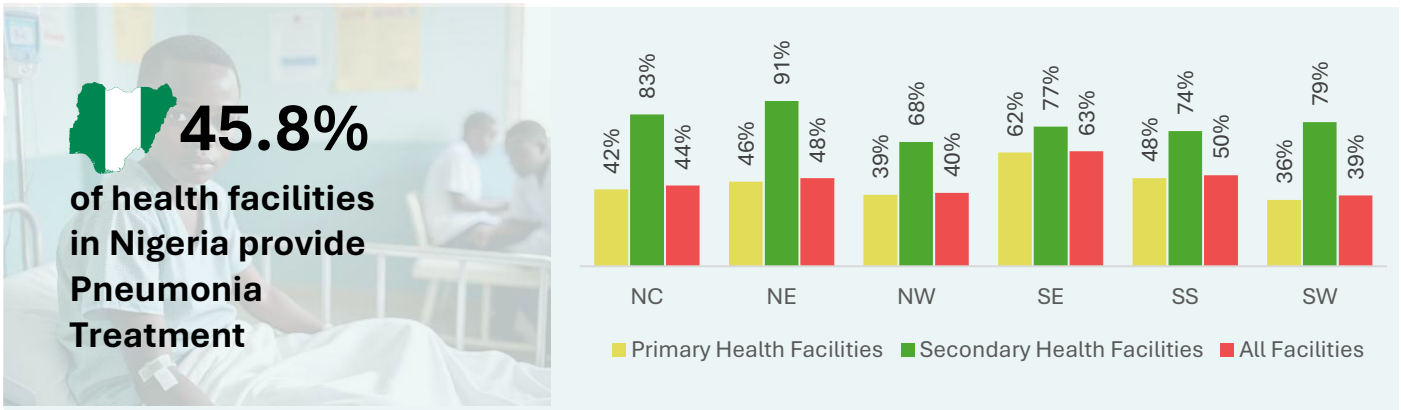
Figure 53: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Vitamin A by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.6.6 Health Facilities that provide Pneumonia Treatment

Nationwide, 45.8% of all public health facilities provides pneumonia treatment. The data also reveal that among facility types, primary health facilities (44.2%) and secondary health facilities (78.2%) offered pneumonia treatment. Across the zones, the South-East (63.0%) had the highest, followed by the South-South (49.9%) while the South-West (38.9%) recorded the lowest. At the state level, Borno State (81.9%) had the highest among health facilities that provides pneumonia treatment, while Osun (9.4%) had the lowest.

Figure 54: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Pneumonia Treatment by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

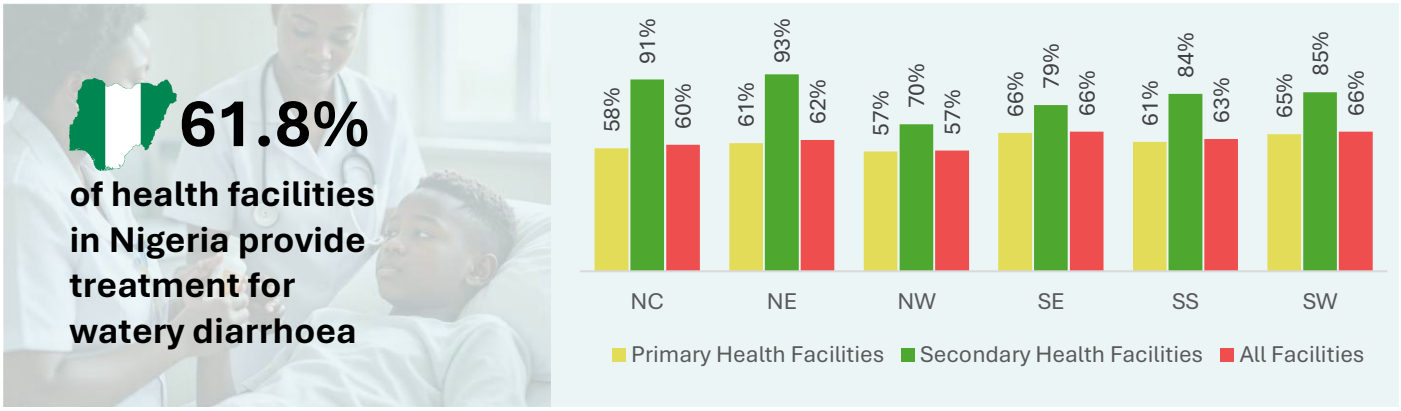


3.6.7 Health Facilities that provide Treatment for Watery Diarrhoea

Overall, 61.8% of all public health facilities in Nigeria provides treatment for watery diarrhoea. Among the facility type, primary health facilities (60.7%) and secondary

health facilities (83.7%) provides treatment for watery diarrhoea. At the zonal level, the South-East (66.3%) recorded the highest, closely followed by South-West (66.2%), while the North-West recorded 57.3% of health facilities that provides treatment for watery diarrhoea.

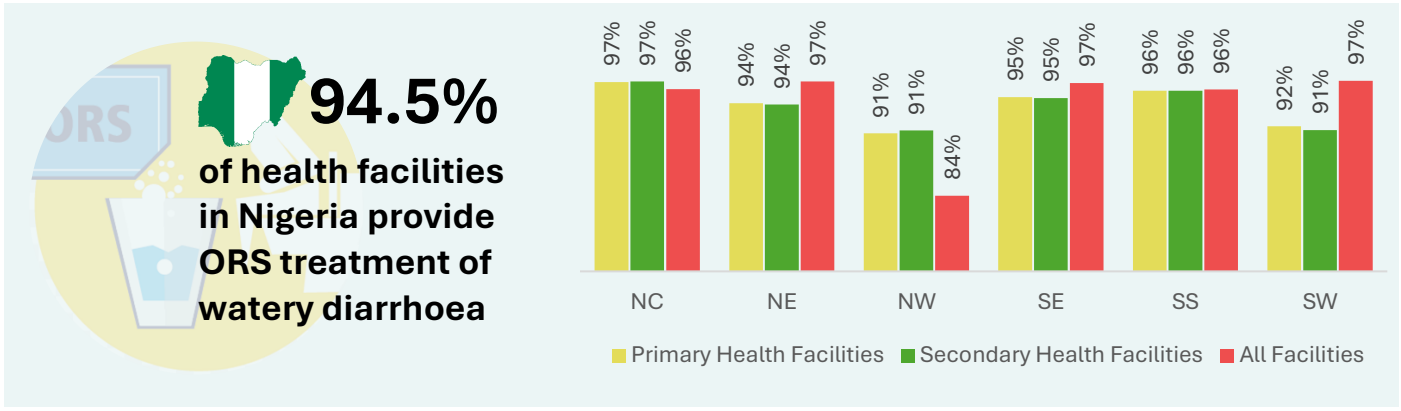
Figure 55: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Treatment for Watery Diarrhea Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.6.8 Health Facilities that provide ORS Treatment for Watery Diarrhoea

Nationwide, 94.5% of all public health facilities provide ORS treatment for watery diarrhoea. The data also shows that among facility types, primary health facilities (93.9%) and secondary health facilities (93.8%) offer ORS treatment for watery diarrhoea. Across the zones, health facilities in the North-East and South-West (97.0%) recorded the highest in the provision of ORS treatment for watery diarrhoea while the North-West (83.7%) had the lowest.

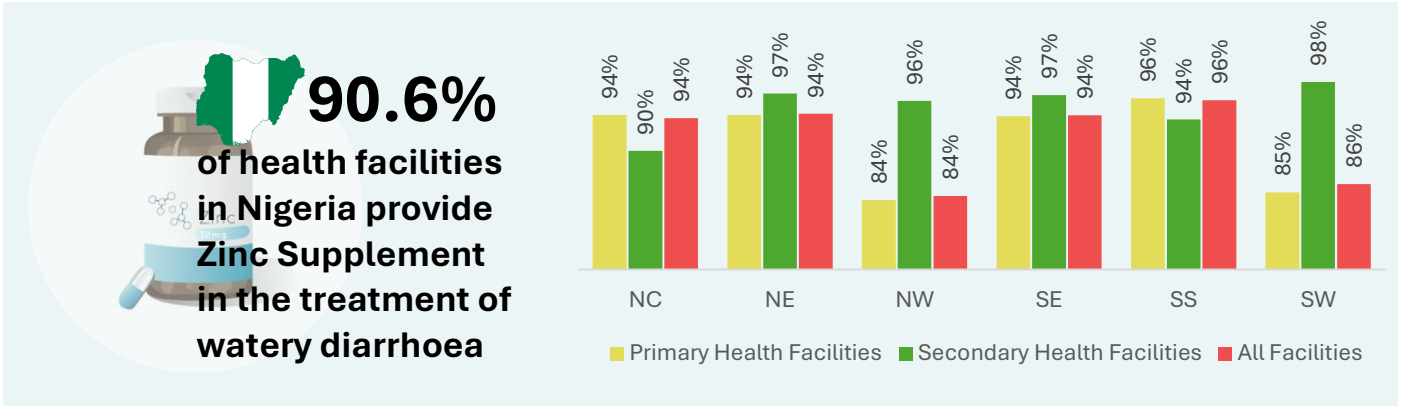
Figure 56: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide ORS in the Treatment of Watery Diarrhea by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.6.9 Health Facilities that provide Zinc Supplement in the Treatment of Watery Diarrhoea

Nationally, 90.6% of all public health facilities provide zinc supplements for the treatment of watery diarrhoea. Among facility types, 90.3% of primary health facilities and 95.0% of secondary health facilities provide zinc supplements for the treatment of watery diarrhoea. At the zonal level, the South-South (96.2%) had the highest while the North-West (84.2%) had the least.

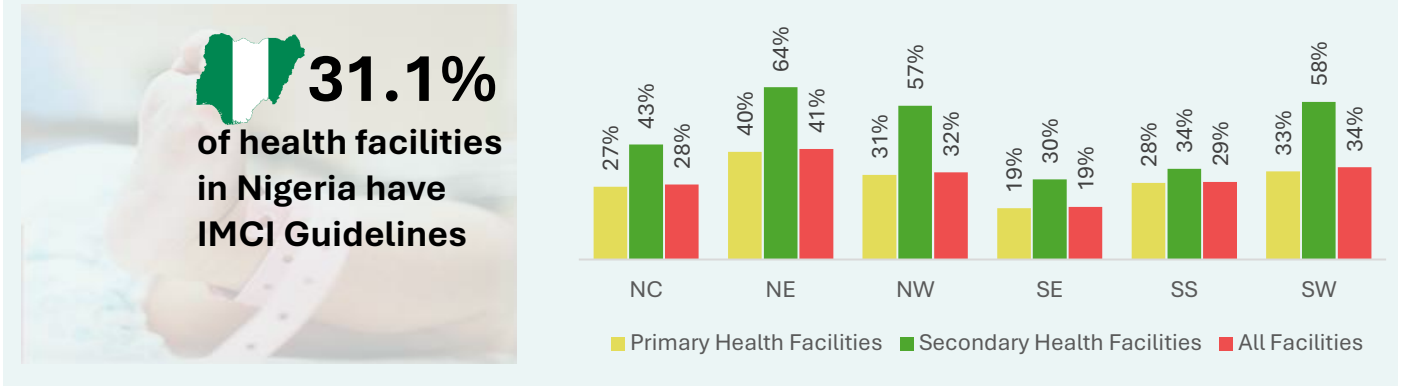
Figure 57: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Zinc Supplement in the Treatment of Watery Diarrhea by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Typ



3.6.10 Health Facilities that have Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Guidelines

The data show that 31.1% of all public health facilities nationwide had the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guideline (3 out of 10 health facilities). At the facility level, primary health facilities (30.2%) and secondary health facilities (48.2%) had IMCI guidelines. Across the zones, the North-East (40.9%) had the highest while the South-East (19.4%) had the lowest. At the state level, Borno state (74.7%) had the highest while Anambra state (4.7%) recorded the lowest of health facilities with the guidelines.

Figure 58: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have IMCI Guideline by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.6.11 Health Facilities that have Job-Aids for Child Health Services

The data reveal that 37.8% of all public health facilities nationwide had job aids for child health services. At the facility type, 36.8% of primary health facilities and 56.2% of secondary health facilities had job aids for child health services. Across the zones, the North-East (48.2%) had the highest job aids for child health services while the South-East (26.2%) had the lowest.

3.7 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Week and Guidelines for Newborn Sepsis

The Maternal, New-born, and Child Health Week (MNCH Week) is a bi-annual national campaign, approved by the National Council on Health to augment routine facility-based services by bringing key interventions for mothers and children directly into communities.

This initiative runs twice yearly and mobilises primary health centres, mobile outreach posts and community sites to deliver a consolidated, high-impact package of services including; immunization, vitamin A supplementation, deworming, antenatal care, health education, and nutrition screening alongside efforts to stimulate demand and strengthen linkage to routine care.

In 2024/2025, the programme's scope and branding have been elevated as "MNCH + Nutrition Week" with stronger multi-partner engagement (government, UN agencies, private sector, and community stakeholders) and expanded outreach through digital-mobilisation tools and improved micro-planning.

During data collection, health facility staff with responsibility for outreach or campaign activities were interviewed about their most recent participation in the MNCH Week. Responses were complemented by document review of child service records and vitamin A distribution logs to verify the extent of implementation.

3.7.1 Health Facilities that Participated in Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (MNCH) Week and Distributed Vitamin A

Nationally, 62.0% of all public health facilities reported they participated in the MNCH Week within the past six months and distributed Vitamin A during the most recent round, marking an improvement from 54.5% recorded in the 2023 survey. By facility type, primary health facilities had 62.9% while secondary health facilities recorded 43.5% participation. Across the zones, the South-East had the highest 81.6%, closely followed by the South-South at 81.2% while the North-West (44.7%) recorded the lowest.

Figure 59: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Participated in the Most Recent MNCH Week in the Past 6 Months and Distributed Vitamin A at the Last MNCH Week by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.7.2 Health Facilities that have Guidelines for Newborn Sepsis

Nationally, 10.0% of all public health facilities had established guidelines for the management of newborn sepsis (2 out of 20 health facilities). By facility type, 8.8% of primary and 33.6% of secondary health facilities had the guidelines. Across the zones, the North-East recorded the highest at 22.1%, while the South-East had the lowest at 2.6%.

3.8 Clinical Competence of Health Workers in Health Facilities on the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission During Antenatal Care

Clinical competence of health workers is the comprehensive ability of healthcare professionals to perform their duties safely, effectively and ethically in today's dynamic health systems. It goes beyond simply doing tasks, it involves a dynamic blend of knowledge, skills, judgement and professional behaviour, continuously refined in response to new evidence, technologies, and patient needs.

3.8.1 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT)

Nationally, 68.6% of all public health facilities had clinical staff who demonstrated appropriate knowledge on Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission. When disaggregated by facility type, primary health facilities had 65.6% of staff with the knowledge while secondary health facilities had 80.7%. Across the zones, the North-Central had the highest percentage of health facilities with knowledgeable staff at 77.7% while the North-East (52.6%) recorded the lowest.

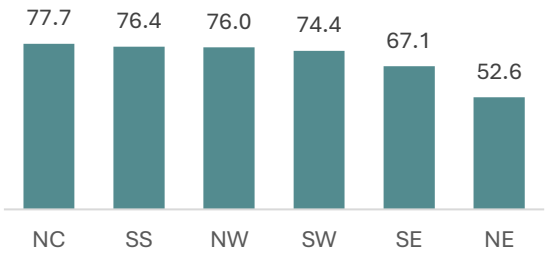
Figure 60: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT) Knowledge by Geopolitical Zone and National



EMTCT

68.6%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical staff who demonstrated appropriate knowledge on EMTCT



3.8.2 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge of Who Should be Tested (Pregnant Women)

Nationally, 95.5% of all public health facilities had clinical staff who demonstrated appropriate knowledge that pregnant women should be tested. When disaggregated by facility type, primary health facilities recorded 95.0% while

secondary had 97.4%. Across the zones, the South-East had the highest percentage of health facilities with knowledgeable staff at 98.8% while the North-East (93.2%) recorded the lowest.

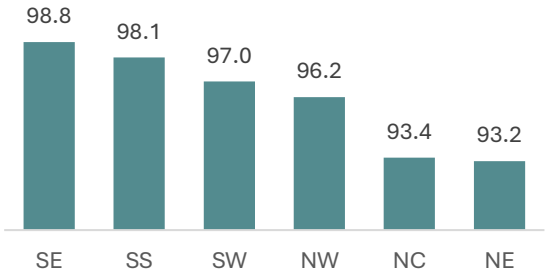
Figure 61: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge of Who Should Get Tested - Pregnant Woman by Geo-Political Zone and National



Testing of Pregnant Women

95.5%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical health workers with knowledge of who should get tested - Pregnant Woman



3.8.3 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge of Who Should be Tested (Partners of Pregnant Women)

Nationally, 55.9% of all public health facilities had clinical staff with adequate knowledge on testing partners of pregnant women. By facility type, 54.0% of primary health facilities and 63.1% of secondary health facilities demonstrated this level of knowledge. Among the zones, the South-South recorded the highest at 68.6%, while the South-East (41.6%) had the lowest.

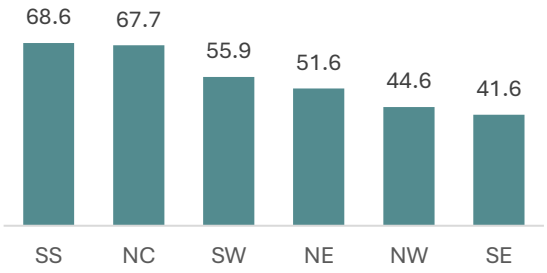
Figure 62: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge of Who Should Get Tested - Partner by Geo-Political Zone and National



Testing of Partners

55.9%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical health workers with knowledge of who should get tested - Pregnant Woman



3.8.4 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Pregnant Woman should be tested at First ANC)

Nationally, 97.3% of all public health facilities had health personnel with adequate knowledge on care of HIV-positive pregnant women, specifically pregnant women should be tested at first antenatal care visit. Overall, primary health facilities recorded 97.1% while secondary had 98.1%. Across the zones, the South-East recorded the highest at 100.0% while the North-East (94.4%) had the lowest.

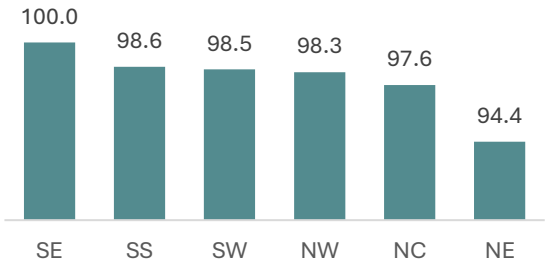
Figure 63: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - pregnant woman should be tested at first ANC by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-**first ANC**

97.3%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-First ANC



3.8.5 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Pregnant Woman should be re-tested after 3 Months)

Nationally, 71.2% of all public health facilities had clinical staff with adequate knowledge on the management of HIV-positive pregnant women, including the need for re-testing after three months. By facility type, 68.8% of primary health facilities met this standard while secondary health facilities had 80.4%. Among the Zones, the South-South recorded the highest at 80.4% while the North-East (60.0%) had the lowest.

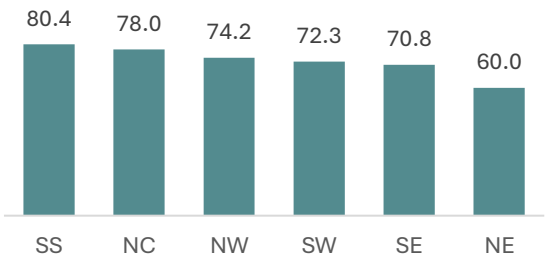
Figure 64: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - pregnant woman should be retested after 3 months by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-**Retesting**

71.2%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-Retesting



3.8.6 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women (Mother starts ARV when HIV+ status is known)

Nationally, 69.0% of public health facilities had clinical staff knowledgeable about the care of HIV positive pregnant women (mother starts antiretroviral treatment when HIV positive status is known). By facility type, primary health facilities recorded 65.4% while secondary had 83.3%. The Zonal data revealed that South-West had the highest percentage at 84.6%, while the North-East (40.1%) recorded lowest.

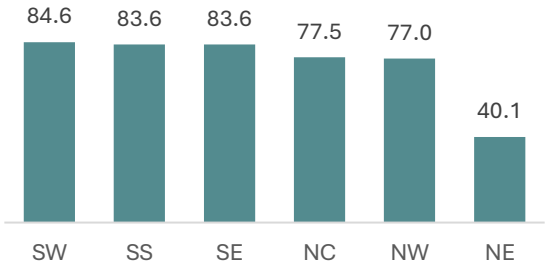
Figure 65: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Mother start ARV when HIV+ status is known by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-ARV

69.0%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-ARV treatment



3.8.7 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV Positive Pregnant Women (Newborn Stops Nevirapine at Six Weeks)

Nationally, 61.4% of all public health facilities had clinical staff knowledgeable about the care of newborns of HIV positive pregnant women (6 out of 10 health facilities), specifically that the newborn stops Nevirapine at six weeks; representing a decline from 72.9% in 2023. By facility type, 56.7% of clinical health workers in primary health facilities had knowledge on care while secondary facilities had 79.9%. Among the zones, the North-Central had the highest at 77.4%, while the North- East (39.9%) recorded the lowest.

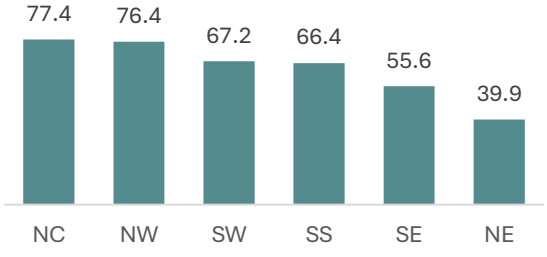
Figure 66: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn stops Nevirapine at six weeks by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-Newborn

61.4%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-Newborn treatment



3.8.8 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Newborn Starts Cotrim until HIV status is known)

Nationally, 53.1% of all public health facilities had clinical staff knowledgeable about the care of newborns of HIV-positive pregnant women, newborn should start Cotrim until the HIV status is confirmed. By facility type, 48.0% of clinical health workers in primary health facilities had knowledge on care while secondary health facilities had 73.0%. Across the zones, the North-West recorded the highest at 70.3% while the North-East (28.1%) had the lowest.

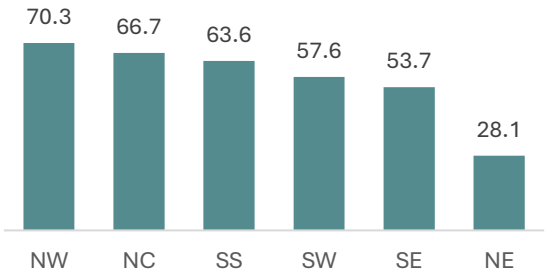
Figure 67: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn starts cotrim until HIV status by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-Newborn

53.1%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women- Newborn treatment (cotrim)



3.8.9 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV-positive women in Public Health Facilities (Newborn re-tested again at 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 Months)

Nationally, 60.3% (which is a decrease from 73.3% in 2023) of clinical health workers had knowledge on care of newborns of HIV-positive women in public health facilities; newborn should be re-tested at 6 weeks, 6 months, and 18 months. Among facility type, 55.4% of clinical health workers in primary health facilities had knowledge on care while secondary health facilities had 79.6%. Across the zones, the North- West recorded the highest at 75.6% while the North-East (35.1%) had the lowest.

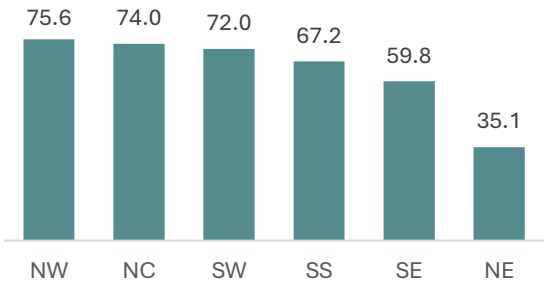
Figure 68: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn retest again at 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 months by Geo-Political Zone and National



Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women-Newborn retest

60.3%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Clinical Health Workers with knowledge on care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women- Newborn treatment (periodic retest)



3.8.10 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Mother remains on ART for Life)

The national data indicates that 64.6% of clinical staff in all public health facilities had knowledge on care of HIV positive pregnant women. Specifically, the mother should remain on antiretroviral therapy (ART) for life. Among facility types, primary health facilities recorded 61.4% while secondary had 77.4%. By zones, the South-West recorded the highest percentage at 80.5%, while the North-East (44.5%) had the lowest

Figure 69: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn retest again at 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 months by Geo-Political Zone and National





3.9 Health Facilities that Provide Reproductive, Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent (RMNCAH)Health Services

Adolescent health services are specialized healthcare services designed to meet the unique physical, emotional, and social needs of individuals approximately 19 years. This phase of life is critical as it involves rapid growth, development, and the transition from childhood to adulthood. Healthy adolescence lays the foundation for a healthy adulthood.

3.9.1 Health Facilities that Provide Adolescent Health Services

The data indicate that, 70.9% of all public health facilities nationwide provides adolescent health services. By facility type, primary health facilities recorded 70.0% while secondary had 87.8%. Across the zones, the South-West recorded the highest percentage at 80.5%, followed closely by the North-Central and South-South zones with 78.1% each. The North-West (59.1%) had the lowest.

3.9.2 Health Facilities with Special Location for Providing Adolescent Health Services

Nationally, 29.7% of all public health facilities had a dedicated space for delivering adolescent health services (about 3 out of 10 health facilities). Disaggregated by facility type, 29.0% of primary health facilities had the special location while the secondary recorded 40.2%. Among the zones, the North-East recorded the highest at 41.7% while the North-Central (22.0%) had the lowest. At the state level, Borno had the highest at 97.5%, representing a rise from 79.8% in 2023, followed by Rivers with 55.8% while Kogi (3.9%) recorded the lowest.

3.9.3 Health Facilities that have Adolescent Guidelines

Nationally, 25.9% of all public health facilities had guidelines for adolescent health services. When disaggregated by facility type, 25.2% of primary health facilities had adolescent guidelines while 36.1% secondary health facilities have the guidelines for adolescent services. Across the zones, North-East recorded the highest at 43.3% while the South-East (10.1%) had the lowest.

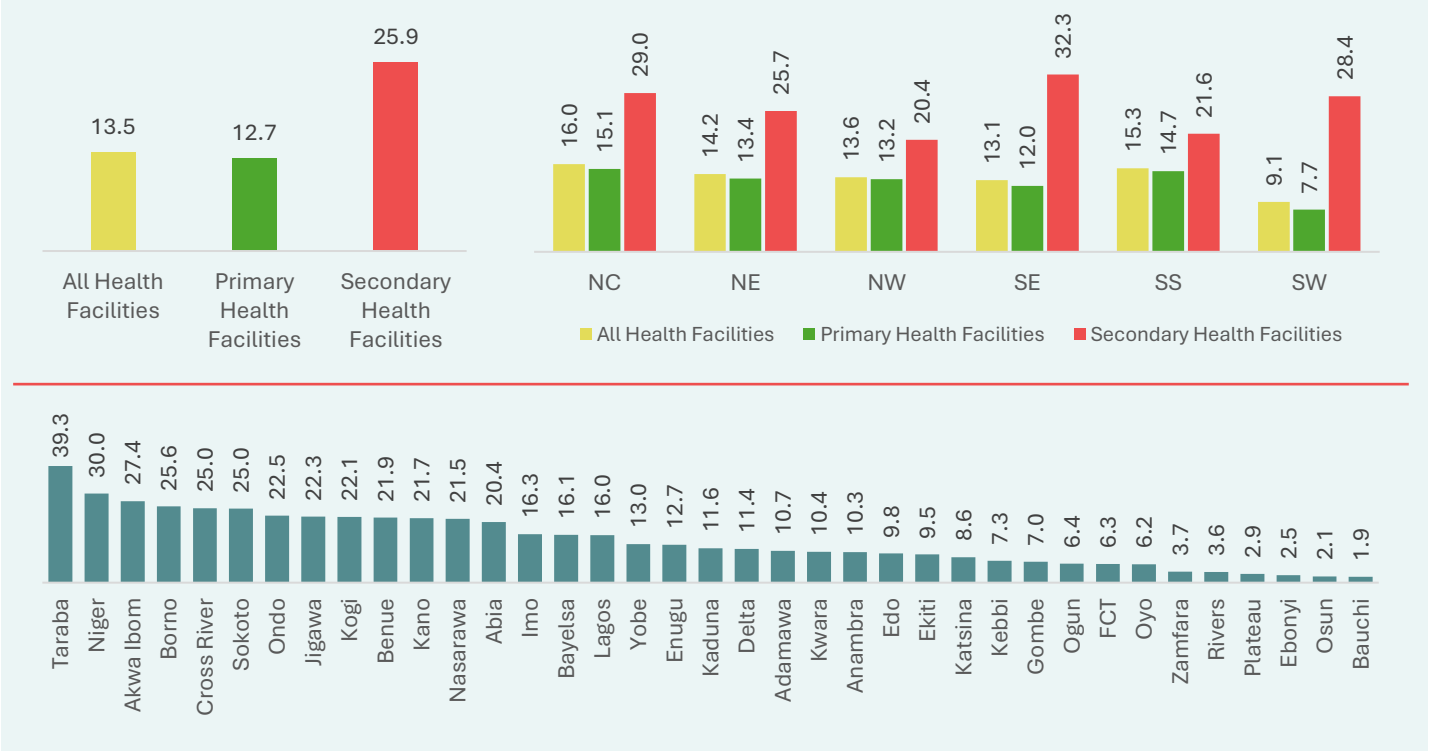
3.10 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions and Care of Adherence to Malaria National Guidelines

Malaria is caused by Plasmodium which is a deadly infectious parasite that is transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It continues to pose a major public health challenge, in tropical and sub-tropical regions, with recent reports showing reoccurrence in some areas due to climate change, insecticide resistance, and gaps in prevention coverage.

3.10.1 Clinical Health Workers with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Condition on Malaria at Facility Level

The data shows that (13.5%) of all public health facilities have health workers' who can accurately diagnose malaria. Considering facility type, 25.9% of secondary health facilities had Health workers who can accurately diagnose malaria while primary health facilities recorded 12.7%. Across the zones, North-Central had the highest with 16.0% while the South-West (9.1%) recorded the lowest. Taraba state (39.3%) recorded the highest while Bauchi (1.9%) had the lowest.

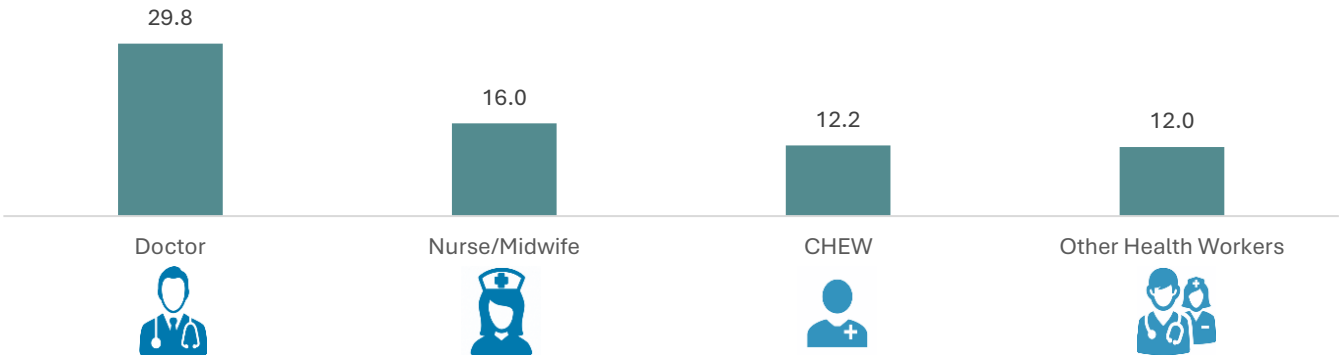
Figure 70: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Facility Type



3.10.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Condition on Malaria by Cadre Level

Nationally, 29.8% of public health facilities have doctors' with diagnostic accuracy of clinical conditions on malaria, Nurses/Midwives (16.0%) and CHEWs (12.2%). The highest diagnostic accuracy on malaria for doctors in public health facilities was recorded in the South-East with 41.2% while the lowest was South-South at 17.0%. Nurses/midwives in the North-West (26.1%) recorded the highest and South-West (12.0%) had the lowest.

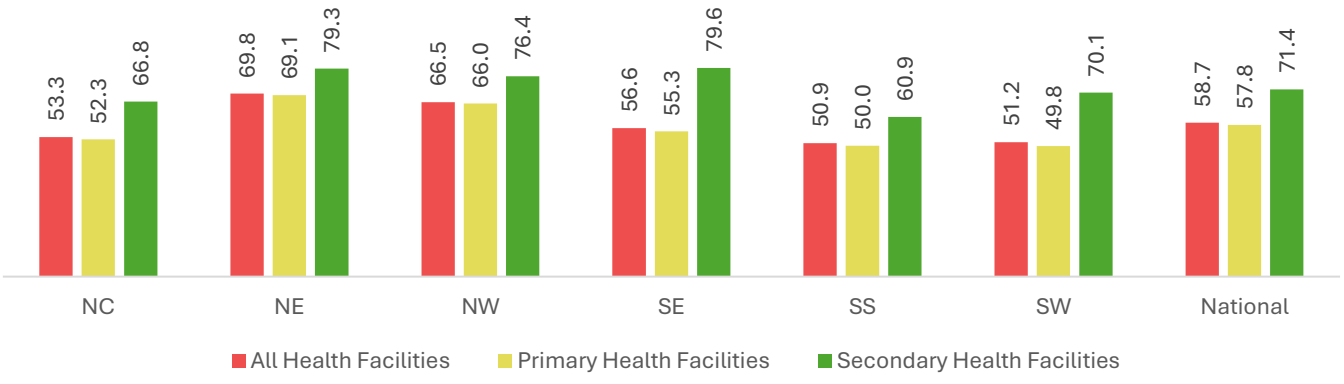
Figure 71: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Cadre



3.10.3 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Adherence to History Taking Guidelines on Malaria at the Public Health Facilities Level

Nationally, 58.7% of all public health facilities had personnel with adequate knowledge of adherence to history taking guidelines for malaria. Primary health facilities recorded 57.8%, while secondary had 71.4%. Among the zones, the North-East had the highest at 69.8% while the South-South (50.9%) recorded the lowest.

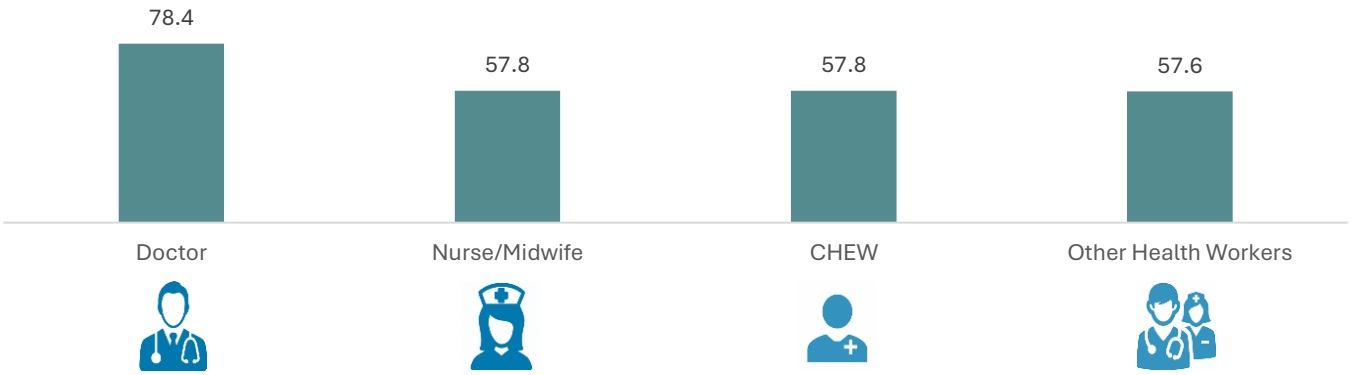
Figure 72: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Facility Type



3.10.4 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions (Malaria) by Cadre Level

Nationally, 78.4% of medical doctors working in public health facilities had knowledge of malaria adherence to guidelines in history questions while nurses/midwives and CHEWs both recorded 57.8%. At the zonal level, doctors in the North-East recorded the highest at 87.7%, while those in the South-East (74.0%) had the lowest.

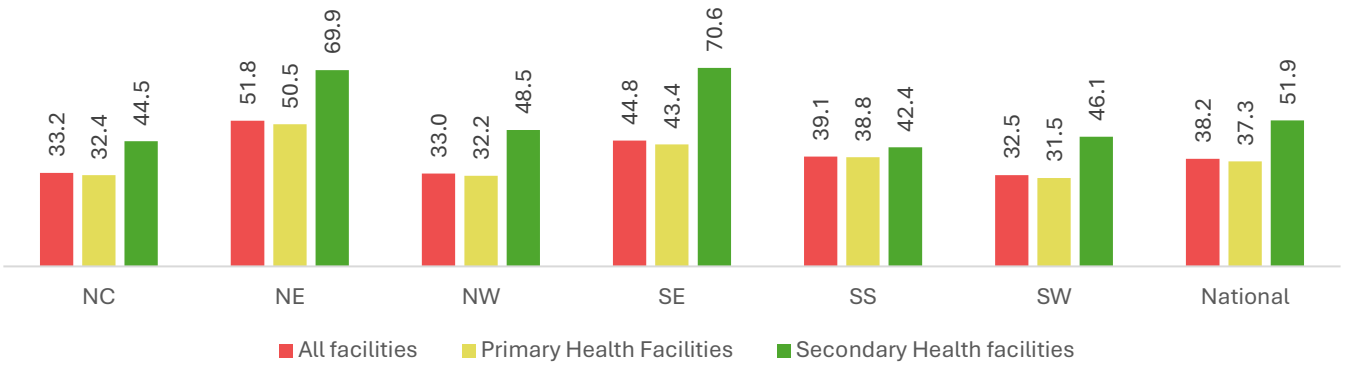
Figure 73: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by Cadre



3.10.5 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines (Malaria) at the Public Health Facilities Level

Nationally, 38.2% of all public health facilities had personnel with knowledge of adherence to physical examination guidelines for malaria. The health providers in primary health facilities with knowledge reordered recorded 37.3%, while secondary had 51.9%. Among the zones, the North-East had the highest with 51.8% while the South-West (32.5%) recorded the lowest. Akwa Ibom State had the highest with 66.0% and Osun State (20.7%) had the lowest.

Figure 74: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Facility Type



3.10.6 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines (Malaria) by cadre Level

The data for health workers' competence and adherence to physical examinations for malaria in all public health facilities shows that, Doctors had 59.5%, Nurses/Midwives (42.6%), CHEWs (36.9%), and the other category of health workers (27.6%). At the zonal level, doctors in the North-East recorded the highest at 79.4%, while those in the South-West (47.5%) had the lowest.

3.10.7 Health Workers' Adherence to Malaria Laboratory Tests by Facility Type

Nationally, the percentage of clinical health workers in all public health facilities with adherence to malaria laboratory tests recorded 54.5%. Health workers' adherence in secondary health facilities was 64.4% while primary had 53.9%. Across the zones, the North-Central recorded the highest at 59.3% while North-East (48.5%) had the lowest. Borno state recorded the highest among the states with 69.4% and Bauchi state (37.8%) had the lowest.

3.10.8 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Adherence to Guidelines on Physical Examinations in Respect of Malaria Laboratory Tests at the Cadre Level

Across the country, 68.3% of medical doctors in all public health facilities had knowledge of malaria physical examination guidelines. Among nurses/midwives and community health extension workers, the percentages of knowledge were 58.9% and 53.3% respectively. At zonal level, doctors in the South-East recorded the highest adherence at 78.0% while the South-South (61.3%) had the lowest.

3.11 Public Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Service Availability

Tuberculosis (TB) service availability refers to the presence and accessibility of healthcare services dedicated to the diagnosis, treatment, and management of TB within a health facility.

These services play a vital role in controlling the transmission of TB and ensuring that affected individuals receive timely and appropriate care.

The availability of TB microscopy measures the capacity of health facilities offering TB services to conduct TB microscopy either on-site evidenced by the presence of a functional microscope (light or fluorescent), appropriate stains (ZN or auramine-rhodamine), and glass slides or off-site through result retrieval from another facility.

TB Infection control is a vital component of quality healthcare delivery. Improper handling and disposal of healthcare wastes such as sharps and other medical wastes pose serious risks to health workers, patients, and the wider community by facilitating the spread of infectious microorganisms.

3.11.1 Health Facilities offering Tuberculosis (TB) Diagnosis and Management

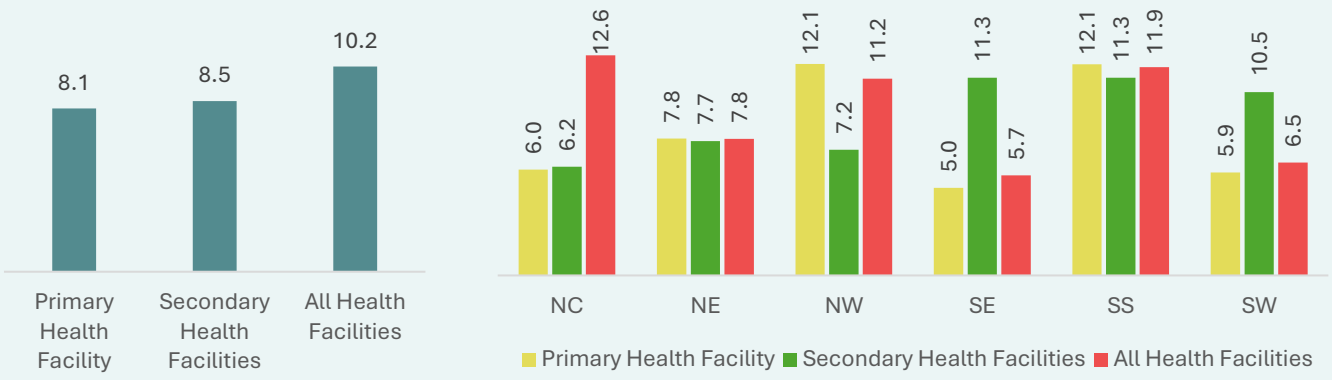
There was a noticeable improvement in the availability of Tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and management services across all public health facilities in Nigeria from 16.2% in 2023 to 20.9% in 2025. The primary health facilities recorded 18.3% while secondary health facilities had 72.4%. Across the zones, the South-West (34.5%) had the highest and South-East (15.6%) had the lowest.



3.11.2 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Guidelines for Adults

The findings show that 10.2% of all health facilities in Nigeria had TB Guidelines for Adults and is available (2 out of 20 health facilities). Among the Primary health facilities 8.1% have TB guideline for adult and is available while the secondary facilities had 8.5%. Across the zones, the North-Central (12.6%) recorded the highest, followed by the South-South (11.9%) while South-East (5.7%) had the lowest.

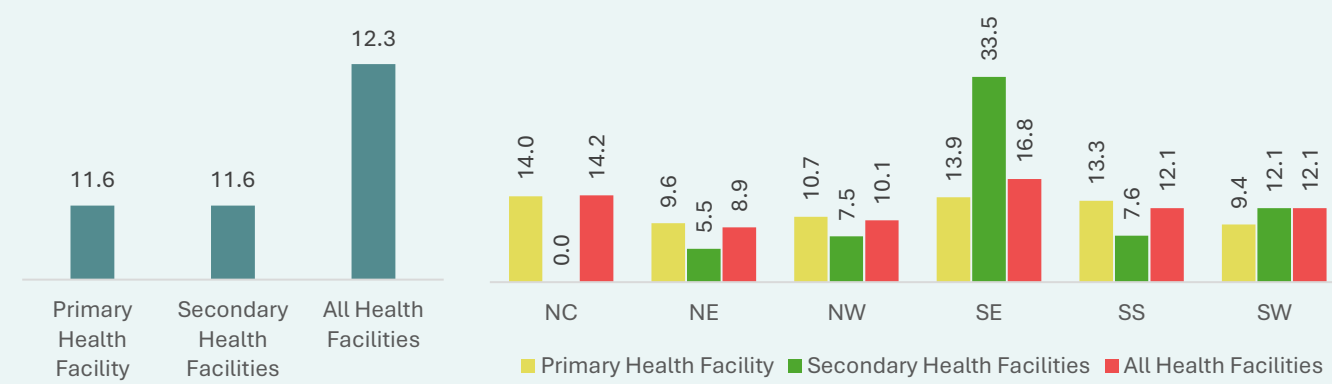
Figure 75: Percentage of Health Facilities that have TB Guidelines for Adult by State, Zone and Facility Type



3.11.3 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Guidelines for Children

In Nigeria, 12.3% of all health facilities had TB guidelines for children. The availability of the TB guideline for children was 11.6% in both Primary and secondary health facilities. Across the zones, the South-East (16.8%) recorded the highest, followed by North-Central (14.2%) while North-East (8.9%) had the lowest.

Figure 76: Percentage of Health Facilities that have National TB Guideline for Children by State, Zone and Facility Type



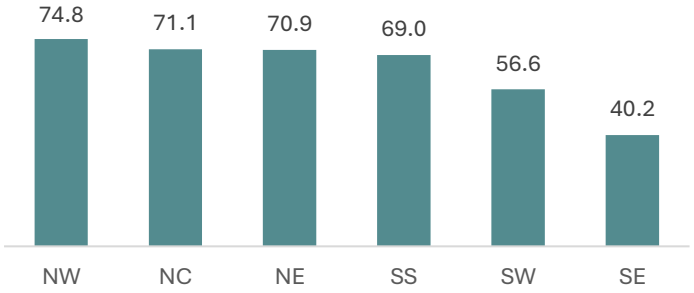
3.11.4 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Infection Control

There was a slight decline in the availability of Tuberculosis (TB) Infection Control across all health facilities in Nigeria from 62.9% in 2023 to 55.9% in 2025. By facility types, the percentage of primary health facilities with TB infection control provisions remained the same with 62.7% in 2023 and 2025.The secondary health facilities recorded 64.8% in 2023 as against 77.0% in 2025. Across the zones, the North-West (74.8%) recorded the highest while the South-East (40.2%) had the lowest.



55.9%

of health facilities in Nigeria have National Guideline for TB Infection Control



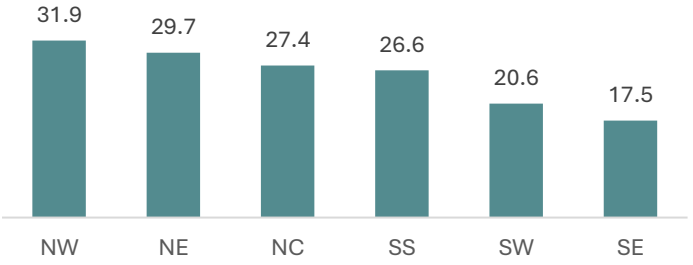
3.11.5 Health Facilities with Laboratory Staff Trained for Tuberculosis (TB) Diagnosis

Nationally, 31.0% of all health facilities across the country had laboratory staff trained on TB diagnosis. Among the health facility types, 17.9% had laboratory staff trained for TB diagnosis both in primary and secondary health facilities. Across the zones, North-West (31.9%) recorded the highest while South-East (17.5%) had the lowest.



31.0%

of health facilities in Nigeria have Laboratory trained staff on National Guideline for TB Infection Control



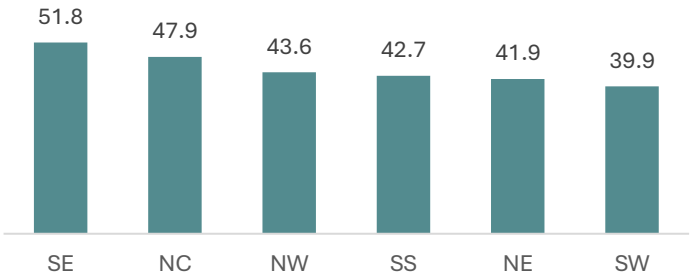
3.11.6 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Microscopy

Nationally, 53.2% of all health facilities had TB microscopy available at the time of the survey. By facility types, 37.5% of primary health facilities and 73.4% of secondary health facilities had TB microscopy services. Across the zones, South-East (51.8%) recorded the highest availability while South-West (39.9%) had the lowest.



53.2%

of health facilities in Nigeria have National Guideline for TB Microscopy



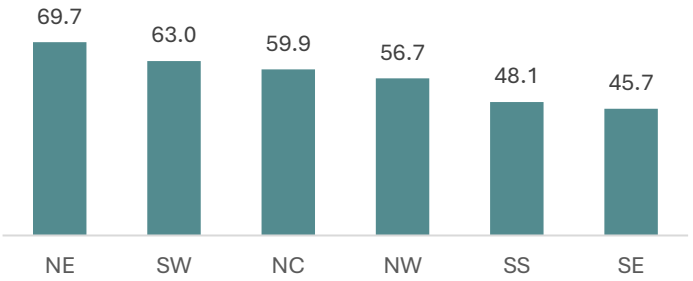
3.11.7 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) First-Line Drugs

Nationally, 52.3% of all health facilities across the country offer TB first-line drugs at the time of the survey. By facility types, 57.4% of primary health facilities and 67.4% of secondary health facilities provides these drugs. Across the zones, North-East (69.7%) recorded the highest percentage of facilities offering TB first-line drugs followed by South-West (63.0%) while South-East (45.7%) had the lowest.



52.3%

of health facilities in Nigeria have National Guideline for TB Infection Control Firstline Drug



3.11.8 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Clinical Management

Nationally, 45.8% of all public health facilities in Nigeria had TB clinical management at the time of the survey. By facility types, 52.9% of primary health facilities and 69.4% of secondary health facilities had TB clinical management. The

North-East (69.6%) recorded the highest while South-East (25.7%) had the lowest. Among the states, Rivers State (94.7%) recorded the highest percentage of health facilities with TB clinical management, while Osun State (16.7%) had the lowest.

3.12 Public Health Facilities with Healthcare Waste Management

Healthcare waste management is the process of handling, collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste generated from healthcare activities in a way that reduces health risks to people and the environment.

It is therefore essential that facilities can safely store wastes before disposal or transfer. To assess this, the study examined areas where sharps and medical wastes were kept prior to off-site removal to determine whether they were properly stored or left exposed.

Health facilities that lack the capacity for safe on-site waste disposal are expected to securely store such wastes until they can be transferred to an off-site location equipped for proper disposal.



38.6%
of health facilities in Nigeria safely dispose their sharp waste

75.6%
of health facilities in Nigeria safely dispose their medical waste

72.8%
of health facilities in Nigeria are with visible Sharp and Medical waste in service areas prior to removal off-site

3.12.1 Health Facilities that Safely Dispose of Sharp Waste

Nationally, 38.6% of all health facilities safely disposed their sharp waste. At facility level (about 4 out of 10 health facilities), 38.1% of primary health facilities and 46.8% of secondary health facilities carried out safe disposal practices. Across the states, Enugu state (80.3%) recorded the highest facilities that safely disposed sharp waste, while Akwa Ibom (2.7%) had the lowest.

3.12.2 Health Facilities that Safely Dispose Medical Waste

Nationally, the percentage of health facilities that safely disposed medical waste decreased from 86.7% in 2023 to 75.6% in 2025. By facility types, primary health facilities recorded 75.2% while secondary health facilities had 85.1% of safely disposed medical waste. Across the zones, North-Central (83.3%) had the highest while North-East and South-East (70.5%) recorded the lowest each.

3.12.3 Health Facilities with Visible Sharp and Medical Waste in Service Areas Prior to Removal to Off-Site

Nationally, 72.8% of all health facilities had visible Sharp and Medical waste in service areas prior to removal to off-site. By facility types, 73.3% of primary health facilities kept visible sharp and medical wastes in service areas prior to removal off-site while secondary health facilities recorded 64.0%. Across the zones, South-East (80.3%) had the highest while South-West (62.9%) recorded the least.

3.13 Financial Management of Public Health Facilities

The National Health Facility Survey 2025 assessed financial management by examining how health facilities administered collections, expenditures, and income from various sources. Effective financial management is a key factor in ensuring the availability and affordability of health services, particularly at the primary health facility level, where such systems are weak. The survey also examined the financial management at the secondary facility level.

Facilities that collect user fees are expected to establish measures that help clients clearly understand these charges, ensuring transparency and avoiding any form of ambiguity.

All primary health facilities received financial support from government sources, including the Federal, State, and Local Government levels. This support covered various aspects of service delivery such as staff remuneration, provision of medical supplies, infrastructure maintenance, and

operational costs. The consistent government funding underscores the commitment to strengthening primary healthcare and ensuring sustainable access to essential health services at the community level.

3.13.1 Health Facilities where Expenditure Record was observed

Nationally, the data indicate that 35.3% of all health facilities expenditure record was observed. By facility type, primary health facility recorded 33.3% while secondary recorded 74.4%. Across the zones, North-East (45.9%) had the highest expenditure record observed while South-East (24.8%) had the lowest.

35.3%
of health facilities in Nigeria keeps proper expenditure records

3.13.2 Health Facilities where Expenditure Record was Up to date

Nationally, 26.0% of all health facilities had up-to-date expenditure records (about 3 out of 10 health facilities). By facility type, up to date records were found in 24.1% of primary health facilities and 62.9% of secondary health facility. Disaggregated by zones, North-East (35.6%) had the highest percentage of Up-to-date records while South-East (15.3%) recorded the lowest.

26.0%
of health facilities in Nigeria had up-to-date expenditure records

3.13.3 Health Facilities where Cash on Hand is Reconciled with the Records

In Nigeria, 23.8% of all health facilities had cash on hand reconciled with the records. At facility level, primary health facilities (22.4%) and secondary health facility (51.2%) had cash on hand reconciled with records. The zone with the highest cash on hand reconciled with records was North-East (32.2%) while South-East (15.1%) recorded the lowest.

23.8%
of all health facilities in Nigeria had cash on hand reconciled with the records

3.13.4 Health Facilities where Service Fees are Easily Visible to Clients

Nationwide, 29.5% of all health facilities posted their fee schedules where they were easily visible to clients. Primary health facilities

29.5%
of all health facilities in Nigeria posted their fee schedule where they were easily visible to clients

recorded 28.2%, while secondary had 56.5%. The zone with the highest percentage of health facilities that posted their fee schedules where they were easily visible to clients was North-East (50.2%) while South-East (17.0%) was the lowest.

3.13.5 Health Facilities where Detailed Records of Received User Fees are Kept

In Nigeria, 22.1% of all health facilities kept detailed records of received user fees, capturing information such as the date, name, service area, and amount collected. Among facility type, primary health facilities (20.3%) and secondary health facilities (56.0%) kept detailed records of received user fees. The zone with the highest where Detailed Records of Received User Fees are Kept was South-West (39.2%) while South-East (10.1%) was the least.

22.1%
of all health facilities in Nigeria kept detailed records of received user fees, capturing information such as date, name, service area, and amount collected

3.13.6 Health Facilities where Cash on Site are Kept Safe

Nationally, 45.4% of all health facilities kept user fees in a safe location on-site until they were moved for savings (about 5 out of 10 health facilities). This practice was more among primary health facilities (44.2%) while secondary health facilities was 68.0%. Disaggregated by zone, North-Central (58.2%) had the highest health facilities that kept user fees in a safe location on-site until they were moved for savings and North-West (37.1%) had the lowest.

45.4%
of all health facilities in Nigeria kept user fees in a safe location on-site until they were moved for savings

3.13.7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) that received Support

Nationally, the data indicated that primary health facilities received more in-kind support for items such as vaccines (81.5%), medical registers/record/report forms (57.5%) and medicines other than ARVs (31.6%). Part time/occasional staff (4.3%), Transport (e.g. fuel) and Communication (3.8%), Vehicles (2.8%), as well as printing and publishing (2.0%).

3.14 Public Health Facilities with Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS)

Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS) is a coordinated supervisory approach that uses a standardized tool typically a checklist to assess performance and strengthen collaboration across various levels of healthcare delivery. Its main goal is to guide, support, and assist healthcare providers in fulfilling their roles within the minimum package of priority health interventions. Through this process, ISS seeks to improve the quality of healthcare services and generate reliable evidence to inform effective planning.

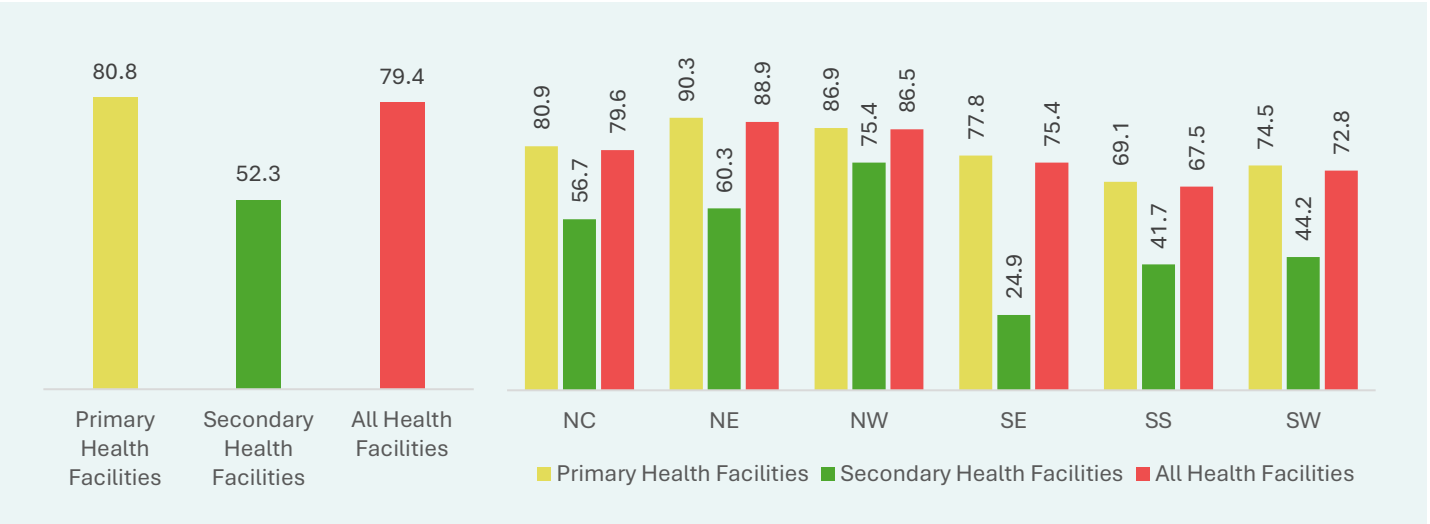
The term "integrated" highlights the comprehensive nature of the supervision, which evaluates all service areas within a health facility rather than focusing on a single component. ISS is expected to be conducted quarterly using a checklist, with a copy of the completed checklist and corresponding feedback shared with the health facility.

The use of a checklist during the most recent Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS) visit was assessed across public health facilities in Nigeria.

3.14.1 Public Primary Health Facilities that Reported at least one ISS Visit in the 3 Months Preceding the Survey

Nationally, 79.4% of all health facilities reported at least one Integrated Supportive Supervision visit in the three months preceding the survey. Primary health facilities (80.8%) and secondary health facilities (52.3%) reported at least one Integrated Supportive Supervision visit in the three months preceding the survey. At the zonal level, the North-East (88.9%) recorded the highest, followed closely by North-West (86.5%), while South-South (67.5%) had the least. At the state level, Benue state (96.6%) recorded the highest ISS visit while Akwa Ibom state (50.1%) had the least.

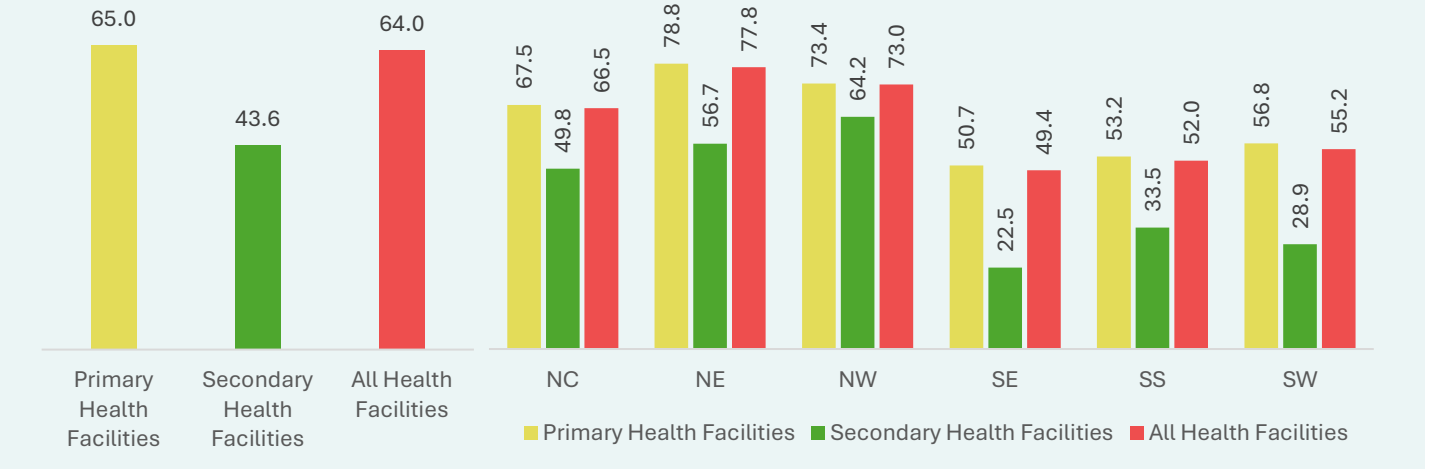
Figure 77: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Reported at Least one Integrated Supportive Supervision Visit in the 3 Preceding Ones by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.14.2 Public Health Facilities that Reported Use of Checklist During the Most Recent ISS Visit

Nationally, 64.0% of all health facilities used checklist during the most recent ISS visit (6 out of 10 health facilities). Among the facility types, primary health facilities had 65.0% while secondary health facilities recorded 43.6%. At the zonal level, North-East (77.8%) recorded the highest used checklist during the most recent ISS visit, followed by North-West (73.0%) while South-East (49.4%) had the lowest. Across the states, Bauchi state had the highest (90.5%) while Kogi state (37.9%) recorded the lowest.

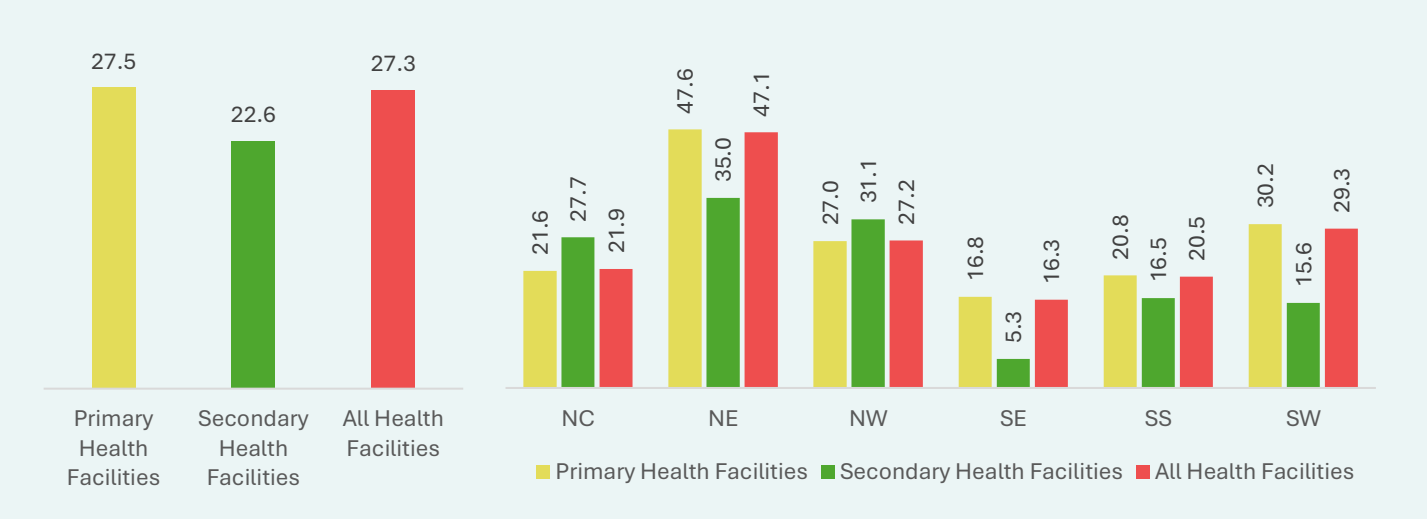
Figure 78: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Reported use of Checklist during the most recent Integrated Supportive Supervision Visit by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.14.3 Public Health Facilities with Observed Copy of Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS) Checklist left with the Facility

Nationally, 27.3% of all health facilities had an observed copy of the ISS checklist left with the facility. Disaggregated by facility type, 27.5% of primary health facilities and 22.6% of secondary health facilities retained copies of the ISS checklist. Across the zones, the North-East recorded the highest (47.1%), while South-East (16.3%) had the lowest. At the state level, Jigawa (70.3%) recorded the highest while Kogi (3.3%) had the lowest observed copy of the ISS checklist left with the facility.

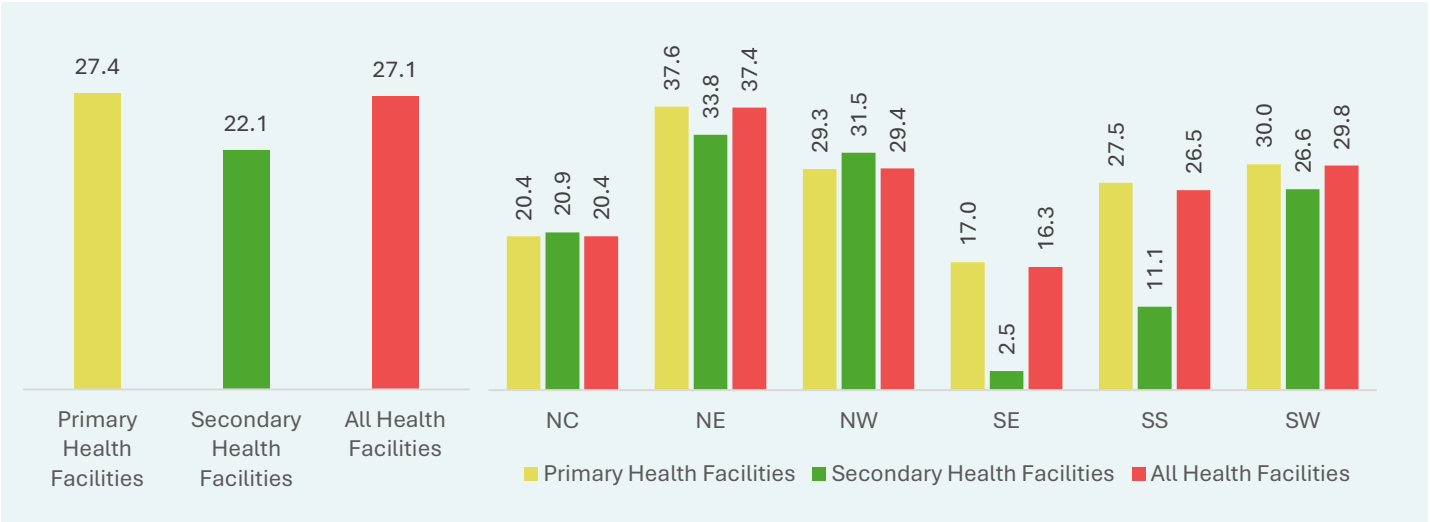
Figure 79: Percentage of Public Health Facilities with Observed Copy of Integrated Supportive Supervision Checklist left with the Facility by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.14.4 Public Health Facilities whose ISS Documentation contains Recommendations on Quality of Care (QoC) or Facility Supervision

Overall, 27.1% of all health facilities had ISS documentation containing quality of care or facility supervision recommendations. Across facility type, primary health facilities recorded 27.4%, while secondary had 22.1%. By zones, North-East (37.4%) had the highest ISS documentation contained quality of care or facility supervision recommendations, followed by South-West (29.8%) while South-East (16.3%) had the lowest. The state with the highest was Borno state (73.1%) while Kogi and Plateau States (1.3%) recorded the lowest each.

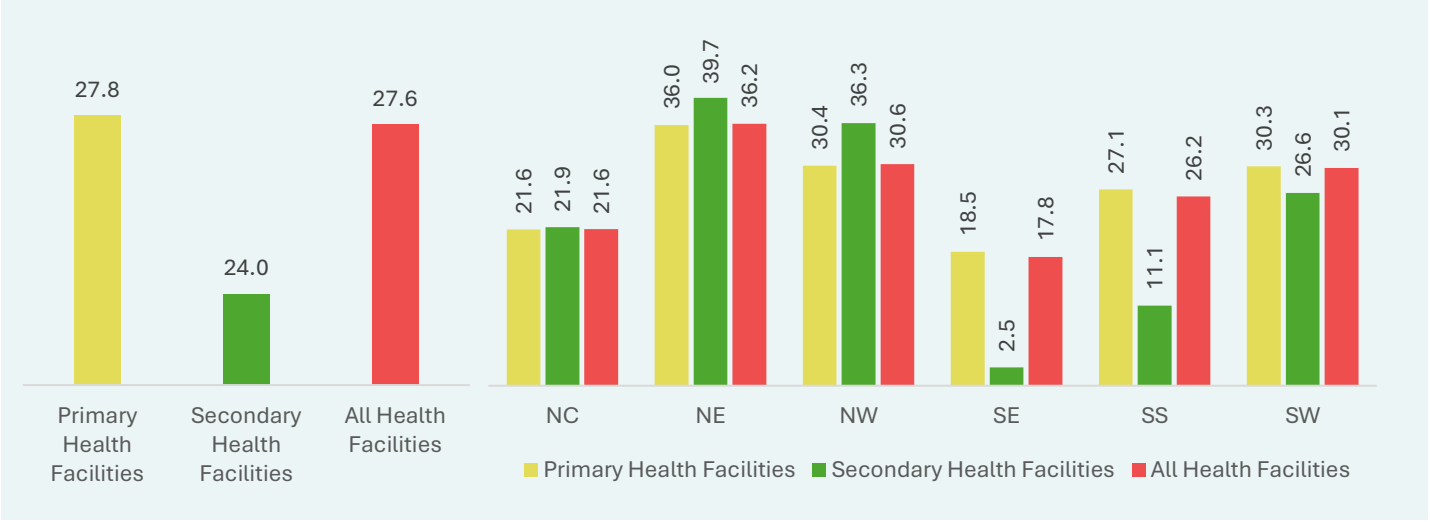
Figure 80: Percentage of Public Health Facilities whose Integrated Supportive Supervision documentation contains Recommendations on Quality of Care or Facility Supervision by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.14.5 Public Health Facilities whose ISS Documentation contains Recommendations on Facility Management

In Nigeria, 27.6% of all health facilities had integrated supportive supervision documentation contained recommendations on facility management. By facility types, primary health facilities recorded 27.8%, while secondary health facilities had 24.0%. Disaggregated by zones, North-East (36.2%) had the highest ISS documentation contained recommendations on facility management, while South-East (17.8%) had the lowest. At the state level, Borno state (73.1%) had the highest while Kogi and Plateau state (2.6%) each recorded the lowest recommendations on facility management.

Figure 81: Percentage of Public Health Facilities whose Integrated Supportive Supervision Documentation contains Recommendations on Facility Management by Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.15 Public Health Facilities that Reported Health Management Information System (HMIS) Data

The Health Management Information System (HMIS) is one of the six key building blocks for strengthening the health system. It aims to establish a unified and reliable source of health information by generating high quality and accurate data. The HMIS is specifically designed to support effective planning, management, and decision-making within health facilities and organizations.

3.15.1 Public Primary Health Facilities that Accurately Reported HMIS Data for the Three Months Preceding the Survey (Antenatal Care Services)

Nationally, 23.0% of primary health facilities accurately reported data on Antenatal Care Services in the Health Management Information System. Across the zones, North-East (33.1%) had the highest accurately reported data on Antenatal Care Services, followed by North-West (31.7%) while South-South (10.1%) had the lowest. At the state level, Taraba state (66.7%) had the highest while Edo state (1.5%) recorded the lowest percentage of accurate reporting for antenatal care services.

23.0%

of primary health facilities accurately reported data on Antenatal Care Services in the health management information system

3.15.2 Public Primary Health Facilities that Accurately Reported HMIS Data for the Three Months Preceding the Survey (HIV Testing)

Nationally, 41.9% of all primary health facilities accurately reported HMIS data on HIV testing three months prior to the survey (4 out of 10 health facilities). Among the zones, South-West (48.5%) recorded the highest, followed by South-East (45.6%), while the least was South-south (27.4%). By states, Borno state (66.7%) demonstrated the most accurate reporting of HIV testing data, followed by Kaduna state (65.2%) while Edo state (15.2%) had the lowest.

41.9%

of all primary health facilities accurately reported HMIS data on HIV testing three months prior to the survey

3.15.3 Public Primary Health Facilities that Accurately Reported HMIS Data for the Three Months Preceding the Survey (Penta 3)

Nationally, 61.4% of primary health facilities accurately reported data on Penta 3 immunization three months prior to the survey. At zonal level, North-East (74.0%) had the highest, followed by South-East (66.7%), while South-South (49.0%) recorded the lowest. Among the states, Gombe (88.7%) recorded the highest percentage of accurate reporting for Penta 3 while Cross River (24.5%) recorded the lowest.

61.4%

of primary health facilities accurately reported data on Penta 3 immunization three months prior to the survey

3.15.4 Public Primary Health Facilities that Accurately Reported HMIS Data for the Three Months Preceding the Survey (Confirmed Malaria Cases)

Overall, 71.8% of all primary health facilities accurately reported HMIS data on confirmed malaria cases three months preceding the survey. Among the zones, South-West (81.7%) had the highest percentage, followed by North-East (79.1%) while the lowest was South-South (59.7%). At the state level, the highest was Borno state (95.2%) while Bayelsa state (36.1%) recorded the lowest level of accurate reporting for confirmed malaria cases.

71.8%

of all primary health facilities accurately reported HMIS data on confirmed malaria cases three months preceding the survey

3.15.5 Public Primary Health Facilities that Over Report on these Services (Antenatal Care, HIV Testing, Penta 3 and Confirmed Malaria Cases)

Nationally, the percentage of all public primary health facilities that over reported on HMIS data for Antenatal Care Services was 1.9%, HIV Testing (6.2%), Penta 3 (8.1%) and Confirmed Malaria Cases (1.9%). Among the zones, North-West (4.2%) had the highest over-reporting on antenatal care services followed by North-East (2.0%) while South-South (0.6%) recorded the lowest.

3.15.6 Public Primary Health Facilities that Under Report on these Services (Antenatal Care, HIV Testing, Penta 3 and Confirmed Malaria Cases)

Nationally, the percentage of all public primary health facilities that under reported on HMIS data for Antenatal Care Services was 73.8%, HIV Testing (49.0%), Penta 3 (24.7%) and Confirmed Malaria Cases (22.3%). Among the zones, South-South (61.2%) had the highest under-reporting on HIV Testing, followed by North-Central (51.1%) while South-West (41.1%) recorded the lowest.

3.15.7 Public Primary Health Facilities that have Source Documents Available on these Services (Antenatal Care, HIV Testing, Penta 3 and Confirmed Malaria Cases)

In Nigeria, the percentage of public primary health facilities that had source documents available for the three months under review on HMIS data for Antenatal Care Services was 36.9%, HIV Testing (65.3%), Penta 3 (67.9%) and Confirmed Malaria Cases (85.7%). Among the zones, South-East (77.7%) had the highest source documents available on Penta 3, followed by North-Central (70.9%) while South-South (63.4%) had the lowest.

3.15.8 Public Primary Health Facilities that Had Reasons for Non-Availability of Monthly Reports on these Services (Antenatal Care, HIV Testing, Penta 3 and Confirmed Malaria Cases)

a. Nationally, the percentage of all public primary health facilities that had no trained staff as a reason for non-availability of monthly reports for Antenatal Care Services was 0.5%, HIV Testing (4.0%), Penta 3 (1.0%) and Confirmed Malaria Cases (1.8%).

b. In Nigeria, the percentage of public primary health facilities that had no reporting form as a reason for non-availability of monthly reports for Antenatal Care was 1.7%, HIV Testing (7.1%), Penta 3 (2.2%) and Confirmed Malaria Cases (3.9%).

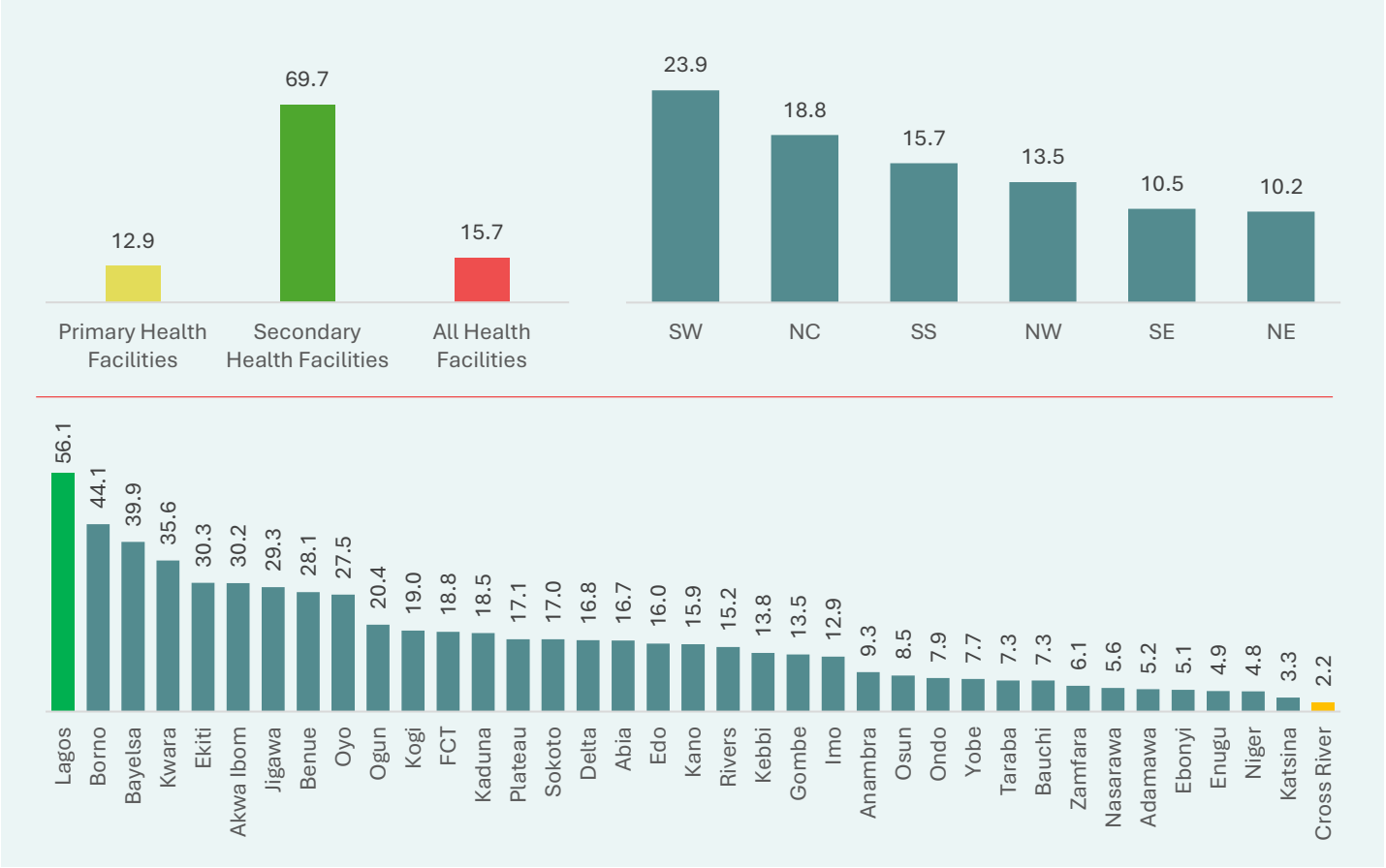
3.16 Health Facilities that Provide Services on Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-Communicable Disease (NCDs) refers to a group of conditions that are not mainly caused by an acute infection, result in long-term health consequences often create a need for long-term treatment and care. These conditions include cancers, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and chronic lung illnesses. These are diseases that are not spread through infection but are typically caused by unhealthy behaviours such as tobacco, alcohol use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diets and so on.

3.16.1 Health Facilities that Provide Diabetes Services

Nationally, 15.7% of all public health facilities provided diabetes services (3 out of 20 health facilities). Primary health facilities recorded 12.9% in providing diabetic services while secondary health facilities had 69.7%. Among the zones, South-West (23.9%) recorded the highest, followed by North-Central (18.8%) while North-East (10.2%) recorded the lowest. Lagos state (56.1%) had the highest while Cross-River (2.2%) recorded the least in the provision of diabetic services.

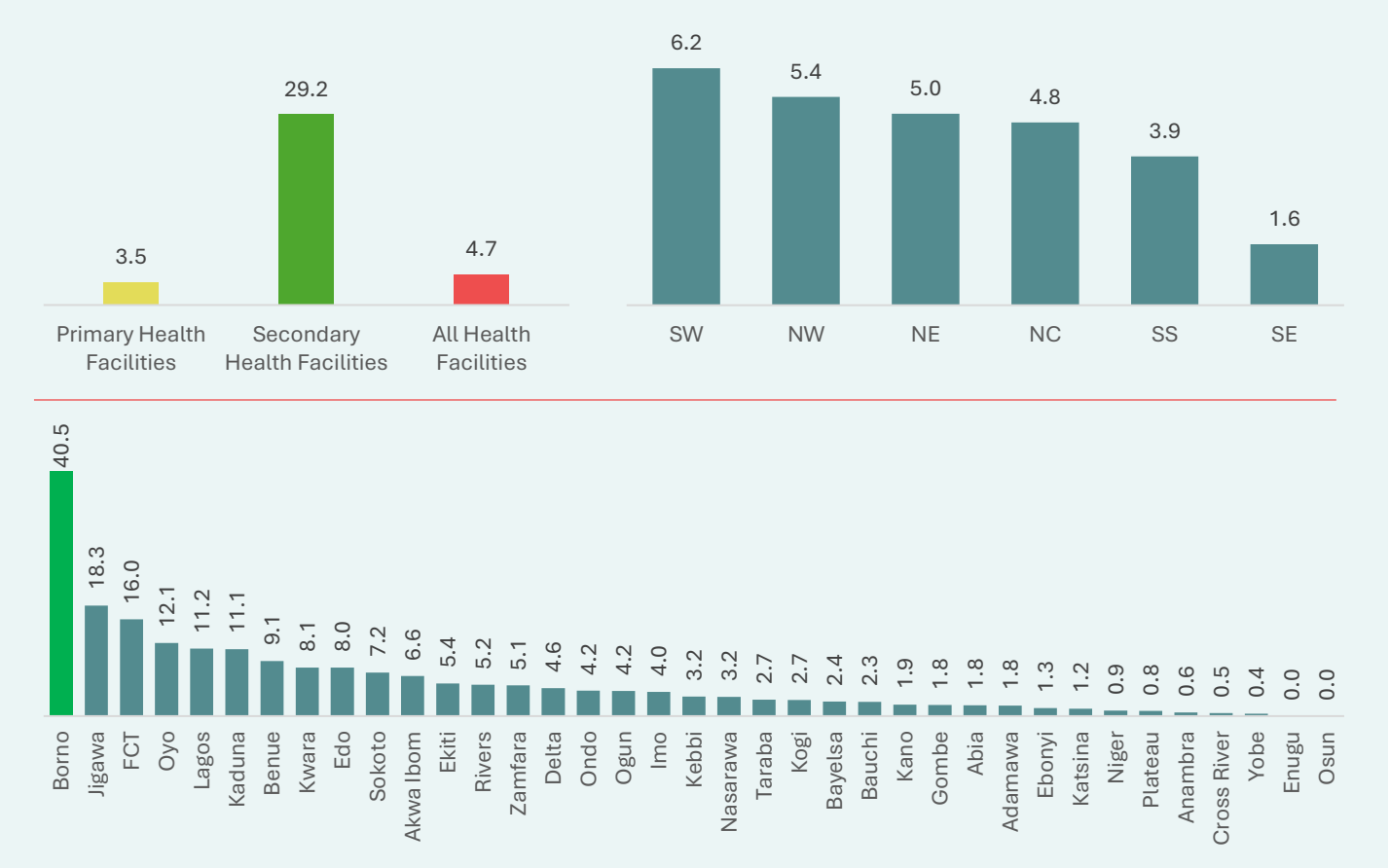
Figure 82: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Diabetes Services by State, Zone and Facility Type



3.16.2 Health Facilities that have National Diabetes Guidelines

Nationwide, 4.7% of all health facilities had national diabetes guidelines in 2025 as compared to approximately 3.9% in 2023. Among the zones, South-West (6.2%) had the highest while South-East (1.6%) recorded the lowest. Disaggregating by state, Borno (40.5%) had the highest percentage of health facilities that have national diabetes guidelines, followed by Jigawa (18.3%) while Osun and Enugu states (0.0%) recorded each.

Figure 83: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have National Diabetes Guidelines by State, Zone and Facility Type

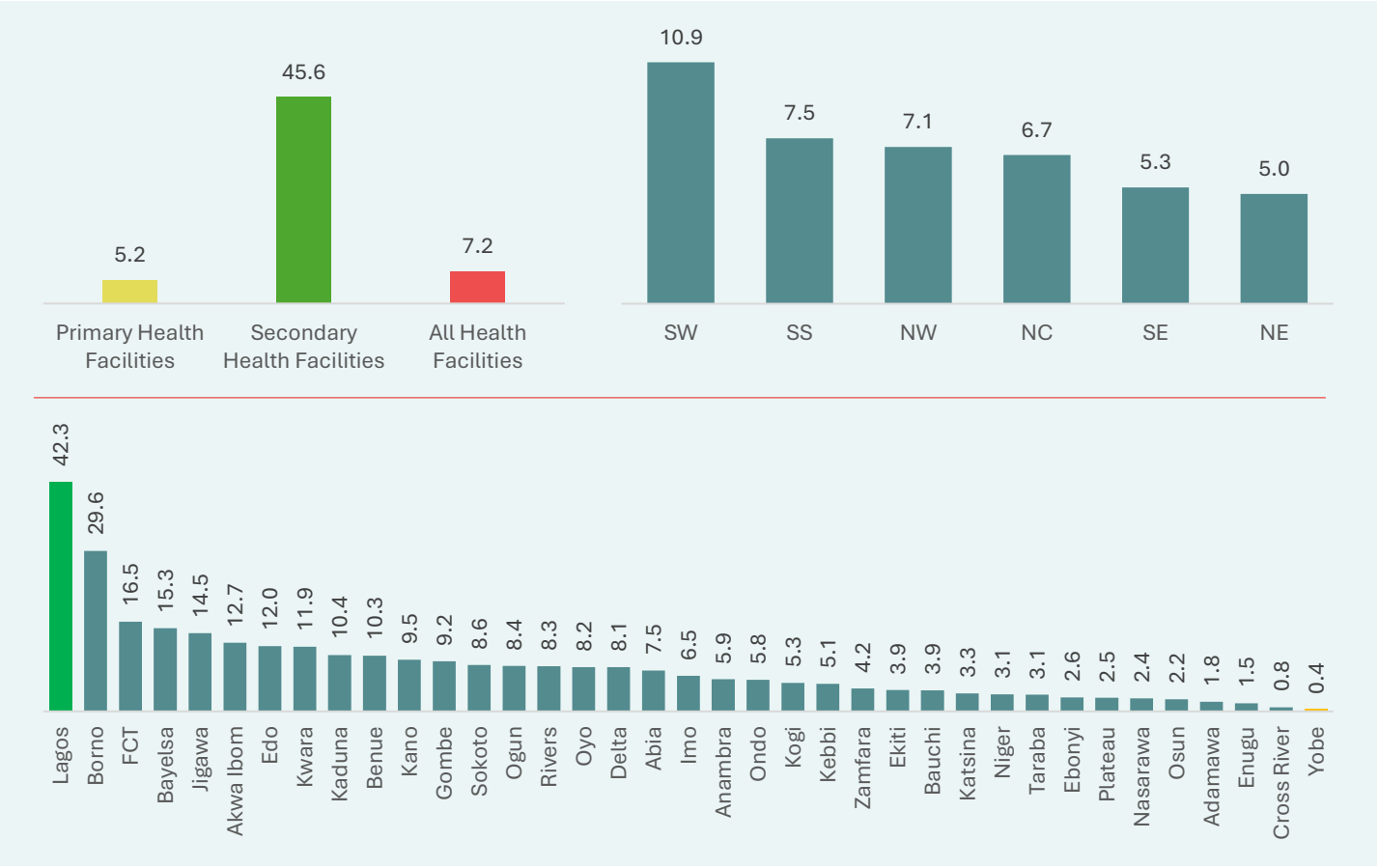


3.16.3 Health Facilities that have Trained Staff on Diabetes Services

Nationally, the percentage of health facilities that had trained staff on diabetes services was 7.2%. Among the zones, South-West (10.9%) had the highest while North-East (5.0%) had the lowest. The state with the highest was Lagos (42.3%),

followed by Borno state (29.6%) while Yobe state (0.4%) had the lowest. Analysis by facility type indicates that, 45.6% of secondary and 5.2% of primary health facilities had staff trained on diabetes services.

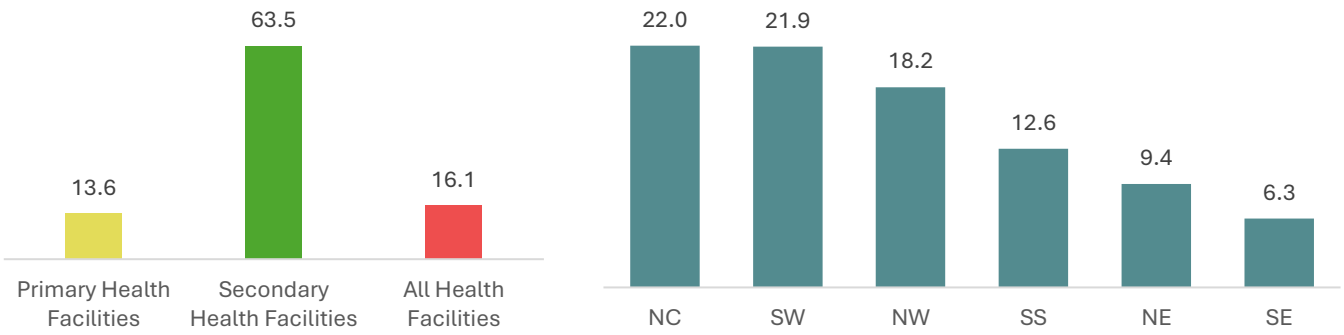
Figure 84: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have National Diabetes Guidelines by State, Zone and Facility Type



3.16.4 Health Facilities that Provide Hypertension Services

Nationally, 16.1% of all public health facilities provides hypertension services. Further disaggregation revealed that 63.5% of secondary health facilities provides hypertension services while primary had 13.6%. Among the zones, North-Central (22.0%) recorded the highest while South-East (6.3%) had the lowest. At state level, Benue (53.3%) recorded the highest health facilities that offer these services, while Cross River (2.2%) recorded the lowest.

Figure 85: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Hypertension Services by Zone and Facility Type

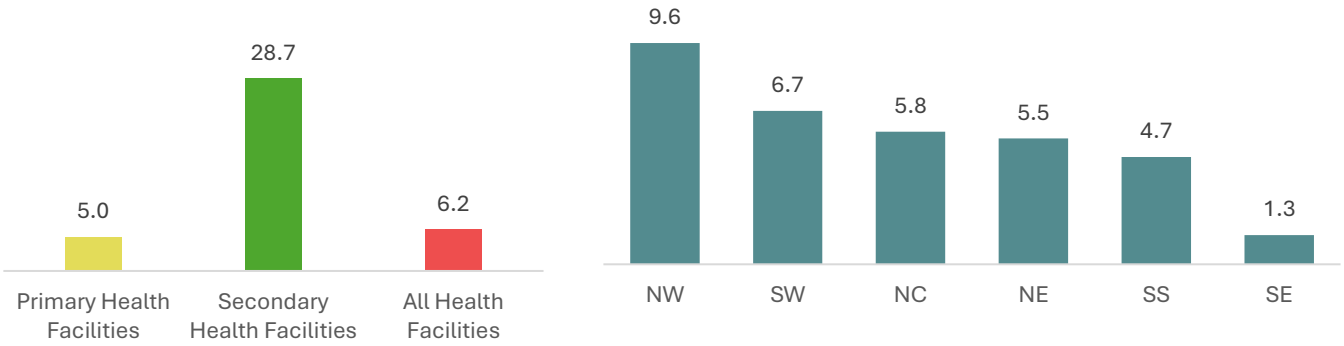


3.16.5 Health Facilities that have National Hypertension Guidelines

Nationally, 6.2% of all public health facilities had hypertension guidelines in 2025, compared to approximately 4.0% in 2023. Among the zones, North-West (9.6%) had the highest, while South-East 1.3% recorded the lowest.

Disaggregating by states Borno (38.1%), had the highest percentage of health facilities with national hypertension guidelines, followed by Jigawa (35.0%), while Abia and Plateau states recorded the lowest (0.0%) each.

Figure 86: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have National Hypertension Guideline by Zone and Facility Type



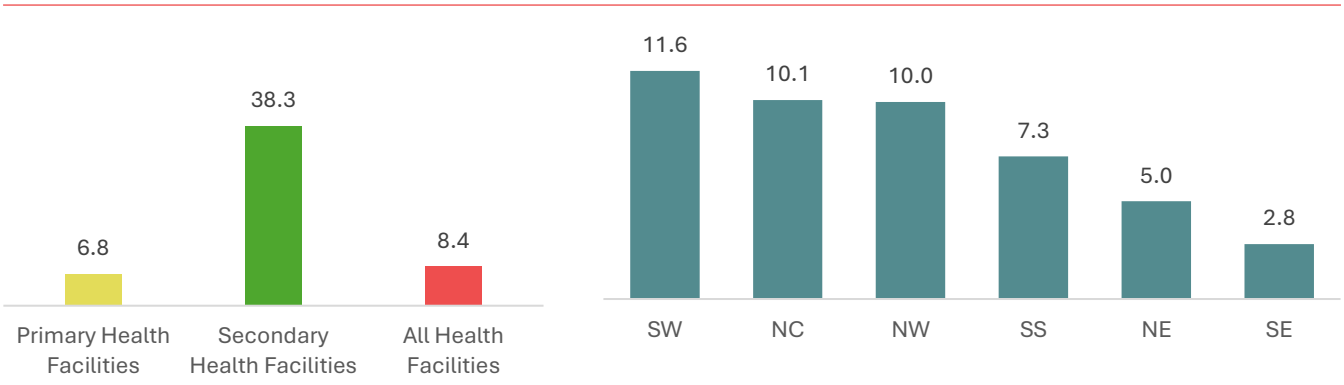
3.16.6 Health Facilities that Trained Staff on Hypertension Services

Nationally, the percentage of all public health facilities that trained staff on hypertension services was 8.4%.

Disaggregating by zones, South-West (11.6%) recorded the highest while South-East (2.8%) had the lowest. The state with

the highest was Lagos (34.8%), while the lowest were Cross River and Plateau (0.8%). Analysis by facility type indicates that, secondary health facilities had 38.3% while primary health facilities had 6.8% of trained staff on hypertension services.

Figure 87: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Have Staff Trained for Hypertension by Zone and Facility Type



3.17 Health Facilities that have Non-Communicable Disease Equipment

Non-communicable disease (NCD) equipment refers to medical devices and supplies used to diagnose and manage chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, and respiratory illnesses. The World Health Organization's NCD Kit (NCDK) is a key example, containing a standardized set of equipment, including sphygmomanometers, stethoscopes, glucometers and peak flow meters, for use in emergencies and low-resource settings. This modular kit can be ordered as a whole or in parts to suit different needs.

3.17.1 Health Facilities that have Peak Flow Meters Available and Functional

Nationally, the percentage of all public health facilities that had peak expiratory flow meter available was 2.3%. Among the zones, North-East (3.3%) recorded the highest of health facilities with this equipment while South-East (0.3%) had the lowest. Further disaggregation by state indicates that, Borno state (23.6%) had the highest while six (6) states of Adamawa, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Katsina and Ondo did not have this device. There was a difference between availability and functionality of health facilities that had this

2.3%

of all public health facilities that had peak flow meter available

equipment. Nationally, 29.0% of secondary health facilities reported to have had the equipment available as compared to 26.5% that are functional.

3.17.2 Health Facilities that Reported Functional Spacers Device for Inhalers

Nationally, only 2.5% of all public health facilities reported the availability of a functional Spacers Device for inhalers. Disaggregated by zones, North-East (3.3%) had the highest while South-East (0.9%) recorded the lowest. The result further revealed that, Borno state (24.7%) had the highest of health facilities that had functional spacers' device while the lowest was recorded in Adamawa, Anambra, Ebonyi, Katsina, and Ondo with no functional spacers' device.

2.5%

of all public health facilities reported the availability of a functional Spacers Device for inhalers

3.17.3 Health Facilities that Provide Blood Pressure (BP) Monitors (Digital & Calibrated Manual Devices)

Nationally, the percentage of all public health facilities that had a functional digital and calibrated BP monitor was 69.2% as compared to 59.7% in 2023. About 90.1% of Secondary health facilities had manual and calibrated BP device. All secondary health facilities in the North-East had this device at 100% while other zones recorded above 80%. The primary health facilities recorded above 50.0% for the provision of BP monitors.

69.2%

of all public health facilities had a functional digital and calibrated BP monitor

3.17.4 Health Facilities that Measure Blood Glucose using Glucometer

Nationally, 38.7% of all public health facilities measured blood glucose with the use of glucometer (about 4 out of 10 health facilities). The secondary health facilities recorded 86.1% which represents 9 out of 10 health facilities while the primary health facilities had 36.3%. Among the zones, South-West (53.3%)

38.7%

of all public health facilities measured blood glucose with the use of glucometer

recorded the highest while North-West (29.3%) had the lowest in the use of glucometer.

3.17.5 Health Facilities that had Glucometer Test Strips with a valid date of expiration

Nationally, only 10.7% of all public health facilities had a glucometer test strip with a valid date of expiration which represents 2 out of 20 health facilities. The secondary health facilities that had glucometer test strips with a valid date of expiration were 48.9% while primary health facilities had 8.7%. Among the zones, North-West (14.2%) recorded the highest while South-East (4.0%) had the lowest.

10.7%

of all public health facilities had a glucometer test strip with a valid date of expiration which represents 2 out of 20 health facilities

3.17.6 Health Facilities that provide Beclomethasone Inhalers

Nationally,1.5% of all public health facilities had beclomethasone inhalers while it is higher in secondary facilities with 7.7% and lower in primary health facilities with 1.2%. Across the zones, North-East (2.1%) recorded the highest that had beclomethasone inhalers while the lowest was South-East (0.2%).

1.5%

of all public health facilities had beclomethasone inhalers

3.17.7 Health Facilities that have Salbutamol Inhalers

The NHFS 2025 revealed that 5.7% of all public health facilities in Nigeria had salbutamol inhaler. By facility type, secondary and primary health facilities had 26.3% and 4.7% respectively. Across the zones, North-East (8.9%) recorded the highest that had salbutamol inhaler while the lowest was North-Central (4.2%). At state level, Lagos (28.5%) recorded the highest while Plateau (0.0%) recorded no salbutamol inhalers.

5.7%

of all public health facilities in Nigeria had salbutamol inhaler

3.17.8 Health Facilities that have Insulin Injection

The survey revealed that nationally, 3.8% of all public health facilities had insulin injection (about 1 out of 20 health facilities). By facility type, secondary and primary health facilities had 29.8% and 2.5% respectively. Across the zones, South-South (4.1%) recorded the highest that had insulin injection while the lowest was South-East (3.5%). Across the states, Lagos (16.0%) recorded the highest public health facilities while Cross River (0.3%) had the lowest insulin injection.

3.8%

of all public health facilities had insulin injection

3.18 Documentation of Care Process for ANC, Suspect Malaria in Under-5 and EMTCT Services

Effective documentation of antenatal care (ANC), suspected malaria in under-five children, and EMTCT services is essential for monitoring the quality of care provided at health facilities. In ANC, routine checks such as blood pressure measurement help detect hypertensive disorders like pre-eclampsia, while screening for anaemia and syphilis ensures early identification and timely treatment of conditions that threaten maternal and newborn health. Proper recording of these assessments covering symptoms, examinations, laboratory tests, and treatments serves as an important measure of whether key services were delivered. Using documentation-based indicators makes it possible to evaluate the completeness and quality of ANC records and, by extension, the care offered to pregnant women.

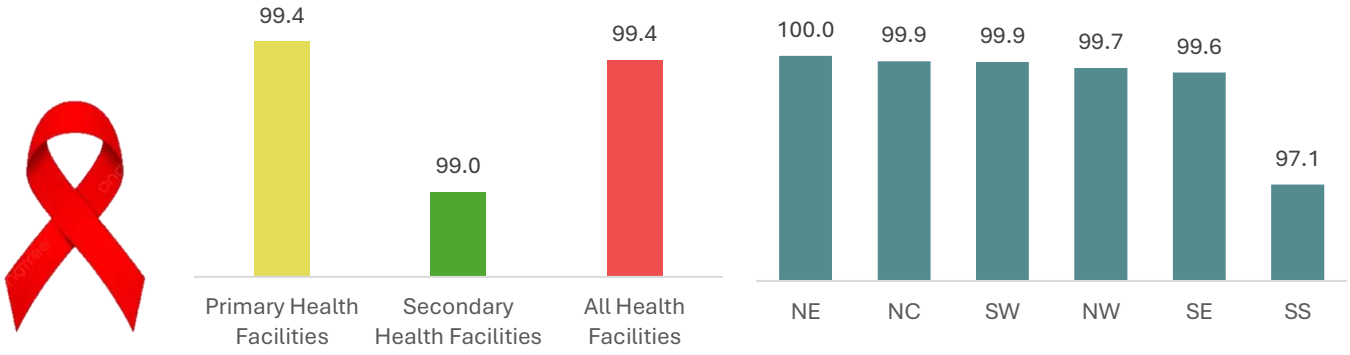
3.18.1 Documentation of HIV Test Results under ANC

Nationally, documentation of HIV test results during ANC is extremely high across public health facilities with 99.4% in all facilities. Primary health facilities recording a similar performance at 99.4%, while secondary health facilities documented slightly lower but still high levels at 99.0%. Across the zones, documentation levels remain consistently high with North-East recording full documentation at 100.0%. This was followed by South-West and North-Central (99.9%) each, North-West (99.7%)

and South-East (99.6%). The South-South zone had the lowest, though still strong, documentation rate at 97.1%. At state level, documentation was almost universal. Most states (over 30) achieved 100% documentation across all health facilities.

A few states recorded slightly lower percentages, including Sokoto (92.6%), Bayelsa (92.7%), Cross River (94.0%), and Akwa Ibom (97.8%). Despite these variations, all states maintained high levels of compliance.

Figure 88: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Result of HIV Test under ANC Documented by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

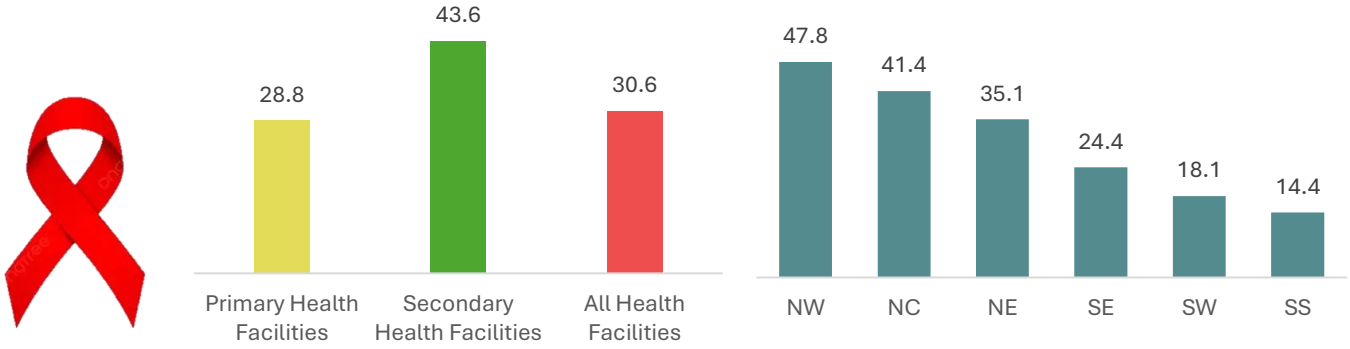


3.18.2 Documentation of Partner's HIV Test Results under ANC

The survey findings show that the documentation of partners' HIV test results during ANC was low at the national level, with only 30.6% of all public health facilities recording this information. Primary health facilities had 28.8%, while secondary facilities recorded 43.6% of health facilities who had a proper documentation of partner's HIV test results. This highlights a significant gap in partner testing documentation compared to the consistently high documentation rates recorded for women. Across the zones, partner test documentation varied widely across the country. North-West had the highest at 47.8%, followed by North-Central (41.4%) and North-East (35.1%). The South-East showed moderate performance at 24.4%, while South-West recorded 18.1%. The South-South (14.4%) zone had the lowest documentation. At state level, Zamfara had the highest documentation level at 92.6%, followed by Kebbi (80.4%), while Bauchi State (0.9%), Akwa Ibom

(2.1%), Abia (2.5%), Rivers (3.7%), Bayelsa (3.1%), and Edo (4.9%) had the lowest documentation levels.

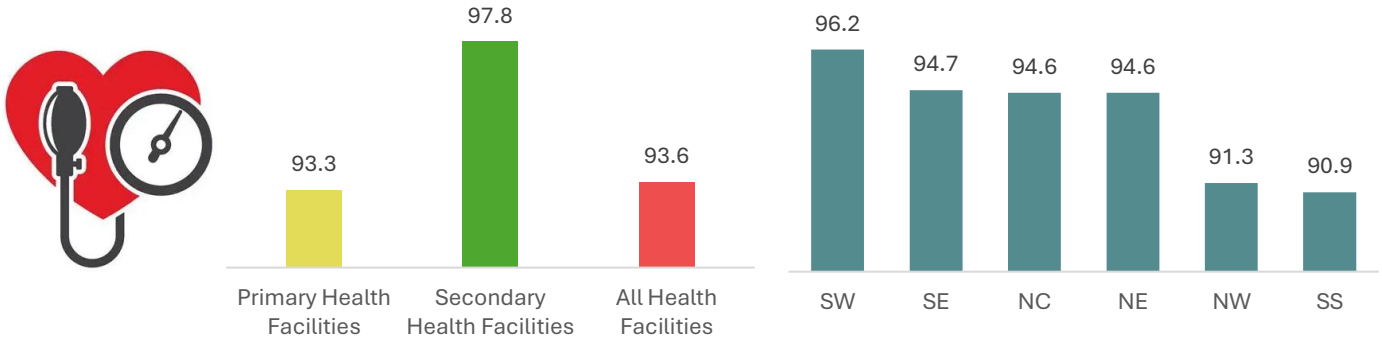
Figure 89: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Result of HIV Test under ANC Documented by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.3 Documentation of Blood Pressure Measurement Results during ANC

Nationally, 93.6% of all public health facilities documented blood pressure results during ANC. Primary health facilities had a similarly high documentation rate of 93.3%, while secondary health facilities performed even better at 97.8%, indicating a strong national commitment to BP monitoring across facility levels. Across the zones, documentation of BP results was consistently high, South-West zone recorded the highest documentation rate at 96.2%, closely followed by South-East (94.7%), North-Central (94.6%), North-East (94.6%) and North-West (91.3%) while South-South (90.9%) had the lowest, though still strong. Among states Adamawa, Lagos, and the FCT achieved 100% documentation in all public health facilities while majority of states had documentation levels above 90%, and several exhibited full compliances, A few states demonstrated relatively lower performance, although still above 80%: Cross River (82.8%), Kano (85.4%), Benue (86.9%), and Taraba (88.0%). Even in the lowest-performing states, documentation levels remained relatively high, indicating near national compliance.

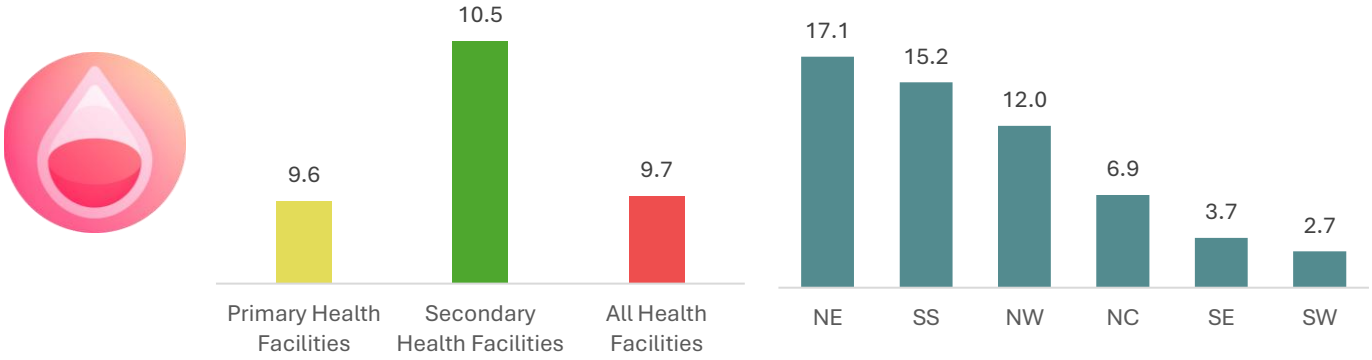
Figure 90: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Result of Blood Pressure Measured under ANC Documented by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.4 Documentation of Anaemia during ANC

Across the country, only 9.7% of all public health facilities had documentation for anaemia during ANC services. Primary health facilities documented 9.6%, while secondary health facilities recorded a slightly higher documentation rate of 10.5%. Disaggregated by geopolitical zones, North-East recorded the highest documentation at 17.1%, followed closely by the South-South (15.2%) and the North-West (12.0%). Moderate performance was observed in the North-Central (6.9%) while South-East (3.7%) and South-West (2.7%) recorded the lowest documentation rates nationally. Across states, the highest documentation was recorded in Cross River (35.2%), followed by Taraba (27.5%) and Borno (24.2%). Several states had extremely low documentation, ranging from 1–5%: Abia (1.3%), Jigawa (1.1%), Osun (1.5%), Edo (0.8%), Oyo (0.9%), Ebonyi (3.2%), Rivers (4.6%), and Ekiti (3.9%). Lagos and Imo documented 0%, indicating no recorded cases during the period reviewed.

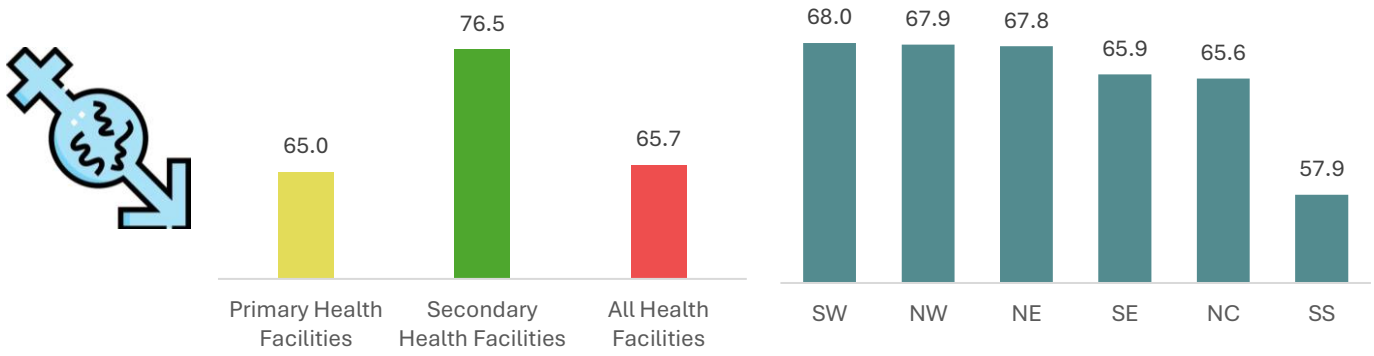
Figure 91: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Anaemia during ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.5 Documentation of Syphilis Testing during ANC

The survey result indicates that documentation of syphilis testing during ANC was 65.7% in public health facilities nation-wide. Documentation was slightly lower in primary health facilities (65.0%) while secondary health facilities performed better at 76.5%, suggesting stronger reporting systems at higher-level facilities. Across the zones, South-West (68.0%), North-West (67.9%), and North-East (67.8%) had the highest levels of syphilis test documentation. Moderate performance was observed in South-East (65.9%) and North-Central (65.6%) while South-South (57.9%) had the lowest. Disaggregated by state, the highest documentation levels were recorded in Lagos (94.2%) and Ogun (91.1%) while Osun (34.1%) and Edo (35.4%) had the lowest documentation levels.

Figure 92: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Anaemia during ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.6 Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) Documentation in Public Health Facilities

Nationally, 62.1% of all public health facilities documented Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) during ANC. Documentation levels were nearly identical between facility types, with 62.0% at primary health facilities and 63.9% at secondary health facilities. Across the geopolitical zones, North-West (70.1%) recorded the highest percentage of facilities with IPT documentation, followed closely by South-West (69.3%) while South-South (41.2%) recorded

62.1%

of all public health facilities documented Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) during ANC

the least. At state level, documentation of IPT were highest in Adamawa (92.4%), Niger (91.5%), Kebbi (83.1%) and Ekiti (82.9%). The lowest documentation levels were observed in Edo (12.0%), Abia (31.6%), Bayelsa (33.3%), and Cross River (34.7%), highlighting notable gaps in IPT reporting.

3.18.7 Distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLIN) Documentation During ANC

The national analysis shows that 39.1% of all public health facilities documented the distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLIN) during ANC. Documentation was similar across facility levels, with 38.8% among primary health facilities and 44.2% among secondary health facilities, indicating slightly better reporting at secondary facilities. The percentage of facilities documenting LLIN distribution across the zones was highest in North-West (54.6%), followed by North-East (48.1%) and the lowest was South-East (21.2%), indicating significant documentation gaps. At state level, the highest percentages were recorded in Lagos (87.6%), Adamawa (84.6%) and Kaduna (84.3%) while several states including Anambra (0%), Enugu (0%), and Edo (0.4%) had low documentation levels.

39.1%

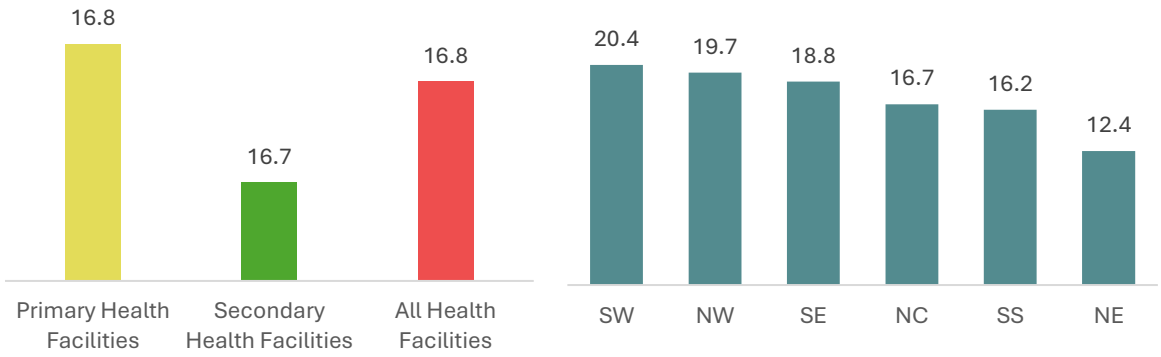
of all public health facilities documented the distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLIN) during ANC.

3.18.8 Documentation of Women who Received ARV/ART During ANC

Nationally, 16.8% of all public health facilities documented the provision of ARV/ART to women during ANC. Across facility types, documentation levels were nearly identical with 16.8% among primary health facilities and 16.7% among secondary health facilities, suggesting uniform but generally low reporting across the two service levels. ARV/ART documentation across the zones, North-West zone had the highest facilities with documentation at 19.7%. This was followed by South-West (20.4%) while North-East (12.4%) had the lowest. Among states, in ARV/ART documentation, Anambra (100%),

Edo (50.0%), and Ogun (47.4%), recorded the highest. The lowest documentation levels were in Abia, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Kano, Yobe, and Sokoto documented 0% and Lagos (2.2%).

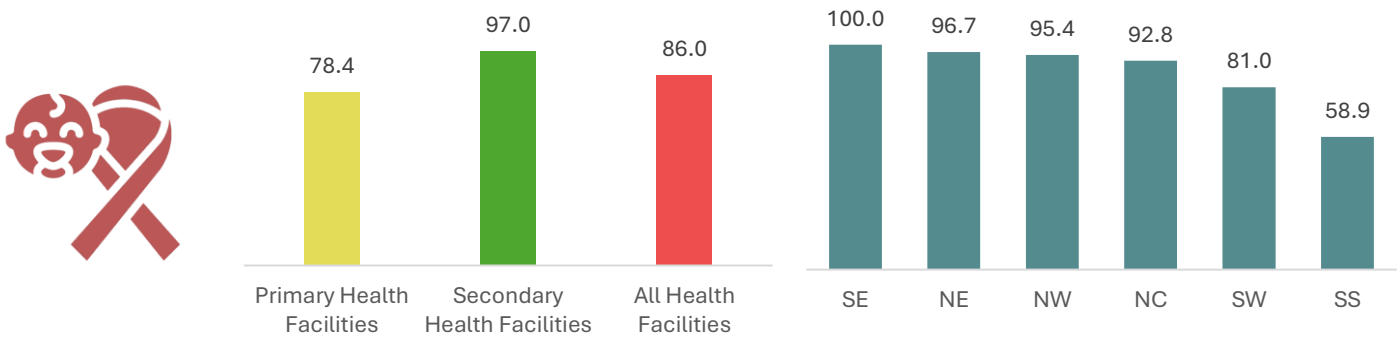
Figure 93: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Documentation of Women who receive ARV/ART by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.9 Documentation of Babies Who Received Nevirapine Prophylaxis During ANC/Delivery

The survey result shows that 86.0% of all public health facilities nationwide documented the provision of Nevirapine prophylaxis to newborns. Documentation levels were slightly higher in secondary health facilities (97.0%) compared to primary health facilities (78.4%), indicating a stronger reporting performance among secondary-level facilities. Across geopolitical zones, South-East (100%) demonstrated full documentation, followed closely by North-East (96.7%) while South-South zone (58.9%) had the lowest documentation of newborn Nevirapine reporting. At state level, a large number of states achieved full Nevirapine prophylaxis documentation. The states include, Adamawa, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Borno, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Zamfara and FCT with 100% while states that recorded 0% documentation, including, Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo, and Yobe.

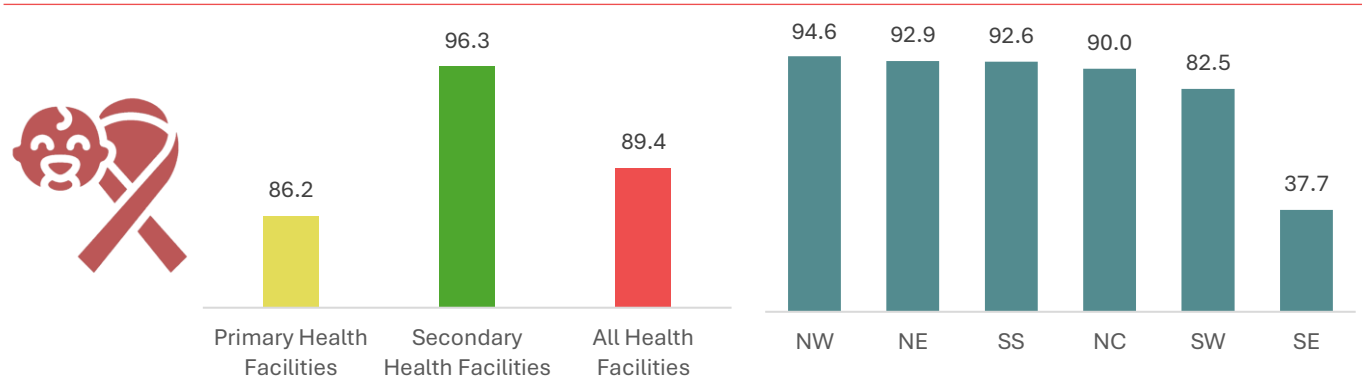
Figure 94: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Babies who received Nevirapine Prophylaxis by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.10 Documentation of Baby's HIV Test Results Received by Caregivers

Nationally, 89.4% of public health facilities documented the records of babies' HIV test results received by caregivers. Documentation levels were similar across facility types, with 86.2% among primary health facilities and 96.3% among secondary facilities. Across geopolitical zones, North-West(94.6%) recorded the highest documentation of baby's HIV test results, followed by North-East (92.9%) while South-East (37.7%) had the lowest documentation level. Disaggregated by state, a large number of states demonstrated excellent documentation with 100%, these include, Adamawa, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Edo, Ekiti, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba and Zamfara. These states reflect strong systems for recording HIV test result return to caregivers. However, Abia Anambra and Ebonyi (0%) recorded extremely low documentation each.

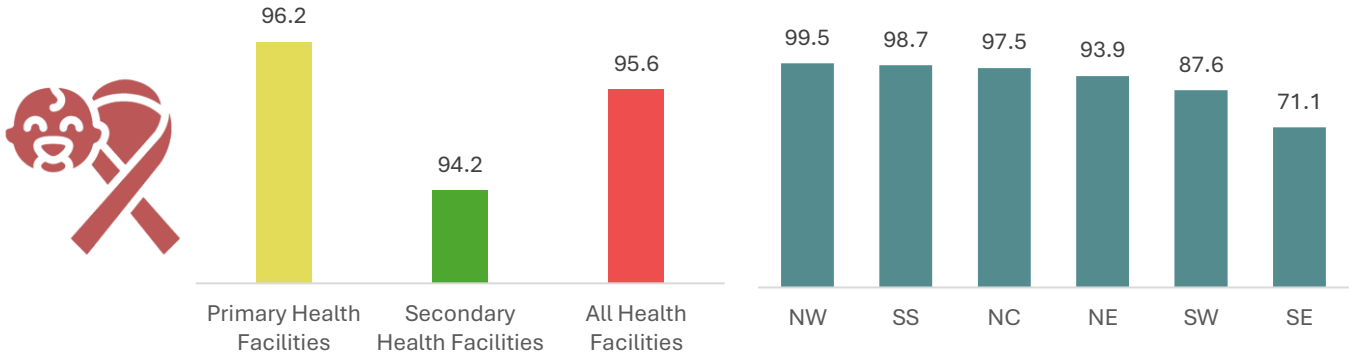
Figure 95: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby's HIV test result received by caregiver by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.11 Documentation of Baby's HIV Test Result in Public Health Facilities

The survey findings indicate that documentation of babies' HIV test results was recorded in 95.6% of public health facilities nationwide. Documentation levels were consistent across facility types, with primary health facilities (96.2%) and secondary facilities (94.2%). Across the geopolitical zones, documentation levels were generally high. North-Westrecorded the highest documentation level at 99.5%, followed closely by South-South(98.7%) and North-Central (97.5%) zones while South-East (71.1%) had the lowest documentation rate. Disaggregated by state, many states achieved complete documentation (100%) across all facilities, these include: Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Ekiti, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Lagos, Ogun, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara and FCT. However, Abia state, Anambra and Ebonyi states recorded 0% documentation, indicating major data-reporting challenges.

Figure 96: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby's HIV test result by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

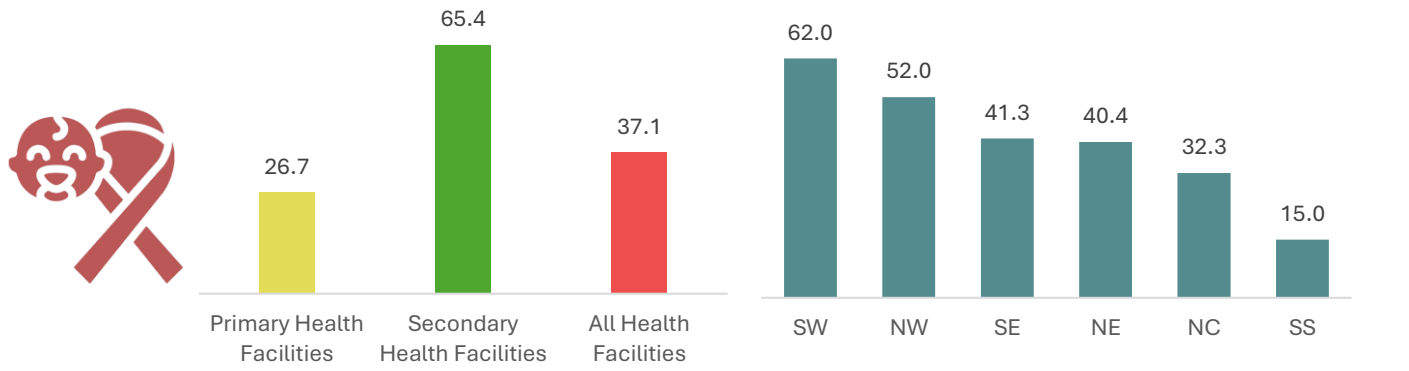


3.18.12 Documentation of Cotrimoxazole Prophylaxis for HIV-Exposed Infants in Public Health Facilities

Nationally, only 37.1% of public health facilities documented the provision of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis to HIV-exposed infants. At facility types, documentation was lower among primary health facilities (26.7%) but considerably higher among secondary facilities (65.4%), suggesting significant variability in reporting capacity across the two levels of care. Among the geopolitical zones, South-West (62.0%)

recorded the highest level of documentation of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis to HIV-exposed infants. This was followed by North-West (52.0%) while South-South (15.0%) recorded the lowest documentation rate. At state level, several states reported very high documentation levels, including multiple states achieving 100%, particularly in secondary facilities: Edo, Enugu, Niger, Osun, Oyo and Zamfara. Other high performing states include: Delta (96.1%), Bauchi (86.7%), Nasarawa (87.2%), and Gombe (85.5%). Inversely, several states recorded extremely low documentation levels, Abia, Anambra, and Ebonyi (0%) each, Kogi (2.2%), Yobe (1.8%), Cross River (4.6%) and Rivers (5.6%).

Figure 97: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby who received cotrimoxazole prophylaxis by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

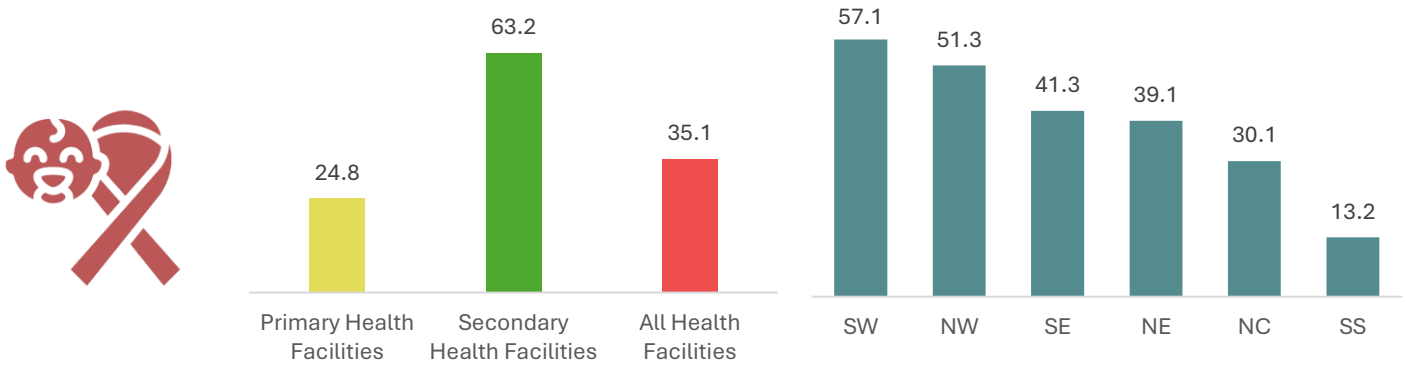


3.18.13 Documentation of Babies Who Began Cotrimoxazole at 6–8 Weeks in Public Health Facilities

In Nigeria, only 35.1% of public health facilities documented that babies began cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at 6–8 weeks. Documentation was considerably lower among primary health facilities (24.8%) but higher in secondary facilities (63.2%). Across geopolitical zones, South-West (57.1%) recorded the highest documentation rate, followed by North-West (51.3%), South-South (13.2%) had the lowest zonal documentation rate. Disaggregated by State, Edo, Enugu, Niger, Osun, Oyo, and Zamfara state demonstrated full documentation rate (100%), followed by Delta (96.1%) and Gombe (81.8%); while Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi (0%) each, Kogi (1.1%), Cross River (1.7%) and Yobe (1.8%) had the lowest

documentation of babies who began cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at 6–8 weeks.

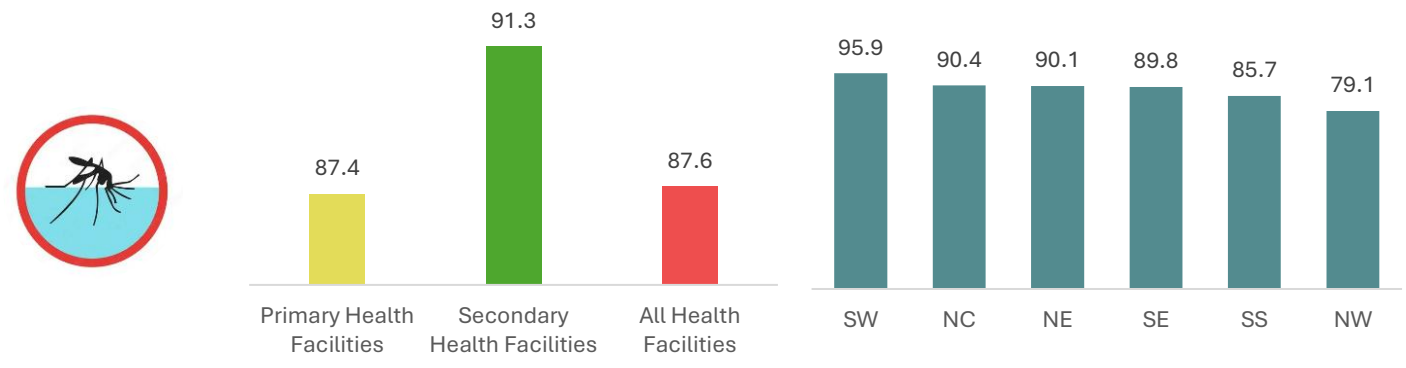
Figure 98: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby who received cotrimoxazole prophylaxis by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.14 Documentation of Child Care Under Malaria Treatment in Public Health Facilities

The results indicate that documentation of child care under malaria treatment was completed in 87.6% of public health facilities nationwide. Primary health facilities documented at 87.4%, while secondary facilities recorded a slightly higher performance at 91.3%, showing strong and consistent reporting across both levels of care. Across the zones, documentation levels were generally high, South-West (95.9%) had the highest documentation, followed by North-Central (90.4%) and North-East (90.1%). The North-West (79.1%) recorded the lowest. At the state level, Cross River and Oyo (100.0%) each had complete documentation, only Kano (42.8%) recorded low documentation of child care under malaria treatment.

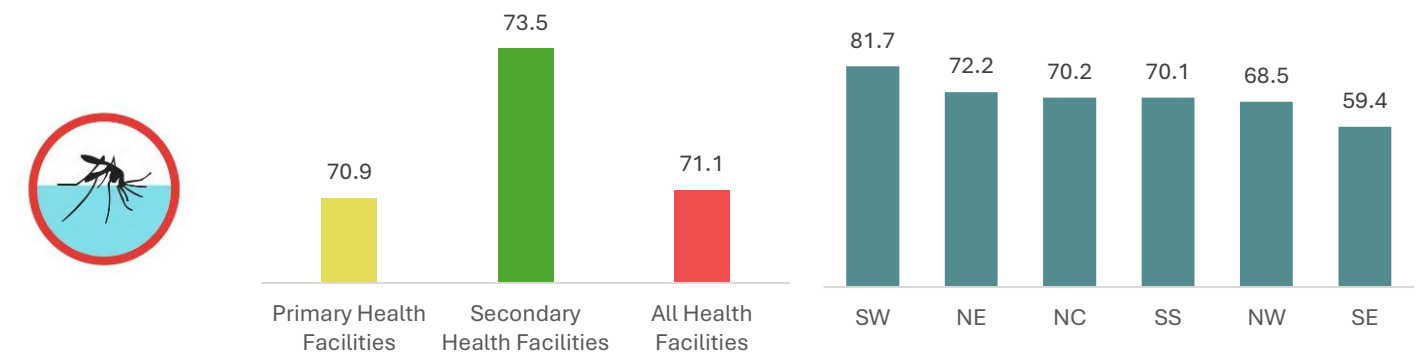
Figure 99: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Child Care under Malaria Treatment by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.15 Documentation of Temperature Recording in Public Health Facilities

Nationally, 71.1% of all public health facilities had temperature recording documented. Among the facility types, documentation levels were 70.9% for primary health facilities and 73.5% among secondary facilities. Across the zones, South-West (81.7%) recorded the highest documentation of temperature measurement, this was followed by the North-East (72.2%), and North-Central (70.2%) while South-East (59.4%) recorded lower documentation. At state level, several states demonstrated strong documentation levels with values above 90%, Kaduna (100%), Lagos (99.2%) Niger (99.2%), Plateau (98.0%) and Adamawa (96.7%) while states with lowest documentation levels were Kano (8.0%), Kwara (18.8%) and Jigawa (25.2%).

Figure 100: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Child Care under Malaria Treatment by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

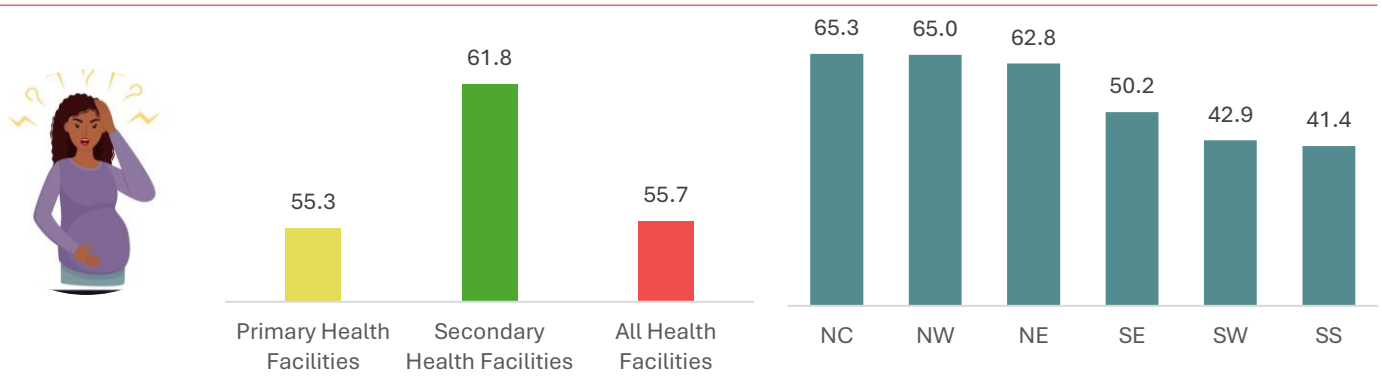


3.18.16 Documentation of History of Fatigue During ANC Services

Across the country, 55.7% of all public health facilities documented the history of fatigue during ANC services. Primary health facilities recorded a similar performance with 55.3%, while secondary health facilities had a slightly higher documentation of 61.8%. Disaggregated by geopolitical zones, North-Central (65.3%) recorded the highest documentation, followed closely by North-West (65.0%) and North-East (62.8%). Moderate documentation was observed in South-East (50.2%), while South-South (41.4%) and South-West (42.9%) recorded the lowest documentation. Across states, the highest documentation levels were recorded in

Niger (97.9%), followed by Yobe (88.6%) while Osun (19.3%) and Ondo (22.8%) recorded the lowest documentation in fatigue related assessment during ANC in these states.

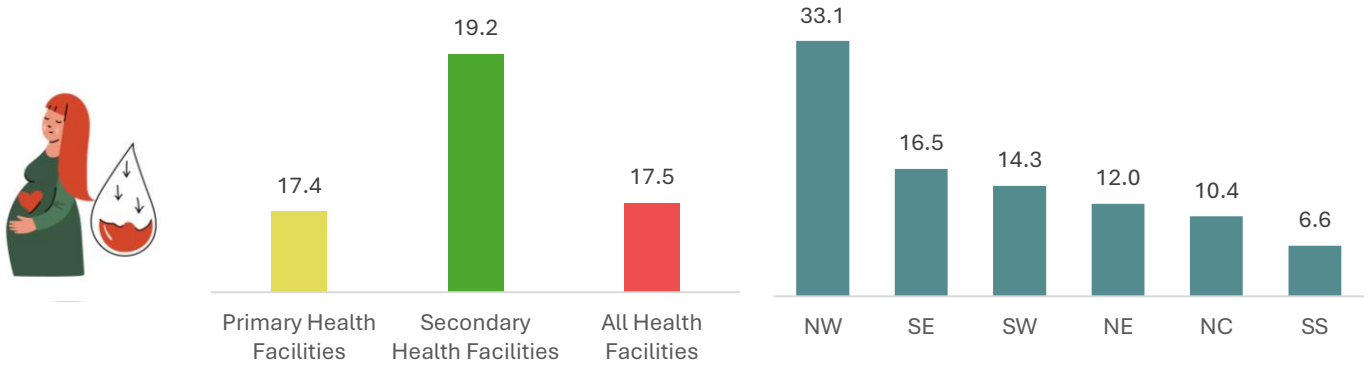
Figure 101: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Recorded the History of Fatigue Taken by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.17 Documentation of Anaemia Assessment During ANC Services

Overall, 17.5% of public health facilities documented anaemia assessment during ANC services. At facility type, primary health facilities recorded 17.4% documentation while secondary health facilities recorded 19.2%. Across the zone, North-West reported the highest level of documentation at 33.1%, followed by South-East (16.5%) and South-West (14.3%) while South-South (6.6%) recorded the lowest documentation of anaemia assessment during ANC services. Among the state level, the highest documentation was observed in Kebbi (58.4%), followed by Imo (49.0%). A number of states demonstrated very low documentation levels, with values between 0–5%: Ebonyi (0.3%), Akwa Ibom (0.5%), Oyo (0.5%), Ondo (1.2%), Osun (1.2%), FCT (1.4%), Abia (2.0%), Ekiti (3.4%), Kwara (3.8%), Edo (4.3%), Taraba (4.7%), Rivers (4.9%) while Enugu (0%) had no recorded documentation for the period reviewed.

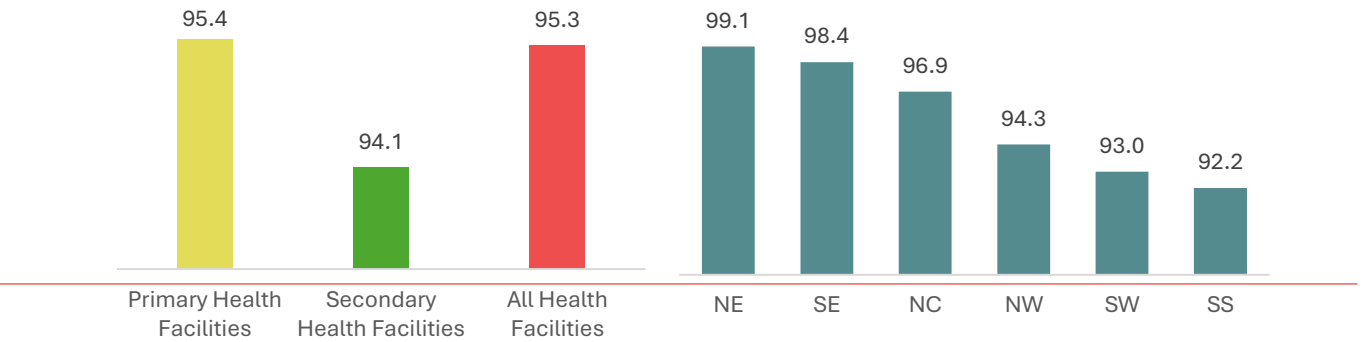
Figure 102: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Recorded the History of Fatigue Taken by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.18.18 Documentation of Fever Assessment During ANC Services

Nationwide, 95.3% of public health facilities had documentation of fever assessment during ANC services, Primary health facilities recorded 95.4% while secondary facilities recorded 94.1%. By geopolitical zone, North-East recorded the highest documentation rate at 99.1%, followed by South-East (98.4%) while South-South (92.2%) and South-West (93.0%) zones recorded the lowest documentation levels. Among the states, documentation rates were highest in states that achieved full coverage, including Ebonyi (100%), Imo (100%), Taraba (100%) while Kano (81.7%) and Bayelsa (85.0%) had the lowest documentation levels of fever assessment during ANC services.

Figure 103: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Recorded the History of Fatigue Taken by Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



3.19 Blood Transfusion

Blood transfusion is a critical lifesaving intervention used to replenish blood components such as red blood cells, plasma or platelets due to severe hemorrhage, trauma, childbirth

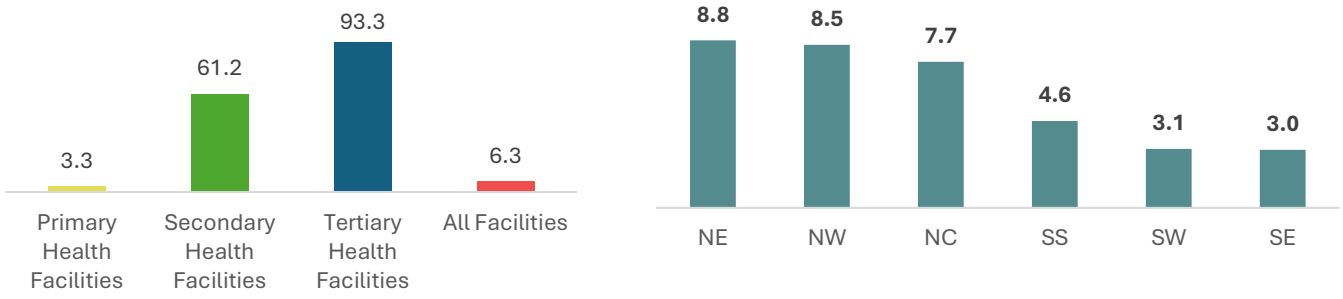
complications (postpartum hemorrhage), or chronic illnesses like severe anemia and cancer. This section examines assess, readiness, safety and efficiency of blood transfusion services in public health facilities across the country. It also provides the strength and gaps in facility distribution and transfusion service availability, blood supply sources and donor profiles, screening and testing capacity, SOPs, guidelines, training and governance, data and quality management, infrastructure, waste management and cold chain to ensure that blood is used judiciously to maximize patient safety and minimize wastage.



3.19.1.1 Health Facilities with availability of Blood Transfusion Unit or Blood Bank

Nationally, health facilities with availability of blood transfusion unit or blood bank were 6.3%. At zonal level, the North-East was highest with (8.8%) while the South-East (3.0%) recorded the least. By facility type, the data shows 3.3% for primary health facilities, 61.2% for secondary health facilities and 93.3% for tertiary health facilities.

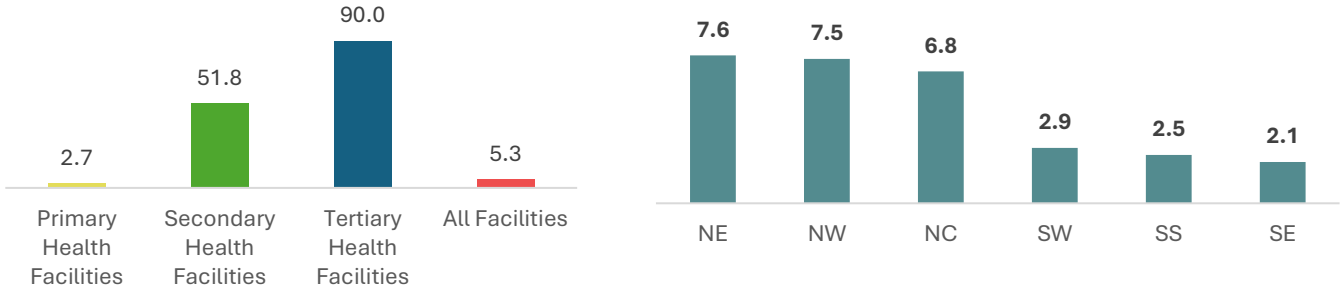
Figure 104: Percentage of Health Facilities with Availability of Blood Transfusion Unit or Blood Bank



3.19.1.2 Distribution of Blood Transfusions Sourced from Family Replacement Donors

The findings show the percentage distribution of blood transfusions that was sourced from family replacement donors across public health facilities. Nationally, 5.3% of blood transfusions was sourced from family replacement donors. By facility type, 2.7% of blood transfusions in primary health facilities, 51.8% in secondary health facilities, and 90.0% in tertiary health facilities were sourced from family replacement donors. At the zonal level, North-East 7.6% had the highest of blood transfusion sourced from family replacement while South-East 2.1% recorded the least.

Figure 105: Percentage of Blood Transfusion Sourced from Family Replacement Donor

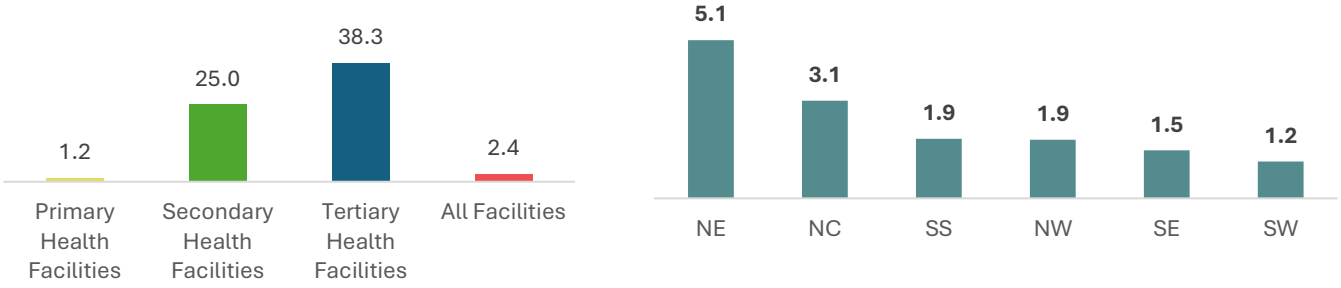


3.19.1.3 Distribution of Blood Transfusions Sourced from Commercial Donors

Nationally, 2.4% of all blood transfusions in public health facilities were sourced from commercial donors. By facility type, 1.2% of blood transfusions in primary health facilities and 25.0% in secondary health facilities and 38.3% in tertiary health facility were sourced from commercial donors. At the state level, Gombe 8.5% had the highest, followed by Adamawa with (8.3%) while Lagos and Plateau recorded no or

(0.0%) blood transfusions from commercial donors. Across the zone, North-East 5.1% recorded the highest while South-West 1.2% had the lowest.

Figure 106: Percentage of Blood Transfusion Sourced from Family Replacement Donor

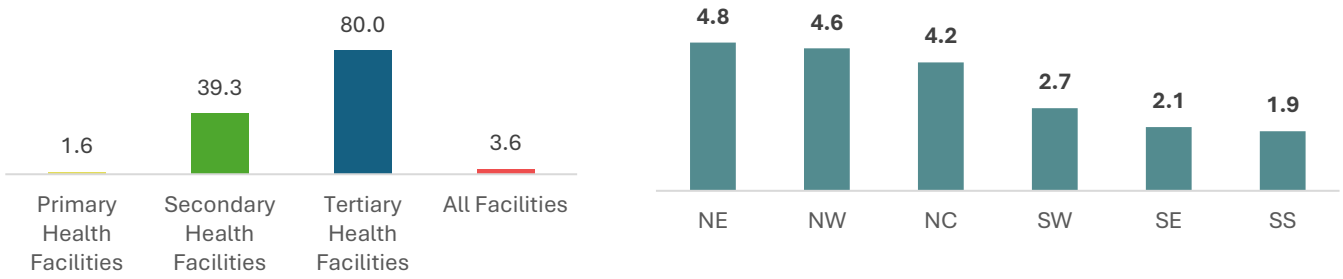




3.19.1.4 Distribution of Blood Transfusions Sourced from Voluntary non-remunerated Donor

The findings show that 3.6% of blood transfusion in public health facilities nationwide was sourced from voluntary non-remunerated Donor. By facility type, 1.6% of blood transfusions in primary health facilities, 39.3% in secondary health facilities and 80.0% in tertiary health facility were sourced from voluntary non-remunerated donor. At the zonal level, North-East 4.8% recorded the highest, followed by North-West (4.6%) while South-South (1.9%) had the least.

Figure 107: Percentages of HFs who Source from Voluntary non-renumerated Donor

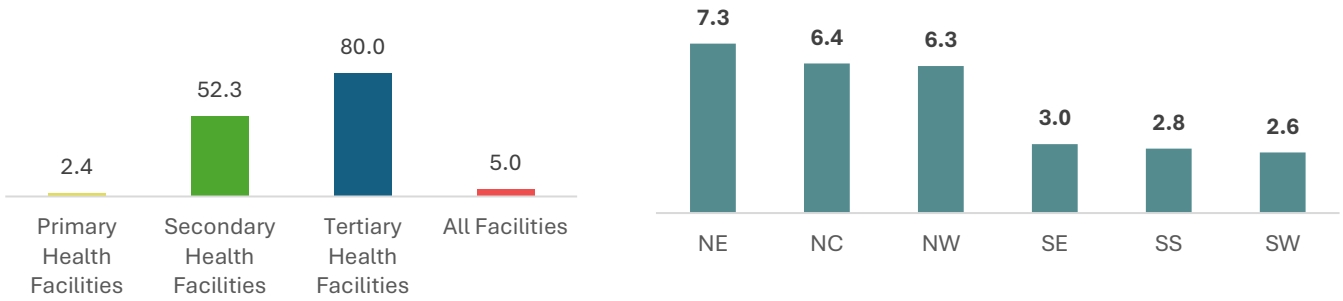


3.19.2 Screening and Testing Capacity

3.19.2.1 Percentage of Health Facilities Screening with Rapid Kits

Nationally, 5.0% of all public health facilities screened with rapid kits. By facility type, screening was (2.4%) in primary health facilities, (52.3%) secondary facilities and (80.0%) in tertiary facilities. Across the geopolitical zones, the North-East (7.3%) recorded the highest proportion of health facilities screening with rapid kits, while the South-West(2.6%) recorded the lowest.

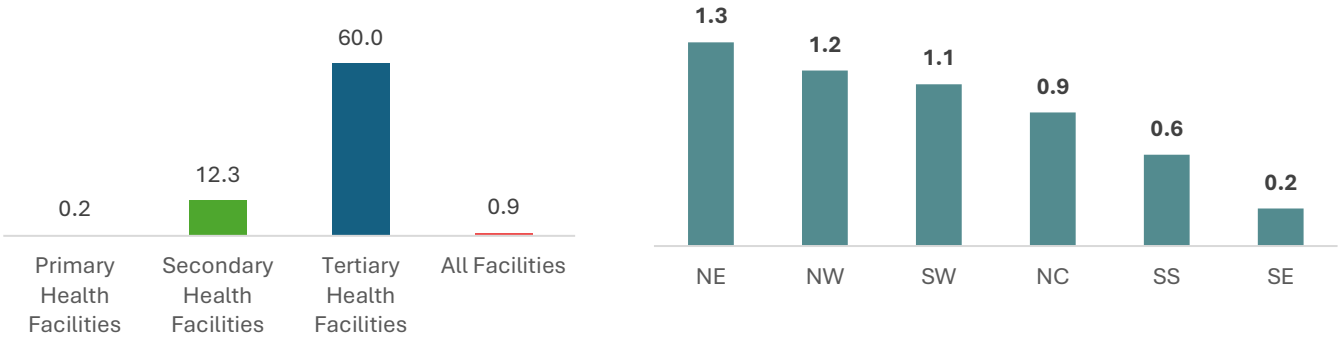
Figure 108: Percentages of Health Facilities Screening with Rapid Kits



3.19.2.2 Percentage of Health Facilities Screening with ELISA

The percentage of all public health facilities that screened with ELISA nationally was 0.9%. At facility level, tertiary health facilities (60.0%), secondary health facilities (12.3%), and primary health facilities (0.2%). At the zonal level, the North-East (1.3%) had the highest proportion of health facilities screened with ELISA.

Figure 109: Percentages of Health Facilities Screening with ELISA

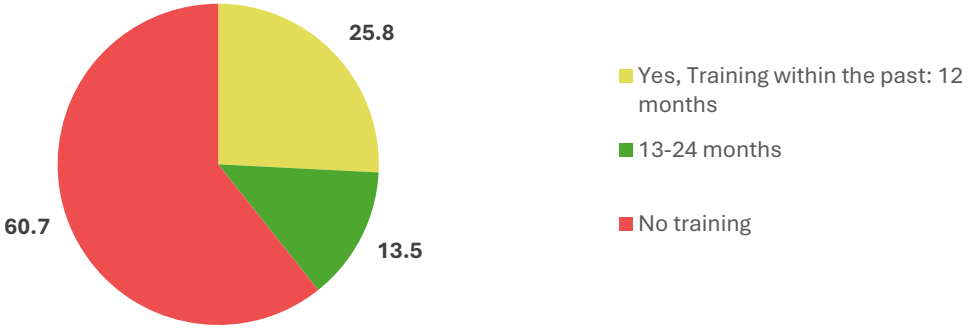


3.19.3 SOPs, Guideline, Training and Governance

3.19.3.1 Public Health Facilities including the Tertiary that had Providers Receive Training on Blood Transfusion Services

Nationally, only 25.8% of public health facilities including tertiary had providers receive training on blood transfusion services within the past 12 months preceding the survey. The health facilities whose providers received training between 13-24 months before the survey were 13.5%, while 60.7% of health facilities had no training. Among the zones, South-West (43.4%) recorded the highest of health facilities whose providers received training within 12 months preceding the survey, while South-East (14.9%) recorded the least.

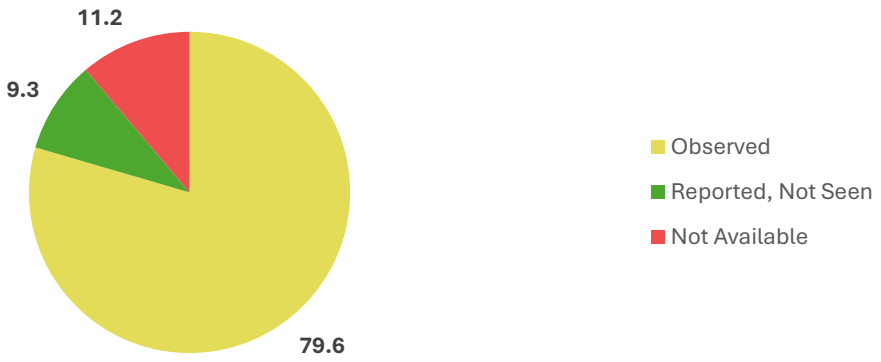
Figure 110: Percentages of Health Facilities Screening with ELISA



3.19.3.2 Public Health Facilities including the Tertiary that had the Record of Blood Transfusion Services

Nationally, 79.6% of public health facilities including the tertiary had the record of blood transfusion services observed, which is about 8 out of 10 health facilities. The health facilities that had records reported but not seen were 9.3%, while 11.2% had record of blood transfusion not available. Among the zones, North-East (89.3%) recorded the highest of health facilities that had record of blood transfusion observed, this was followed by South-West (87.8%), while South-South (63.6%) recorded the least.

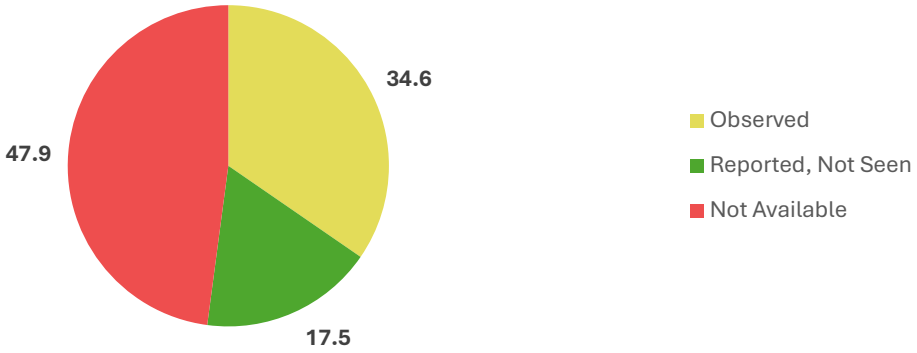
Figure 111: Percentages of All Health Facilities that had Record of Blood Transfusion by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Status



3.19.3.3 Public Health Facilities including the Tertiary that had the Record of Blood Transfusion Reaction

Nationally, only 34.6% of public health facilities including the tertiary had the record of blood transfusion reaction observed, which is about 3 out of 10 health facilities. The health facilities that had records reported but not seen were 17.5%, while 47.9% had no record of blood transfusion reaction. Among the zones, North-West (46.5%) recorded the highest of health facilities that had record of blood transfusion reaction observed, while South-East (7.5%) recorded the least.

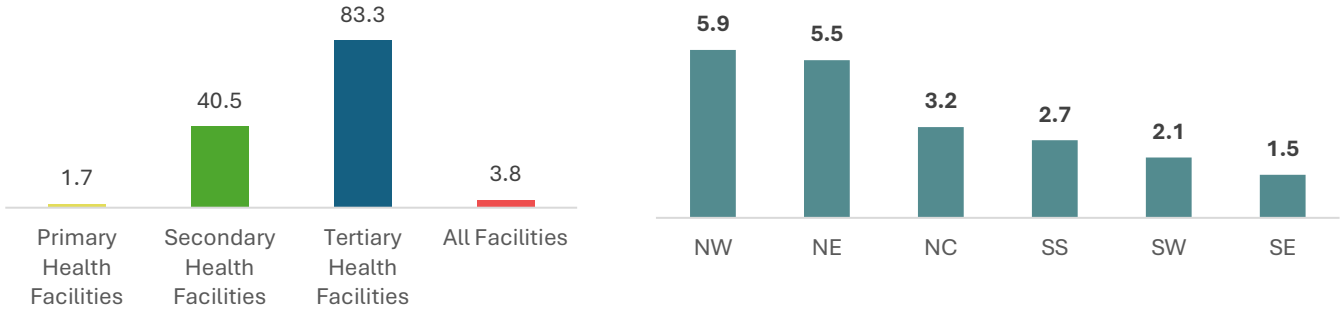
Figure 112: Percentages of Tertiary Health Facilities with Record of Blood Transfusion Reaction by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Status



3.19.3.4 Public Health Facilities including the Tertiary with Designate Transfusion Safety Officer

Nationally, only 3.8% of public health facilities including the tertiary had a designated transfusion safety officer. The tertiary health facilities recorded 83.3% of facilities with a designated safety officer, while the secondary and primary health facilities recorded 40.5% and 1.7% respectively.

Figure 113: Percentages of HFs with Designate Transfusion Safety Officer by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type



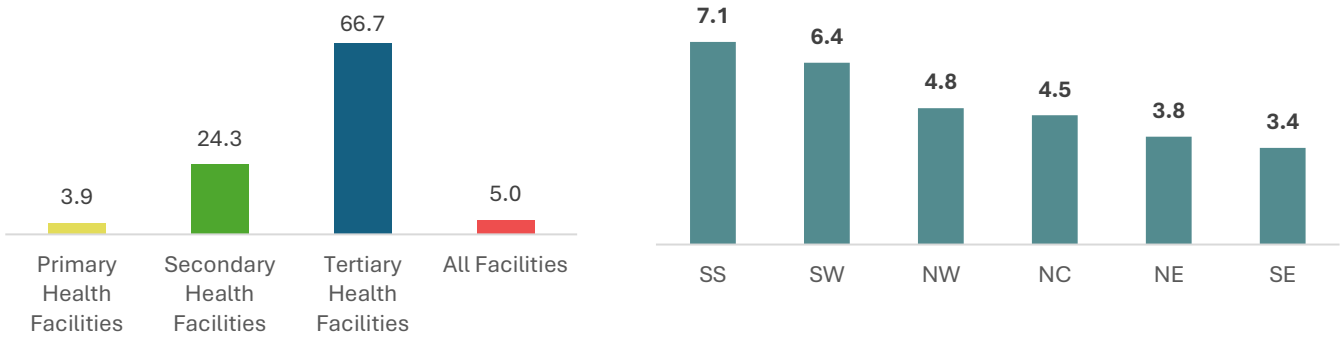
3.19.4 Data and Quality Management

3.19.4.1 Health Facilities with Availability of Functional Computer for Storing Laboratory Data

The survey findings indicate that the availability of functional computers for storing laboratory data across public health facilities remains generally low. Nationally, only 5.0% of health facilities had a functional computer for laboratory data

management. By facility type, primary health facilities recorded very low availability at 3.9%, compared to 24.3% among secondary health facilities and 66.7% among tertiary health facilities. At the zonal level, South–South (7.1%) recorded the highest availability of functional computers for laboratory data storage, followed by South–West (6.4%) and North–West (4.8%), while South–East (3.4%) recorded the lowest levels of availability.

Figure 114: Percentages of HFs with Availability of functional computer for storing laboratory data



3.19.5 Infrastructure, Waste Management and Cold Chain

3.19.5.1 Health Facilities with Availability of Haematology Analyser

Findings indicate that (2.9%) of health facilities nationwide had the availability of haematology analyser. By facility type, primary health facilities recorded 1.4%, secondary and tertiary health facilities was 28.6% and 71.7% of health facilities with availability of haematology analyser respectively. At the zonal level, South-West (4.6%) recorded the highest health facilities with availability of haematology analyser, followed by North-East (4.0%) while North-West (1.8%) recorded the lowest.

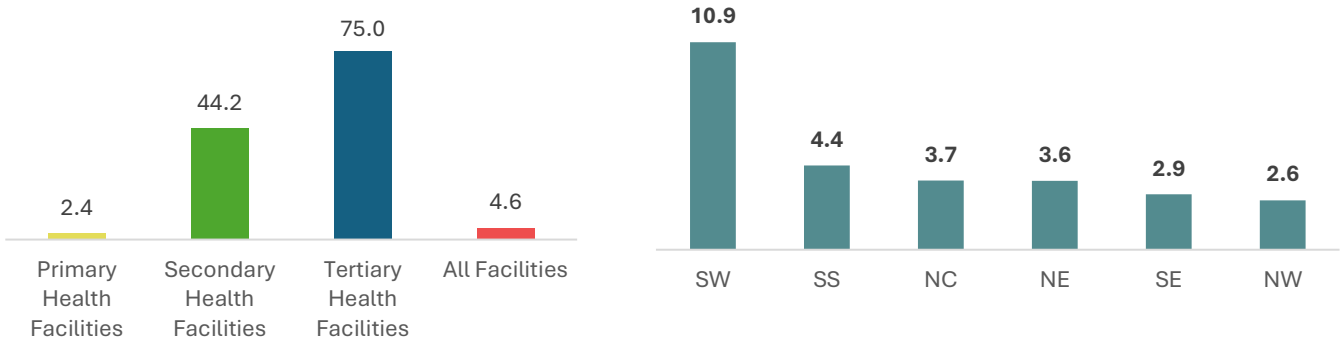
Figure 115: Percentage of Health Facilities with Availability of Haematology Analyzer



3.19.5.2 Health Facilities with Full blood Count with Differentials

Nationally, the findings show that 4.6% of all health facilities had available full blood count with differentials. Across facility type, 2.4% of primary health facilities, 44.2% of secondary health facilities and 75.0% of tertiary health facilities had full blood count with differentials respectively. Across the zones, South-West (10.9%) had the highest health facilities with available full blood count, followed by South-South (4.4%), while North-West (2.6%) had the least.

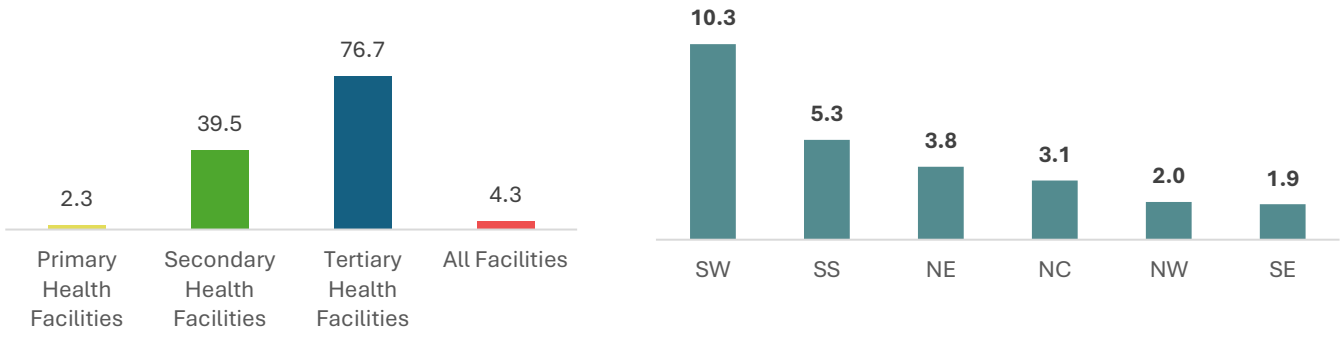
Figure 116: Percentage of Health Facilities with Full blood count with differentials



3.19.5.3 Health Facilities with White Blood Counting Chamber

The findings indicate that 4.3% of health facilities nationwide had white blood counting chamber. Primary health facilities had 2.3%, secondary health facilities had 39.5% and tertiary health facilities recorded 76.7% of health facilities with white blood counting chamber. Across the zones, South-West (10.3%) had the highest health facilities with white blood counting chamber, followed by South-South (5.3%) while South-East (1.9%) had the least health facilities with white blood counting chamber.

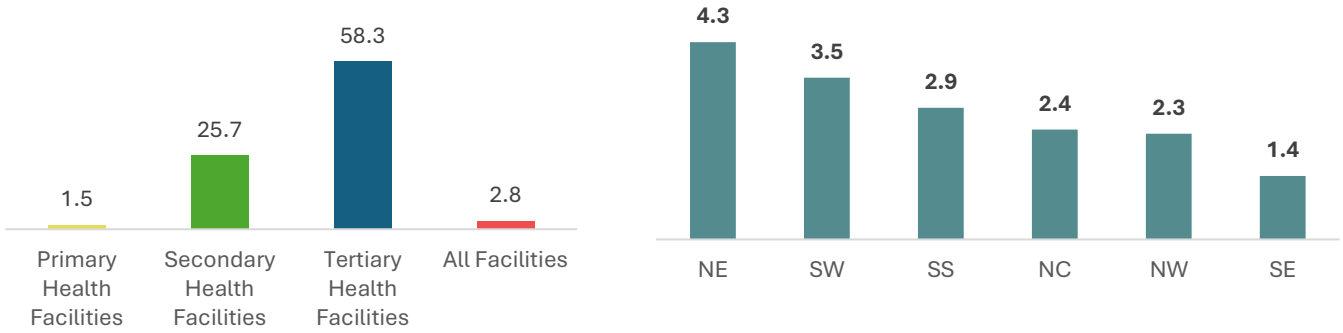
Figure 117: Percentage of Health Facilities with White blood counting chamber



3.19.5.4 Health Facilities with Colorimeter or Haemoglobinometer

Nationally, the data shows that 2.8% of health facilities have colorimeter or haemoglobinometer. By facility type, primary health facilities (1.5%), secondary (25.7%) and tertiary (58.3%) had colorimeter or haemoglobinometer. Across the zones, North-East (4.3%) had the highest health facilities with colorimeter or haemoglobinometer, followed by South-West (3.5%) and South-East (1.4%) had the least.

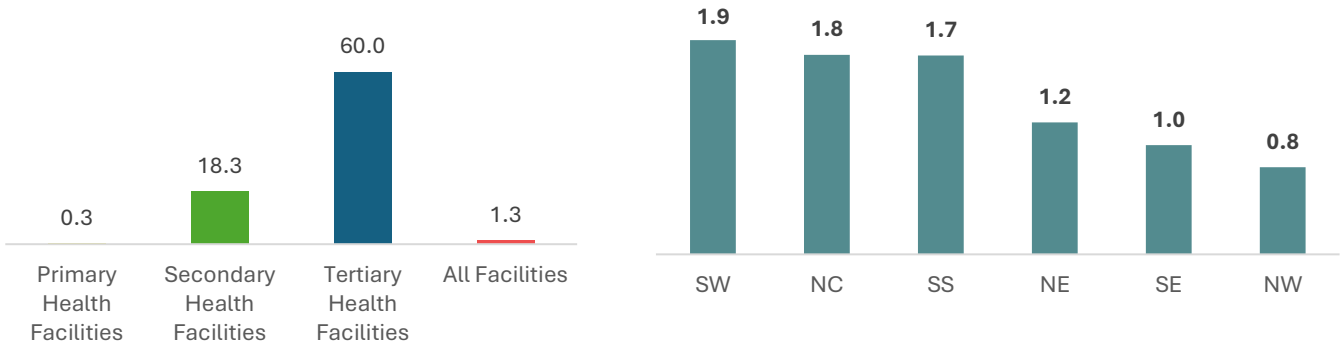
Figure 118: Percentage of Health Facilities with Colorimeter or haemoglobinometer



3.19.5.5 Health Facilities with Cluster of Differentiation 4 (CD4) Counter

National data indicates that CD4 counter availability stood at 1.3% across health facilities. At facility level, primary health facilities (0.3%), secondary (18.3%) and tertiary (60.0%) had CD4 counter. Across the zones, South-West (1.9%) had the highest health facilities with CD4 counter, followed by North-Central (1.8%) while North-West (0.8%) had the least.

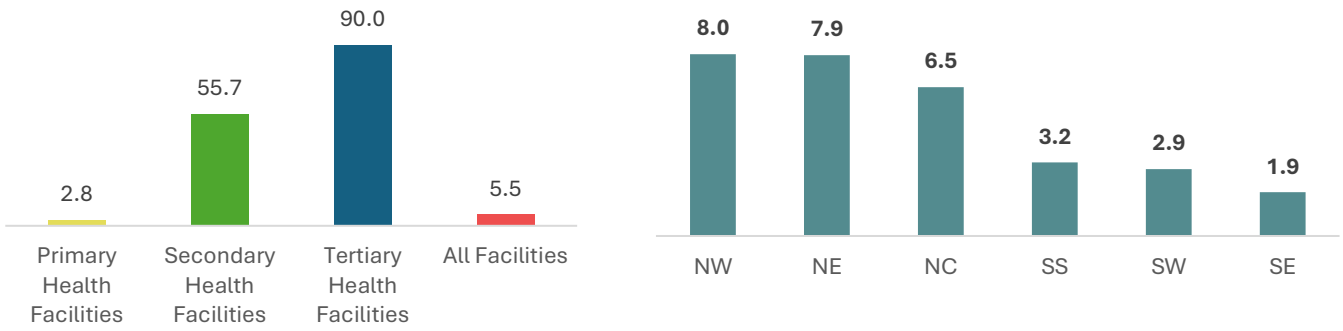
Figure 119: Percentage of Health Facilities with CD4 Counter



3.19.5.6 Health Facilities with Waste Disposal area for Safe Disposal of the Contaminated

Nationally, the finding shows that 5.5% of health facilities have waste disposal area for safe disposal of the contaminated. Furthermore, primary health facilities showed (2.8%) while secondary health facilities (55.7%) and tertiary health facilities (90.0%) had waste disposal area for safe disposal for the contaminated. At the zonal level, North-West (8.0%) had the highest health facilities with disposal area for safe disposal of the contaminated, this was followed by North-East (7.9%) while South-East (1.9%) had the least.

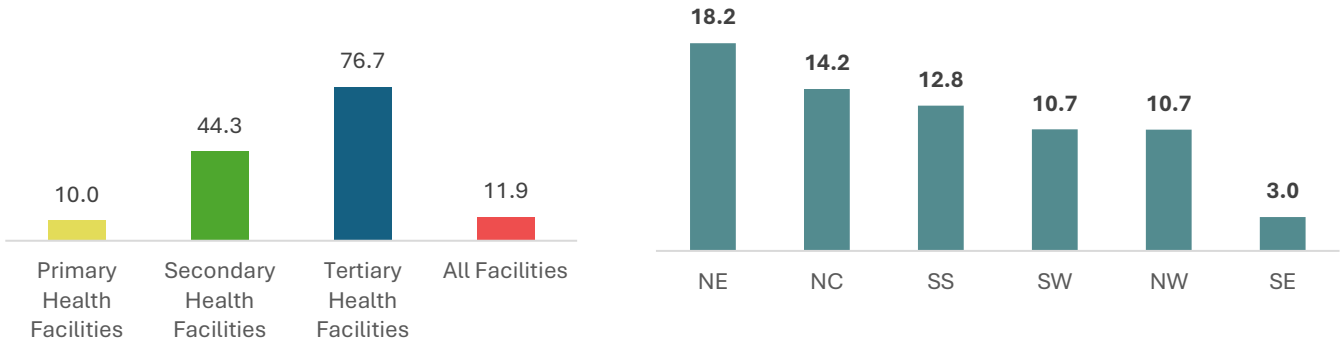
Figure 120: Percentage of Health Facilities with Waste Disposal area for safe disposal for the contaminated



3.19.5.7 Health Facilities Storage Area with Functional Air Conditioner

The findings show that 11.9% of health facilities had storage area with functional air conditioner. Across facility levels, primary health facilities (10.0%), secondary health facilities (44.3%) and tertiary health facilities (76.7%) haad Storage area with functional air conditioner. Among the zones, North-East (18.2%) had the highest health facilities storage area with functional air conditioner, followed by North-Central (14.2%) while South-East (3.0%) recorded the least.

Figure 121: Percentage of Health Facilities with Waste Disposal area for safe disposal for the contaminated



Chapter Four

Discussion

This chapter presents a selection of key indicators from the 2025 National Health Facility Survey, offering an in-depth examination of the current performance of health facilities across the country. Beyond providing the latest statistics, the chapter explores trends over time, highlighting areas of progress as well as indicators requiring further attention. It also compares the performance of states and geopolitical zones, drawing attention to variations in service availability, readiness, and quality of care. Through these analyses, the chapter aims to provide a clearer understanding of the strengths and gaps within the national health system, and to support evidence-based planning, resource allocation, and policy interventions.

4.1 Competence of Clinical Health Workers in Health Facilities with the Knowledge of Diagnostic Accuracy and Adherence to National Guidelines

4.1.1 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions

The survey results show a decline in diagnostic accuracy among clinical health workers in public health facilities, dropping from 56.2% in 2023 to 46.1% in 2025. Across the geopolitical zones, the North-East recorded the highest diagnostic accuracy at 54.3%, while the South-West had the lowest at 36.7%. At the state level, Zamfara stood out with the highest performance at 79.0%, whereas Osun recorded the lowest at 13.4%. By facility type, diagnostic accuracy was 44.6% in primary health facilities and 68.1% in secondary health facilities.

46.1%

of public health facilities nationwide attained diagnostic accuracy among its clinical health workers

4.1.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions (Cadre)

The findings show that diagnostic accuracy among clinical health workers varies across professional cadres. Nationally, doctors demonstrated the highest accuracy at 74.3%, followed by nurses/midwives at 56.3%, CHEWs at 43.7%, and other support cadres at 32.3%. Zonal patterns indicate strong performance among doctors in the North-East (78.7%) and South-East (78.3%), while the North-West recorded the lowest accuracy at 64.7%. At the state level, doctors in Kogi achieved the highest diagnostic accuracy at 92.2%, while Gombe recorded the lowest at 40.0%.

4.1.3 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions on Birth Asphyxia (Cadre)

The survey shows notable differences in diagnostic accuracy for birth asphyxia across health worker cadres. Nationally, doctors demonstrated the highest accuracy at 85.1%, followed by nurses/midwives at 64.6%. CHEWs recorded 40.0%, while other health workers had the lowest accuracy at 32.3%. Zonal patterns indicate strong performance among doctors in the South-East, where 89.9% accurately diagnosed birth asphyxia, while the North-West recorded the lowest at 74.3%. Among nurses/midwives, the South-East also had the highest accuracy at 78.4%, compared to 49.2% in the North-West. For CHEWs, the North-East showed the highest accuracy at 51.1%, while the South-West had the lowest at 27.6%.

85.1%	64.6%	40.0%	32.3%
			
Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Other Health Workers

4.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines

4.2.1 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines

Nationally, clinical health workers' adherence to history taking guidelines was 53.9% in all public health facilities (health workers in 5 out of 10 health facilities). By facility type, health workers with adherence to history taking guidelines for primary health facilities was 53.1% and secondary health facilities (65.8%). The North-East (62.9%) had the highest while the South-West (46.9%) recorded the least. At the state level, Borno (70.2%) recorded the highest of health workers in public health facilities with adherence to history taking guidelines while Osun (41.3%) had the lowest.

5 out of 10

public health facilities have its clinical health workers adhere to history taking guidelines

4.2.2 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines (Postpartum Haemorrhage)

The results indicate that adherence to history-taking guidelines for postpartum haemorrhage among clinical health workers in public health facilities is generally low, with a national level of 26.1%. Zonal performance shows that the North-East had the highest adherence at 37.2%, while the South-West recorded the lowest at 13.9%. At the state level, Kebbi stood out with the highest percentage of health workers following the guidelines (61.6%), whereas Ogun had the lowest at 8.3%. By facility type, adherence was 24.9% in primary health facilities and 42.2% in secondary health facilities

26.1%

public health facilities have its clinical health workers adhere to history taking guidelines in relation to Postpartum Hemorrhage

4.2.3 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines

The survey indicates that adherence to physical examination guidelines among clinical health workers in public health facilities remains low nationally at 31.0%. Across the zones, the North-East showed the highest adherence at 46.1%, while the South-West recorded the lowest at 24.4%. At the state level, Akwa Ibom achieved the highest adherence at 54.4%, whereas Osun had the lowest at 14.3%. By facility type, adherence stood at 30.0% in primary health facilities and 46.2% in secondary health facilities.

31.0%

public health facilities have its clinical health workers adhere to physical examination guidelines

4.3 Health Facilities that had Essential Drugs and Basic Equipment



4.3.1 Health Facilities with Availability of Essential Drugs

The survey shows that essential drug availability in public health facilities is limited nationally, with only 37.4% of facilities having these medicines in stock at the time of assessment. By facility type, availability stood at 36.2% in primary health facilities and 60.6% in secondary health facilities. At the state level, Edo recorded the highest availability at 57.3%, while Katsina had the lowest at 15.7%. Across the geopolitical zones, the South-West had the highest proportion of facilities with essential drugs (42.3%), while the North-West (31.0%) recorded the lowest.

37.4%

of public health facilities have essential drugs available in stock at the time of assessment

4.3.2 Health Facilities with Availability of Basic Medical Equipment

The results show that only 36.9% of health facilities nationwide had basic medical equipment available at the time of the survey, indicating substantial gaps in facility readiness. By facility type, availability stood at 34.8% in primary health facilities and 76.8% in secondary facilities. At the state level, several states including Bauchi, Borno, Ebonyi, Gombe, Jigawa, Ondo, Sokoto, Katsina and the FCT reported full (100%) availability of basic medical equipment, while Osun State recorded the lowest level at 9.1%. Across the geopolitical zones, the North-East had the highest availability at 45.8%, whereas the North-West recorded the lowest at 29.6%.

36.9%

of public health facilities had basic medical equipment available at the time of survey, indicating substantial gaps in facility readiness

4.3.3 Health Facilities with Long Lasting Insecticide Net or Long-Lasting Insecticide Voucher

The survey indicates that the availability of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) or LLIN vouchers in health facilities is generally low, with only 26.5% of facilities having them at the time of assessment. By facility type, 25.8% of primary health facilities and 40.1% of secondary health facilities had LLINs or vouchers. At the state level, Lagos recorded the highest availability at 88.7%, while Bayelsa had the lowest at 1.2%. Zonal analysis shows the South-West had the highest availability at 40.4%, whereas the South-East recorded the least at 15.6%.



4.4 Public Health Facilities with Family Planning, Antenatal Care (ANC) Services and Early Infant Diseases (EID)

4.4.1 Health Facilities that Provide Family Planning Counselling Service During ANC

The survey shows that family planning counselling during antenatal care (ANC) is widely provided in public health facilities, with 91.9% of facilities offering the service nationally. By facility type, 91.5% of primary health facilities and 97.5% of secondary facilities provided counselling. At the state level, Akwa Ibom, Benue, Delta and Ekiti achieved full coverage at 100%, while Zamfara recorded the lowest at 68.4%. Zonal analysis indicates the South-West had the highest provision at 96.2%, while the North-West 87.5% had the lowest.

91.9%

of public health facilities provides family planning counselling during antenatal care (ANC)

4.4.2 Public Health Facilities that Provides Antenatal Care (ANC) Services

The survey indicates that just over half of public health facilities nationwide (81.6%) provide antenatal care (ANC) services. By facility type, 81.1% of primary health facilities and 92.6% of secondary health facilities offered ANC services. At the state level, Ondo and FCT (98.7%) had the highest proportion of facilities providing ANC each at 87.0%, while Katsina (46.1%) recorded the lowest. Across the zones, the North-Central had the highest coverage at 90.8%, whereas the North-West (69.1%) had the lowest.

81.6%

of public health facilities provides antenatal care (ANC) services



The survey indicates that on-site testing for early infant diagnosis (EID) is limited in public health facilities, with only 12.6% of facilities offering the service nationally. By facility type, 10.2% of primary health facilities and 59.0% of secondary health facilities conducted EID testing. Zonal analysis shows the South-South had the highest proportion of facilities providing the service at 17.0%, while the North-West had the lowest at 10.0%. At the state level, Akwa Ibom recorded the highest availability at 35.7%, whereas Osun had the lowest at 2.2%.

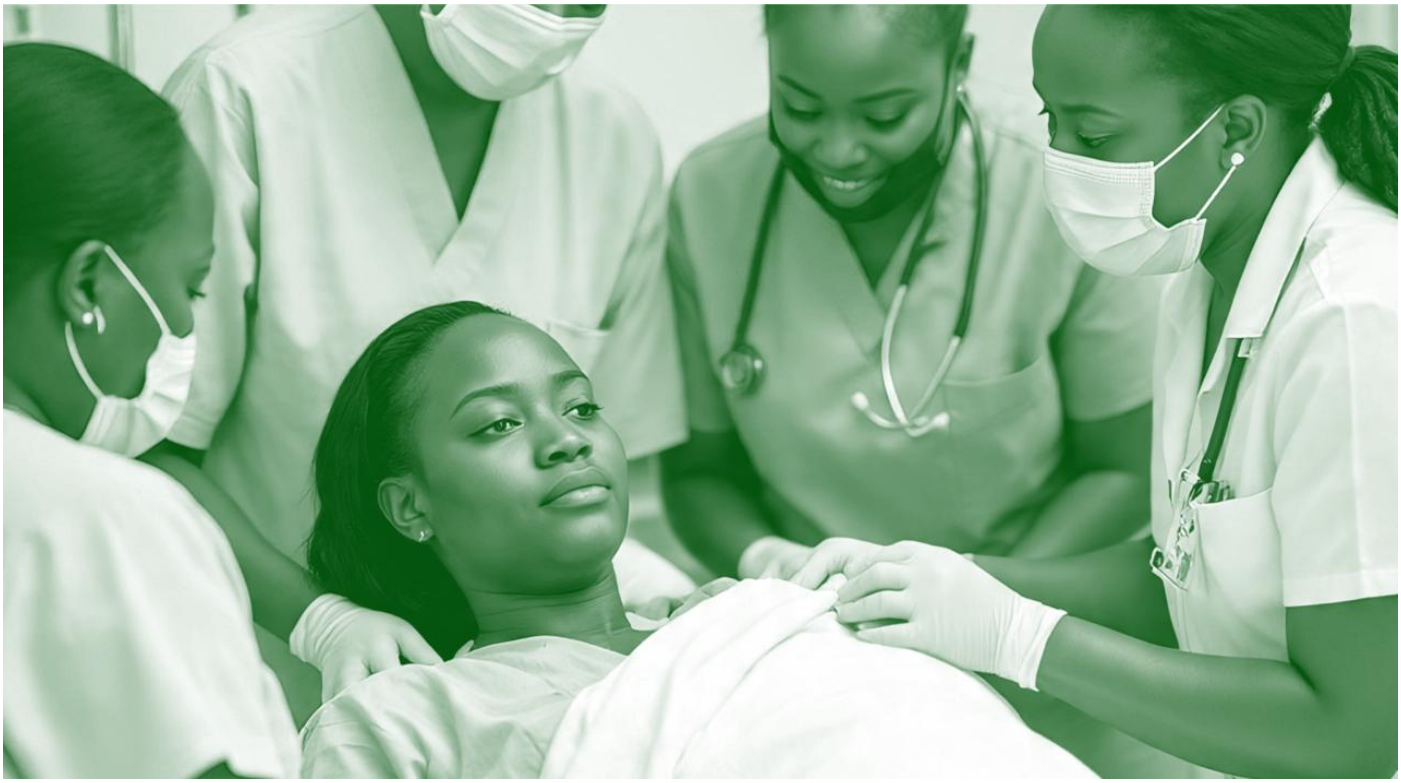
12.6%

of public health facilities carry out on-site testing for early infant diagnosis (EID).

4.5 Health Facilities that Provide Delivery Services

4.5.1 Health Facilities Providing Delivery Services

The survey shows that delivery services are provided in most public health facilities nationally, with 70.1% offering these services. By facility type, 68.9% of primary health facilities and 92.4% of secondary health facilities provided delivery services. At the state level, Ondo recorded the highest coverage at 98.7%, followed by FCT at 97.4%, while Katsina (22.8%) had the lowest of facilities providing delivery services.



The survey shows that skilled birth attendants (SBAs), excluding CHEWs, are present in only 13.8% of public health facilities nationwide, indicating limited coverage. By facility type, 10.6% of primary health facilities and 75.3% of secondary health facilities had SBAs. Zonal analysis shows the South-South had the highest proportion at 17.9%, while the North-Central recorded the lowest at 10.0%. At the state level, Delta had the highest coverage at 42.8%, while Cross River (2.6%) had the lowest.

13.8%

of public health facilities have skilled birth attendants (SBAs), excluding CHEWs

4.5.3 Health Facilities that have Basic Delivery Equipment

The survey indicates that basic delivery equipment is available in 41.8% of public health facilities nationwide. By facility type, 40.1% of primary health facilities and 66.7% of secondary health facilities had the necessary delivery equipment. Zonal analysis shows the North-East had the highest availability at 51.0%, while the North-Central (33.3%) recorded the lowest.

41.8%

of public health facilities have basic delivery equipment

4.5.4 Health Facilities that Provide Postnatal Care Services

The survey shows that postnatal care (PNC) services are limited in public health facilities nationwide, with only 18.6% offering these services. By facility type, 16.5% of primary health facilities and 59.4% of secondary facilities provided PNC. Zonal analysis indicates the North-East had the highest provision at 22.5%, while both the North-West and South-East recorded the lowest at 16.1% each. At the state level, Gombe had the highest proportion of facilities offering PNC at 42.1%, whereas Edo (3.3%) had the lowest.

18.6%

of public health facilities provide postnatal care (PNC) services

4.6 Health Facilities that provide Child Health Services and Malnutrition

4.6.1 Health Facilities that Provide Immunisation Services

The survey indicates that the availability of vaccines in public health facilities nationwide is moderate, with roughly half of facilities stocking essential vaccines. Measles antigen was available in 52.7% of facilities, Pentavalent in 51.8%, Oral Polio in 52.4%, BCG in 51.7%, Rotavirus in 48.5%, Pneumococcal in 49.4%, Inactivated Polio in 51.7%, HPV in 49.0%, Tetanus Toxoid/Dexoid in 52.0%, Yellow Fever in 51.8%, and Meningitis in 50.5%. These findings suggest that while vaccines are generally accessible, there remain gaps that could affect immunization coverage.

4.6.2 Health Facilities that provide Malnutrition Treatment

The survey shows that malnutrition treatment services are available in 44.6% of public health facilities nationwide. By facility type, 43.2% of primary health facilities and 72.9% of secondary health facilities offered these services. Zonal analysis indicates the South-West had the highest provision at 60.1%, followed by the South-South at 52.0%, while the North-West (27.0%) recorded the lowest availability.

44.6%

of public health facilities across the nation provide Malnutrition treatment

4.6.3 Health Facilities that have Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Guidelines

The survey indicates that only 31.1% of public health facilities nationwide had the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guideline, reflecting limited availability. By facility type, 30.2% of primary health facilities and 48.2% of secondary facilities had the guideline. Zonal analysis shows the North-East had the highest availability at 40.9%, while the South-East recorded the lowest at 19.4%. At the state level, Borno had the highest coverage at 74.7%, whereas Anambra had the lowest at 4.7%.

31.1%

of public health facilities nationwide had the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guideline, reflecting limited availability

4.7 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Week and Newborn Sepsis

4.7.1 Health Facilities that Participated in Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (MNCH) Week and Distributed Vitamin A

The survey shows that 62.0% of public health facilities nationwide participated in the MNCH Week and distributed Vitamin A during the most recent round, reflecting an improvement from 54.5% in 2023. By facility type, 62.9% of primary health facilities and 43.5% of secondary facilities participated. Zonal analysis indicates the South-East had the highest participation at 81.6%, followed closely by the South-South at 81.2%, while the North-West (44.7%) recorded the lowest participation.

62.0%

of public health facilities nationwide participated in the MNCH Week and distributed Vitamin A during the most recent round

4.7.2 Health Facilities that have Guidelines for Newborn Sepsis

The survey indicates that guidelines for the management of newborn sepsis are limited in public health facilities nationwide, with only 10.0% having established protocols. By facility type, 8.8% of primary health facilities and 33.6% of secondary facilities had the guidelines. Zonal analysis shows the North-East had the highest availability at 22.1%, while the South-East (2.6%) recorded the lowest.

10.0%

of public health facilities nationwide have guidelines for newborn sepsis

4.8 Clinical Competence of Health Workers in Health Facilities on the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission During Antenatal Care

4.8.1 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT)

The survey shows that 68.6% of public health facilities nationwide had clinical staff with appropriate knowledge on the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT). By facility type, 65.6% of primary health facilities and 80.7% of secondary facilities had knowledgeable staff. Zonal analysis indicates the North-Central had the highest proportion of knowledgeable staff at 77.7%, while the North-East (52.6%) recorded the lowest.

4.8.2 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Pregnant Woman should be tested at First ANC)

The survey indicates that knowledge among clinical staff on the care of HIV-positive pregnant women is high nationwide, with 97.3% of public health facilities having personnel aware that pregnant women should be tested at their first antenatal care visit. By facility type, 97.1% of primary health facilities and 98.1% of secondary facilities had staff with adequate knowledge. Zonal analysis shows the South-East achieved full coverage at 100%, while the North-East (94.4%) recorded the lowest.

4.8.3 Clinical Health Workers with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women (Newborn Starts Cotrim until HIV status is known)

Nationally, just over half of public health facilities (53.1%) had staff knowledgeable about initiating Cotrim prophylaxis for newborns of HIV-positive mothers, indicating a significant gap in essential newborn care knowledge. Knowledge was higher in secondary facilities (73.0%) than in primary facilities (48.0%), reflecting better training and resources at higher-level facilities. Regionally, the North-West performed best (70.3%), while the North-East lagged (28.1%), highlighting the need for targeted training and support in low-performing areas to ensure all newborns at risk receive appropriate HIV care.

4.8.4 Clinical Health Workers with Care of Newborns of HIV-positive women (Newborn re-tested again at 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 Months)

Nationally, 60.3% of public health facilities had staff knowledgeable about re-testing newborns of HIV-positive women at 6 weeks, 6 months, and 18 months, reflecting a decline from 73.3% in 2023. Awareness was higher in secondary facilities (79.6%) than in primary facilities (55.4%). Regionally, the North-West (75.6%)

performed best, while the North-East (35.1%) had the lowest. The findings highlight a need to strengthen training and support, especially in primary facilities and low-performing regions, to ensure adherence to HIV follow-up protocols for newborns.

4.9 Health Facilities that Provide Reproductive, Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent (RMNCAH) Health Services

4.9.1 Health Facilities that Provide Adolescent Health Services

The survey shows that 70.9% of public health facilities nationwide provided adolescent health services, indicating steady progress in this area. Availability in secondary facilities was 87.8% marking an improvement from 78.9% in 2023 and primary facilities had 70.0%. Across the zones, the South-West (80.5%), both North-Central, and South-South (78.1%) performed best, while the North-West (59.1%) lagged behind. These results reflect growing attention to adolescent health but also point to the need for enhanced service delivery and equitable access across all regions.

70.9%

of public health facilities nationwide provided adolescent health services, indicating steady progress in this area.

4.9.2 Health Facilities with Special Location for Providing Adolescent Health Services

Nationally, less than one-third of public health facilities (29.7%) had a dedicated space for adolescent health services, showing limited infrastructure for youth-friendly care. Secondary facilities (40.2%) were more likely than primary facilities (29.0%) to have such spaces. Regionally, the North-East led with 41.7%, while the North-Central lagged at 22.0%. At the state level, Borno showed a remarkable increase to 97.5%, followed by Rivers (55.8%), whereas Kogi remained the lowest at 3.9%, highlighting

29.7%

of public health facilities had a dedicated space for adolescent health services, showing limited infrastructure for youth-friendly care.

substantial disparities and the need for targeted investments in adolescent-friendly service spaces.

4.10 Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions and Care of Adherence to Malaria National Guidelines

4.10.1 Clinical Health Workers with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Condition on Malaria at Facility Level

The National data of all health facilities that the health workers' accuracy in diagnosing malaria was (13.5%). Health workers in secondary health facilities had 25.9% while primary health facilities recorded 12.7%. Across the zones, North-Central had the highest with 16.0% while the South-West (9.1%) recorded the lowest. Taraba state (39.3%) recorded the highest while Bauchi (1.9%) had the lowest.

13.5%

of public health facilities the health workers' accuracy in diagnosing malaria.

4.10.2 Clinical Health Workers with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Condition on Malaria at Cadre Level

Nationally, diagnostic accuracy for malaria in public health facilities was low across all cadres, with doctors at 29.8%, nurses/midwives at 16.0%, and CHEWs at 12.2%, indicating significant gaps in malaria case management. Regionally, doctors performed best in the South-East (41.2%) and worst in the South-South (17.0%), while nurses/midwives were most accurate in the North-West (26.1%) and least in the South-West (12.0%). These disparities highlight the need for targeted training and support to improve malaria diagnosis across regions and health worker cadres.

29.8%

of public health facilities records that doctors attained diagnostic accuracy of clinical condition on malaria

4.11 Public Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Service Availability

4.11.1 Health Facilities offering Tuberculosis (TB) Diagnosis and Management

The availability of TB diagnosis and management services in public health facilities improved nationally from 16.2% in 2023 to 20.9% in 2025, showing gradual progress. Secondary facilities (72.4%) were far better equipped than primary facilities (18.3%), reflecting disparities in service readiness. Regionally, the South-West led with 34.5%, while the South-East lagged at 15.6%, highlighting persistent geographic inequalities and the need to strengthen TB services, especially in underperforming zones.

20.9%

of public health facilities in Nigeria offers Tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and management services

4.11.2 Health Facilities with Tuberculosis (TB) Infection Control

Nationally, TB infection control availability slightly declined from 62.9% in 2023 to 55.9% in 2025, indicating a need for renewed focus on infection prevention. Primary health facilities remained unchanged at 62.7%, while secondary facilities improved from 64.8% to 77.0%. Regionally, the North-West led with 74.8%, whereas the South-East lagged at 40.2%, highlighting persistent regional disparities in TB infection control readiness.

55.9%

of public health facilities have TB Infection control in place



4.12 Public Health Facilities with Healthcare Waste Management

4.12.1 Health Facilities with Visible Sharp and Medical Waste in Service Areas Prior to Removal to Off-Site

Nationally, a high percentage of health facilities (72.8%) had visible sharp and medical waste in service areas before removal, indicating gaps in waste management practices. Primary facilities (73.3%) were slightly worse than secondary facilities (64.0%). Regionally, the South-East had the highest prevalence (80.3%) while the South-West had the lowest (62.9%), highlighting the need for stronger enforcement of proper medical waste disposal across all facility types and zones.

72.8%

of public health facilities had visible sharp and medical waste in service areas before removal, indicating gaps in waste management practices

4.13 Financial Management of Public Health Facilities

4.13.1 Health Facilities where Expenditure Record was Up to date

Nationally, the low percentage of health facilities (26.0%) with up-to-date expenditure records points to gaps in financial management. Secondary facilities (62.9%) outperform primary facilities (24.1%), reflecting better capacity and resources. Regionally, the North-East leads (35.6%) while the South-East lags (15.3%), underscoring the need to improve record-keeping, especially in primary facilities and underperforming zones.

26.0%

of public health facilities are with up-to-date expenditure records. A pointer to gaps in financial management.

4.13.2 Primary Health Centre (PHCs) that received Support

In Nigeria, primary health facilities primarily received in-kind support for essential items, with vaccines (81.5%), medical registers/forms (57.5%), and non-ARV medicines (31.6%) being the most common. Support for operational needs such as part-time staff (4.3%), transport and

communication (3.8%), vehicles (2.8%), and printing/publishing (2.0%) was minimal, highlighting a focus on clinical supplies over logistical and administrative support.

4.14 Public Health Facilities with Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS)

4.14.1 Public Primary Health Facilities that Reported at least one ISS Visit in the 3 Preceding Months

Nationally, most health facilities (79.4%) received at least one Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS) visit in the three months prior to the survey, indicating active oversight. Primary facilities (80.8%) had higher coverage than secondary facilities (52.3%). Regionally, the North-East (88.9%) and North-West (86.5%) led, while the South-South (67.5%) lagged. At the state level, Benue recorded the highest coverage (96.6%) and Akwa Ibom the lowest (50.1%), highlighting variations in supervision intensity across regions and facility types.

79.4%
of health facilities received at least one Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS) visit in the three months prior to the survey, indicating active oversight.

4.15 Public Health Facilities that Reported Health Management Information System (HMIS) Data

4.15.1 Public Primary Health Facilities that Accurately Reported HMIS Data for the Three Months Preceding the Survey (Antenatal Care Services)

Nationally, only 23.0% of primary health facilities accurately reported antenatal care data, indicating weak data quality in the Health Management Information System. Regionally, the North-East (33.1%) and North-West (31.7%) performed best, while the South-South lagged (10.1%). At the state level, Taraba led with 66.7% accuracy, whereas Edo recorded the lowest at 1.5%, highlighting significant gaps in data reporting that need targeted improvement.

23.0%
of primary health facilities accurately reported antenatal care data, indicating weak data quality in the health management information system.

4.15.2 Public Primary Health Facilities that Had Reasons for Non-Availability of Monthly Reports on these Services (Antenatal Care, HIV Testing, Penta 3 and Confirmed Malaria Cases)

Nationally, the non-availability of monthly reports in public primary health facilities was primarily due to lack of trained staff and missing reporting forms, though these reasons affected a small proportion of facilities. Lack of trained staff was minimal, ranging from 0.5% for antenatal care to 4.0% for HIV testing, while absence of reporting forms was slightly higher, particularly for HIV testing (7.1%) and confirmed malaria cases (3.9%). This suggests that while most facilities have the capacity and forms to report, targeted support is needed to address gaps in staff training and form availability for specific services.

4.16 Health Facilities that Provide Services on Non-Communicable Diseases

4.16.1 Health Facilities that Provide Diabetes Services

Nationally, only 16.1% of public health facilities offered diabetes services, indicating limited access to care for diabetic patients. Secondary facilities (69.7%) were far more likely than primary facilities (12.9%) to provide these services. Regionally, the South-West led with 23.9% while the North-East lagged at 10.2%. At the state level, Lagos had the highest coverage (56.1%) and Cross-River the lowest (2.2%), highlighting significant disparities in diabetes service availability across facility types and zones.

16.1%
of public health facilities offered diabetes services, indicating limited access to care for diabetic patients.

4.16.2 Health Facilities that Provide Hypertension Services

Nationally, only 16.1% of public health facilities provided hypertension services, indicating limited access to care. Secondary facilities (63.5%) were much more likely than primary facilities (13.6%) to offer these services. Regionally, the North-Central led with 22.0% coverage, while the South-East lagged at 6.3%. At the

16.1%
of public health facilities provided hypertension services, indicating limited access to care.

state level, Benue had the highest provision (53.3%) and Cross River the lowest (2.2%), reflecting significant disparities in service availability across facility types and zones.

4.17 Health Facilities that have Non-Communicable Disease Equipment

4.17.1 Health Facilities that Reported Functional Spacers Device for Inhalers

Nationally, the availability of functional spacer devices for inhalers in public health facilities is extremely low at 2.5%, indicating limited capacity for proper respiratory care. Regionally, the North-East led with 3.3% while the South-East lagged at 0.9%. At the state level, Borno had the highest availability (24.7%), whereas Adamawa, Anambra, Ebonyi, Katsina, and Ondo reported none, highlighting significant gaps in respiratory support equipment across most regions.

2.5%
of public health facilities have functional spacer devices for inhalers indicating limited capacity for proper respiratory care

4.18 Policy Implications

The findings of the National Health Facility Survey 2025 highlight clear priorities for strengthening service delivery across the health system. While modest gains were recorded in selected service areas, the survey also reveals important gaps in clinical competence, adherence to national standards, availability of essential medicines and equipment, documentation practices, and readiness to manage priority conditions. Addressing these gaps requires coordinated action across all levels, with sustained attention to quality, accountability and system performance.

Chapter Five

Challenges, Lesson Learnt and Recommendation

This chapter presents a detailed account of some challenges encountered during the conduct of the Nigeria Health Facility Survey (NHFS) 2025, the strategies adopted to address these challenges, and the key lessons learnt from the entire survey process. It also outlines key recommendations aimed at strengthening future survey planning, field coordination, data quality assurance, stakeholder engagement, and risk mitigation. Documenting these experiences and proposed actions is essential for improving the design, implementation, and overall effectiveness of subsequent large-scale surveys.

5.1. Challenges Encountered During the NHFS 2025

Despite extensive planning and coordination, the implementation of the NHFS 2025 faced some challenges. These challenges were largely related to data collection, security concerns, logistics, and technical issues. Some of the challenges encountered are discussed below.

5.1.1 Data Collection Challenges

One of the most significant challenges encountered during the NHFS 2025 was the **refusal of some health facilities to participate in the survey**. This challenge was particularly pronounced among **military hospitals**, as well as a number of public and private health facilities. In many instances, facility managers cited institutional policies, lack of authorization, or concerns about data confidentiality as reasons for non-participation. These refusals affected coverage and required additional efforts to secure approvals or identify alternative facilities where possible.

Another challenge was the **inability to access certain health facilities due to insecurity,** especially in states affected by insurgency, banditry, or civil unrest. These security challenges led to delays, rescheduling of visits, and in some cases, complete exclusion of certain facilities from the survey.

In addition, **accessibility issues** posed serious difficulties for data collection. Several health facilities were located in **hard-to-reach areas**, characterized by poor road networks, long distances, and difficult terrain. Reaching such facilities required additional time, physical effort, and transportation resources, which were fully anticipated during the planning phase.

Furthermore, the survey experienced **technical challenges related to data transmission**. There were intermittent difficulties in uploading completed questionnaires to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) server due to **poor network connectivity from service providers,** especially in rural and remote areas. These challenges occasionally resulted in delays in data synchronization and increased the workload of field staff.

5.2 Steps Taken to Overcome the Challenges

In response to the challenges encountered, several mitigation strategies were implemented through collaborative efforts involving the **National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),** the **Survey Management Team from the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (FMoH&SW)**, and relevant stakeholders.

To address issues of facility refusal and access, the NBS Project Coordinator worked closely with the Survey Management Team to engage relevant authorities. A well-established communication channel was maintained between survey teams **and State Health Management Information System (HMIS) Officers,** who played a critical role in facilitating entry into health facilities and resolving operational challenges at the state level. In situations where issues could not be resolved through these channels, the intervention of the **Honourable Commissioner of Health and Health Monitoring Officer** in the affected states

was sought, which proved effective in securing cooperation from reluctant facilities.

To mitigate challenges related to **hard-to-reach areas,** survey teams were provided with **additional funds** to support transportation and logistics. These funds enabled teams to hire appropriate means of transport and spend extended periods in difficult locations. All legitimate expenses incurred by field officers in the course of carrying out their duties were reimbursed in line with approved guidelines, thereby reducing financial burden and improving morale.

Regarding **technical challenges**, staff from the **NBS Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Department** provided continuous technical support. They assisted in resolving issues related to data upload, synchronization errors, and device functionality. In areas with poor network coverage, teams were advised to store data offline and upload once stable connectivity was available.

5.3 Lessons Learnt

Important lessons were learnt from the planning and implementation of the NHFS 2025, are expected to guide and improve future survey operations.

Assigning specific roles to each enumerator within a team was a key lesson as clearly defined strengthened coordination, accelerated data collection and facilitated timely identification and correction of errors during supervision and validation. Another important lesson was the value of monitoring and supervision. The active involvement of supervisors at national and state levels provided additional layers of quality assurance, enabling early detection of inconsistencies and ensuring strict adherence to survey protocols. .

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1. Strengthening Clinical Competence and Quality of Care

The decline in diagnostic accuracy and low adherence to history-taking and physical examination guidelines indicate weaknesses in frontline clinical

performance that must be addressed urgently.

i. Continuous, competency-based in-service training should be prioritized, focusing on the management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, postpartum haemorrhage and birth asphyxia. Training should include practical demonstrations and case-based learning.

ii. ii. Clinical mentorship should be institutionalized, with secondary facilities providing structured support to primary facilities. Regular case reviews and joint supervisory visits can reinforce correct clinical practices.

iii. National clinical guidelines and simplified job aids should be available and actively used in all consultation and delivery areas. Facility leadership should ensure that guidelines are integrated into daily practice.

iv. Integrated Supportive Supervision should focus more on direct observation of clinical practice and immediate corrective feedback. Supervisory visits should result in written action points with clear timelines.

v. Given the significant role of Community Health Extension Workers in service delivery, particularly in primary facilities, task-sharing arrangements should be supported by strengthened supervision and clear referral pathways to safeguard patient safety.

5.4.2. Ensuring Availability of Essential Medicines and Equipment

Limited availability of essential drugs and basic equipment continues to constrain service readiness, especially at the primary level.

a. Regular stock monitoring and timely replenishment of medicines under the Basic Minimum Package of Health Services should be enforced at state and facility levels.

b. Facility-level financing should prioritize procurement of core medicines and emergency commodities, with accountability mechanisms to track utilization.

c. A standard minimum equipment list for primary and secondary facilities should be enforced, and compliance verified during supervisory visits.

d. Procurement planning and distribution systems should be strengthened to improve forecasting, reduce stock-outs and ensure equitable allocation across facilities.

5.4.3. Strengthening Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services

Although antenatal care services are widely available, readiness to manage obstetric and newborn emergencies remains inconsistent.

i. Facilities providing delivery services should consistently maintain magnesium sulphate, oxytocin and newborn resuscitation equipment as essential commodities.

ii. Postnatal care services should be expanded and systematically monitored, given their critical role in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

iii. Refresher training should emphasize emergency obstetric and newborn care, particularly in facilities where deliveries are conducted without skilled birth attendants excluding task-shifted cadres.

iv. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission services should address identified gaps in partner testing, newborn prophylaxis and complete documentation of care.

5.4.4. Strengthening Health Information and Documentation

Documentation gaps identified in antenatal care, malaria treatment, HIV services and newborn care affect service continuity and data reliability.

1. Routine verification of reported data against source documents should be strengthened.

2. Training on accurate clinical documentation and record-keeping should

be incorporated into supervisory and capacity-building activities.

3. Basic digital infrastructure, including functional computers for data management, should be supported where feasible to enhance data accuracy and storage.

5.4.5. Strengthening Blood Transfusion Services

The assessment of blood transfusion services in tertiary facilities underscores the need for stronger governance and oversight.

1. Facilities should designate transfusion safety officers with clear responsibility for adherence to screening and documentation standards.
2. Compliance with screening protocols should be monitored regularly, with periodic audits of transfusion records.
3. Efforts to expand voluntary blood donation should be reinforced to improve safety and sustainability of blood supply.

5.4.6. Linking Financing to Service Readiness and Performance

Improvements in service availability must be accompanied by improvements in quality and readiness.

i. Selected readiness and quality indicators such as Diagnostic accuracy, Essential drug availability, and Emergency obstetric commodity availability, should be integrated into routine sector performance reviews at all levels.

ii. Resource allocation and technical support should be informed by measurable improvements in essential medicine availability, guideline adherence and service documentation.

5.4 Conclusion

The NHFS 2025 encountered challenges related to security, logistics, facility participation, and technical operations; however, proactive interventions and strong stakeholder collaboration ensured the successful completion of the survey. The experience highlights the importance of strengthening clinical competence, essential inputs, supervision systems, accountability mechanisms, and quality assurance processes. Sustained leadership, routine monitoring, and coordinated implementation across all levels are critical to consolidating gains and advancing progress toward universal health coverage.

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Annex

Appendix I - XIX

Appendix I



Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Condition Tables

Table 1.1a: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Facility Type

	diagnostic_accuracy (all cases)			diagnostic_accuracy (diarrhea)			diagnostic_accuracy (pneumonia)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	58.7	58.2	73.3	93.3	93.4	90.0	36.7	35.2	80.0
Adamawa	49.7	48.7	72.7	69.7	68.5	100.0	57.7	56.7	81.8
Akwa Ibom	58.2	56.0	81.5	86.6	86.8	84.6	48.9	46.3	76.9
Anambra	58.6	58.4	61.2	92.6	94.0	76.5	37.5	36.1	52.9
Bauchi	48.7	47.8	69.2	63.1	61.5	100.0	42.7	42.2	53.8
Bayelsa	47.0	44.2	57.9	67.0	64.4	77.8	35.3	34.4	38.9
Benue	57.3	56.4	70.6	64.4	63.9	72.0	64.7	64.0	76.0
Borno	73.0	70.9	88.3	97.2	96.8	100.0	87.8	86.0	100.0
Cross River	51.1	51.0	55.5	57.3	57.7	40.0	59.3	59.5	54.5
Delta	47.6	43.2	65.9	60.5	59.2	65.5	24.7	17.3	55.2
Ebonyi	23.5	21.9	65.0	24.2	23.3	50.0	29.8	28.1	75.0
Edo	29.1	27.3	47.5	46.8	43.6	80.0	13.1	12.4	20.0
Ekiti	49.6	47.1	80.0	78.4	77.2	92.9	49.8	46.2	92.9
Enugu	56.5	55.2	86.0	80.7	79.8	100.0	54.4	52.8	90.0
Gombe	50.5	48.8	57.8	66.3	63.0	80.0	30.6	26.6	47.4
Imo	63.4	61.9	88.0	94.6	95.5	80.0	69.0	67.0	100.0
Jigawa	45.4	43.5	65.9	65.3	65.3	64.7	45.6	44.3	58.8
Kaduna	40.7	39.6	59.4	67.0	65.7	91.3	37.0	37.0	36.4
Kano	39.5	38.5	57.3	42.5	40.3	80.0	35.6	32.2	93.3
Katsina	19.9	18.4	56.0	33.2	32.9	40.0	23.3	20.0	100.0
Kebbi	41.3	40.9	54.4	72.1	71.7	85.0	64.8	64.4	80.0
Kogi	49.5	47.8	72.7	59.8	58.2	81.8	30.6	28.2	63.6
Kwara	43.4	41.3	66.0	59.0	57.9	71.4	36.7	33.8	66.7
Lagos	41.7	35.3	74.7	37.9	29.8	78.9	29.2	19.4	78.9
Nasarawa	51.7	49.9	80.0	80.5	80.0	88.9	54.0	51.8	88.9
Niger	51.9	51.1	77.2	54.5	54.1	66.7	39.0	37.6	83.3
Ogun	31.2	30.1	57.3	38.3	37.0	68.2	17.4	16.2	45.5
Ondo	48.9	45.5	90.0	65.2	62.1	100.0	40.9	35.5	100.0

	diagnostic_accuracy (all cases)			diagnostic_accuracy (diarrhea)			diagnostic_accuracy (pneumonia)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Osun	13.4	11.8	50.8	18.8	18.9	16.7	7.9	6.5	45.5
Oyo	43.5	41.6	68.3	76.8	75.4	95.2	23.8	20.2	71.4
Plateau	39.5	37.8	65.0	77.5	77.1	83.3	31.4	28.9	66.7
Rivers	48.2	47.2	76.9	60.9	60.4	80.0	24.2	23.3	60.0
Sokoto	52.9	53.3	48.8	73.7	75.7	50.0	50.0	50.5	44.4
Taraba	76.4	74.9	89.1	97.6	97.3	100.0	79.2	76.4	100.0
Yobe	45.2	44.6	60.9	67.6	68.1	53.3	29.4	28.5	52.9
Zamfara	79.0	78.9	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.3	72.1	77.8
FCT	50.1	47.6	73.3	79.0	76.7	100.0	48.8	45.7	77.8
North-Central	**48.2**	**46.7**	**70.1**	**65.8**	**64.9**	**79.5**	**41.9**	**39.8**	**71.5**
North-East	**54.3**	**52.9**	**74.6**	**73.6**	**72.4**	**91.2**	**50.9**	**49.2**	**74.9**
North-West	**41.5**	**40.7**	**58.6**	**61.6**	**61.0**	**73.1**	**45.8**	**44.6**	**70.6**
South East	**52.9**	**51.9**	**73.0**	**78.9**	**78.8**	**80.1**	**44.2**	**42.5**	**75.5**
South South	**48.1**	**46.6**	**64.8**	**62.1**	**61.3**	**70.9**	**36.5**	**35.2**	**51.2**
South West	**36.7**	**34.2**	**70.9**	**51.6**	**49.4**	**80.4**	**24.4**	**20.7**	**73.1**
National	**46.1**	**44.6**	**68.1**	**64.7**	**63.7**	**79.1**	**40.9**	**39.0**	**69.2**

Table 1.1b: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Facility Type

	diagnostic_accuracy (malaria)			diagnostic_accuracy (PPH)			diagnostic_accuracy (asphyxia)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	20.4	20.4	20.0	80.1	79.4	100.0	64.0	63.2	88.9
Adamawa	10.7	10.3	20.0	70.2	69.8	80.0	39.3	38.0	70.0
Akwa Ibom	27.4	25.0	53.8	75.8	73.5	100.0	51.6	47.8	92.3
Anambra	10.3	9.6	17.6	81.1	81.0	82.4	72.3	72.0	76.5
Bauchi	1.9	1.9	3.8	83.3	82.6	100.0	52.1	50.5	88.5
Bayelsa	16.1	13.3	27.8	68.4	64.4	84.2	47.7	44.4	61.1
Benue	21.9	20.9	37.5	89.9	89.2	100.0	44.3	43.1	61.5
Borno	25.6	23.4	41.7	95.3	94.7	100.0	59.7	53.8	100.0
Cross River	25.0	25.7	0.0	82.2	81.7	100.0	34.2	32.9	81.8
Delta	11.4	10.7	14.3	80.0	76.0	96.6	61.5	52.9	96.6
Ebonyi	2.5	1.7	25.0	38.5	36.2	100.0	22.6	20.7	75.0
Edo	9.8	8.2	26.3	45.0	41.3	80.0	26.5	26.1	30.0
Ekiti	9.5	6.6	42.9	63.4	61.0	92.3	42.3	39.5	76.9
Enugu	12.7	11.0	50.0	84.7	84.0	100.0	48.7	46.7	90.0
Gombe	7.0	6.3	10.0	79.5	80.6	75.0	70.9	69.9	75.0
Imo	16.3	13.5	60.0	91.6	91.1	100.0	45.7	42.2	100.0
Jigawa	22.3	21.1	35.3	61.0	57.9	94.1	29.0	24.5	76.5
Kaduna	11.6	11.3	16.7	71.0	69.8	100.0	23.3	22.4	43.8
Kano	21.7	22.2	13.3	67.9	67.5	73.3	38.1	39.0	26.7
Katsina	8.6	7.2	40.0	18.8	17.9	40.0	16.4	14.5	60.0
Kebbi	7.3	6.8	26.3	93.4	93.3	94.4	64.1	63.8	72.2
Kogi	22.1	21.1	36.4	74.3	72.4	100.0	60.8	59.2	81.8
Kwara	10.4	8.7	28.6	61.5	59.0	90.0	50.7	48.6	75.0
Lagos	16.0	12.9	31.6	72.7	67.4	100.0	52.1	46.3	83.3
Nasarawa	21.5	20.0	44.4	72.4	70.6	100.0	30.1	27.1	77.8
Niger	30.0	29.4	50.0	78.0	77.4	100.0	58.8	57.8	90.9
Ogun	6.4	6.1	13.6	57.1	55.7	90.5	33.3	32.0	66.7
Ondo	22.5	21.1	41.7	66.2	63.0	100.0	50.7	46.3	100.0

	diagnostic_accuracy (malaria)			diagnostic_accuracy (PPH)			diagnostic_accuracy (asphyxia)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	20.4	20.4	20.0	80.1	79.4	100.0	64.0	63.2	88.9
Osun	2.1	1.1	27.3	30.5	27.8	91.7	8.3	5.6	72.7
Oyo	6.2	4.8	23.8	72.2	71.1	88.9	41.3	39.2	72.2
Plateau	2.9	2.6	9.1	65.8	63.6	100.0	18.1	15.4	58.3
Rivers	3.6	3.4	10.0	72.0	71.4	88.2	54.7	53.3	94.1
Sokoto	25.0	27.1	0.0	67.2	69.9	46.2	41.4	39.8	53.8
Taraba	39.3	38.5	45.5	85.4	83.5	100.0	78.1	75.2	100.0
Yobe	13.0	12.6	23.5	69.1	67.9	100.0	47.2	46.0	76.5
Zamfara	3.7	4.0	0.0	84.0	83.0	100.0	89.7	89.1	100.0
FCT	6.3	5.2	16.7	72.5	71.3	83.3	44.4	39.7	88.9
North-Central	**16.0**	**15.1**	**29.0**	**72.9**	**71.4**	**95.5**	**44.4**	**42.3**	**73.8**
North-East	**14.2**	**13.4**	**25.7**	**78.2**	**77.1**	**93.7**	**53.9**	**51.6**	**87.1**
North-West	**13.6**	**13.2**	**20.4**	**64.4**	**63.8**	**74.9**	**39.1**	**38.0**	**55.9**
South East	**13.1**	**12.0**	**32.3**	**75.8**	**74.9**	**93.8**	**52.6**	**50.9**	**85.2**
South South	**15.3**	**14.7**	**21.6**	**73.7**	**72.0**	**92.2**	**47.4**	**44.3**	**81.3**
South West	**9.1**	**7.7**	**28.4**	**60.8**	**58.3**	**94.6**	**37.1**	**34.0**	**79.1**
National	**13.5**	**12.7**	**25.9**	**70.5**	**69.1**	**90.7**	**45.1**	**42.9**	**76.3**

Table 1.2a: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Cadre

	diagnosis_accuracy (all cases)				diagnosis_accuracy (diarrhea)				diagnosis_accuracy (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	70.5	70.1	57.1	40.0	86.9	100.0	91.7	100.0	52.3	53.2	33.7	20.0
Adamawa	68.9	65.2	46.0	35.0	33.1	83.9	67.7	71.4	89.2	68.6	54.6	42.9
Akwa Ibom	80.0	77.6	50.6	0.0	83.3	93.1	85.2	0.0	75.0	79.3	37.7	0.0
Anambra	66.7	65.7	54.9	80.0	77.8	98.2	91.2	100.0	66.7	35.2	35.5	100.0
Bauchi	60.0	53.4	49.3	38.3	100.0	63.2	62.5	66.7	50.0	40.4	45.5	25.0
Bayelsa	72.0	51.8	42.4	0.0	91.7	57.0	65.4	0.0	63.3	27.8	32.7	0.0
Benue	82.5	57.9	57.1	50.7	75.0	54.8	66.5	57.1	100.0	60.9	66.3	42.9
Borno	74.0	73.6	73.3	60.0	100.0	96.9	98.4	66.7	100.0	90.8	85.8	66.7
Cross River	68.0	65.8	50.5	0.0	60.0	68.6	57.0	0.0	80.0	71.6	58.8	0.0
Delta	72.3	49.9	40.1	0.0	82.1	54.1	64.7	0.0	91.0	17.9	21.2	0.0
Ebonyi	80.0	28.4	23.9	6.0	50.0	39.5	24.7	10.0	100.0	21.0	30.4	10.0
Edo	60.2	45.2	22.1	0.0	100.0	47.2	44.6	0.0	50.5	27.3	6.5	0.0
Ekiti	83.0	65.5	44.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	75.1	0.0	100.0	59.1	43.6	0.0
Enugu	87.5	68.4	53.8	60.0	100.0	78.8	80.0	100.0	87.5	57.7	52.2	100.0
Gombe	40.0	50.3	49.6	56.4	100.0	73.8	65.3	59.1	0.0	35.3	26.5	45.5
Imo	86.8	67.0	60.9	54.0	83.0	100.0	94.5	90.0	100.0	52.2	72.2	70.0
Jigawa	60.0	79.8	39.8	47.8	100.0	82.7	58.3	100.0	66.7	70.8	41.5	44.4
Kaduna	71.3	49.7	37.8	10.0	100.0	92.4	60.5	50.0	52.6	33.4	37.7	0.0
Kano	76.2	62.5	38.7	26.8	69.9	42.3	45.6	26.4	100.0	78.9	33.9	15.7
Katsina	60.0	38.9	19.7	6.5	70.5	50.0	37.3	0.0	59.1	44.9	20.9	19.8
Kebbi	52.9	56.0	43.0	25.6	81.8	87.5	75.6	40.7	81.8	75.0	66.7	45.2
Kogi	92.2	63.0	45.9	60.0	100.0	75.1	55.6	100.0	60.9	54.9	26.4	0.0
Kwara	81.7	62.3	35.1	0.0	82.9	77.0	52.1	0.0	100.0	67.9	22.7	0.0
Lagos	73.4	39.3	25.9	0.0	73.3	26.7	21.9	0.0	73.3	21.5	7.8	0.0
Nasarawa	88.0	62.7	50.2	0.0	100.0	37.8	80.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	51.5	0.0
Niger	81.2	61.8	49.0	75.0	88.3	50.0	50.6	100.0	73.4	50.0	35.1	75.0
Ogun	80.0	40.9	27.3	0.0	100.0	46.3	34.6	0.0	87.5	19.0	15.5	0.0

	diagnosis_accuracy (all cases)				diagnosis_accuracy (diarrhea)				diagnosis_accuracy (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Ondo	91.2	66.2	42.9	20.0	100.0	75.4	61.0	0.0	100.0	67.2	30.0	100.0
Osun	65.7	40.7	12.3	5.5	14.3	28.6	19.7	14.3	71.4	23.1	7.4	0.0
Oyo	77.5	46.0	38.7	54.0	100.0	77.6	74.2	80.0	93.8	17.8	19.4	40.0
Plateau	62.2	51.0	37.2	48.0	100.0	78.0	75.2	100.0	55.6	33.1	29.5	40.0
Rivers	64.5	41.0	48.0	12.5	77.8	50.0	61.5	0.0	73.9	20.0	17.6	0.0
Sokoto	47.0	60.0	51.2	75.0	60.0	67.7	74.0	100.0	25.0	66.9	51.0	0.0
Taraba	88.2	80.8	73.9	83.5	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	84.7	76.3	75.0
Yobe	70.0	48.2	45.3	40.0	50.0	46.0	70.1	61.5	50.0	35.4	30.3	15.4
Zamfara	80.0	86.4	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.3	69.8	100.0
FCT	75.3	62.0	42.7	30.0	94.6	74.6	78.5	0.0	81.6	74.6	36.2	50.0
North-Central	**77.8**	**60.6**	**44.6**	**53.1**	**91.9**	**4.7**	**2.0**	**76.2**	**79.1**	**62.0**	**36.8**	**45.2**
North-East	**78.7**	**61.4**	**52.8**	**47.3**	**81.6**	**76.7**	**73.1**	**70.5**	**91.1**	**59.3**	**49.6**	**34.1**
North-West	**64.7**	**59.4**	**41.4**	**24.4**	**80.7**	**75.1**	**63.4**	**32.3**	**67.3**	**57.4**	**46.6**	**26.4**
South East	**78.3**	**66.6**	**49.8**	**37.2**	**82.6**	**95.4**	**75.8**	**68.7**	**80.7**	**46.6**	**42.1**	**41.3**
South South	**69.1**	**51.8**	**45.7**	**12.5**	**81.3**	**58.1**	**61.8**	**0.0**	**75.3**	**29.6**	**35.0**	**0.0**
South West	**77.3**	**45.9**	**31.3**	**16.9**	**82.8**	**60.3**	**47.3**	**29.3**	**83.5**	**24.6**	**18.8**	**11.9**
National	**74.3**	**56.3**	**43.7**	**32.3**	**83.8**	**70.9**	**63.6**	**48.5**	**79.6**	**44.2**	**38.9**	**29.3**

Table 1.2b: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Disease and Cadre

	diagnosis_accuracy (malaria)				diagnosis_accuracy (PPH)				diagnosis_accuracy (asyphxia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	26.1	11.2	23.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	77.6	40.0	86.9	88.6	59.5	21.9
Adamawa	55.4	10.2	9.5	0.0	89.2	89.8	67.4	28.6	77.7	72.4	29.3	33.3
Akwa Ibom	50.0	37.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	91.7	77.7	40.7	0.0
Anambra	22.2	18.0	6.6	0.0	88.9	91.9	75.9	100.0	77.8	83.8	66.8	100.0
Bauchi	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	85.3	84.1	75.0	50.0	75.1	52.3	25.0
Bayelsa	38.3	15.2	13.1	0.0	90.0	94.1	60.1	0.0	79.6	61.2	40.8	0.0
Benue	33.3	17.4	22.8	16.7	100.0	100.0	87.1	100.0	87.5	56.6	42.2	28.6
Borno	0.0	26.0	30.1	0.0	100.0	93.9	95.3	100.0	75.9	59.0	57.5	66.7
Cross River	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	31.8	0.0
Delta	17.9	11.8	9.6	0.0	80.7	91.1	65.4	0.0	89.6	73.5	40.0	0.0
Ebonyi	50.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	60.5	39.4	10.0	100.0	21.0	23.2	0.0
Edo	16.5	24.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	70.8	32.9	0.0	34.0	54.6	15.4	0.0
Ekiti	22.5	13.5	7.6	0.0	92.5	90.5	56.3	0.0	100.0	76.4	31.2	0.0
Enugu	62.5	22.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	82.1	100.0	87.5	78.8	43.4	0.0
Gombe	0.0	0.0	9.6	4.5	0.0	76.4	80.1	86.4	100.0	70.9	67.2	86.4
Imo	51.0	17.4	12.7	10.0	100.0	100.0	89.3	80.0	100.0	65.2	35.7	20.0
Jigawa	0.0	67.7	16.3	25.0	100.0	86.5	59.1	37.5	33.3	86.5	21.4	25.0
Kaduna	31.4	16.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	92.8	66.3	0.0	66.9	16.0	22.8	0.0
Kano	0.0	26.1	23.7	16.3	100.0	88.2	66.7	54.7	87.9	93.7	31.8	24.3
Katsina	29.5	38.8	7.6	0.0	70.5	50.0	18.2	0.0	70.5	13.3	15.2	13.5
Kebbi	30.0	25.0	5.8	19.5	100.0	87.5	92.9	100.0	77.8	75.0	64.8	48.5
Kogi	100.0	27.6	18.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	69.6	100.0	100.0	66.7	58.0	100.0
Kwara	42.9	16.2	6.5	0.0	91.4	80.0	54.1	0.0	91.4	75.9	40.6	0.0
Lagos	35.3	6.7	7.9	0.0	97.0	86.6	56.9	0.0	87.8	53.3	33.9	0.0
Nasarawa	60.0	100.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	37.8	72.0	0.0	80.0	37.8	28.2	0.0
Niger	50.0	50.0	28.7	25.0	100.0	100.0	75.1	100.0	94.1	59.0	56.1	75.0
Ogun	25.0	13.8	3.9	0.0	85.7	73.2	51.7	0.0	100.0	53.4	26.4	0.0
Ondo	40.0	41.1	19.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	59.8	0.0	100.0	80.4	43.5	0.0
Osun	42.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	31.8	9.5	100.0	53.8	3.0	5.0

	diagnosis_accuracy (malaria)				diagnosis_accuracy (PPH)				diagnosis_accuracy (asyphxia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Oyo	30.8	5.2	4.9	0.0	86.9	82.8	66.0	80.0	73.7	58.5	29.7	75.0
Plateau	0.0	11.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	83.3	64.2	40.0	44.4	49.8	13.0	60.0
Rivers	2.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	87.5	64.0	71.8	50.0	87.5	40.3	54.2	0.0
Sokoto	0.0	8.6	26.0	75.0	60.0	65.7	66.3	100.0	80.0	50.7	34.9	100.0
Taraba	40.9	50.0	34.0	80.0	100.0	84.7	84.0	80.0	100.0	84.7	74.5	80.0
Yobe	50.0	17.9	11.1	23.1	100.0	89.1	67.2	69.2	100.0	53.3	47.9	30.8
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	82.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	88.6	0.0
FCT	16.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	91.4	62.9	50.0	83.7	69.5	30.5	50.0
North-Central	**36.0**	**18.1**	**14.8**	**11.4**	**98.3**	**88.9**	**69.1**	**77.3**	**81.0**	**66.7**	**38.9**	**52.2**
North-East	**36.3**	**13.5**	**12.9**	**18.5**	**96.0**	**87.9**	**76.8**	**69.6**	**89.6**	**69.4**	**51.1**	**42.5**
North-West	**17.9**	**26.1**	**12.2**	**14.2**	**89.1**	**81.6**	**64.2**	**41.8**	**74.3**	**49.2**	**38.0**	**27.2**
South East	**41.2**	**16.2**	**11.6**	**3.6**	**97.2**	**96.2**	**72.0**	**50.0**	**89.9**	**78.4**	**47.0**	**22.2**
South South	**17.0**	**14.8**	**15.3**	**0.0**	**89.3**	**85.6**	**69.6**	**50.0**	**86.0**	**65.7**	**40.0**	**0.0**
South West	**33.6**	**12.0**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**94.7**	**80.7**	**54.3**	**25.8**	**88.9**	**58.4**	**27.6**	**19.2**
National	**29.8**	**16.0**	**12.2**	**12.0**	**94.1**	**86.4**	**67.4**	**52.3**	**85.1**	**64.6**	**40.0**	**32.3**

Appendix II

Adherence to Guidelines Tables

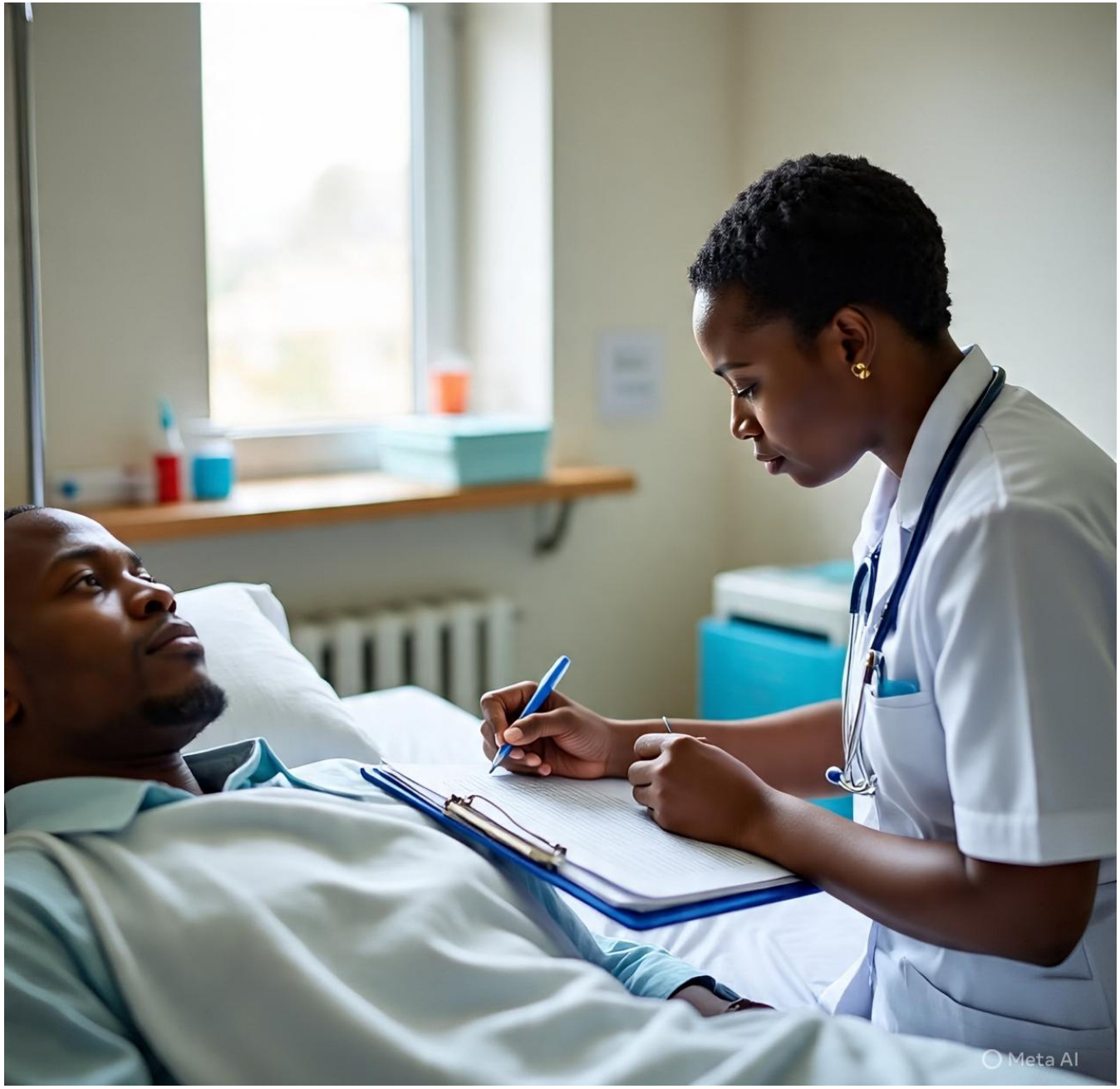


Table 2.1: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Facility Type

	history taking (average)			history taking (diarrhea)			history taking (pneumonia)			history taking (malaria)			history taking (PPH)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	55.9	55.1	76.2	62.5	61.8	83.0	48.3	48.1	55.5	56.7	55.6	90.0	30.7	29.5	67.5
Adamawa	62.1	61.3	79.9	67.0	66.1	86.4	55.3	54.8	68.9	65.4	64.7	83.3	29.7	28.7	54.1
Akwa Ibom	64.9	63.3	82.3	65.8	64.4	80.8	57.9	56.5	73.8	71.1	69.1	92.3	46.5	42.6	88.8
Anambra	55.1	53.7	70.7	55.2	53.7	71.4	47.5	46.2	62.4	62.7	61.2	78.4	34.7	33.0	52.5
Bauchi	60.3	59.9	69.5	63.3	62.7	75.0	54.3	54.1	59.0	63.2	62.7	74.4	39.9	39.3	53.3
Bayelsa	43.4	43.7	42.1	46.6	46.2	48.1	41.4	42.8	35.6	42.3	42.2	42.6	11.7	12.2	10.1
Benue	56.8	56.1	66.7	56.3	56.0	60.9	48.3	47.3	63.7	66.0	65.5	74.4	28.8	27.8	43.3
Borno	70.2	69.7	74.2	70.8	70.0	77.3	64.7	64.1	68.3	74.2	74.1	75.0	42.5	39.6	63.1
Cross River	50.0	49.9	55.4	52.0	51.9	57.3	47.8	47.6	52.7	49.0	48.9	56.1	23.6	23.3	33.8
Delta	46.4	44.3	55.3	49.9	47.9	58.6	42.1	40.1	50.3	47.3	44.9	57.5	21.4	19.4	29.8
Ebonyi	42.7	42.1	61.4	45.5	45.5	45.8	38.2	37.6	55.0	44.5	43.1	83.3	9.7	9.1	26.9
Edo	44.0	42.4	59.9	48.3	46.3	69.2	40.0	39.1	48.8	42.2	40.3	61.7	25.3	23.2	44.8
Ekiti	55.5	54.3	69.9	57.8	56.2	77.4	48.7	48.1	56.1	59.9	58.4	76.2	24.9	24.2	33.5
Enugu	58.2	57.2	81.1	57.8	56.8	81.0	49.5	48.1	79.0	67.0	66.3	83.3	40.5	38.4	82.3
Gombe	50.1	49.3	53.2	49.0	47.8	53.7	44.8	44.3	47.0	56.7	56.3	58.3	27.3	25.6	33.8
Imo	44.7	43.6	62.0	44.4	43.1	63.3	40.7	39.7	56.0	49.6	48.5	66.7	21.7	18.8	67.7
Jigawa	65.5	65.0	70.7	63.4	62.7	71.6	57.4	57.1	60.0	76.2	75.8	80.4	37.1	35.4	54.9
Kaduna	54.1	53.3	67.0	57.4	56.9	65.6	47.5	46.7	62.7	58.0	57.3	72.2	35.8	35.3	46.6
Kano	55.1	53.9	77.0	63.7	62.7	81.1	41.3	39.9	65.3	60.2	58.8	84.4	16.3	15.9	21.1
Katsina	60.6	59.8	80.7	62.7	61.8	83.3	49.0	48.0	72.0	70.5	69.8	86.7	14.5	14.0	24.6
Kebbi	61.5	61.3	69.0	68.7	68.5	75.8	54.1	53.8	66.0	70.7	70.7	71.1	61.6	60.9	81.2
Kogi	42.0	41.6	47.6	45.3	44.4	60.0	39.3	39.1	41.8	41.5	41.2	45.5	20.8	19.9	32.2
Kwara	48.0	46.7	61.8	52.3	50.8	68.3	42.4	42.0	46.7	48.3	46.2	71.4	17.0	15.9	29.6
Lagos	50.1	47.6	62.9	51.2	49.1	62.1	40.8	38.1	54.7	58.1	55.4	71.9	16.0	11.4	39.9
Nasarawa	43.7	42.8	56.7	45.1	44.3	58.1	37.1	36.4	48.9	48.8	47.8	63.0	12.6	12.1	19.7
Niger	52.4	52.0	67.7	53.6	53.2	68.6	41.5	41.1	56.7	62.1	61.6	77.8	21.2	20.3	49.7
Ogun	43.8	43.4	53.5	43.7	43.0	61.1	40.4	40.3	41.8	45.9	45.4	57.6	8.3	8.1	11.7

	history taking (average)			history taking (diarrhea)			history taking (pneumonia)			history taking (malaria)			history taking (PPH)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Ondo	58.9	56.5	87.5	61.8	59.5	89.3	48.6	45.6	82.9	67.3	65.3	90.5	28.5	24.5	76.9
Osun	41.3	40.6	56.8	39.0	38.4	54.2	36.8	36.0	55.0	46.2	45.6	61.1	10.3	9.9	20.3
Oyo	43.5	42.4	58.9	44.5	43.3	59.4	39.5	38.9	49.5	46.7	45.3	65.8	10.8	10.2	19.7
Plateau	45.7	45.1	53.5	44.3	43.8	52.8	42.5	42.2	46.7	50.2	49.4	61.1	13.2	12.6	21.8
Rivers	48.4	47.8	75.1	52.6	51.9	80.0	40.8	40.3	62.0	51.9	51.1	83.3	27.3	26.9	38.3
Sokoto	55.1	55.2	53.0	51.7	51.8	50.0	48.3	48.9	41.1	64.7	64.8	63.3	18.2	18.9	12.6
Taraba	69.7	66.9	92.4	70.4	67.3	95.5	59.6	56.8	81.8	80.2	77.7	100.0	41.5	34.4	96.5
Yobe	62.7	62.8	61.6	62.5	62.6	59.8	49.5	49.3	56.5	76.3	76.6	68.6	38.5	38.2	45.2
Zamfara	66.4	66.2	69.7	66.2	66.3	64.1	54.0	53.9	55.6	70.2	70.6	64.8	25.0	23.3	51.0
FCT	53.6	51.0	77.5	54.9	52.2	80.0	48.8	46.2	72.8	57.2	54.8	79.6	23.0	19.8	52.2
North-Central	**48.9**	**48.0**	**60.8**	**50.3**	**49.3**	**63.9**	**42.9**	**42.2**	**52.6**	**53.3**	**52.3**	**66.8**	**19.6**	**18.6**	**34.3**
North-East	**62.9**	**62.1**	**73.9**	**64.8**	**63.9**	**76.8**	**54.4**	**53.7**	**65.4**	**69.8**	**69.1**	**79.3**	**37.2**	**35.4**	**62.4**
North-West	**59.4**	**58.9**	**70.1**	**63.2**	**62.7**	**71.9**	**49.8**	**49.2**	**61.8**	**66.5**	**66.0**	**76.4**	**32.6**	**32.3**	**38.6**
South East	**52.0**	**51.1**	**70.5**	**54.2**	**53.3**	**70.3**	**45.4**	**44.5**	**61.7**	**56.6**	**55.3**	**79.6**	**27.9**	**26.2**	**59.6**
South South	**49.6**	**48.8**	**57.8**	**52.6**	**51.8**	**61.7**	**44.9**	**44.3**	**51.1**	**50.9**	**50.0**	**60.9**	**26.1**	**25.2**	**35.3**
South West	**46.9**	**45.6**	**63.8**	**47.5**	**46.1**	**65.7**	**41.4**	**40.3**	**55.5**	**51.2**	**49.8**	**70.1**	**13.9**	**12.5**	**33.5**
National	**53.9**	**53.1**	**65.8**	**56.0**	**55.1**	**68.2**	**46.7**	**46.0**	**57.5**	**58.7**	**57.8**	**71.4**	**26.1**	**24.9**	**42.2**

Table 2.2a: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Cadre

	adherence to history taking (average)				adherence to history taking (diarrhea)				adherence to history taking (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	62.9	64.6	54.1	50.0	77.9	67.4	60.9	63.3	45.5	54.7	47.6	40.0
Adamawa	83.9	74.6	58.2	58.6	77.9	84.3	62.3	59.5	95.0	62.5	51.8	54.3
Akwa Ibom	84.3	65.2	62.7	0.0	83.3	63.8	64.4	0.0	75.0	55.9	56.7	0.0
Anambra	80.4	60.1	51.1	80.6	83.3	59.2	51.5	66.7	80.0	48.7	44.6	75.0
Bauchi	72.8	61.5	59.3	65.6	91.7	66.6	61.4	72.2	60.0	50.8	54.7	55.0
Bayelsa	58.0	42.0	41.6	0.0	63.5	44.7	44.5	0.0	48.3	38.2	41.0	0.0
Benue	73.4	59.6	57.0	42.7	68.3	58.0	56.7	42.9	76.9	53.1	48.5	25.7
Borno	69.2	69.3	71.8	49.3	73.1	69.7	72.6	38.9	64.2	63.0	66.1	53.3
Cross River	64.9	46.3	49.9	0.0	69.3	50.0	51.9	0.0	52.0	47.6	47.7	0.0
Delta	71.2	46.0	42.4	0.0	77.6	48.4	46.8	0.0	60.3	43.6	36.8	0.0
Ebonyi	68.1	51.7	42.6	36.6	54.2	36.4	45.9	41.0	50.0	52.1	38.3	32.0
Edo	68.8	43.1	43.4	0.0	69.3	49.3	47.2	0.0	65.1	36.9	40.1	0.0
Ekiti	74.3	58.5	53.4	50.0	84.7	59.9	55.1	50.0	58.9	47.3	48.0	0.0
Enugu	83.6	61.9	56.7	70.0	78.3	68.0	55.8	50.0	85.0	51.1	47.7	60.0
Gombe	34.4	50.2	49.7	53.1	50.0	49.5	49.7	44.4	20.0	44.9	44.0	50.0
Imo	59.9	43.4	44.7	37.3	61.3	44.9	43.8	35.0	56.6	43.3	40.2	27.0
Jigawa	84.1	65.5	64.6	70.2	83.3	66.0	61.9	70.4	80.0	55.8	56.8	61.1
Kaduna	71.6	58.0	52.8	29.7	73.5	63.8	55.9	33.3	66.8	52.9	45.8	30.0
Kano	86.9	69.6	57.7	35.0	92.0	76.5	67.2	41.6	72.8	54.8	43.2	25.0
Katsina	78.9	63.9	59.2	62.8	78.4	75.1	61.6	60.3	68.2	53.3	46.9	54.2
Kebbi	75.2	60.8	62.2	54.7	84.8	66.7	69.7	58.2	74.5	57.5	54.1	51.0
Kogi	66.9	44.3	41.0	28.9	67.2	58.7	42.4	66.7	60.0	39.8	38.7	20.0
Kwara	75.0	58.1	43.4	0.0	87.6	57.7	48.8	0.0	53.7	52.0	39.0	0.0

	adherence to history taking (average)				adherence to history taking (diarrhea)				adherence to history taking (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Lagos	62.8	37.3	46.4	0.0	57.6	43.4	49.7	0.0	58.2	30.7	34.2	0.0
Nasarawa	60.9	54.5	42.8	0.0	61.3	62.6	44.2	0.0	48.0	55.1	36.4	0.0
Niger	71.7	59.1	51.3	52.5	83.9	52.1	52.2	54.2	69.5	41.8	40.0	45.0
Ogun	69.6	46.2	42.6	0.0	77.1	49.5	41.3	0.0	52.5	44.0	39.1	0.0
Ondo	86.4	72.4	54.5	52.2	87.0	74.9	58.1	16.7	82.0	59.4	44.1	40.0
Osun	61.9	44.1	42.9	33.5	61.9	40.5	41.4	28.6	57.1	44.3	37.9	29.3
Oyo	70.3	40.7	43.2	32.9	73.1	40.9	44.3	33.3	55.8	37.4	39.8	32.0
Plateau	49.9	47.0	45.8	37.1	48.1	55.5	43.6	43.3	42.2	46.6	42.9	28.0
Rivers	71.6	49.4	45.0	34.4	79.7	65.0	47.2	33.3	53.1	40.0	39.6	20.0
Sokoto	53.6	53.3	55.2	59.1	55.6	51.6	51.7	50.0	37.5	41.6	48.9	63.8
Taraba	93.5	88.3	65.9	64.6	94.9	94.9	66.6	61.0	85.7	70.0	55.8	56.0
Yobe	58.3	59.2	63.0	62.9	58.3	58.3	62.7	64.1	50.0	54.9	50.2	40.0
Zamfara	47.8	70.5	65.9	63.3	50.0	70.9	65.7	66.7	60.0	58.1	53.3	60.0
FCT	75.0	57.8	48.6	36.1	71.2	56.4	51.8	25.0	67.3	48.9	44.9	50.0
North-Central	**68.2**	**55.3**	**47.2**	**40.3**	**70.7**	**57.4**	**48.3**	**44.4**	**59.1**	**49.1**	**41.6**	**30.4**
North-East	**83.6**	**67.6**	**61.3**	**62.3**	**84.3**	**72.2**	**62.8**	**63.6**	**79.8**	**57.7**	**53.2**	**50.8**
North-West	**75.4**	**62.8**	**59.8**	**51.0**	**80.2**	**67.4**	**63.5**	**53.0**	**67.4**	**53.2**	**49.8**	**43.1**
South East	**70.3**	**57.3**	**50.6**	**43.3**	**72.2**	**58.4**	**52.9**	**46.0**	**64.8**	**49.3**	**44.2**	**35.1**
South South	**71.0**	**48.3**	**48.1**	**34.4**	**76.7**	**52.7**	**50.4**	**33.3**	**57.2**	**43.5**	**44.2**	**20.0**
South West	**68.6**	**45.8**	**45.7**	**34.2**	**67.8**	**47.8**	**46.4**	**29.8**	**60.7**	**41.5**	**40.0**	**30.2**
National	**71.8**	**55.0**	**53.0**	**49.7**	**74.0**	**58.1**	**54.9**	**51.0**	**63.2**	**48.2**	**45.9**	**41.1**

Table 2.2b: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Cadre

	adherence to history taking (malaria)				adherence to history taking (PPH)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	65.3	71.8	53.9	46.7	60.6	50.2	26.0	29.2
Adamawa	85.3	76.1	61.9	61.9	79.4	52.9	21.9	23.1
Akwa Ibom	94.4	75.9	67.3	0.0	90.4	47.5	41.6	0.0
Anambra	77.8	69.2	58.3	100.0	56.4	58.1	24.2	53.8
Bauchi	66.7	67.0	61.7	69.4	42.3	46.0	40.3	29.5
Bayelsa	62.2	43.0	39.3	0.0	17.7	10.5	11.1	0.0
Benue	75.0	67.0	65.6	66.7	52.9	35.6	27.4	24.2
Borno	70.3	73.2	76.2	55.6	50.6	46.0	40.5	23.1
Cross River	73.3	41.2	49.0	0.0	30.8	24.7	23.5	0.0
Delta	75.6	46.1	43.6	0.0	25.0	27.0	13.5	0.0
Ebonyi	100.0	66.7	43.6	36.7	38.5	18.6	9.5	3.8
Edo	72.2	41.0	41.5	0.0	44.7	27.5	23.6	0.0
Ekiti	79.4	68.3	56.6	0.0	37.4	27.2	23.3	0.0
Enugu	87.5	66.7	66.0	100.0	83.7	42.2	38.1	69.2
Gombe	33.3	56.3	55.4	65.2	46.2	26.2	29.9	15.0
Imo	61.7	42.0	51.2	50.0	57.6	21.1	20.0	8.5
Jigawa	88.9	75.7	75.3	83.3	79.5	58.1	33.9	32.2
Kaduna	77.0	59.0	57.1	33.3	59.9	51.8	31.6	0.0
Kano	87.9	77.5	63.5	38.5	71.5	60.6	10.0	3.5
Katsina	90.2	63.3	69.7	74.0	64.7	7.1	14.6	7.3
Kebbi	83.3	58.3	70.5	72.8	83.8	76.0	61.4	55.2
Kogi	73.4	35.1	41.8	0.0	31.0	26.9	19.7	7.7
Kwara	83.8	62.5	41.8	0.0	39.8	25.9	12.7	0.0
Lagos	72.5	37.8	55.4	0.0	32.6	11.8	8.4	0.0

	adherence to history taking (malaria)				adherence to history taking (PPH)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Nasarawa	73.3	45.9	47.9	0.0	15.4	22.2	12.3	0.0
Niger	61.7	83.3	61.6	58.3	55.9	20.2	19.0	30.8
Ogun	79.2	42.8	46.2	0.0	19.2	9.5	7.7	0.0
Ondo	90.2	82.2	62.7	100.0	79.0	51.4	21.9	15.4
Osun	66.7	47.6	47.6	39.4	30.8	11.2	12.0	2.6
Oyo	81.4	44.1	45.8	33.3	18.3	12.5	9.7	6.2
Plateau	59.3	38.8	50.8	40.0	18.8	24.5	12.6	4.6
Rivers	82.1	43.3	48.4	50.0	42.0	26.8	26.1	8.4
Sokoto	60.0	66.7	65.0	58.3	23.1	10.2	18.7	26.9
Taraba	100.0	100.0	76.6	76.7	98.4	57.9	35.4	16.9
Yobe	66.7	64.2	76.5	84.6	55.8	40.9	38.7	33.1
Zamfara	33.3	74.6	70.1	0.0	46.2	42.6	23.0	0.0
FCT	86.5	67.2	49.4	33.3	49.4	27.5	16.9	0.0
North-Central	**74.6**	**58.6**	**51.5**	**47.7**	**39.3**	**27.8**	**17.4**	**17.3**
North-East	**87.7**	**71.9**	**68.4**	**72.7**	**81.1**	**46.9**	**34.9**	**26.2**
North-West	**80.8**	**67.0**	**66.9**	**58.6**	**63.0**	**42.9**	**32.1**	**17.2**
South East	**74.0**	**62.8**	**54.9**	**49.0**	**60.8**	**43.4**	**23.8**	**16.3**
South South	**79.0**	**48.4**	**48.9**	**50.0**	**41.5**	**28.3**	**24.4**	**8.4**
South West	**77.1**	**47.2**	**50.3**	**39.7**	**34.7**	**14.8**	**12.2**	**3.8**
National	**78.4**	**57.8**	**57.8**	**57.6**	**48.5**	**32.0**	**24.2**	**17.6**

Table 2.3: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Facility Type

	physical examination (average)			physical examination (diarrhea)			physical examination (pneumonia)			physical examination (malaria)			physical examination (PPH)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	45.5	44.6	71.0	44.0	43.3	65.0	37.4	36.4	64.0	55.0	54.0	84.0	69.6	68.8	96.8
Adamawa	39.7	38.6	65.8	39.3	38.5	58.8	34.3	33.3	56.4	45.5	44.1	84.0	45.1	44.1	70.0
Akwa Ibom	54.4	52.0	81.2	54.1	51.5	82.1	43.6	40.3	80.0	66.0	64.6	81.5	63.1	60.1	95.6
Anambra	40.6	39.2	56.5	43.9	42.5	58.8	27.0	25.2	45.9	52.4	51.3	64.7	61.3	60.6	68.9
Bauchi	53.0	52.9	54.7	56.3	56.0	62.2	45.2	45.2	45.0	57.4	57.4	56.9	46.6	45.8	64.6
Bayelsa	28.5	30.3	20.9	23.9	26.3	13.9	24.2	25.2	20.0	37.4	39.4	28.9	36.0	34.8	40.6
Benue	26.1	25.3	37.8	22.1	21.5	30.7	30.4	29.4	44.8	25.8	24.8	39.2	32.5	31.0	54.9
Borno	44.9	44.1	51.0	39.9	38.2	51.4	41.1	40.5	45.0	52.2	51.5	56.7	55.4	50.8	88.1
Cross River	22.5	22.6	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.2	20.5	20.6	16.0	28.5	28.5	27.3	33.8	33.4	48.1
Delta	24.8	23.5	30.1	22.4	21.4	26.8	20.0	18.5	26.2	32.0	30.7	37.2	54.4	50.3	71.4
Ebonyi	18.6	18.1	32.1	13.7	13.0	31.3	17.9	17.4	32.5	23.8	23.4	32.5	26.5	25.7	50.3
Edo	21.0	20.0	31.5	16.6	15.7	25.8	15.1	13.9	27.0	32.0	31.0	41.8	51.7	49.6	71.6
Ekiti	39.0	37.5	57.2	35.4	33.7	56.0	30.3	28.4	52.9	51.9	51.0	62.9	51.7	49.7	76.9
Enugu	39.7	38.2	72.9	37.6	36.3	66.7	29.6	27.9	66.0	51.4	49.9	86.0	62.1	60.4	95.7
Gombe	34.4	32.9	40.6	34.5	32.9	40.8	28.8	27.8	33.3	40.2	38.3	47.8	38.1	34.6	51.9
Imo	25.6	23.8	54.9	21.2	20.2	36.7	22.7	21.1	48.0	33.0	30.0	80.0	38.6	36.9	65.7
Jigawa	36.3	35.4	45.7	42.7	42.4	46.1	26.8	25.6	40.0	39.8	38.8	50.9	28.4	26.5	48.7
Kaduna	31.3	30.6	43.6	33.2	32.7	42.0	25.1	24.5	36.4	35.8	35.2	48.9	56.5	56.2	62.5
Kano	25.6	24.5	45.1	26.0	25.5	35.6	22.3	20.6	50.7	28.7	27.5	49.0	19.5	19.3	21.9
Katsina	21.1	20.3	42.0	25.7	24.7	50.0	10.7	10.2	24.0	27.2	26.1	52.0	12.5	11.4	37.1
Kebbi	20.1	19.6	44.5	24.1	23.6	45.0	8.7	7.8	44.0	31.7	30.9	56.8	63.3	62.3	88.9
Kogi	29.4	28.8	38.1	26.8	25.9	37.9	22.8	21.8	36.4	38.8	38.7	40.0	39.0	37.7	55.8
Kwara	27.7	26.8	38.0	25.1	24.1	36.5	24.3	23.6	32.4	33.1	32.0	45.0	44.9	43.1	65.6
Lagos	28.2	26.0	39.5	25.4	23.1	38.0	25.9	23.0	40.5	32.8	31.9	37.8	37.3	30.9	72.0

	physical examination (average)			physical examination (diarrhea)			physical examination (pneumonia)			physical examination (malaria)			physical examination (PPH)		
	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary
Nasarawa	27.4	26.5	41.2	25.8	25.1	37.0	24.6	22.9	51.1	31.8	31.5	35.6	43.1	41.7	65.1
Niger	33.0	32.0	66.6	33.4	32.5	63.9	24.6	23.3	66.7	41.1	40.2	69.2	33.8	33.0	59.3
Ogun	18.8	18.4	28.0	14.5	14.0	26.2	11.9	11.3	27.0	25.0	24.7	31.6	42.4	41.8	57.8
Ondo	41.2	38.0	79.1	37.3	34.1	76.2	34.2	31.0	71.1	52.4	49.4	89.2	53.0	50.6	82.4
Osun	14.3	13.3	35.3	13.2	12.8	22.7	8.4	7.0	38.3	20.7	20.2	32.7	20.9	19.2	59.5
Oyo	21.6	20.6	34.3	15.8	15.0	27.0	16.9	15.5	35.2	32.0	31.4	40.6	42.8	41.1	68.3
Plateau	16.1	15.8	19.4	16.0	16.0	16.7	10.3	9.7	20.0	21.9	21.9	21.7	37.4	35.8	60.7
Rivers	36.3	35.8	57.7	35.1	34.8	51.9	27.8	27.1	56.0	45.8	45.4	62.5	48.0	47.4	62.9
Sokoto	34.5	35.0	28.9	41.1	41.5	35.2	25.2	25.9	15.6	37.2	37.9	29.0	27.3	27.6	24.2
Taraba	50.4	44.9	94.4	45.9	40.0	92.4	48.2	42.3	94.5	58.6	53.7	96.4	58.5	53.9	94.8
Yobe	43.9	43.8	46.7	45.4	45.4	46.1	37.6	37.7	35.3	48.7	48.3	58.8	51.7	51.4	59.7
Zamfara	42.3	42.1	46.2	38.6	38.4	43.1	36.2	36.5	31.1	47.7	47.5	51.7	35.1	33.9	53.6
FCT	41.6	38.2	73.8	38.6	35.5	66.7	35.8	31.7	73.6	50.8	47.5	81.1	51.6	48.2	83.5
North-Central	**27.5**	**26.5**	**41.1**	**25.6**	**24.7**	**37.8**	**23.4**	**22.2**	**41.2**	**33.2**	**32.4**	**44.5**	**39.4**	**37.7**	**63.1**
North-East	**46.1**	**44.9**	**63.3**	**46.2**	**45.1**	**63.2**	**40.4**	**39.3**	**56.9**	**51.8**	**50.5**	**69.9**	**49.5**	**47.8**	**73.9**
North-West	**26.6**	**25.9**	**42.6**	**30.1**	**29.5**	**42.2**	**18.7**	**17.8**	**36.6**	**33.0**	**32.2**	**48.5**	**36.9**	**36.4**	**44.9**
South East	**35.4**	**34.2**	**58.4**	**33.7**	**32.6**	**53.5**	**28.0**	**26.7**	**51.1**	**44.8**	**43.4**	**70.6**	**53.6**	**52.5**	**74.9**
South South	**30.6**	**30.1**	**35.7**	**28.1**	**27.8**	**31.8**	**24.8**	**24.1**	**33.0**	**39.1**	**38.8**	**42.4**	**46.5**	**44.7**	**65.2**
South West	**24.4**	**23.0**	**42.9**	**20.5**	**19.1**	**39.1**	**18.6**	**16.8**	**42.0**	**32.5**	**31.5**	**46.1**	**41.0**	**38.9**	**69.5**
National	**31.0**	**30.0**	**46.2**	**30.4**	**29.5**	**43.7**	**25.0**	**23.8**	**42.8**	**38.2**	**37.3**	**51.9**	**43.5**	**42.1**	**64.4**

Table 2.4a: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in Physical Examinations by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Cadre of Health Workers

	adherence to physical examinations (average)				adherence to physical examinations (diarrhea)				adherence to physical examinations (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	72.9	56.2	42.7	38.0	58.7	58.5	40.7	42.0	67.8	49.2	33.7	40.0
Adamawa	73.5	51.6	35.7	32.5	55.7	55.7	35.3	26.2	89.2	40.3	30.8	25.7
Akwa Ibom	81.8	52.0	52.2	0.0	81.9	53.4	51.3	0.0	83.3	40.0	40.4	0.0
Anambra	66.7	50.4	34.8	55.6	66.7	52.9	38.0	66.7	60.0	33.7	21.4	60.0
Bauchi	58.3	55.3	53.0	50.0	75.0	64.8	54.2	61.7	40.0	43.7	45.2	46.7
Bayelsa	35.9	19.4	29.2	0.0	25.0	12.4	25.9	0.0	43.0	15.4	23.2	0.0
Benue	55.8	32.9	25.0	14.8	50.0	31.3	20.1	16.7	62.5	38.7	29.6	11.4
Borno	58.8	43.3	44.7	28.1	64.7	34.7	40.5	11.1	55.9	38.8	41.0	26.7
Cross River	28.7	16.9	22.6	0.0	30.0	3.2	19.3	0.0	25.0	24.9	20.3	0.0
Delta	35.1	27.4	19.5	0.0	35.1	22.3	20.1	0.0	31.6	24.8	11.5	0.0
Ebonyi	38.1	21.5	18.9	10.1	29.2	20.2	14.4	1.7	40.0	16.3	18.7	6.0
Edo	50.4	23.1	19.2	0.0	36.1	17.7	15.4	0.0	53.4	18.9	12.4	0.0
Ekiti	44.0	36.9	38.9	0.0	42.0	28.0	36.0	0.0	41.2	31.8	29.0	0.0
Enugu	73.8	43.3	37.7	55.6	68.8	40.6	35.8	66.7	67.5	43.1	26.3	40.0
Gombe	43.3	38.1	35.1	26.1	50.0	38.3	33.8	31.8	60.0	30.6	29.0	23.6
Imo	50.3	23.6	26.2	10.8	36.2	20.3	22.1	8.3	43.8	20.9	23.6	8.0
Jigawa	76.3	53.4	32.9	37.7	88.9	58.6	38.7	50.0	66.7	37.4	24.7	24.4
Kaduna	57.5	30.8	30.2	12.2	58.4	34.3	31.9	16.7	60.1	18.5	24.8	10.0
Kano	56.6	42.8	26.9	9.1	54.6	38.7	28.0	10.4	54.0	39.0	22.9	8.2
Katsina	49.8	27.4	20.4	17.1	75.4	24.1	25.0	20.8	14.1	15.3	10.6	8.9
Kebbi	54.0	31.9	19.7	18.6	57.6	33.3	23.6	23.1	61.8	25.0	8.6	0.0
Kogi	55.1	29.9	28.8	0.0	53.4	29.1	25.8	0.0	55.9	33.0	20.5	0.0
Kwara	46.9	39.7	22.8	6.7	47.1	31.1	22.2	0.0	48.6	36.8	18.9	0.0
Lagos	38.5	16.7	25.5	0.0	33.8	13.4	24.0	0.0	42.0	14.0	20.3	0.0
Nasarawa	37.1	41.0	26.8	0.0	23.3	35.5	25.7	0.0	48.0	47.6	23.3	0.0
Niger	72.2	46.4	29.8	49.7	76.5	63.7	29.3	54.2	67.0	25.4	21.7	40.0

	adherence to physical examinations (average)				adherence to physical examinations (diarrhea)				adherence to physical examinations (pneumonia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Ogun	42.6	20.6	17.8	0.0	41.7	15.5	13.7	0.0	44.2	15.6	10.2	0.0
Ondo	79.9	58.5	35.1	47.8	75.2	45.1	32.8	33.3	74.7	52.2	27.7	60.0
Osun	47.0	33.2	13.0	10.4	38.1	33.3	12.2	9.2	65.7	17.1	6.6	5.7
Oyo	42.5	21.8	20.2	12.9	33.6	17.9	13.9	6.7	46.2	13.6	15.6	20.0
Plateau	20.4	9.6	16.0	20.7	16.7	11.1	15.6	30.0	20.0	6.6	9.5	20.0
Rivers	61.1	32.6	33.9	2.8	55.0	31.7	33.3	8.3	55.6	26.0	24.5	0.0
Sokoto	44.9	20.8	34.2	71.1	45.8	26.4	40.9	83.3	30.0	15.4	25.1	50.0
Taraba	93.2	75.6	43.6	46.6	91.5	69.5	39.2	38.3	93.9	75.6	41.0	42.0
Yobe	53.1	43.4	44.6	37.1	54.2	45.3	45.5	43.6	45.0	36.5	38.5	29.2
Zamfara	51.1	47.8	41.5	55.0	33.3	41.8	38.1	50.0	40.0	44.3	34.9	60.0
FCT	66.8	42.4	36.2	43.3	58.5	37.4	34.4	50.0	66.7	41.6	28.0	40.0
North-Central	**51.3**	**35.0**	**25.1**	**24.5**	**47.9**	**31.1**	**23.4**	**29.3**	**52.0**	**34.4**	**20.4**	**20.5**
North-East	**78.8**	**50.8**	**44.5**	**41.3**	**75.5**	**53.2**	**44.0**	**45.0**	**81.4**	**42.1**	**38.9**	**36.3**
North-West	**54.9**	**36.1**	**26.1**	**17.8**	**60.5**	**36.8**	**29.6**	**21.6**	**48.3**	**26.2**	**18.2**	**8.9**
South East	**61.6**	**43.9**	**33.3**	**20.9**	**53.0**	**44.2**	**31.4**	**19.3**	**56.1**	**35.4**	**25.5**	**18.9**
South South	**53.5**	**29.8**	**28.9**	**2.8**	**48.7**	**25.6**	**27.0**	**8.3**	**51.7**	**25.5**	**22.4**	**0.0**
South West	**45.8**	**24.9**	**22.8**	**12.0**	**40.6**	**19.8**	**19.3**	**9.3**	**48.2**	**18.2**	**16.1**	**10.6**
National	**54.8**	**35.5**	**29.4**	**23.2**	**51.4**	**33.5**	**29.0**	**26.2**	**54.2**	**29.3**	**23.0**	**17.8**

Table 2.4b: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in Physical Examinations by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Cadre of Health Workers

	adherence to physical examinations (malaria)				adherence to physical examinations (PPH)				adherence to physical examinations (asphyxia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	92.2	61.0	53.8	32.0	98.1	84.2	66.4	57.1	73.9	70.0	39.4	33.3
Adamawa	75.5	58.8	40.8	45.7	85.7	72.8	37.4	26.5	85.2	55.3	16.0	14.3
Akwa Ibom	80.0	62.7	65.4	0.0	96.4	78.8	55.3	0.0	97.2	67.8	36.0	0.0
Anambra	73.3	64.8	46.1	40.0	71.4	79.7	52.7	71.4	57.4	67.3	31.0	83.3
Bauchi	60.0	57.4	59.5	41.7	57.1	58.8	46.5	33.3	58.3	65.2	55.6	30.6
Bayelsa	39.7	30.4	38.4	0.0	51.4	49.1	31.1	0.0	29.2	20.4	20.2	0.0
Benue	55.0	28.7	25.0	18.6	76.8	40.1	30.8	22.4	61.9	36.0	23.9	45.2
Borno	55.9	51.8	52.1	46.7	63.3	63.7	50.6	42.9	65.4	61.0	47.8	38.9
Cross River	36.0	22.6	28.5	0.0	54.3	42.9	33.3	0.0	33.3	19.9	26.8	0.0
Delta	38.5	35.0	26.8	0.0	69.1	64.8	38.2	0.0	32.9	36.6	22.0	0.0
Ebonyi	45.0	27.9	23.3	22.5	50.6	25.9	27.8	8.6	54.2	6.6	4.4	0.0
Edo	61.7	32.1	30.8	0.0	93.5	61.5	46.2	0.0	55.7	29.0	19.5	0.0
Ekiti	48.9	50.9	52.4	0.0	71.1	58.5	48.8	0.0	62.5	50.9	28.4	0.0
Enugu	85.0	46.9	50.6	60.0	98.2	68.1	59.4	100.0	89.6	56.0	52.6	100.0
Gombe	20.0	45.4	42.7	22.7	57.1	43.6	40.0	20.8	83.3	63.7	45.3	15.2
Imo	71.0	29.6	32.9	16.0	58.0	36.0	40.4	21.4	56.0	27.8	22.6	8.3
Jigawa	73.3	63.4	35.7	42.5	81.0	56.8	23.5	28.6	88.9	59.7	24.1	12.5
Kaduna	52.5	39.0	34.5	20.0	80.6	67.5	53.7	0.0	73.4	58.9	42.3	0.0
Kano	70.3	50.7	30.4	8.6	78.8	70.9	13.0	3.5	87.9	80.4	13.4	0.0
Katsina	60.0	42.7	25.5	23.2	60.7	15.7	12.2	4.2	88.3	13.3	10.2	7.0
Kebbi	74.0	37.5	30.0	43.9	98.4	76.8	62.8	57.8	96.3	78.8	56.5	46.9
Kogi	55.9	26.7	40.3	0.0	77.2	57.0	35.1	42.9	66.2	43.4	34.6	0.0
Kwara	45.0	48.7	27.4	20.0	79.8	61.2	37.6	14.3	59.5	36.8	12.0	0.0
Lagos	38.5	22.7	32.3	0.0	75.1	41.0	17.5	0.0	58.6	15.5	9.5	0.0
Nasarawa	40.0	40.0	31.3	0.0	71.4	80.3	41.4	0.0	23.3	18.9	13.3	0.0
Niger	72.9	50.0	38.5	55.0	67.8	28.6	31.7	43.5	75.9	41.0	28.7	58.3

	adherence to physical examinations (malaria)				adherence to physical examinations (PPH)				adherence to physical examinations (asphyxia)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Ogun	41.9	23.8	25.0	0.0	77.6	56.5	37.8	0.0	69.0	29.5	7.3	0.0
Ondo	88.9	77.1	45.5	50.0	81.8	81.5	47.5	42.9	87.5	61.5	20.8	0.0
Osun	37.1	40.0	20.3	16.2	69.4	43.9	23.2	3.4	38.1	4.8	8.1	6.8
Oyo	47.7	34.1	30.9	12.0	72.8	50.4	37.9	28.6	35.3	20.8	9.0	0.0
Plateau	24.4	11.1	22.8	12.0	50.8	49.0	36.3	31.4	46.3	26.8	10.2	36.7
Rivers	72.2	40.0	43.8	0.0	73.6	62.7	44.1	0.0	63.5	44.4	49.1	0.0
Sokoto	50.0	20.5	36.9	80.0	34.3	23.8	26.0	57.1	60.0	24.1	35.9	100.0
Taraba	94.3	81.7	52.2	59.3	95.6	75.4	52.7	55.7	96.6	72.0	55.8	51.7
Yobe	60.0	48.4	49.7	38.5	64.3	60.8	52.5	37.4	83.3	57.6	42.3	16.7
Zamfara	80.0	52.9	46.9	0.0	42.9	65.2	31.9	0.0	100.0	63.7	44.1	0.0
FCT	75.2	48.2	46.6	40.0	85.3	67.3	42.3	0.0	78.8	35.1	20.0	0.0
North-Central	**54.1**	**38.3**	**31.6**	**25.3**	**73.2**	**55.1**	**35.6**	**29.8**	**63.2**	**36.5**	**20.4**	**38.9**
North-East	**79.4**	**56.6**	**50.9**	**42.6**	**84.4**	**64.2**	**47.1**	**36.0**	**86.8**	**60.9**	**43.4**	**27.0**
North-West	**62.2**	**43.7**	**32.1**	**23.8**	**72.3**	**54.1**	**35.9**	**17.1**	**82.3**	**52.0**	**33.5**	**15.5**
South East	**75.8**	**52.2**	**42.9**	**24.5**	**75.1**	**67.5**	**51.0**	**31.2**	**65.3**	**54.6**	**30.9**	**18.4**
South South	**60.2**	**38.1**	**37.7**	**0.0**	**72.6**	**63.9**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**55.3**	**39.0**	**33.1**	**0.0**
South West	**47.5**	**33.7**	**31.6**	**16.2**	**74.9**	**54.1**	**36.1**	**10.4**	**57.7**	**27.3**	**11.7**	**5.1**
National	**59.5**	**42.6**	**36.9**	**27.6**	**75.0**	**59.5**	**40.1**	**24.2**	**65.6**	**43.0**	**28.5**	**19.9**

Table 2.5: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Overall Adherence to Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Facility Type and Cadre

	Overall adherence (by facility type)			Overall adherence (by cadre)			
	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	50.8	50.2	69.1	72.1	56.9	49.2	46.0
Adamawa	49.9	49.2	67.9	78.3	56.8	46.9	49.4
Akwa Ibom	59.5	57.8	77.6	77.6	58.7	57.7	0.0
Anambra	51.8	50.3	67.9	74.9	61.1	46.1	78.7
Bauchi	50.4	50.1	55.5	68.7	54.4	49.4	52.4
Bayelsa	42.7	43.0	41.4	53.8	44.1	40.9	0.0
Benue	49.5	48.8	59.8	68.1	53.3	49.0	40.6
Borno	61.5	61.0	65.3	69.8	59.4	62.1	48.0
Cross River	42.5	42.4	47.8	54.5	40.9	42.4	0.0
Delta	41.3	40.2	45.7	53.8	42.4	37.6	0.0
Ebonyi	36.5	35.8	54.1	56.2	41.1	36.4	32.2
Edo	42.7	41.1	58.0	64.7	46.0	40.6	0.0
Ekiti	51.7	50.6	65.0	63.8	55.3	50.0	0.0
Enugu	54.2	53.0	79.7	81.6	57.1	52.5	75.2
Gombe	47.1	45.7	52.8	25.9	50.5	47.4	42.3
Imo	41.2	39.6	65.6	61.9	39.7	41.2	31.0
Jigawa	56.8	56.5	59.4	81.2	64.0	55.1	59.1
Kaduna	45.6	45.1	57.9	65.7	47.5	44.4	38.5
Kano	42.4	41.5	57.3	64.8	55.9	44.1	28.1
Katsina	43.1	42.2	64.2	76.2	50.1	41.0	44.5
Kebbi	51.4	51.0	63.8	71.1	55.9	50.7	55.3
Kogi	45.0	44.3	54.3	74.0	44.5	44.3	26.3
Kwara	43.2	42.4	51.5	57.3	53.8	39.0	18.9
Lagos	43.0	41.2	52.6	51.4	35.8	40.4	0.0
Nasarawa	40.3	39.6	51.2	52.7	48.5	39.7	0.0
Niger	51.2	50.5	73.9	79.3	60.1	48.8	67.4
Ogun	38.6	38.2	48.4	62.4	41.8	37.2	0.0
Ondo	54.0	51.8	79.4	78.2	68.0	49.7	50.0
Osun	32.9	32.0	52.9	62.5	46.0	33.5	24.7
Oyo	38.9	37.9	52.8	63.8	39.2	37.6	25.3
Plateau	37.0	36.3	47.9	49.3	35.5	36.5	35.9
Rivers	44.8	44.3	67.6	63.7	50.7	41.7	20.7
Sokoto	50.5	50.2	54.0	62.8	44.0	49.7	76.7
Taraba	58.5	55.5	82.0	82.0	77.1	54.6	53.7
Yobe	52.0	51.8	55.7	53.8	52.6	52.4	47.4
Zamfara	52.3	52.3	52.2	49.6	53.3	52.2	0.0
FCT	53.3	51.4	70.8	72.8	50.9	49.6	59.8
North-Central	**45.2**	**44.4**	**56.5**	**65.0**	**50.7**	**43.3**	**44.6**
North-East	**52.5**	**51.6**	**65.2**	**76.0**	**57.0**	**51.0**	**50.0**
North-West	**47.7**	**47.1**	**58.9**	**68.5**	**51.9**	**47.4**	**41.5**
South East	**47.6**	**46.5**	**67.9**	**70.0**	**53.9**	**45.7**	**38.8**
South South	**44.9**	**44.3**	**51.7**	**61.9**	**46.0**	**43.2**	**20.7**
South West	**41.3**	**40.2**	**56.7**	**59.3**	**43.1**	**39.9**	**25.5**
National	**46.5**	**45.7**	**58.7**	**65.0**	**49.6**	**45.3**	**41.4**

Table 2.6: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Malaria Laboratory Tests by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

	Malaria lab tests (by state)		
	All	Primary	Secondary
Abia	51.2	50.9	60.0
Adamawa	48.9	48.4	60.0
Akwa Ibom	59.1	58.2	69.2
Anambra	59.7	58.2	76.5
Bauchi	37.8	37.6	42.3
Bayelsa	56.2	55.0	61.1
Benue	65.5	64.9	75.0
Borno	69.4	69.1	70.8
Cross River	55.1	54.7	68.2
Delta	52.7	52.9	51.7
Ebonyi	48.2	47.4	68.8
Edo	63.3	61.3	82.5
Ekiti	60.4	59.7	67.9
Enugu	64.6	63.7	85.0
Gombe	56.7	54.7	65.0
Imo	53.4	51.7	80.0
Jigawa	68.3	68.9	61.8
Kaduna	50.7	50.0	66.7
Kano	46.4	46.2	50.0
Katsina	47.4	46.5	70.0
Kebbi	62.9	62.7	71.1
Kogi	64.1	63.2	77.3
Kwara	54.0	54.0	54.8
Lagos	50.9	50.0	55.3
Nasarawa	49.8	49.4	55.6
Niger	68.2	67.6	87.5
Ogun	54.3	53.9	63.6
Ondo	60.7	59.8	71.4
Osun	46.6	45.7	66.7
Oyo	51.9	50.8	67.5
Plateau	49.3	47.9	70.8
Rivers	49.9	49.4	70.0
Sokoto	62.0	60.5	80.0
Taraba	53.9	53.2	59.1
Yobe	49.3	48.9	58.8
Zamfara	60.8	60.8	61.1
FCT	64.7	65.1	61.1
North-Central	**59.3**	**58.7**	**67.5**
North-East	**48.5**	**47.8**	**58.5**
North-West	**55.3**	**54.8**	**64.8**
South East	**55.4**	**54.4**	**74.6**
South South	**54.7**	**54.0**	**61.6**
South West	**53.5**	**52.7**	**63.9**
National	**54.5**	**53.9**	**64.4**

Table 2.7: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in Physical Examinations in Respect Malaria Lab Test by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Cadre

	Malaria lab tests (by cadre)			
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	80.4	50.0	50.6	50.0
Adamawa	77.7	44.8	47.9	57.1
Akwa Ibom	66.7	59.2	58.3	0.0
Anambra	77.8	72.8	52.8	100.0
Bauchi	75.0	46.5	35.8	41.7
Bayelsa	67.5	70.9	51.8	0.0
Benue	75.0	67.4	65.0	64.3
Borno	81.3	65.6	69.9	66.7
Cross River	70.0	59.5	54.8	0.0
Delta	55.2	53.6	51.0	0.0
Ebonyi	62.5	50.0	47.7	50.0
Edo	74.8	71.8	59.6	0.0
Ekiti	72.9	70.4	57.5	0.0
Enugu	87.5	66.2	63.2	100.0
Gombe	0.0	63.1	57.7	47.7
Imo	75.5	52.2	52.7	45.0
Jigawa	83.3	74.5	67.8	62.5
Kaduna	68.8	53.2	49.4	50.0
Kano	50.0	55.3	47.1	40.2
Katsina	100.0	59.2	43.3	53.6
Kebbi	65.0	75.0	62.1	70.7
Kogi	100.0	61.2	63.4	50.0
Kwara	50.0	63.5	51.2	50.0
Lagos	52.9	53.3	49.2	0.0
Nasarawa	60.0	50.0	49.4	0.0
Niger	94.1	75.0	65.1	100.0
Ogun	75.0	58.7	52.6	0.0
Ondo	68.3	73.0	58.3	50.0
Osun	78.6	60.7	47.8	36.4
Oyo	80.3	55.2	49.4	30.0
Plateau	77.8	50.0	47.7	50.0
Rivers	58.5	70.0	46.4	25.0
Sokoto	90.0	57.9	59.6	100.0
Taraba	59.1	67.4	52.7	50.0
Yobe	50.0	55.3	49.6	42.3
Zamfara	50.0	57.5	61.2	0.0
FCT	76.6	52.5	64.1	100.0
North-Central	**75.4**	**61.9**	**57.6**	**69.0**
North-East	**65.8**	**52.8**	**47.3**	**46.3**
North-West	**73.0**	**58.8**	**54.7**	**53.0**
South East	**78.0**	**60.5**	**53.4**	**52.1**
South South	**61.3**	**60.5**	**52.8**	**25.0**
South West	**63.9**	**58.6**	**52.1**	**35.3**
National	**68.3**	**58.9**	**53.3**	**50.0**

Appendix III



Drugs and Equipment Tables

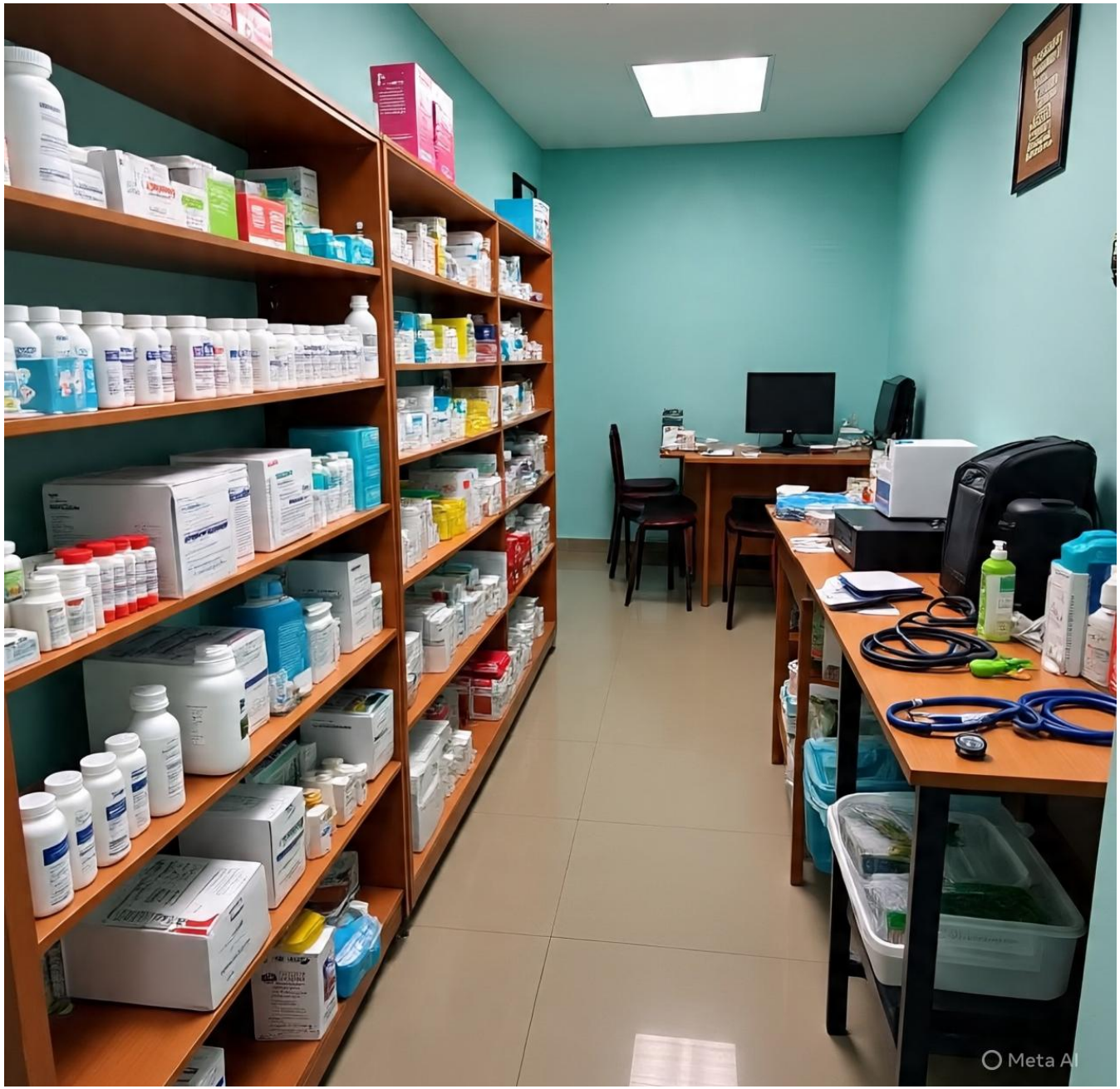


Table 3.1: Percentage of Health Facilities that has Essential Drugs Available in by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	24.7	41.4	25.2
Adamawa	48.7	66.5	49.2
Akwa Ibom	39.0	61.3	40.7
Anambra	54.0	60.6	54.4
Bauchi	30.9	66.1	31.6
Bayelsa	43.6	56.3	45.6
Benue	48.9	59.1	49.4
Borno	44.7	56.1	46.2
Cross River	24.3	51.6	25.0
Delta	39.1	60.6	41.5
Ebonyi	42.4	59.4	43.0
Edo	56.7	65.7	57.3
Ekiti	49.0	67.7	50.4
Enugu	37.7	40.6	37.9
Gombe	42.6	64.5	45.5
Imo	40.8	39.5	40.7
Jigawa	45.1	78.9	47.1
Kaduna	43.3	67.0	44.0
Kano	41.6	64.5	42.7
Katsina	13.0	73.5	15.7
Kebbi	24.9	74.6	25.6
Kogi	34.6	61.8	35.8
Kwara	41.3	47.4	41.7
Lagos	53.4	78.7	56.5
Nasarawa	37.8	61.6	39.5
Niger	32.8	61.9	33.7
Ogun	48.8	49.0	48.8
Ondo	42.3	72.8	44.0
Osun	17.8	40.2	18.9
Oyo	35.8	61.9	37.3
Plateau	32.1	45.7	32.8
Rivers	34.7	44.0	35.0
Sokoto	25.6	61.3	27.7
Taraba	26.1	79.0	29.3
Yobe	46.2	66.7	46.7
Zamfara	28.1	47.2	28.9
FCT	48.9	65.2	50.3
North-Central	38.2	56.3	39.2
North-East	38.6	66.6	39.8
North-West	29.6	68.1	31.0
South East	39.5	48.5	39.9
South South	34.9	57.0	36.3
South West	41.0	63.7	42.3
National	**36.2**	**60.6**	**37.4**

Table 3.2: Percentage of Health Facilities that has Average Proportion of Essential Drugs Available in by State, Zone and Facility Type

	PHC		Secondary		Total	
Abia	742	24.7	23	41.4	765	25.2
Adamawa	810	48.7	24	66.5	834	49.2
Akwa Ibom	512	39.0	43	61.3	555	40.7
Anambra	672	54.0	39	60.6	711	54.4
Bauchi	1,106	30.9	23	66.1	1,129	31.6
Bayelsa	251	43.6	48	56.3	299	45.6
Benue	699	48.9	35	59.1	733	49.4
Borno	276	44.7	42	56.1	318	46.2
Cross River	1,135	24.3	27	51.6	1,162	25.0
Delta	450	39.1	56	60.6	506	41.5
Ebonyi	471	42.4	16	59.4	488	43.0
Edo	284	56.7	22	65.7	306	57.3
Ekiti	381	49.0	32	67.7	413	50.4
Enugu	425	37.7	24	40.6	449	37.9
Gombe	148	42.6	22	64.5	170	45.5
Imo	536	40.8	33	39.5	569	40.7
Jigawa	504	45.1	33	78.9	537	47.1
Kaduna	972	43.3	30	67.0	1,002	44.0
Kano	911	41.6	46	64.5	957	42.7
Katsina	1,267	13.0	59	73.5	1,326	15.7
Kebbi	1,858	24.9	28	74.6	1,885	25.6
Kogi	963	34.6	48	61.8	1,011	35.8
Kwara	663	41.3	56	47.4	719	41.7
Lagos	483	53.4	67	78.7	550	56.5
Nasarawa	371	37.8	29	61.6	400	39.5
Niger	850	32.8	26	61.9	876	33.7
Ogun	1,226	48.8	37	49.0	1,263	48.8
Ondo	534	42.3	31	72.8	566	44.0
Osun	639	17.8	33	40.2	672	18.9
Oyo	867	35.8	54	61.9	921	37.3
Plateau	773	32.1	41	45.7	814	32.8
Rivers	898	34.7	31	44.0	929	35.0
Sokoto	425	25.6	26	61.3	451	27.7
Taraba	615	26.1	40	79.0	656	29.3
Yobe	755	46.2	19	66.7	774	46.7
Zamfara	546	28.1	23	47.2	569	28.9
FCT	310	48.9	31	65.2	341	50.3
North-Central	4,629	38.2	265	56.3	4,894	39.2
North-East	3,710	38.6	170	66.6	3,880	39.8
North-West	6,484	29.6	244	68.1	6,728	31.0
South East	2,847	39.5	135	48.5	2,982	39.9
South South	3,529	34.9	228	57.0	3,757	36.3
South West	4,131	41.0	255	63.7	4,386	42.3
National	**25,329**	**36.2**	**1298**	**60.6**	**26,627**	**37.4**

Table 3.3: Percentage of Health Facilities with Basic Medical Equipment by State, Zone and Facility Type

	Facility Type Major Category		
	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	44.6	66.7	45.2
Adamawa	50.0	80.0	50.9
Akwa Ibom	20.6	83.3	25.5
Anambra	31.9	66.7	33.8
Bauchi	36.5	100.0	37.8
Bayelsa	40.6	63.6	44.3
Benue	62.5	75.0	63.1
Borno	86.1	100.0	87.9
Cross River	5.9	44.4	6.8
Delta	47.8	70.0	50.3
Ebonyi	67.5	100.0	68.6
Edo	49.3	81.8	51.6
Ekiti	63.2	91.7	65.4
Enugu	5.5	28.6	6.7
Gombe	28.8	100.0	38.0
Imo	17.6	75.0	20.9
Jigawa	58.9	100.0	61.4
Kaduna	47.2	88.9	48.5
Kano	27.0	75.0	29.3
Katsina	15.4	100.0	19.1
Kebbi	20.8	55.6	21.3
Kogi	38.4	71.4	39.9
Kwara	29.6	70.0	32.7
Lagos	61.4	90.0	64.9
Nasarawa	33.8	66.7	36.2
Niger	26.4	80.0	28.0
Ogun	39.1	81.8	40.4
Ondo	47.2	100.0	50.2
Osun	9.9	9.1	9.8
Oyo	51.4	90.0	53.7
Plateau	17.6	66.7	20.1
Rivers	38.2	63.6	39.1
Sokoto	21.3	100.0	25.8
Taraba	24.4	50.0	25.9
Yobe	52.6	83.3	53.4
Zamfara	19.7	62.5	21.5
FCT	60.9	100.0	64.4
North-Central	**36.2**	**74.5**	**38.3**
North-East	**44.1**	**83.5**	**45.8**
North-West	**27.5**	**85.3**	**29.6**
South East	**34.5**	**66.0**	**35.9**
South South	**27.5**	**68.4**	**30.0**
South West	**43.1**	**79.8**	**45.2**
National	**34.8**	**76.8**	**36.9**

Table 3.4: Percentage of Health Facilities with Available Sharp Objects Safety Boxes by State, Zone and Facility Type

	Facility Type Major Category		
State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	79.7	16.7	77.9
Adamawa	84.1	80.0	84.0
Akwa Ibom	95.6	83.3	94.6
Anambra	92.8	88.9	92.5
Bauchi	82.4	87.5	82.5
Bayelsa	89.9	54.5	84.2
Benue	91.7	83.3	91.3
Borno	88.9	90.0	89.0
Cross River	67.6	44.4	67.1
Delta	94.2	60.0	90.4
Ebonyi	97.4	60.0	96.2
Edo	94.2	45.5	90.7
Ekiti	72.1	66.7	71.6
Enugu	94.5	42.9	91.8
Gombe	72.6	71.4	72.5
Imo	89.2	50.0	86.9
Jigawa	79.5	100.0	80.7
Kaduna	83.3	100.0	83.8
Kano	81.1	87.5	81.4
Katsina	80.8	100.0	81.6
Kebbi	73.6	77.8	73.7
Kogi	90.4	71.4	89.5
Kwara	94.4	80.0	93.2
Lagos	98.6	100.0	98.7
Nasarawa	84.5	88.9	84.8
Niger	84.7	80.0	84.6
Ogun	89.9	36.4	88.3
Ondo	88.9	85.7	88.7
Osun	76.1	54.5	75.0
Oyo	87.5	80.0	87.1
Plateau	87.8	33.3	85.1
Rivers	83.8	36.4	82.2
Sokoto	58.7	80.0	59.9
Taraba	57.7	100.0	60.3
Yobe	67.1	66.7	67.1
Zamfara	53.5	62.5	53.9
FCT	92.8	100.0	93.4
North-Central	89.4	74.9	88.6
North-East	75.7	85.6	76.1
North-West	75.3	89.5	75.8
South East	89.7	55.6	88.2
South South	82.9	56.8	81.3
South West	86.5	74.6	85.8
Total	**82.4**	**73.8**	**82.0**

Table 3.5: Percentage of Health Facilities that has Available Medical Waste Container by State, Zone and Facility Type

	Facility Type Major Category		
State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	43.2	100.0	44.9
Adamawa	73.2	60.0	72.8
Akwa Ibom	69.1	100.0	71.5
Anambra	39.1	66.7	40.6
Bauchi	54.1	50.0	54.0
Bayelsa	63.8	45.5	60.8
Benue	47.2	66.7	48.1
Borno	93.1	100.0	94.0
Cross River	54.4	77.8	55.0
Delta	87.0	100.0	88.4
Ebonyi	59.7	80.0	60.4
Edo	82.6	90.9	83.2
Ekiti	86.8	100.0	87.8
Enugu	37.0	57.1	38.1
Gombe	71.2	100.0	75.0
Imo	32.4	25.0	32.0
Jigawa	76.7	88.9	77.5
Kaduna	63.9	88.9	64.6
Kano	44.6	50.0	44.9
Katsina	30.8	100.0	33.8
Kebbi	12.5	33.3	12.8
Kogi	32.9	85.7	35.4
Kwara	26.8	70.0	30.1
Lagos	95.7	100.0	96.2
Nasarawa	46.5	100.0	50.3
Niger	34.7	70.0	35.8
Ogun	47.8	63.6	48.3
Ondo	88.9	85.7	88.7
Osun	69.0	100.0	70.5
Oyo	45.8	80.0	47.8
Plateau	24.3	83.3	27.3
Rivers	52.9	63.6	53.3
Sokoto	29.3	80.0	32.2
Taraba	42.3	75.0	44.3
Yobe	69.7	100.0	70.5
Zamfara	29.6	75.0	31.4
FCT	89.9	90.0	89.9
North-Central	38.0	80.1	40.3
North-East	63.1	81.7	63.9
North-West	35.8	75.7	37.3
South East	42.0	62.0	42.9
South South	63.3	80.0	64.3
South West	65.2	88.7	66.6
National	**49.5**	**79.3**	**51.0**

Table 3.6: Percentage of Health Facilities with Hand Washing Capacity by State, Zone and Facility Type

	Facility Type Major Category		
State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	82.4	100.0	83.0
Adamawa	76.8	100.0	77.5
Akwa Ibom	92.6	100.0	93.2
Anambra	91.3	77.8	90.6
Bauchi	66.2	87.5	66.6
Bayelsa	81.2	90.9	82.7
Benue	91.7	83.3	91.3
Borno	91.7	100.0	92.8
Cross River	75.0	88.9	75.3
Delta	94.2	100.0	94.8
Ebonyi	89.6	100.0	90.0
Edo	92.8	100.0	93.3
Ekiti	89.7	100.0	90.5
Enugu	87.7	85.7	87.6
Gombe	83.6	85.7	83.8
Imo	74.3	50.0	72.9
Jigawa	79.5	100.0	80.7
Kaduna	70.8	100.0	71.7
Kano	45.9	75.0	47.3
Katsina	47.4	80.0	48.9
Kebbi	45.8	100.0	46.6
Kogi	79.5	100.0	80.4
Kwara	87.3	100.0	88.3
Lagos	92.9	100.0	93.7
Nasarawa	78.9	88.9	79.6
Niger	84.7	80.0	84.6
Ogun	87.0	90.9	87.1
Ondo	88.9	100.0	89.5
Osun	80.3	90.9	80.8
Oyo	83.3	100.0	84.3
Plateau	59.5	83.3	60.7
Rivers	67.6	81.8	68.1
Sokoto	37.3	60.0	38.6
Taraba	57.7	100.0	60.3
Yobe	73.7	100.0	74.3
Zamfara	40.8	75.0	42.2
FCT	97.1	100.0	97.4
North-Central	81.2	92.1	81.8
North-East	71.2	96.5	72.3
North-West	51.5	83.9	52.7
South East	85.0	78.8	84.7
South South	80.0	94.3	80.9
South West	86.4	97.5	87.0
National	**73.2**	**91.2**	**74.1**

Table 3.7: Percentage of Health Facilities with Disposal Latex Gloves by State, Zone and Facility Type

	Facility Type Major Category		
State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	93.2	83.3	92.9
Adamawa	84.1	100.0	84.6
Akwa Ibom	91.2	100.0	91.9
Anambra	85.5	100.0	86.3
Bauchi	74.3	100.0	74.8
Bayelsa	84.1	100.0	86.6
Benue	94.4	91.7	94.3
Borno	95.8	100.0	96.4
Cross River	89.7	88.9	89.7
Delta	94.2	100.0	94.8
Ebonyi	85.7	100.0	86.2
Edo	98.6	100.0	98.7
Ekiti	92.6	100.0	93.2
Enugu	91.8	100.0	92.2
Gombe	93.2	100.0	94.0
Imo	85.1	75.0	84.5
Jigawa	74.0	100.0	75.6
Kaduna	88.9	88.9	88.9
Kano	64.9	87.5	66.0
Katsina	50.0	100.0	52.2
Kebbi	62.5	77.8	62.7
Kogi	76.7	100.0	77.8
Kwara	87.3	100.0	88.3
Lagos	94.3	100.0	95.0
Nasarawa	90.1	100.0	90.8
Niger	86.1	90.0	86.2
Ogun	95.7	100.0	95.8
Ondo	97.2	100.0	97.4
Osun	60.6	100.0	62.5
Oyo	84.7	100.0	85.6
Plateau	62.2	100.0	64.1
Rivers	72.1	81.8	72.4
Sokoto	48.0	100.0	51.0
Taraba	79.5	100.0	80.7
Yobe	73.7	100.0	74.3
Zamfara	40.8	75.0	42.2
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	82.8	97.9	83.7
North-East	79.5	100.0	80.4
North-West	62.5	91.4	63.5
South East	88.4	91.1	88.5
South South	86.3	96.2	86.9
South West	87.7	100.0	88.4
National	**79.0**	**96.4**	**79.9**

Table 3.8a: Percentage of Health Facilities with Available Vaccines by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Measles vaccine and diluent availabilty			DPT-Hib+HepB (pentavalent) availability			Oral polio vaccine availability			BCG vaccine and diluent availability			Rotavirus vaccine availability		
Abia	45.9	33.3	45.6	43.2	33.3	42.9	44.6	33.3	44.3	45.9	33.3	45.6	44.6	33.3	44.3
Adamawa	41.5	20.0	40.8	41.5	40.0	41.4	41.5	60.0	42.0	42.7	60.0	43.2	41.5	60.0	42.0
Akwa Ibom	73.5	66.7	73.0	73.5	58.3	72.3	73.5	66.7	73.0	73.5	66.7	73.0	51.5	41.7	50.7
Anambra	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	66.7	59.8
Bauchi	29.7	87.5	30.9	29.7	87.5	30.9	28.4	87.5	29.6	28.4	87.5	29.6	27.0	87.5	28.3
Bayelsa	72.5	45.5	68.1	72.5	45.5	68.1	72.5	45.5	68.1	73.9	45.5	69.3	71.0	45.5	66.9
Benue	50.0	83.3	51.6	48.6	83.3	50.2	48.6	83.3	50.2	50.0	83.3	51.6	45.8	83.3	47.6
Borno	90.3	90.0	90.2	88.9	90.0	89.0	90.3	90.0	90.2	86.1	90.0	86.6	87.5	90.0	87.8
Cross River	19.1	33.3	19.4	16.2	33.3	16.6	19.1	33.3	19.4	16.2	33.3	16.6	5.9	33.3	6.5
Delta	72.5	50.0	70.0	75.4	50.0	72.5	73.9	50.0	71.3	72.5	50.0	70.0	68.1	50.0	66.1
Ebonyi	67.5	20.0	65.9	70.1	40.0	69.1	67.5	40.0	66.6	64.9	20.0	63.4	71.4	40.0	70.4
Edo	72.5	36.4	69.9	73.9	36.4	71.2	68.1	36.4	65.8	71.0	45.5	69.2	63.8	36.4	61.8
Ekiti	58.8	66.7	59.4	58.8	66.7	59.4	58.8	66.7	59.4	58.8	66.7	59.4	58.8	66.7	59.4
Enugu	71.2	42.9	69.7	72.6	42.9	71.0	68.5	42.9	67.1	72.6	42.9	71.0	71.2	28.6	69.0
Gombe	49.3	85.7	54.0	49.3	85.7	54.0	46.6	85.7	51.6	49.3	85.7	54.0	47.9	71.4	51.0
Imo	63.5	50.0	62.7	64.9	50.0	64.0	64.9	50.0	64.0	59.5	50.0	58.9	37.8	50.0	38.5
Jigawa	53.4	100.0	56.3	52.1	100.0	55.0	54.8	100.0	57.6	53.4	100.0	56.3	28.8	77.8	31.8
Kaduna	62.5	88.9	63.3	59.7	88.9	60.6	62.5	88.9	63.3	62.5	88.9	63.3	63.9	77.8	64.3
Kano	50.0	100.0	52.4	47.3	100.0	49.8	48.6	100.0	51.1	48.6	100.0	51.1	48.6	100.0	51.1
Katsina	52.6	80.0	53.8	53.8	80.0	55.0	55.1	80.0	56.2	51.3	80.0	52.6	50.0	80.0	51.3
Kebbi	43.1	66.7	43.4	44.4	66.7	44.8	43.1	77.8	43.6	43.1	66.7	43.4	38.9	77.8	39.5
Kogi	38.4	57.1	39.2	38.4	57.1	39.2	39.7	57.1	40.6	38.4	57.1	39.2	39.7	57.1	40.6

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Measles vaccine and diluent availabilty			DPT-Hib+HepB (pentavalent) availability			Oral polio vaccine availability			BCG vaccine and diluent availability			Rotavirus vaccine availability		
Kwara	53.5	70.0	54.8	54.9	70.0	56.1	52.1	70.0	53.5	53.5	70.0	54.8	52.1	60.0	52.7
Lagos	91.4	100.0	92.5	91.4	100.0	92.5	90.0	100.0	91.2	90.0	100.0	91.2	90.0	100.0	91.2
Nasarawa	57.7	77.8	59.2	60.6	77.8	61.8	59.2	77.8	60.5	59.2	77.8	60.5	56.3	77.8	57.9
Niger	29.2	70.0	30.4	29.2	60.0	30.1	26.4	70.0	27.7	27.8	80.0	29.3	19.4	60.0	20.6
Ogun	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9
Ondo	51.4	71.4	52.5	51.4	71.4	52.5	51.4	71.4	52.5	51.4	57.1	51.7	51.4	57.1	51.7
Osun	46.5	45.5	46.4	47.9	45.5	47.8	46.5	45.5	46.4	47.9	36.4	47.3	45.1	45.5	45.1
Oyo	58.3	60.0	58.4	43.1	60.0	44.0	58.3	60.0	58.4	55.6	50.0	55.2	51.4	50.0	51.3
Plateau	32.4	33.3	32.5	32.4	33.3	32.5	31.1	33.3	31.2	31.1	33.3	31.2	28.4	33.3	28.6
Rivers	73.5	36.4	72.3	64.7	36.4	63.8	67.6	36.4	66.6	64.7	36.4	63.8	63.2	18.2	61.7
Sokoto	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7
Taraba	41.0	75.0	43.1	39.7	75.0	41.9	41.0	75.0	43.1	39.7	75.0	41.9	35.9	75.0	38.3
Yobe	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5	61.8	66.7	62.0	63.2	66.7	63.2
Zamfara	67.6	100.0	68.9	67.6	100.0	68.9	69.0	100.0	70.3	69.0	100.0	70.3	66.2	100.0	67.6
FCT	76.8	100.0	78.9	75.4	100.0	77.6	76.8	100.0	78.9	76.8	100.0	78.9	76.8	100.0	78.9
North-Central	43.7	68.1	45.1	43.9	67.1	45.1	43.0	68.1	44.4	43.4	69.0	44.8	40.6	65.0	41.9
North-East	46.5	73.1	47.7	46.2	75.9	47.5	46.0	78.7	47.4	45.3	78.7	46.8	44.3	76.9	45.8
North-West	52.4	85.8	53.6	52.1	85.8	53.3	52.9	87.1	54.1	52.0	85.8	53.3	48.6	82.7	49.9
South East	59.8	50.4	59.4	60.0	52.8	59.6	59.3	52.8	59.0	58.8	50.4	58.4	55.2	47.0	54.9
South South	55.7	47.1	55.2	53.0	45.5	52.6	54.1	47.1	53.6	52.5	47.9	52.2	44.3	39.8	44.0
South West	56.8	67.4	57.4	53.8	67.4	54.6	56.7	67.4	57.3	56.3	62.4	56.7	55.0	63.5	55.5
National	**52.0**	**66.4**	**52.7**	**51.0**	**66.6**	**51.8**	**51.6**	**67.6**	**52.4**	**51.0**	**66.5**	**51.7**	**47.7**	**63.3**	**48.5**

Table 3.8b: Percentage of Health Facilities with Available Vaccines by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	Pneumococcal vaccine availabilty			IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) availabilty			HPV (Human papillomavirus vaccine) availability			Tetanus Toxoid / Tetanus Dexoid (TT/TD) vaccine availabity			Yellow fever availabilty			Meningitis (CSM) availabity		
	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	40.5	33.3	40.3	43.2	33.3	42.9	41.9	33.3	41.6	47.3	33.3	46.9	47.3	33.3	46.9	45.9	33.3	45.6
Adamawa	39.0	20.0	38.5	41.5	60.0	42.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	41.5	60.0	42.0	41.5	40.0	41.4	41.5	60.0	42.0
Akwa Ibom	72.1	66.7	71.6	73.5	66.7	73.0	67.6	50.0	66.3	72.1	66.7	71.6	73.5	58.3	72.3	72.1	66.7	71.6
Anambra	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	44.4	58.6	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4	59.4	77.8	60.4
Bauchi	25.7	87.5	26.9	28.4	87.5	29.6	29.7	87.5	30.9	29.7	87.5	30.9	29.7	87.5	30.9	29.7	87.5	30.9
Bayelsa	73.9	36.4	67.9	72.5	45.5	68.1	72.5	45.5	68.1	75.4	45.5	70.6	75.4	45.5	70.6	73.9	45.5	69.3
Benue	47.2	83.3	48.9	50.0	83.3	51.6	44.4	75.0	45.9	50.0	83.3	51.6	50.0	83.3	51.6	48.6	83.3	50.2
Borno	87.5	90.0	87.8	88.9	90.0	89.0	86.1	80.0	85.3	87.5	80.0	86.5	90.3	90.0	90.2	88.9	90.0	89.0
Cross River	16.2	33.3	16.6	19.1	33.3	19.4	10.3	33.3	10.8	17.6	44.4	18.3	13.2	11.1	13.2	14.7	33.3	15.1
Delta	69.6	50.0	67.4	75.4	50.0	72.5	62.3	40.0	59.8	73.9	50.0	71.3	68.1	40.0	65.0	65.2	50.0	63.5
Ebonyi	70.1	40.0	69.1	71.4	40.0	70.4	68.8	40.0	67.9	68.8	40.0	67.9	67.5	20.0	65.9	67.5	40.0	66.6
Edo	66.7	36.4	64.5	69.6	45.5	67.8	59.4	45.5	58.4	69.6	45.5	67.8	71.0	36.4	68.5	68.1	36.4	65.8
Ekiti	55.9	66.7	56.7	58.8	66.7	59.4	57.4	66.7	58.1	57.4	66.7	58.1	48.5	50.0	48.6	36.8	25.0	35.9
Enugu	67.1	28.6	65.1	72.6	42.9	71.0	68.5	28.6	66.4	72.6	42.9	71.0	71.2	42.9	69.7	71.2	42.9	69.7
Gombe	46.6	85.7	51.6	47.9	85.7	52.8	46.6	85.7	51.6	46.6	85.7	51.6	45.2	85.7	50.4	46.6	85.7	51.6
Imo	56.8	50.0	56.4	64.9	50.0	64.0	60.8	50.0	60.2	66.2	50.0	65.3	62.2	50.0	61.5	62.2	50.0	61.5
Jigawa	52.1	100.0	55.0	52.1	100.0	55.0	49.3	100.0	52.4	50.7	100.0	53.7	56.2	100.0	58.9	54.8	100.0	57.6
Kaduna	52.8	88.9	53.9	56.9	77.8	57.6	56.9	88.9	57.9	59.7	77.8	60.3	56.9	88.9	57.9	47.2	88.9	48.5
Kano	45.9	100.0	48.5	48.6	100.0	51.1	50.0	100.0	52.4	50.0	100.0	52.4	47.3	100.0	49.8	47.3	100.0	49.8
Katsina	46.2	80.0	47.7	52.6	80.0	53.8	48.7	80.0	50.1	51.3	80.0	52.6	50.0	80.0	51.3	55.1	80.0	56.2
Kebbi	43.1	77.8	43.6	43.1	77.8	43.6	41.7	66.7	42.0	41.7	66.7	42.0	44.4	66.7	44.8	44.4	77.8	44.9
Kogi	38.4	57.1	39.2	32.9	57.1	34.0	32.9	57.1	34.0	35.6	57.1	36.6	37.0	57.1	37.9	34.2	57.1	35.3
Kwara	46.5	60.0	47.5	54.9	60.0	55.3	54.9	60.0	55.3	53.5	70.0	54.8	53.5	70.0	54.8	50.7	60.0	51.4
Lagos	88.6	90.0	88.7	91.4	100.0	92.5	90.0	100.0	91.2	91.4	100.0	92.5	91.4	100.0	92.5	90.0	100.0	91.2

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Pneumococcal vaccine availabilty			IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) availabilty			HPV (Human papillomavirus vaccine) availability			Tetanus Toxoid / Tetanus Dexoid (TT/TD) vaccine availabity			Yellow fever availabilty			Meningitis (CSM) availabity		
Nasarawa	60.6	77.8	61.8	60.6	77.8	61.8	60.6	77.8	61.8	60.6	77.8	61.8	60.6	77.8	61.8	59.2	77.8	60.5
Niger	25.0	70.0	26.3	29.2	60.0	30.1	23.6	60.0	24.7	27.8	80.0	29.3	27.8	80.0	29.3	27.8	60.0	28.7
Ogun	47.8	36.4	47.5	49.3	36.4	48.9	47.8	36.4	47.5	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9	49.3	36.4	48.9
Ondo	51.4	57.1	51.7	51.4	57.1	51.7	51.4	57.1	51.7	51.4	57.1	51.7	51.4	42.9	50.9	50.0	57.1	50.4
Osun	46.5	36.4	46.0	47.9	45.5	47.8	43.7	45.5	43.8	47.9	45.5	47.8	46.5	36.4	46.0	47.9	27.3	46.9
Oyo	56.9	50.0	56.5	55.6	50.0	55.2	48.6	50.0	48.7	58.3	50.0	57.8	56.9	50.0	56.5	50.0	50.0	50.0
Plateau	27.0	33.3	27.3	29.7	33.3	29.9	29.7	33.3	29.9	33.8	33.3	33.8	35.1	33.3	35.0	32.4	33.3	32.5
Rivers	66.2	36.4	65.2	67.6	36.4	66.6	61.8	27.3	60.6	67.6	27.3	66.3	77.9	36.4	76.5	69.1	36.4	68.0
Sokoto	52.0	60.0	52.5	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7	53.3	60.0	53.7	52.0	60.0	52.5	52.0	60.0	52.5
Taraba	33.3	75.0	35.9	35.9	75.0	38.3	32.1	75.0	34.7	35.9	75.0	38.3	38.5	75.0	40.7	38.5	75.0	40.7
Yobe	56.6	66.7	56.8	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5	64.5	66.7	64.5
Zamfara	63.4	100.0	64.9	66.2	100.0	67.6	62.0	100.0	63.5	66.2	100.0	67.6	64.8	100.0	66.2	67.6	100.0	68.9
FCT	75.4	100.0	77.6	76.8	90.0	78.0	71.0	100.0	73.7	76.8	100.0	78.9	75.4	100.0	77.6	69.6	80.0	70.5
North-Central	40.8	66.0	42.1	42.6	63.8	43.7	40.3	63.9	41.6	43.4	69.0	44.8	43.8	69.0	45.2	41.6	62.6	42.8
North-East	41.6	73.1	43.0	45.1	78.7	46.6	44.3	73.4	45.6	45.4	76.2	46.7	45.9	75.9	47.2	45.9	78.7	47.3
North-West	48.5	87.1	49.9	51.1	85.7	52.4	49.6	85.8	50.9	51.0	84.4	52.2	50.9	85.8	52.2	50.6	87.1	51.9
South East	56.9	50.2	56.6	60.2	52.8	59.8	58.0	40.6	57.2	61.1	52.8	60.7	59.9	50.4	59.5	59.5	52.8	59.2
South South	52.0	45.1	51.6	54.4	47.9	54.0	46.7	41.0	46.4	53.7	48.0	53.4	54.5	40.4	53.6	51.8	47.1	51.5
South West	55.5	59.7	55.7	56.5	63.5	56.9	53.6	63.5	54.2	56.9	63.5	57.3	55.6	58.5	55.8	52.9	56.0	53.1
National	**48.7**	**64.4**	**49.4**	**51.0**	**65.9**	**51.7**	**48.3**	**62.8**	**49.0**	**51.2**	**66.4**	**52.0**	**51.2**	**64.1**	**51.8**	**49.8**	**64.3**	**50.5**

Table 3.9: Percentage of Health Facilities offering eMTCT that had Nevirapine and Maternal ARV Prophylaxis by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	12.2	50.0	13.3
Adamawa	6.1	100.0	8.8
Akwa Ibom	30.9	83.3	35.0
Anambra	8.7	44.4	10.7
Bauchi	1.4	87.5	3.1
Bayelsa	17.4	27.3	19.0
Benue	20.8	83.3	23.8
Borno	25.0	50.0	28.3
Cross River	2.9	66.7	4.4
Delta	5.8	60.0	11.8
Ebonyi	3.9	40.0	5.1
Edo	1.4	45.5	4.6
Ekiti	2.9	25.0	4.6
Enugu	2.7	42.9	4.9
Gombe	5.5	57.1	12.2
Imo	4.1	50.0	6.7
Jigawa	9.6	77.8	13.8
Kaduna	12.5	88.9	14.8
Kano	2.7	37.5	4.4
Katsina	2.6	20.0	3.3
Kebbi	4.2	66.7	5.1
Kogi	1.4	57.1	4.0
Kwara	4.2	40.0	7.0
Lagos	12.9	90.0	22.3
Nasarawa	18.3	88.9	23.4
Niger	0.0	40.0	1.2
Ogun	4.3	27.3	5.0
Ondo	2.8	100.0	8.2
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	6.9	40.0	8.9
Plateau	1.4	100.0	6.4
Rivers	20.6	63.6	22.0
Sokoto	1.3	60.0	4.7
Taraba	5.1	75.0	9.4
Yobe	10.5	66.7	11.9
Zamfara	2.8	75.0	5.7
FCT	26.1	80.0	31.0
North-Central	7.5	68.0	10.8
North-East	6.8	70.8	9.6
North-West	5.0	54.3	6.8
South East	7.0	45.9	8.8
South South	12.8	57.4	15.5
South West	4.9	52.8	7.7
National	**7.0**	**58.7**	**9.5**

Table 3.10: Percentage of Health Facilities with Pills, Injectables, Male Condoms and Implants or IUCD by State, Zone and Facility Type

	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Pills			Injectables			Male Condom			Implant IUD		
Abia	27.0	0.0	26.2	27.0	0.0	26.2	32.4	0.0	31.5	28.4	0.0	27.5
Adamawa	15.9	20.0	16.0	17.1	20.0	17.2	17.1	20.0	17.2	22.0	20.0	21.9
Akwa Ibom	39.7	25.0	38.6	38.2	25.0	37.2	36.8	16.7	35.2	25.0	16.7	24.3
Anambra	37.7	11.1	36.2	37.7	11.1	36.2	49.3	22.2	47.8	33.3	33.3	33.3
Bauchi	25.7	12.5	25.4	23.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	23.0	29.7	25.0	29.6
Bayelsa	21.7	0.0	18.2	26.1	9.1	23.4	23.2	18.2	22.4	18.8	9.1	17.3
Benue	25.0	8.3	24.2	34.7	8.3	33.5	31.9	8.3	30.8	34.7	8.3	33.5
Borno	6.9	0.0	6.0	6.9	0.0	6.0	6.9	0.0	6.0	8.3	0.0	7.2
Cross River	13.2	11.1	13.2	17.6	11.1	17.5	16.2	0.0	15.8	10.3	11.1	10.3
Delta	11.6	0.0	10.3	5.8	0.0	5.2	17.4	0.0	15.5	7.2	0.0	6.4
Ebonyi	10.4	20.0	10.7	16.9	20.0	17.0	42.9	40.0	42.8	51.9	20.0	50.9
Edo	49.3	45.5	49.0	56.5	36.4	55.1	59.4	54.5	59.1	66.7	54.5	65.8
Ekiti	27.9	41.7	29.0	33.8	41.7	34.4	33.8	41.7	34.4	22.1	41.7	23.6
Enugu	28.8	0.0	27.2	31.5	0.0	29.8	34.2	0.0	32.4	26.0	0.0	24.6
Gombe	32.9	28.6	32.3	30.1	28.6	29.9	27.4	0.0	23.9	37.0	28.6	35.9
Imo	18.9	0.0	17.8	21.6	0.0	20.4	25.7	0.0	24.2	21.6	0.0	20.4
Jigawa	15.1	22.2	15.5	13.7	22.2	14.2	9.6	11.1	9.7	15.1	22.2	15.5
Kaduna	2.8	11.1	3.0	2.8	11.1	3.0	1.4	11.1	1.7	4.2	11.1	4.4
Kano	41.9	62.5	42.9	41.9	50.0	42.3	27.0	50.0	28.1	40.5	62.5	41.6
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.6	0.0	5.5	2.8	0.0	2.7	8.3	0.0	8.2
Kogi	21.9	0.0	20.9	20.5	0.0	19.6	19.2	0.0	18.3	17.8	0.0	17.0
Kwara	32.4	20.0	31.4	38.0	10.0	35.8	36.6	10.0	34.5	9.9	20.0	10.6
Lagos	31.4	40.0	32.5	28.6	40.0	30.0	34.3	30.0	33.8	34.3	40.0	35.0
Nasarawa	36.6	33.3	36.4	38.0	22.2	36.9	11.3	11.1	11.3	49.3	33.3	48.2
Niger	5.6	10.0	5.7	8.3	0.0	8.1	8.3	10.0	8.4	9.7	10.0	9.7

	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Pills			Injectables			Male Condom			Implant IUD		
Ogun	31.9	27.3	31.7	46.4	27.3	45.8	50.7	18.2	49.8	49.3	18.2	48.4
Ondo	29.2	28.6	29.1	20.8	28.6	21.3	27.8	28.6	27.8	29.2	42.9	29.9
Osun	14.1	0.0	13.4	16.9	0.0	16.1	18.3	0.0	17.4	15.5	0.0	14.7
Oyo	22.2	10.0	21.5	44.4	10.0	42.4	12.5	0.0	11.8	41.7	10.0	39.8
Plateau	21.6	0.0	20.5	14.9	0.0	14.1	2.7	33.3	4.3	6.8	0.0	6.4
Rivers	13.2	9.1	13.1	10.3	0.0	9.9	17.6	9.1	17.4	14.7	9.1	14.5
Sokoto	6.7	0.0	6.3	5.3	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	5.0	6.7	0.0	6.3
Taraba	9.0	0.0	8.4	7.7	0.0	7.2	3.8	0.0	3.6	9.0	0.0	8.4
Yobe	31.6	0.0	30.8	26.3	0.0	25.7	32.9	0.0	32.1	30.3	0.0	29.5
Zamfara	22.5	0.0	21.6	16.9	0.0	16.2	15.5	0.0	14.9	19.7	0.0	18.9
FCT	15.9	20.0	16.3	18.8	20.0	18.9	20.3	20.0	20.3	23.2	10.0	22.0
North-Central	21.6	12.2	21.1	23.3	7.9	22.5	18.3	12.9	18.0	18.8	11.0	18.4
North-East	20.9	8.2	20.3	18.9	9.9	18.5	19.5	6.2	18.9	23.4	9.9	22.8
North-West	10.2	16.1	10.4	10.7	13.8	10.8	7.2	12.3	7.4	12.0	16.1	12.1
South East	25.5	5.6	24.6	27.5	5.6	26.5	37.1	11.3	36.0	31.8	12.1	30.9
South South	20.4	11.7	19.8	21.0	11.5	20.4	23.7	13.5	23.1	18.3	12.9	18.0
South West	26.3	25.4	26.3	34.9	25.4	34.3	31.2	19.3	30.5	35.6	25.8	35.0
National	**19.6**	**14.2**	**19.4**	**21.5**	**13.1**	**21.1**	**20.6**	**13.1**	**20.2**	**21.9**	**15.2**	**21.5**

Table 3.11: Percentage of Health Facilities that has Oxytocin, MgSO4, Bag and Mask for Infant and Basic Delivery Equipment by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	Oxytocin			MgSo4			Bags and Mask for Infant			Basic Delivery Equipment		
	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	52.7	50.0	52.6	28.4	50.0	29.0	43.2	66.7	43.9	32.4	50.0	33.0
Adamawa	46.3	80.0	47.3	42.7	80.0	43.8	41.5	100.0	43.1	40.2	80.0	41.4
Akwa Ibom	30.9	83.3	35.0	23.5	83.3	28.2	19.1	50.0	21.5	27.9	83.3	32.3
Anambra	43.5	55.6	44.1	36.2	66.7	37.9	17.4	66.7	20.1	24.6	33.3	25.1
Bauchi	37.8	100.0	39.1	37.8	87.5	38.8	25.7	37.5	25.9	31.1	50.0	31.5
Bayelsa	43.5	81.8	49.6	31.9	90.9	41.4	24.6	72.7	32.4	36.2	72.7	42.1
Benue	83.3	83.3	83.3	38.9	75.0	40.6	12.5	58.3	14.7	40.3	66.7	41.5
Borno	40.3	50.0	41.6	29.2	50.0	31.9	70.8	90.0	73.4	36.1	60.0	39.3
Cross River	45.6	66.7	46.1	22.1	55.6	22.8	10.3	44.4	11.1	26.5	33.3	26.6
Delta	55.1	90.0	59.0	30.4	90.0	37.1	33.3	90.0	39.6	44.9	80.0	48.8
Ebonyi	59.7	100.0	61.1	46.8	80.0	47.9	48.1	80.0	49.1	46.8	100.0	48.5
Edo	73.9	72.7	73.8	63.8	72.7	64.4	31.9	63.6	34.2	71.0	54.5	69.8
Ekiti	42.6	75.0	45.2	41.2	75.0	43.8	26.5	66.7	29.6	32.4	75.0	35.7
Enugu	64.4	71.4	64.8	31.5	42.9	32.1	19.2	42.9	20.4	39.7	71.4	41.4
Gombe	43.8	85.7	49.3	43.8	85.7	49.3	30.1	85.7	37.3	43.8	85.7	49.3
Imo	47.3	75.0	48.9	32.4	75.0	34.9	20.3	50.0	22.0	32.4	50.0	33.5
Jigawa	39.7	88.9	42.7	34.2	77.8	36.9	19.2	77.8	22.8	30.1	77.8	33.1
Kaduna	56.9	88.9	57.9	51.4	55.6	51.5	43.1	77.8	44.1	33.3	66.7	34.3
Kano	10.8	25.0	11.5	5.4	12.5	5.7	13.5	25.0	14.1	5.4	12.5	5.7
Katsina	9.0	80.0	12.1	7.7	40.0	9.1	7.7	60.0	10.0	5.1	60.0	7.6
Kebbi	30.6	55.6	30.9	23.6	55.6	24.1	15.3	66.7	16.0	15.3	44.4	15.7
Kogi	43.8	100.0	46.5	28.8	71.4	30.8	8.2	57.1	10.5	21.9	57.1	23.6
Kwara	47.9	60.0	48.8	33.8	60.0	35.8	35.2	70.0	37.9	31.0	60.0	33.2
Lagos	21.4	90.0	29.8	22.9	90.0	31.1	21.4	100.0	31.0	21.4	80.0	28.6
Nasarawa	22.5	77.8	26.5	12.7	66.7	16.5	19.7	88.9	24.7	9.9	66.7	13.9
Niger	37.5	70.0	38.5	22.2	50.0	23.0	6.9	60.0	8.5	19.4	70.0	20.9
Ogun	68.1	63.6	68.0	43.5	81.8	44.6	14.5	27.3	14.9	43.5	54.5	43.8
Ondo	52.8	100.0	55.4	37.5	85.7	40.2	34.7	57.1	36.0	45.8	100.0	48.8
Osun	16.9	18.2	17.0	4.2	9.1	4.5	16.9	18.2	17.0	9.9	18.2	10.3
Oyo	30.6	60.0	32.3	15.3	60.0	17.9	25.0	60.0	27.1	13.9	50.0	16.0

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Oxytocin			MgSo4			Bags and Mask for Infant			Basic Delivery Equipment		
Plateau	17.6	66.7	20.1	17.6	66.7	20.1	6.8	50.0	8.9	20.3	66.7	22.6
Rivers	30.9	54.5	31.7	26.5	63.6	27.7	36.8	63.6	37.7	26.5	36.4	26.8
Sokoto	16.0	60.0	18.5	12.0	40.0	13.6	17.3	20.0	17.5	13.3	20.0	13.7
Taraba	25.6	100.0	30.2	25.6	100.0	30.2	11.5	75.0	15.4	17.9	75.0	21.5
Yobe	42.1	83.3	43.1	35.5	83.3	36.7	31.6	100.0	33.3	23.7	83.3	25.2
Zamfara	16.9	50.0	18.2	14.1	37.5	15.0	14.1	37.5	15.0	11.3	25.0	11.8
FCT	17.4	90.0	24.0	29.0	90.0	34.6	36.2	100.0	42.1	49.3	90.0	53.0
North-Central	41.3	77.7	43.3	26.7	68.3	28.9	15.1	67.6	17.9	26.1	66.6	28.3
North-East	39.0	81.1	40.8	36.0	79.4	37.9	31.5	81.4	33.7	30.3	71.0	32.1
North-West	26.1	64.2	27.5	21.4	43.4	22.2	18.0	52.4	19.3	15.3	45.0	16.4
South East	52.4	67.5	53.1	34.5	63.3	35.8	30.0	60.0	31.4	34.1	55.0	35.0
South South	43.1	77.7	45.2	28.5	79.6	31.6	24.0	67.2	26.6	33.3	65.1	35.2
South West	42.5	69.8	44.1	28.1	69.6	30.5	21.6	60.8	23.9	28.8	63.7	30.8
National	**38.8**	**73.0**	**40.4**	**28.0**	**66.8**	**29.9**	**22.2**	**64.4**	**24.3**	**26.3**	**61.1**	**28.0**

Table 3.12: Percentage of Health Facilities that Have Functional Bag and Mask for Infant Resuscitation in the Past 3 Months by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	43.2	66.7	43.9
Adamawa	41.5	100.0	43.1
Akwa Ibom	19.1	50.0	21.5
Anambra	17.4	66.7	20.1
Bauchi	25.7	37.5	25.9
Bayelsa	24.6	72.7	32.4
Benue	12.5	58.3	14.7
Borno	70.8	90.0	73.4
Cross River	10.3	44.4	11.1
Delta	33.3	90.0	39.6
Ebonyi	48.1	80.0	49.1
Edo	31.9	63.6	34.2
Ekiti	26.5	66.7	29.6
Enugu	19.2	42.9	20.4
Gombe	30.1	85.7	37.3
Imo	20.3	50.0	22.0
Jigawa	19.2	77.8	22.8
Kaduna	43.1	77.8	44.1
Kano	13.5	25.0	14.1
Katsina	7.7	60.0	10.0
Kebbi	15.3	66.7	16.0
Kogi	8.2	57.1	10.5
Kwara	35.2	70.0	37.9
Lagos	21.4	100.0	31.0
Nasarawa	19.7	88.9	24.7
Niger	6.9	60.0	8.5
Ogun	14.5	27.3	14.9
Ondo	34.7	57.1	36.0
Osun	16.9	18.2	17.0
Oyo	25.0	60.0	27.1
Plateau	6.8	50.0	8.9
Rivers	36.8	63.6	37.7
Sokoto	17.3	20.0	17.5
Taraba	11.5	75.0	15.4
Yobe	31.6	100.0	33.3
Zamfara	14.1	37.5	15.0
FCT	36.2	100.0	42.1
North-Central	15.1	67.6	17.9
North-East	31.5	81.4	33.7
North-West	18.0	52.4	19.3
South East	30.0	60.0	31.4
South South	24.0	67.2	26.6
South West	21.6	60.8	23.9
National	**22.2**	**64.4**	**24.3**

Table 3.13: Percentage of Health Facilities with LLIN or LLIN Voucher for distribution by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	35.1	83.3	36.6
Adamawa	40.2	60.0	40.8
Akwa Ibom	55.9	41.7	54.8
Anambra	7.2	11.1	7.5
Bauchi	13.5	12.5	13.5
Bayelsa	1.4	0.0	1.2
Benue	55.6	58.3	55.7
Borno	38.9	20.0	36.4
Cross River	4.4	11.1	4.6
Delta	46.4	80.0	50.1
Ebonyi	23.4	40.0	23.9
Edo	1.4	9.1	2.0
Ekiti	1.5	0.0	1.4
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	34.2	71.4	39.1
Imo	2.7	0.0	2.5
Jigawa	24.7	33.3	25.2
Kaduna	22.2	66.7	23.6
Kano	54.1	62.5	54.5
Katsina	5.1	80.0	8.4
Kebbi	4.2	0.0	4.1
Kogi	5.5	0.0	5.2
Kwara	31.0	50.0	32.5
Lagos	87.1	100.0	88.7
Nasarawa	11.3	22.2	12.1
Niger	22.2	50.0	23.0
Ogun	53.6	36.4	53.1
Ondo	30.6	0.0	28.9
Osun	39.4	54.5	40.2
Oyo	19.4	10.0	18.9
Plateau	47.3	66.7	48.3
Rivers	54.4	54.5	54.4
Sokoto	10.7	20.0	11.2
Taraba	19.2	100.0	24.2
Yobe	44.7	16.7	44.0
Zamfara	5.6	0.0	5.4
FCT	1.4	30.0	4.1
North-Central	26.9	39.3	27.6
North-East	29.4	49.8	30.3
North-West	16.2	45.8	17.3
South East	15.3	22.1	15.6
South South	29.5	37.3	30.0
South West	40.4	40.9	40.4
National	**25.8**	**40.1**	**26.5**

Table 3.14: Percentage of Health facilities with FOETAL Stethoscope by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	82.4	100.0	82.8
Adamawa	95.2	100.0	95.4
Akwa Ibom	89.1	100.0	89.8
Anambra	90.7	88.9	90.6
Bauchi	97.6	100.0	97.7
Bayelsa	95.3	100.0	96.1
Benue	98.5	100.0	98.6
Borno	98.6	100.0	98.7
Cross River	92.4	85.7	92.3
Delta	98.5	90.0	97.5
Ebonyi	95.8	100.0	96.0
Edo	98.5	90.9	97.9
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	94.3	100.0	94.6
Gombe	93.2	100.0	94.3
Imo	92.5	100.0	92.9
Jigawa	96.8	100.0	97.0
Kaduna	85.7	100.0	86.2
Kano	75.4	85.7	75.8
Katsina	85.3	100.0	86.7
Kebbi	89.7	77.8	89.4
Kogi	93.7	100.0	94.0
Kwara	98.5	100.0	98.6
Lagos	98.3	100.0	98.5
Nasarawa	94.2	100.0	94.6
Niger	76.5	100.0	77.1
Ogun	98.5	100.0	98.6
Ondo	97.2	100.0	97.3
Osun	86.0	100.0	86.6
Oyo	95.4	100.0	95.6
Plateau	88.2	100.0	88.9
Rivers	80.4	100.0	81.2
Sokoto	93.6	100.0	94.1
Taraba	94.2	100.0	94.7
Yobe	96.7	100.0	96.8
Zamfara	78.8	100.0	80.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	91.5	100.0	92.0
North-East	96.2	100.0	96.4
North-West	85.5	94.9	86.0
South East	90.3	96.5	90.6
South South	90.9	95.0	91.2
South West	96.0	100.0	96.2
National	**91.4**	**97.8**	**91.7**

Table 3.15: Percentage of Health facilities offering Antenatal Care (ANC) Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	25.0	80.0	26.5
Adamawa	59.0	40.0	58.3
Akwa Ibom	75.0	70.0	74.7
Anambra	51.9	22.2	49.8
Bauchi	57.1	87.5	58.2
Bayelsa	29.7	54.5	33.9
Benue	50.0	66.7	50.9
Borno	78.3	80.0	78.5
Cross River	38.5	28.6	38.3
Delta	81.3	100.0	83.3
Ebonyi	85.9	75.0	85.6
Edo	47.8	45.5	47.6
Ekiti	58.1	81.8	60.7
Enugu	33.3	42.9	33.9
Gombe	50.8	71.4	54.0
Imo	20.6	33.3	21.3
Jigawa	66.1	77.8	67.0
Kaduna	47.1	44.4	47.1
Kano	59.4	57.1	59.3
Katsina	26.5	100.0	33.5
Kebbi	52.6	66.7	53.0
Kogi	29.5	85.7	32.7
Kwara	68.2	77.8	68.9
Lagos	88.1	80.0	87.0
Nasarawa	63.2	88.9	65.1
Niger	17.2	37.5	17.7
Ogun	32.4	44.4	32.7
Ondo	69.0	85.7	70.0
Osun	75.4	100.0	76.5
Oyo	73.4	100.0	74.7
Plateau	77.9	100.0	79.2
Rivers	68.6	66.7	68.6
Sokoto	58.7	75.0	59.9
Taraba	27.1	75.0	31.7
Yobe	25.0	83.3	26.8
Zamfara	28.8	37.5	29.3
FCT	80.9	80.0	80.8
North-Central	50.9	79.6	52.6
North-East	47.6	73.5	49.2
North-West	49.0	70.0	50.1
South East	41.8	43.5	41.9
South South	56.2	66.5	56.9
South West	60.2	81.7	61.4
National	**51.5**	**71.4**	**52.6**

Appendix IV

RMCAH_ANC Tables



Table 4.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that provide iron supplement as part of ANC services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	100	100	100
Adamawa	88.5	80	88.2
Akwa Ibom	100	100	100
Anambra	94.4	100	94.8
Bauchi	100	100	100
Bayelsa	96.9	100	97.4
Benue	90.9	91.7	90.9
Borno	100	100	100
Cross River	76.9	85.7	77.1
Delta	93.8	88.9	93.2
Ebonyi	84.5	100	85
Edo	100	81.8	98.7
Ekiti	86	100	87.6
Enugu	78.3	100	79.5
Gombe	86.4	100	88.5
Imo	95.2	100	95.5
Jigawa	85.5	100	86.5
Kaduna	98.6	100	98.6
Kano	88.4	100	88.9
Katsina	100	100	100
Kebbi	78.9	88.9	79.2
Kogi	98.4	100	98.5
Kwara	100	100	100
Lagos	89.8	100	91.3
Nasarawa	97.1	100	97.3
Niger	93.8	100	93.9
Ogun	92.6	100	92.8
Ondo	91.5	100	92
Osun	71.9	87.5	72.6
Oyo	98.4	100	98.5
Plateau	97.1	100	97.2
Rivers	100	88.9	99.6

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Sokoto	84.8	100	85.9
Taraba	87.5	100	88.7
Yobe	100	100	100
Zamfara	94.2	87.5	93.9
FCT	66.2	100	69.3
North-Central	94	98.9	94.2
North-East	94.9	97.2	95
North-West	90	97.4	90.3
South East	91.8	100	92.2
South South	91	92.4	91.1
South West	90.1	98.6	90.5
National	**91.8**	**97.3**	**92.1**

Table 4.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Folic Acid Tablet as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	100	100	100
Adamawa	86.9	80	86.6
Akwa Ibom	100	100	100
Anambra	94.4	100	94.8
Bauchi	100	100	100
Bayelsa	98.4	100	98.7
Benue	100	100	100
Borno	100	100	100
Cross River	70.8	85.7	71.1
Delta	92.2	77.8	90.6
Ebonyi	90.1	100	90.4
Edo	100	90.9	99.3
Ekiti	88.4	100	89.6
Enugu	84.1	100	84.9
Gombe	93.2	100	94.3
Imo	92.1	100	92.5
Jigawa	90.3	100	91
Kaduna	97.1	100	97.2
Kano	92.8	100	93.1
Katsina	100	100	100
Kebbi	76.3	88.9	76.7
Kogi	98.4	100	98.5
Kwara	100	100	100
Lagos	91.5	100	92.7
Nasarawa	100	100	100
Niger	96.9	100	97
Ogun	92.6	100	92.8
Ondo	90.1	100	90.7
Osun	59.6	87.5	60.9
Oyo	98.4	100	98.5
Plateau	95.6	83.3	94.9
Rivers	100	100	100
Sokoto	84.8	100	85.9
Taraba	87.5	100	88.7
Yobe	100	100	100
Zamfara	98.1	87.5	97.5

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
FCT	67.6	100	70.6
North-Central	0.8	97.3	96.1
North-East	94.8	97.2	95
North-West	90.7	97.4	91.1
South East	93.1	100	93.4
South South	88.8	92	89
South West	88.5	98.6	89.1
National	**91.9**	**96.9**	**92.2**

Table 4.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide IPTp as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	97.1	100	97.1
Adamawa	85.2	100	85.8
Akwa Ibom	98.4	90	97.8
Anambra	94.4	66.7	92.5
Bauchi	83.3	100	83.9
Bayelsa	92.2	100	93.5
Benue	78.8	75	78.6
Borno	98.6	100	98.7
Cross River	81.5	100	81.9
Delta	90.6	88.9	90.4
Ebonyi	91.5	100	91.8
Edo	92.5	90.9	92.4
Ekiti	95.3	100	95.9
Enugu	94.2	85.7	93.7
Gombe	88.1	100	90
Imo	77.8	100	78.9
Jigawa	90.3	100	91
Kaduna	95.7	100	95.8
Kano	87	85.7	86.9
Katsina	91.2	100	92
Kebbi	73.7	88.9	74.1
Kogi	93.4	100	93.8
Kwara	92.4	100	93
Lagos	94.9	100	95.6
Nasarawa	91.2	100	91.8
Niger	78.1	100	78.7
Ogun	98.5	100	98.6
Ondo	91.5	100	92
Osun	57.9	87.5	59.2
Oyo	96.9	100	97

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Plateau	92.6	83.3	92.1
Rivers	84.3	88.9	84.5
Sokoto	69.6	50	68.1
Taraba	83.3	100	84.9
Yobe	96.7	100	96.8
Zamfara	90.4	87.5	90.2
FCT	98.5	90	97.7
North-Central	88.3	92.7	88.6
North-East	88.6	100	89.3
North-West	86	90.5	86.2
South East	91.6	86.3	91.3
South South	87.6	93.1	88
South West	90.9	98.6	91.3
National	**88.6**	**93.8**	**88.9**

Table 4.4: Percentage of Public Facilities that Provide Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	98.5	80	98
Adamawa	100	100	100
Akwa Ibom	100	100	100
Anambra	98.1	100	98.3
Bauchi	97.6	100	97.7
Bayelsa	100	100	100
Benue	93.9	100	94.2
Borno	97.1	100	97.5
Cross River	90.8	100	90.9
Delta	100	88.9	98.8
Ebonyi	81.7	100	82.2
Edo	95.5	81.8	94.5
Ekiti	93	90.9	92.8
Enugu	100	71.4	98.4
Gombe	93.2	100	94.3
Imo	96.8	100	97
Jigawa	90.3	100	91
Kaduna	92.9	100	93.1
Kano	94.2	100	94.5
Katsina	94.1	100	94.7
Kebbi	89.5	100	89.8
Kogi	95.1	100	95.4
Kwara	100	100	100
Lagos	98.3	100	98.5
Nasarawa	95.6	100	95.9
Niger	85.9	100	86.3
Ogun	94.1	100	94.3
Ondo	93	100	93.4
Osun	77.2	100	78.2
Oyo	96.9	100	97

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Plateau	89.7	100	90.3
Rivers	96.1	100	96.2
Sokoto	89.1	100	89.9
Taraba	85.4	100	86.8
Yobe	100	83.3	99.5
Zamfara	86.5	100	87.3
FCT	97.1	100	97.3
North-Central	93.3	100	93.6
North-East	96.7	98.1	96.8
North-West	91.5	100	91.9
South East	95.4	91.1	95.3
South South	95.6	95.3	95.6
South West	92.6	98.8	92.9
National	**93.8**	**97.8**	**94**

Table 4.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Routinely Monitors Hypertension as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	83.8	80	83.7
Adamawa	83.6	100	84.2
Akwa Ibom	90.6	90	90.6
Anambra	92.6	100	93.1
Bauchi	78.6	100	79.3
Bayelsa	89.1	100	90.9
Benue	93.9	100	94.2
Borno	98.6	100	98.7
Cross River	87.7	100	87.9
Delta	95.3	100	95.8
Ebonyi	63.4	100	64.4
Edo	89.6	81.8	89
Ekiti	86	100	87.6
Enugu	85.5	85.7	85.5
Gombe	94.9	100	95.7
Imo	88.9	100	89.5
Jigawa	79	100	80.5
Kaduna	84.3	100	84.8
Kano	73.9	100	75.1
Katsina	88.2	100	89.4
Kebbi	84.2	100	84.6
Kogi	95.1	100	95.4
Kwara	92.4	100	93
Lagos	91.5	100	92.7
Nasarawa	89.7	100	90.5
Niger	82.8	100	83.3
Ogun	94.1	100	94.3
Ondo	80.3	100	81.4

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Osun	63.2	100	64.8
Oyo	92.2	100	92.6
Plateau	51.5	100	54.1
Rivers	90.2	100	90.6
Sokoto	89.1	100	89.9
Taraba	77.1	100	79.3
Yobe	95	100	95.2
Zamfara	51.9	87.5	53.9
FCT	94.1	100	94.7
North-Central	84.4	100	85.3
North-East	86.1	100	87
North-West	79.6	98.8	80.6
South East	83.3	94	83.8
South South	89.9	96.3	90.3
South West	86.6	100	87.3
National	**84.7**	**98.5**	**85.5**

Table 4.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Corticosteroid as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	52.9	60	53.1
Adamawa	45.9	60	46.4
Akwa Ibom	54.7	100	57.9
Anambra	29.6	66.7	32.2
Bauchi	42.9	100	44.9
Bayelsa	37.5	72.7	43.5
Benue	21.2	50	22.7
Borno	94.2	100	95
Cross River	18.5	57.1	19.2
Delta	48.4	77.8	51.6
Ebonyi	9.9	50	11
Edo	58.2	63.6	58.6
Ekiti	25.6	72.7	30.7
Enugu	5.8	57.1	8.7
Gombe	50.8	85.7	56.3
Imo	36.5	100	39.8
Jigawa	43.5	100	47.6
Kaduna	60	88.9	60.9
Kano	18.8	71.4	21.2
Katsina	35.3	80	39.6
Kebbi	18.4	77.8	20.1
Kogi	34.4	57.1	35.7
Kwara	34.8	88.9	38.9
Lagos	67.8	100	72.4
Nasarawa	67.6	77.8	68.4
Niger	28.1	87.5	29.7
Ogun	42.6	77.8	43.5
Ondo	28.2	71.4	30.6

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Osun	14	12.5	14
Oyo	51.6	85.7	53.2
Plateau	25	100	29.1
Rivers	56.9	88.9	58
Sokoto	41.3	100	45.6
Taraba	39.6	100	45.4
Yobe	63.3	100	64.5
Zamfara	34.6	50	35.5
FCT	44.1	100	49.3
North-Central	33.3	79.4	35.9
North-East	53.4	92.5	55.8
North-West	34.8	81	37.1
South East	30	68.8	31.8
South South	41	78.3	43.2
South West	40.1	77.2	42.2
National	**38.1**	**79.9**	**40.4**

Table 4.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide HIV Test as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	86.8	100	87.1
Adamawa	88.5	100	89
Akwa Ibom	98.4	100	98.5
Anambra	96.3	100	96.6
Bauchi	73.8	100	74.7
Bayelsa	96.9	100	97.4
Benue	83.3	100	84.2
Borno	95.7	100	96.2
Cross River	60	100	60.8
Delta	84.4	100	86.1
Ebonyi	85.9	100	86.3
Edo	97	90.9	96.6
Ekiti	95.3	100	95.9
Enugu	79.7	85.7	80
Gombe	91.5	100	92.8
Imo	95.2	100	95.5
Jigawa	75.8	100	77.5
Kaduna	91.4	100	91.7
Kano	60.9	100	62.6
Katsina	76.5	100	78.7
Kebbi	76.3	100	77
Kogi	77	100	78.3
Kwara	89.4	88.9	89.4
Lagos	89.8	100	91.3
Nasarawa	86.8	100	87.7
Niger	75	100	75.7
Ogun	92.6	100	92.8

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Ondo	94.4	100	94.7
Osun	73.7	100	74.9
Oyo	95.3	100	95.5
Plateau	85.3	100	86.1
Rivers	82.4	88.9	82.6
Sokoto	65.2	100	67.8
Taraba	72.9	100	75.5
Yobe	90	100	90.3
Zamfara	82.7	87.5	83
FCT	98.5	100	98.7
North-Central	83.2	97.8	84.1
North-East	83.9	100	84.9
North-West	76.5	98.8	77.6
South East	89	97.2	89.4
South South	79.7	97.6	80.8
South West	90.7	100	91.2
National	**83.4**	**98.6**	**84.2**

Table 4.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide ARV as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-political, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	47.1	80	47.9
Adamawa	23	100	25.9
Akwa Ibom	54.7	100	57.9
Anambra	24.1	66.7	27
Bauchi	31	100	33.4
Bayelsa	42.2	45.5	42.7
Benue	37.9	91.7	40.6
Borno	89.9	100	91.2
Cross River	26.2	85.7	27.3
Delta	31.3	88.9	37.5
Ebonyi	7	50	8.3
Edo	16.4	45.5	18.6
Ekiti	2.3	27.3	5
Enugu	5.8	42.9	7.9
Gombe	18.6	85.7	29.1
Imo	19	100	23.2
Jigawa	35.5	100	40.1
Kaduna	55.7	100	57.1
Kano	8.7	57.1	10.9
Katsina	20.6	60	24.4
Kebbi	26.3	77.8	27.7
Kogi	19.7	71.4	22.6
Kwara	15.2	66.7	19
Lagos	45.8	90	52
Nasarawa	54.4	100	57.8
Niger	4.7	62.5	6.2
Ogun	33.8	55.6	34.4
Ondo	29.6	100	33.5

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Osun	3.5	12.5	3.9
Oyo	29.7	57.1	31
Plateau	8.8	83.3	12.9
Rivers	39.2	77.8	40.6
Sokoto	15.2	75	19.6
Taraba	29.2	100	36
Yobe	36.7	66.7	37.6
Zamfara	23.1	75	25.9
FCT	54.4	90	57.7
North-Central	22.7	79.9	26
North-East	35.6	94.4	39.2
North-West	28.4	75.2	30.8
South East	23.5	69.1	25.6
South South	34.3	74.2	36.7
South West	27.4	64.2	29.4
National	**28.3**	**76.1**	**30.9**

Table 4.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Family Planning Counselling as Part of ANC Services by State, Geo-Political, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	100	80	99.5
Adamawa	96.7	100	96.8
Akwa Ibom	100	100	100
Anambra	96.3	100	96.6
Bauchi	97.6	100	97.7
Bayelsa	95.3	100	96.1
Benue	100	100	100
Borno	98.6	100	98.7
Cross River	75.4	100	75.9
Delta	100	100	100
Ebonyi	85.9	100	86.3
Edo	98.5	90.9	97.9
Ekiti	100	100	100
Enugu	97.1	85.7	96.5
Gombe	98.3	100	98.6
Imo	88.9	100	89.5
Jigawa	88.7	100	89.5
Kaduna	91.4	100	91.7
Kano	78.3	100	79.2
Katsina	85.3	100	86.7
Kebbi	97.4	100	97.4
Kogi	95.1	100	95.4
Kwara	100	88.9	99.2
Lagos	96.6	100	97.1
Nasarawa	91.2	100	91.8
Niger	87.5	100	87.8
Ogun	98.5	100	98.6
Ondo	93	100	93.4

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Osun	89.5	100	89.9
Oyo	96.9	100	97
Plateau	70.6	100	72.2
Rivers	98	88.9	97.7
Sokoto	89.1	100	89.9
Taraba	72.9	75	73.1
Yobe	95	100	95.2
Zamfara	67.3	87.5	68.4
FCT	92.6	100	93.3
North-Central	90.5	97.8	90.9
North-East	93.3	94.1	93.4
North-West	86.9	98.8	87.5
South East	94.3	94	94.3
South South	90.7	97.6	91.1
South West	96	100	96.2
National	**91.5**	**97.5**	**91.9**

Table 4.10: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide STI Diagnostic and Treatment services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	45.6	100	47.1
Adamawa	77	100	77.9
Akwa Ibom	71.9	100	73.8
Anambra	55.6	77.8	57.1
Bauchi	88.1	100	88.5
Bayelsa	87.5	100	89.6
Benue	71.2	91.7	72.3
Borno	94.2	100	95
Cross River	30.8	100	32.1
Delta	75	100	77.7
Ebonyi	45.1	100	46.7
Edo	71.6	63.6	71.1
Ekiti	81.4	100	83.4
Enugu	8.7	57.1	11.4
Gombe	64.4	100	69.9
Imo	71.4	100	72.9
Jigawa	71	100	73
Kaduna	65.7	100	66.8
Kano	52.2	100	54.3
Katsina	55.9	80	58.2
Kebbi	60.5	100	61.6
Kogi	68.9	85.7	69.8
Kwara	72.7	88.9	73.9
Lagos	83.1	100	85.5
Nasarawa	64.7	100	67.3
Niger	42.2	75	43.1
Ogun	91.2	100	91.4
Ondo	80.3	100	81.4
Osun	43.9	75	45.3

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Oyo	68.8	100	70.2
Plateau	42.6	100	45.8
Rivers	45.1	77.8	46.3
Sokoto	56.5	100	59.7
Taraba	56.3	100	60.5
Yobe	76.7	100	77.4
Zamfara	36.5	87.5	39.3
FCT	86.8	100	88
North-Central	61.5	91.9	63.2
North-East	77.8	100	79.1
North-West	58.1	93.7	59.8
South East	46.4	84.2	48.1
South South	53.6	93.3	56
South West	76.7	97.3	77.9
National	**62.5**	**93.9**	**64.2**

Table 4.11: Percentage of Health Facilities that Provide Antenatal Care (ANC) Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	91.9	83.3	91.6
Adamawa	74.4	100.0	75.1
Akwa Ibom	94.1	83.3	93.3
Anambra	78.3	100.0	79.5
Bauchi	56.8	100.0	57.6
Bayelsa	92.8	100.0	93.9
Benue	91.7	100.0	92.1
Borno	95.8	100.0	96.4
Cross River	95.7	77.8	95.2
Delta	92.9	90.0	92.5
Ebonyi	92.2	80.0	91.8
Edo	97.1	100.0	97.3
Ekiti	63.2	91.7	65.4
Enugu	94.5	100.0	94.8
Gombe	80.8	100.0	83.3
Imo	85.1	75.0	84.5
Jigawa	84.9	100.0	85.9
Kaduna	97.2	100.0	97.3
Kano	93.2	87.5	93.0
Katsina	43.6	100.0	46.1
Kebbi	52.8	100.0	53.5
Kogi	83.6	100.0	84.3
Kwara	93.0	90.0	92.7
Lagos	84.3	100.0	86.2
Nasarawa	95.8	100.0	96.1
Niger	88.9	80.0	88.6
Ogun	98.6	81.8	98.1
Ondo	98.6	100.0	98.7
Osun	80.3	72.7	79.9
Oyo	88.9	70.0	87.8
Plateau	91.9	100.0	92.3
Rivers	75.0	81.8	75.2
Sokoto	61.3	80.0	62.4
Taraba	61.5	100.0	63.9
Yobe	78.9	100.0	79.5
Zamfara	73.2	100.0	74.3
FCT	98.6	100.0	98.7
North-Central	90.5	95.9	90.8
North-East	69.8	100.0	71.1
North-West	68.1	95.5	69.1
South East	87.8	88.7	87.9
South South	89.8	89.2	89.7
South West	88.8	86.4	88.7
National	**81.1**	**92.6**	**81.6**

Table 4.12: Percentage of Health facilities that provide HIV Testing and ARV for HIV Positive Clients as part of Routine ANC by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	79.7	83.3	79.8
Adamawa	65.9	100.0	66.8
Akwa Ibom	92.6	83.3	91.9
Anambra	75.4	100.0	76.7
Bauchi	41.9	100.0	43.1
Bayelsa	89.9	100.0	91.5
Benue	76.4	100.0	77.5
Borno	91.7	100.0	92.8
Cross River	56.5	77.8	57.0
Delta	78.6	90.0	79.8
Ebonyi	79.2	80.0	79.2
Edo	94.2	90.9	94.0
Ekiti	60.3	91.7	62.7
Enugu	75.3	85.7	75.9
Gombe	74.0	100.0	77.3
Imo	81.1	75.0	80.7
Jigawa	64.4	100.0	66.6
Kaduna	88.9	100.0	89.2
Kano	56.8	87.5	58.2
Katsina	33.3	100.0	36.3
Kebbi	40.3	100.0	41.2
Kogi	64.4	100.0	66.1
Kwara	83.1	80.0	82.9
Lagos	75.7	100.0	78.7
Nasarawa	83.1	100.0	84.3
Niger	66.7	80.0	67.1
Ogun	91.4	81.8	91.1
Ondo	93.1	100.0	93.4
Osun	59.2	72.7	59.8
Oyo	84.7	70.0	83.9
Plateau	78.4	100.0	79.5
Rivers	61.8	72.7	62.1
Sokoto	40.0	80.0	42.3
Taraba	44.9	100.0	48.3
Yobe	71.1	100.0	71.8
Zamfara	60.6	87.5	61.7
FCT	97.1	100.0	97.4
North-Central	75.3	93.8	76.3
North-East	58.5	100.0	60.4
North-West	52.1	94.3	53.6
South East	78.2	86.1	78.6
South South	71.2	87.1	72.2
South West	80.6	86.4	80.9
National	**67.5**	**91.3**	**68.7**

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Table 4.13: Percentage of Health Facilities that offer ARV for HIV positive Clients as part of Routine ANC Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	43.2	66.7	43.9
Adamawa	17.1	100.0	19.5
Akwa Ibom	51.5	83.3	54.0
Anambra	18.8	66.7	21.5
Bauchi	17.6	100.0	19.2
Bayelsa	39.1	45.5	40.1
Benue	34.7	91.7	37.4
Borno	86.1	100.0	87.9
Cross River	24.6	66.7	25.6
Delta	28.6	80.0	34.2
Ebonyi	6.5	40.0	7.6
Edo	15.9	45.5	18.1
Ekiti	1.5	25.0	3.3
Enugu	5.5	42.9	7.5
Gombe	15.1	85.7	24.2
Imo	16.2	75.0	19.6
Jigawa	30.1	100.0	34.4
Kaduna	54.2	100.0	55.5
Kano	8.1	50.0	10.1
Katsina	9.0	60.0	11.2
Kebbi	13.9	77.8	14.8
Kogi	16.4	71.4	19.0
Kwara	14.1	60.0	17.7
Lagos	38.6	90.0	44.9
Nasarawa	52.1	100.0	55.5
Niger	4.2	50.0	5.5
Ogun	32.9	45.5	33.2
Ondo	29.2	100.0	33.1
Osun	2.8	9.1	3.1
Oyo	26.4	40.0	27.2
Plateau	8.1	83.3	11.9
Rivers	29.4	63.6	30.6
Sokoto	9.3	60.0	12.2
Taraba	17.9	100.0	23.0
Yobe	28.9	66.7	29.9
Zamfara	16.9	75.0	19.3
FCT	52.9	90.0	56.2
North-Central	20.5	76.7	23.6
North-East	24.8	94.4	27.9
North-West	19.4	71.9	21.3
South East	20.7	61.3	22.5
South South	30.5	66.2	32.7
South West	24.2	55.5	26.0
National	**22.9**	**70.5**	**25.2**

Table 4.14: Percentage of Health Facilities Offering Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Services, STI Diagnosis and STI Treatment Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	33.8	83.3	35.3
Adamawa	61.0	100.0	62.1
Akwa Ibom	45.6	100.0	49.8
Anambra	30.4	77.8	33.0
Bauchi	31.1	100.0	32.5
Bayelsa	73.9	100.0	78.1
Benue	68.1	91.7	69.2
Borno	79.2	100.0	81.9
Cross River	17.4	100.0	19.3
Delta	42.9	100.0	49.1
Ebonyi	39.0	100.0	41.0
Edo	46.4	45.5	46.3
Ekiti	45.6	91.7	49.2
Enugu	5.5	57.1	8.2
Gombe	39.7	85.7	45.7
Imo	36.5	75.0	38.7
Jigawa	35.6	100.0	39.6
Kaduna	26.4	100.0	28.6
Kano	32.4	75.0	34.5
Katsina	33.3	60.0	34.5
Kebbi	26.4	77.8	27.1
Kogi	60.3	85.7	61.5
Kwara	62.0	70.0	62.6
Lagos	70.0	90.0	72.4
Nasarawa	46.5	100.0	50.3
Niger	23.6	60.0	24.7
Ogun	87.1	90.9	87.3
Ondo	72.2	100.0	73.8
Osun	28.2	63.6	29.9
Oyo	62.5	80.0	63.5
Plateau	41.9	100.0	44.8
Rivers	23.5	63.6	24.9
Sokoto	26.7	80.0	29.7
Taraba	25.6	100.0	30.2
Yobe	52.6	83.3	53.4
Zamfara	11.3	50.0	12.8
FCT	62.9	100.0	66.2
North-Central	51.0	86.1	52.9
North-East	45.0	96.3	47.3
North-West	28.1	76.3	29.8
South East	30.1	77.1	32.3
South South	32.6	89.8	36.0
South West	65.2	86.0	66.4
National	**41.7**	**85.3**	**43.8**

Table 4.15: Percentage of Health Facilities that Conduct Test for Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) on-site by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	50.0	17.2
Adamawa	11.0	100.0	13.5
Akwa Ibom	32.4	75.0	35.7
Anambra	10.1	44.4	12.0
Bauchi	10.8	87.5	12.4
Bayelsa	18.8	27.3	20.2
Benue	22.2	83.3	25.1
Borno	26.4	50.0	29.5
Cross River	7.2	55.6	8.4
Delta	7.1	70.0	14.0
Ebonyi	7.8	40.0	8.9
Edo	1.4	27.3	3.3
Ekiti	4.4	25.0	6.0
Enugu	4.1	42.9	6.2
Gombe	15.1	85.7	24.2
Imo	2.7	50.0	5.4
Jigawa	12.3	88.9	17.0
Kaduna	15.3	77.8	17.1
Kano	2.7	37.5	4.4
Katsina	2.6	20.0	3.3
Kebbi	9.7	77.8	10.7
Kogi	4.1	57.1	6.6
Kwara	5.6	40.0	8.3
Lagos	15.7	100.0	26.0
Nasarawa	23.9	77.8	27.8
Niger	1.4	40.0	2.5
Ogun	8.6	27.3	9.1
Ondo	2.8	100.0	8.2
Osun	1.4	18.2	2.2
Oyo	12.5	50.0	14.7
Plateau	2.7	100.0	7.6
Rivers	20.6	54.5	21.7
Sokoto	10.7	60.0	13.5
Taraba	5.1	75.0	9.4
Yobe	21.1	50.0	21.8
Zamfara	8.5	62.5	10.6
FCT	30.0	70.0	33.6
North-Central	9.7	65.6	12.7
North-East	13.3	72.6	15.9
North-West	8.3	54.5	10.0
South East	9.0	45.9	10.7
South South	14.6	54.0	17.0
South West	8.0	58.7	10.9
National	**10.2**	**59.0**	**12.6**

Table 4.16: Percentage of Health Facilities that have the Capacity to conduct Test on Early Infant Diagnosis (EID onsite and otherwise) by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	50.0	17.2
Adamawa	11.0	100.0	13.5
Akwa Ibom	32.4	75.0	35.7
Anambra	10.1	44.4	12.0
Bauchi	10.8	87.5	12.4
Bayelsa	18.8	27.3	20.2
Benue	22.2	83.3	25.1
Borno	26.4	50.0	29.5
Cross River	7.2	55.6	8.4
Delta	7.1	70.0	14.0
Ebonyi	7.8	40.0	8.9
Edo	1.4	27.3	3.3
Ekiti	4.4	25.0	6.0
Enugu	4.1	42.9	6.2
Gombe	15.1	85.7	24.2
Imo	2.7	50.0	5.4
Jigawa	12.3	88.9	17.0
Kaduna	15.3	77.8	17.1
Kano	2.7	37.5	4.4
Katsina	2.6	20.0	3.3
Kebbi	9.7	77.8	10.7
Kogi	4.1	57.1	6.6
Kwara	5.6	40.0	8.3
Lagos	15.7	100.0	26.0
Nasarawa	23.9	77.8	27.8
Niger	1.4	40.0	2.5
Ogun	8.6	27.3	9.1
Ondo	2.8	100.0	8.2
Osun	1.4	18.2	2.2
Oyo	12.5	50.0	14.7
Plateau	2.7	100.0	7.6
Rivers	20.6	54.5	21.7
Sokoto	10.7	60.0	13.5
Taraba	5.1	75.0	9.4
Yobe	21.1	50.0	21.8
Zamfara	8.5	62.5	10.6
FCT	30.0	70.0	33.6
North-Central	9.7	65.6	12.7
North-East	13.3	72.6	15.9
North-West	8.3	54.5	10.0
South East	9.0	45.9	10.7
South South	14.6	54.0	17.0
South West	8.0	58.7	10.9
National	**10.2**	**59.0**	**12.6**

Appendix V



RMNCAH_Delivery and PNK



Table 5.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Delivery Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	85.1	66.7	84.6
Adamawa	67.1	100	68
Akwa Ibom	60.3	83.3	62.1
Anambra	69.6	88.9	70.6
Bauchi	56.8	100	57.6
Bayelsa	75.4	100	79.3
Benue	94.4	91.7	94.3
Borno	94.4	100	95.2
Cross River	82.4	77.8	82.2
Delta	87	100	88.4
Ebonyi	80.5	100	81.2
Edo	94.2	100	94.6
Ekiti	63.2	91.7	65.4
Enugu	90.4	100	90.9
Gombe	72.6	100	76.1
Imo	87.8	75	87.1
Jigawa	45.2	100	48.6
Kaduna	80.6	100	81.1
Kano	31.1	75	33.2
Katsina	19.2	100	22.8
Kebbi	43.1	100	43.9
Kogi	79.5	100	80.4
Kwara	87.3	100	88.3
Lagos	27.1	100	36
Nasarawa	90.1	100	90.8
Niger	88.9	80	88.6
Ogun	97.1	90.9	96.9
Ondo	98.6	100	98.7
Osun	73.2	63.6	72.8

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Oyo	86.1	70	85.2
Plateau	87.8	100	88.5
Rivers	55.9	81.8	56.8
Sokoto	53.3	80	54.9
Taraba	56.4	100	59.1
Yobe	67.1	100	67.9
Zamfara	36.6	100	39.2
FCT	97.1	100	97.4
North-Central	88	97	88.5
North-East	64.5	100	66.1
North-West	42.6	93.2	44.5
South East	82	85.1	82.1
South South	73.5	91.7	74.6
South West	80	86.6	80.4
National	**68.9**	**92.4**	**70.1**

Table 5.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Oxytocin by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	61.9	75	62.2
Adamawa	69.1	80	69.6
Akwa Ibom	51.2	100	56.3
Anambra	62.5	62.5	62.5
Bauchi	66.7	100	67.8
Bayelsa	57.7	81.8	62.6
Benue	88.2	90.9	88.4
Borno	42.6	50	43.7
Cross River	55.4	85.7	56
Delta	63.3	90	66.7
Ebonyi	74.2	100	75.3
Edo	78.5	72.7	78
Ekiti	67.4	81.8	69
Enugu	71.2	71.4	71.2
Gombe	60.4	85.7	64.7
Imo	53.8	100	56.2
Jigawa	87.9	88.9	88
Kaduna	70.7	88.9	71.4
Kano	34.8	33.3	34.6
Katsina	46.7	80	53.1
Kebbi	71	55.6	70.4
Kogi	55.2	100	57.8
Kwara	54.8	60	55.3
Lagos	78.9	90	82.7
Nasarawa	25	77.8	29.1
Niger	42.2	87.5	43.4
Ogun	70.1	70	70.1

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	53.5	100	56.1
Osun	23.1	28.6	23.3
Oyo	35.5	85.7	37.9
Plateau	20	66.7	22.7
Rivers	55.3	66.7	55.8
Sokoto	30	75	33.8
Taraba	45.5	100	51.1
Yobe	62.7	83.3	63.5
Zamfara	46.2	50	46.6
FCT	17.9	90	24.7
North-Central	47	80.2	48.9
North-East	60.4	81.1	61.8
North-West	61.3	68.9	61.9
South East	63.9	79.4	64.7
South South	58.6	84.8	60.6
South West	53.1	80.7	54.9
National	**56.2**	**79**	**57.7**

Table 5.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Basic Delivery Equipment by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	44.4	75	45.2
Adamawa	60	80	60.8
Akwa Ibom	46.3	100	52
Anambra	39.6	50	40.3
Bauchi	54.8	50	54.6
Bayelsa	50	72.7	54.6
Benue	45.6	63.6	46.4
Borno	39.7	60	42.5
Cross River	30.4	42.9	30.6
Delta	56.7	80	59.6
Ebonyi	59.7	80	60.5
Edo	75.4	63.6	74.5
Ekiti	53.5	81.8	56.6
Enugu	47	71.4	48.4
Gombe	56.6	85.7	61.6
Imo	40	66.7	41.3
Jigawa	66.7	77.8	68.1
Kaduna	43.1	66.7	44
Kano	21.7	16.7	21.2
Katsina	26.7	60	33.1
Kebbi	35.5	44.4	35.8
Kogi	29.3	57.1	31
Kwara	38.7	60	40.6
Lagos	78.9	90	82.7
Nasarawa	10.9	66.7	15.3
Niger	21.9	87.5	23.6
Ogun	47.8	60	48.1
Ondo	47.9	85.7	50

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Osun	17.3	42.9	18.4
Oyo	19.4	71.4	21.9
Plateau	23.1	66.7	25.6
Rivers	47.4	55.6	47.8
Sokoto	25	25	25
Taraba	34.1	75	38.3
Yobe	47.1	66.7	47.8
Zamfara	34.6	37.5	34.9
FCT	53.7	90	57.1
North-Central	31.2	67.6	33.3
North-East	49.8	69.1	51
North-West	37.1	49.5	38
South East	45.5	65.6	46.4
South South	45.6	73.4	47.7
South West	38.7	76	41
National	**40.1**	**66.7**	**41.8**

Table 5.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Disposable Sterile Gloves by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	93.7	100	93.8
Adamawa	87.3	100	87.8
Akwa Ibom	87.8	100	89.1
Anambra	87.5	100	88.4
Bauchi	90.5	100	90.8
Bayelsa	84.6	90.9	85.9
Benue	83.8	90.9	84.1
Borno	97.1	100	97.5
Cross River	82.1	71.4	81.9
Delta	95	100	95.6
Ebonyi	88.7	100	89.2
Edo	96.9	90.9	96.5
Ekiti	93	100	93.8
Enugu	97	100	97.1
Gombe	98.1	100	98.4
Imo	81.5	100	82.5
Jigawa	93.9	100	94.7
Kaduna	91.4	88.9	91.3
Kano	78.3	66.7	77
Katsina	80	100	83.9
Kebbi	77.4	66.7	77.1
Kogi	81	100	82.2
Kwara	75.8	90	77.1
Lagos	94.7	100	96.5
Nasarawa	71.9	100	74.1
Niger	76.6	100	77.2
Ogun	92.5	90	92.5
Ondo	94.4	85.7	93.9
Osun	61.5	85.7	62.6

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Oyo	83.9	100	84.6
Plateau	52.3	100	55
Rivers	89.5	88.9	89.4
Sokoto	65	100	67.9
Taraba	84.1	100	85.7
Yobe	90.2	83.3	89.9
Zamfara	65.4	62.5	65.1
FCT	98.5	100	98.6
North-Central	75.7	96.7	76.9
North-East	89.8	98.1	90.4
North-West	81.2	85.6	81.5
South East	89.7	100	90.2
South South	87.9	92.7	88.2
South West	86.6	95.1	87.1
National	**84.2**	**94.1**	**84.9**

Table 5.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Bag and Mask for Infants by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	52.4	100	53.5
Adamawa	60	100	61.7
Akwa Ibom	29.3	60	32.5
Anambra	22.9	75	26.5
Bauchi	52.4	50	52.3
Bayelsa	36.5	72.7	43.9
Benue	13.2	63.6	15.5
Borno	76.5	80	77
Cross River	14.3	57.1	15.2
Delta	43.3	90	49.2
Ebonyi	61.3	80	62.1
Edo	32.3	63.6	34.7
Ekiti	46.5	72.7	49.4
Enugu	22.7	42.9	23.9
Gombe	39.6	100	49.9
Imo	23.1	66.7	25.3
Jigawa	39.4	88.9	45.7
Kaduna	55.2	77.8	56
Kano	43.5	50	44.2
Katsina	53.3	60	54.6
Kebbi	38.7	77.8	40
Kogi	24.1	57.1	26.1
Kwara	45.2	70	47.4
Lagos	78.9	100	86.1
Nasarawa	21.9	88.9	27.1
Niger	10.9	62.5	12.3
Ogun	19.4	40	20
Ondo	36.6	57.1	37.8

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Osun	23.1	57.1	24.5
Oyo	30.6	85.7	33.3
Plateau	9.2	100	14.4
Rivers	68.4	77.8	68.9
Sokoto	37.5	25	36.5
Taraba	29.5	50	31.7
Yobe	47.1	100	49
Zamfara	34.6	50	36.2
FCT	38.8	100	44.5
North-Central	21.3	76.8	24.6
North-East	51.7	76.5	53.4
North-West	44.8	63	46.2
South East	37.1	70.5	38.7
South South	34.4	73.3	37.3
South West	29.6	74.5	32.4
National	**34.8**	**72.5**	**37.2**

Table 5.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Fetal Stethoscope by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	85.3	100	85.7
Adamawa	95.2	100	95.4
Akwa Ibom	89.1	100	89.8
Anambra	92.6	88.9	92.3
Bauchi	97.6	100	97.7
Bayelsa	95.3	100	96.1
Benue	100	100	100
Borno	98.6	100	98.7
Cross River	92.4	85.7	92.3
Delta	98.5	100	98.7
Ebonyi	95.8	100	96
Edo	98.5	90.9	97.9
Ekiti	100	100	100
Enugu	97.1	100	97.3
Gombe	94.9	100	95.7
Imo	91	100	91.5
Jigawa	96.8	100	97
Kaduna	84.3	100	84.8
Kano	75.4	85.7	75.8
Katsina	85.3	100	86.7
Kebbi	89.7	88.9	89.7
Kogi	93.7	100	94
Kwara	97	100	97.3
Lagos	98.3	100	98.5
Nasarawa	94.2	100	94.6
Niger	77.9	100	78.5
Ogun	98.5	100	98.6
Ondo	97.2	100	97.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Osun	91.2	100	91.6
Oyo	95.4	100	95.6
Plateau	89.7	100	90.3
Rivers	80.4	100	81.2
Sokoto	93.6	100	94.1
Taraba	94.2	100	94.7
Yobe	96.7	100	96.8
Zamfara	76.9	100	78.2
FCT	100	100	100
North-Central	92	100	92.5
North-East	96.3	100	96.5
North-West	85	96.2	85.6
South East	91.6	96.5	91.9
South South	90.9	97.6	91.3
South West	96.7	100	96.9
National	**91.7**	**98.5**	**92.1**

Table 5.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Blank ANC Cards by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	25	80	26.5
Adamawa	59	40	58.3
Akwa Ibom	75	70	74.7
Anambra	51.9	22.2	49.8
Bauchi	57.1	87.5	58.2
Bayelsa	29.7	54.5	33.9
Benue	50	66.7	50.9
Borno	78.3	80	78.5
Cross River	38.5	28.6	38.3
Delta	81.3	100	83.3
Ebonyi	85.9	75	85.6
Edo	47.8	45.5	47.6
Ekiti	58.1	81.8	60.7
Enugu	33.3	42.9	33.9
Gombe	50.8	71.4	54
Imo	20.6	33.3	21.3
Jigawa	66.1	77.8	67
Kaduna	47.1	44.4	47.1
Kano	59.4	57.1	59.3
Katsina	26.5	100	33.5
Kebbi	52.6	66.7	53
Kogi	29.5	85.7	32.7
Kwara	68.2	77.8	68.9
Lagos	88.1	80	87
Nasarawa	63.2	88.9	65.1
Niger	17.2	37.5	17.7

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ogun	32.4	44.4	32.7
Ondo	69	85.7	70
Osun	75.4	100	76.5
Oyo	73.4	100	74.7
Plateau	77.9	100	79.2
Rivers	68.6	66.7	68.6
Sokoto	58.7	75	59.9
Taraba	27.1	75	31.7
Yobe	25	83.3	26.8
Zamfara	28.8	37.5	29.3
FCT	80.9	80	80.8
North-Central	50.9	79.6	52.6
North-East	47.6	73.5	49.2
North-West	49	70	50.1
South East	41.8	43.5	41.9
South South	56.2	66.5	56.9
South West	60.2	81.7	61.4
National	**51.5**	**71.4**	**52.6**

Table 5.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Magnessium Sulphate by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	34.9	50	35.3
Adamawa	54.5	80	55.6
Akwa Ibom	19.5	80	25.9
Anambra	39.6	50	40.3
Bauchi	45.2	87.5	46.7
Bayelsa	38.5	54.5	41.7
Benue	41.2	54.5	41.8
Borno	38.2	50	39.9
Cross River	16.1	57.1	17
Delta	20	60	25
Ebonyi	46.8	100	49
Edo	35.4	54.5	36.8
Ekiti	67.4	72.7	68
Enugu	12.1	71.4	15.6
Gombe	50.9	85.7	56.9
Imo	33.8	100	37.1
Jigawa	72.7	77.8	73.4
Kaduna	60.3	88.9	61.4
Kano	26.1	33.3	26.9
Katsina	26.7	80	37
Kebbi	51.6	44.4	51.4
Kogi	43.1	57.1	43.9
Kwara	22.6	60	25.9
Lagos	84.2	90	86.2
Nasarawa	18.8	44.4	20.8
Niger	17.2	75	18.7
Ogun	50.7	70	51.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	22.5	85.7	26.1
Osun	5.8	14.3	6.1
Oyo	17.7	57.1	19.6
Plateau	23.1	66.7	25.6
Rivers	34.2	22.2	33.6
Sokoto	25	50	27.1
Taraba	38.6	100	45
Yobe	60.8	83.3	61.6
Zamfara	42.3	50	43.1
FCT	26.9	100	33.7
North-Central	28.5	64.2	30.7
North-East	49.2	79.4	51.2
North-West	48.2	63.7	49.3
South East	33.8	72.3	35.6
South South	24.2	56.7	26.6
South West	35	71.2	37.2
National	**35.7**	**67**	**37.8**

Table 5.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Partograph by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	41.3	25	40.9
Adamawa	72.7	60	72.2
Akwa Ibom	46.3	70	48.8
Anambra	39.6	37.5	39.4
Bauchi	54.8	75	55.5
Bayelsa	59.6	63.6	60.4
Benue	55.9	72.7	56.7
Borno	92.6	100	93.7
Cross River	12.5	85.7	14.1
Delta	45	40	44.4
Ebonyi	66.1	80	66.7
Edo	58.5	45.5	57.5
Ekiti	76.7	72.7	76.3
Enugu	13.6	42.9	15.3
Gombe	67.9	85.7	70.9
Imo	27.7	33.3	28
Jigawa	90.9	77.8	89.2
Kaduna	65.5	66.7	65.6
Kano	78.3	83.3	78.8
Katsina	46.7	60	49.3
Kebbi	67.7	33.3	66.6
Kogi	29.3	85.7	32.6
Kwara	74.2	90	75.6
Lagos	100	100	100
Nasarawa	57.8	77.8	59.4
Niger	26.6	87.5	28.2
Ogun	88.1	70	87.6
Ondo	71.8	71.4	71.8
Osun	30.8	57.1	31.9
Oyo	77.4	85.7	77.8
Plateau	24.6	83.3	28
Rivers	73.7	77.8	73.9
Sokoto	55	100	58.8
Taraba	45.5	100	51.1
Yobe	78.4	83.3	78.6
Zamfara	50	62.5	51.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
FCT	83.6	90	84.2
North-Central	45	84.5	47.4
North-East	67.2	87.3	68.6
North-West	65.9	67.6	66
South East	37.7	42.1	37.9
South South	41.5	60.4	42.9
South West	74.6	81.2	75
National	**55.5**	**72.8**	**56.6**

Table 5.10: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Sterile Cord Clamp by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	71.4	100	72.1
Adamawa	85.5	100	86.1
Akwa Ibom	95.1	100	95.6
Anambra	79.2	87.5	79.7
Bauchi	90.5	62.5	89.5
Bayelsa	84.6	90.9	85.9
Benue	76.5	81.8	76.7
Borno	92.6	100	93.7
Cross River	67.9	57.1	67.6
Delta	90	100	91.3
Ebonyi	87.1	100	87.6
Edo	93.8	72.7	92.2
Ekiti	88.4	100	89.6
Enugu	84.8	85.7	84.9
Gombe	94.3	100	95.3
Imo	75.4	100	76.6
Jigawa	97	88.9	95.9
Kaduna	53.4	77.8	54.3
Kano	69.6	66.7	69.3
Katsina	86.7	100	89.3
Kebbi	77.4	77.8	77.4
Kogi	74.1	71.4	74
Kwara	83.9	80	83.5
Lagos	100	100	100
Nasarawa	71.9	100	74.1
Niger	81.3	100	81.8
Ogun	86.6	80	86.4

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	87.3	100	88
Osun	50	71.4	50.9
Oyo	61.3	85.7	62.5
Plateau	63.1	83.3	64.2
Rivers	89.5	77.8	88.9
Sokoto	57.5	75	59
Taraba	65.9	100	69.5
Yobe	74.5	100	75.4
Zamfara	57.7	50	56.9
FCT	95.5	100	95.9
North-Central	76.8	85.4	77.3
North-East	82.8	95	83.6
North-West	69.2	80.4	70
South East	78.5	93.3	79.2
South South	82.5	88	82.9
South West	76.5	91.8	77.4
National	**77.4**	**88.2**	**78.1**

Table 5.11: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Sterile Scissors by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	88.9	100	89.1
Adamawa	98.2	100	98.3
Akwa Ibom	97.6	100	97.8
Anambra	91.7	100	92.2
Bauchi	90.5	100	90.8
Bayelsa	98.1	100	98.5
Benue	95.6	100	95.8
Borno	95.6	100	96.2
Cross River	85.7	85.7	85.7
Delta	96.7	100	97.1
Ebonyi	91.9	100	92.3
Edo	98.5	90.9	97.9
Ekiti	100	100	100
Enugu	92.4	100	92.9
Gombe	98.1	100	98.4
Imo	89.2	66.7	88.1
Jigawa	97	88.9	95.9
Kaduna	89.7	100	90
Kano	78.3	83.3	78.8
Katsina	93.3	100	94.6
Kebbi	90.3	100	90.6
Kogi	75.9	100	77.3
Kwara	90.3	90	90.3
Lagos	100	90	96.6
Nasarawa	85.9	100	87
Niger	92.2	100	92.4
Ogun	100	100	100
Ondo	90.1	100	90.7
Osun	90.4	85.7	90.2
Oyo	90.3	100	90.8
Plateau	93.8	100	94.2
Rivers	89.5	100	90

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Sokoto	77.5	100	79.4
Taraba	81.8	75	81.1
Yobe	78.4	100	79.2
Zamfara	61.5	75	62.9
FCT	89.6	90	89.6
North-Central	89	96.6	89.4
North-East	89.3	94.1	89.6
North-West	86.6	93.3	87.1
South East	90.6	92.8	90.7
South South	91.7	97.6	92.2
South West	94.9	95.6	94.9
National	**90.4**	**95.3**	**90.7**

Table 5.12: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Episiotomy Sciscors by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	84.1	100	84.5
Adamawa	76.4	100	77.4
Akwa Ibom	85.4	100	86.9
Anambra	91.7	100	92.2
Bauchi	81	75	80.7
Bayelsa	80.8	90.9	82.8
Benue	64.7	90.9	65.9
Borno	95.6	100	96.2
Cross River	75	57.1	74.6
Delta	96.7	90	95.8
Ebonyi	79	100	79.9
Edo	98.5	81.8	97.2
Ekiti	100	100	100
Enugu	90.9	100	91.4
Gombe	94.3	100	95.3
Imo	81.5	100	82.5
Jigawa	90.9	88.9	90.7
Kaduna	93.1	88.9	92.9
Kano	65.2	83.3	67.2
Katsina	80	100	83.9
Kebbi	77.4	88.9	77.8
Kogi	65.5	85.7	66.7
Kwara	83.9	90	84.4
Lagos	100	90	96.6
Nasarawa	56.3	100	59.7
Niger	60.9	100	62
Ogun	88.1	100	88.4
Ondo	83.1	100	84.1
Osun	84.6	85.7	84.7
Oyo	87.1	100	87.7

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Plateau	55.4	100	57.9
Rivers	81.6	100	82.5
Sokoto	62.5	75	63.5
Taraba	70.5	75	70.9
Yobe	64.7	100	66
Zamfara	57.7	75	59.5
FCT	88.1	100	89.2
North-Central	66.4	94	68
North-East	77.1	90.7	78
North-West	79.3	88.2	80
South East	85.4	100	86.1
South South	83.6	89	84
South West	87.9	95.6	88.4
National	**79.1**	**92.4**	**79.9**

Table 5.13: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Postnatal Care Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	28.4	50	29
Adamawa	19.5	80	21.3
Akwa Ibom	35.3	83.3	39.1
Anambra	11.6	44.4	13.4
Bauchi	18.9	87.5	20.3
Bayelsa	26.1	36.4	27.7
Benue	19.4	83.3	22.5
Borno	34.7	50	36.7
Cross River	10.3	66.7	11.6
Delta	11.6	70	18.1
Ebonyi	24.7	40	25.2
Edo	1.4	27.3	3.3
Ekiti	5.9	25	7.4
Enugu	2.7	28.6	4.1
Gombe	35.6	85.7	42.1
Imo	2.7	25	4
Jigawa	12.3	77.8	16.4
Kaduna	23.6	77.8	25.2
Kano	8.1	50	10.1
Katsina	3.8	40	5.4
Kebbi	22.2	88.9	23.2
Kogi	12.3	57.1	14.5
Kwara	8.5	50	11.7
Lagos	20	100	29.8
Nasarawa	33.8	88.9	37.7
Niger	2.8	40	3.9
Ogun	24.6	27.3	24.7

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	4.2	57.1	7.1
Osun	14.1	27.3	14.7
Oyo	23.6	50	25.2
Plateau	8.1	100	12.8
Rivers	29.4	54.5	30.3
Sokoto	10.7	20	11.2
Taraba	6.4	75	10.6
Yobe	26.3	50	26.9
Zamfara	12.7	75	15.2
FCT	37.7	80	41.5
North-Central	13.8	70.1	16.9
North-East	20.3	69.8	22.5
North-West	14.5	58.4	16.1
South East	15.1	37.3	16.1
South South	19.4	58.8	21.8
South West	17.9	54.6	20
National	**16.5**	**59.4**	**18.6**

Table 5.14: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Guidelines by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	14.3	33.3	15.3
Adamawa	75	75	75
Akwa Ibom	66.7	80	68.9
Anambra	12.5	0	10.2
Bauchi	64.3	71.4	64.9
Bayelsa	16.7	25	18.4
Benue	35.7	30	34.7
Borno	96	100	96.7
Cross River	28.6	66.7	33.7
Delta	25	57.1	38.8
Ebonyi	47.4	50	47.5
Edo	100	66.7	80.2
Ekiti	75	66.7	72.8
Enugu	0	50	18.4
Gombe	46.2	50	47.2
Imo	50	100	68.1
Jigawa	66.7	100	76.4
Kaduna	58.8	100	62.6
Kano	16.7	0	12.7
Katsina	66.7	50	61.3
Kebbi	50	50	50
Kogi	22.2	100	36.8
Kwara	83.3	60	75.6
Lagos	42.9	70	54
Nasarawa	54.2	62.5	55.6
Niger	50	75	57.6
Ogun	58.8	33.3	58
Ondo	100	50	77.7
Osun	40	33.3	39.4
Oyo	52.9	80	56.1
Plateau	0	50	19.8
Rivers	95	50	92.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Sokoto	62.5	100	66.3
Taraba	20	66.7	40.2
Yobe	60	33.3	58.8
Zamfara	77.8	50	72.2
FCT	96.2	100	96.8
North-Central	49.1	65.6	52.8
North-East	65.8	69.4	66.3
North-West	54.1	60.9	55
South East	23.7	37.2	25.1
South South	63.3	59.9	62.8
South West	54.5	64.1	56.1
National	**53.9**	**62.2**	**55.2**

Table 5.15: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Postnatal Care Jobaids by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	19	66.7	21.5
Adamawa	81.3	100	83.3
Akwa Ibom	75	90	77.5
Anambra	12.5	50	19.3
Bauchi	78.6	71.4	77.9
Bayelsa	27.8	50	32.5
Benue	35.7	30	34.7
Borno	92	100	93.4
Cross River	14.3	33.3	16.8
Delta	37.5	0	21.4
Ebonyi	73.7	100	75.1
Edo	100	33.3	60.5
Ekiti	75	66.7	72.8
Enugu	50	100	68.4
Gombe	84.6	50	75.5
Imo	50	100	68.1
Jigawa	88.9	100	92.1
Kaduna	52.9	71.4	54.6
Kano	16.7	0	12.7
Katsina	33.3	100	55
Kebbi	31.3	50	32.3
Kogi	55.6	100	63.9
Kwara	66.7	60	64.4
Lagos	50	70	58.2
Nasarawa	75	62.5	72.9
Niger	50	100	65.3
Ogun	64.7	33.3	63.7

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	66.7	50	59.2
Osun	30	0	27.3
Oyo	52.9	100	58.4
Plateau	33.3	50	39.9
Rivers	75	66.7	74.5
Sokoto	62.5	100	66.3
Taraba	60	100	77.3
Yobe	50	33.3	49.2
Zamfara	77.8	33.3	68.9
FCT	96.2	75	92.4
North-Central	61.2	63.6	61.7
North-East	72.8	81.9	74
North-West	44.2	62.5	46.6
South East	34.5	75.2	38.7
South South	57.4	45.2	55.4
South West	55.7	65.8	57.3
National	**55.1**	**64.2**	**56.5**

Table 5.16: Percentage of Health Facilities that Have Skilled Birth Attendant(SBA) Including CHEW by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	77.0	66.7	76.7
Adamawa	65.9	100.0	66.8
Akwa Ibom	58.8	83.3	60.7
Anambra	58.0	88.9	59.7
Bauchi	55.4	100.0	56.3
Bayelsa	72.5	100.0	76.9
Benue	76.4	83.3	76.7
Borno	91.7	100.0	92.8
Cross River	76.1	77.8	76.1
Delta	80.0	100.0	82.2
Ebonyi	79.2	100.0	79.9
Edo	91.3	100.0	91.9
Ekiti	47.1	83.3	49.9
Enugu	90.4	100.0	90.9
Gombe	63.0	85.7	66.0
Imo	79.7	75.0	79.5
Jigawa	42.5	100.0	46.0
Kaduna	80.6	100.0	81.1
Kano	29.7	75.0	31.9
Katsina	17.9	100.0	21.6
Kebbi	36.1	100.0	37.1
Kogi	78.1	100.0	79.1
Kwara	87.3	100.0	88.3
Lagos	27.1	100.0	36.0
Nasarawa	80.3	100.0	81.7
Niger	88.9	80.0	88.6
Ogun	92.8	90.9	92.7
Ondo	83.3	100.0	84.3
Osun	54.9	63.6	55.4
Oyo	73.6	70.0	73.4
Plateau	86.5	100.0	87.2
Rivers	52.9	81.8	53.9
Sokoto	53.3	80.0	54.9
Taraba	53.8	100.0	56.7
Yobe	67.1	100.0	67.9
Zamfara	35.2	100.0	37.8
FCT	97.1	100.0	97.4
North-Central	84.0	95.9	84.6
North-East	62.8	98.2	64.4
North-West	39.9	93.2	41.8
South East	75.4	85.1	75.8
South South	69.3	91.7	70.6
South West	69.8	85.5	70.7
National	**64.3**	**91.8**	**65.6**

Table 5.17: Percentage of Health Facilities that have Skilled Birth Attendant(SBA) Excluding CHEW by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	9.5	50.0	10.7
Adamawa	7.3	100.0	10.0
Akwa Ibom	19.1	83.3	24.1
Anambra	15.9	44.4	17.5
Bauchi	13.5	100.0	15.3
Bayelsa	10.1	81.8	21.7
Benue	5.6	75.0	8.8
Borno	19.4	40.0	22.2
Cross River	1.4	55.6	2.6
Delta	35.7	100.0	42.8
Ebonyi	2.6	40.0	3.8
Edo	21.7	72.7	25.4
Ekiti	5.9	58.3	9.9
Enugu	13.7	85.7	17.5
Gombe	8.2	42.9	12.7
Imo	16.2	75.0	19.6
Jigawa	23.3	100.0	28.0
Kaduna	6.9	88.9	9.4
Kano	18.9	50.0	20.4
Katsina	10.3	80.0	13.3
Kebbi	5.6	66.7	6.5
Kogi	9.6	42.9	11.2
Kwara	12.7	70.0	17.1
Lagos	27.1	100.0	36.0
Nasarawa	8.5	77.8	13.4
Niger	1.4	50.0	2.8
Ogun	5.8	72.7	7.8
Ondo	5.6	85.7	10.0
Osun	5.6	63.6	8.5
Oyo	1.4	60.0	4.8
Plateau	0.0	100.0	5.1
Rivers	14.7	72.7	16.7
Sokoto	24.0	80.0	27.2
Taraba	16.7	100.0	21.8
Yobe	21.1	100.0	23.0
Zamfara	8.5	100.0	12.2
FCT	11.6	100.0	19.7
North-Central	6.4	72.8	10.0
North-East	14.4	77.8	17.2
North-West	11.4	78.5	13.8
South East	11.8	59.6	13.9
South South	13.9	81.4	17.9
South West	7.3	75.8	11.3
National	10.6	75.3	13.8

Appendix VI

RMNCAH_Child and Adolesence Tables



Table 6.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide ANC Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	91.9	0.03	0.86
Adamawa	74.4	0.05	0.65
Akwa Ibom	94.1	0.03	0.89
Anambra	78.3	0.05	0.69
Bauchi	56.8	0.06	0.45
Bayelsa	92.8	0.03	0.87
Benue	91.7	0.03	0.85
Borno	95.8	0.02	0.91
Cross River	95.6	0.02	0.91
Delta	92.8	0.03	0.87
Ebonyi	92.2	0.03	0.86
Edo	97.1	0.02	0.93
Ekiti	63.2	0.06	0.52
Enugu	94.5	0.03	0.89
Gombe	80.8	0.05	0.72
Imo	85.1	0.04	0.77
Jigawa	84.9	0.04	0.77
Kaduna	97.2	0.02	0.93
Kano	93.2	0.03	0.88
Katsina	43.6	0.06	0.33
Kebbi	52.8	0.06	0.41
Kogi	83.6	0.04	0.75
Kwara	93.0	0.03	0.87
Lagos	84.3	0.04	0.76
Nasarawa	95.8	0.02	0.91
Niger	88.9	0.04	0.82
Ogun	98.6	0.01	0.96

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Ondo	98.6	0.01	0.96
Osun	80.3	0.05	0.71
Oyo	88.9	0.04	0.82
Plateau	91.9	0.03	0.86
Rivers	75.0	0.05	0.65
Sokoto	61.3	0.06	0.50
Taraba	61.5	0.06	0.51
Yobe	78.9	0.05	0.70
Zamfara	73.2	0.05	0.63
FCT	98.6	0.01	0.96
North Central	90.5	0.01	0.88
North East	69.8	0.02	0.65
North West	68.1	0.02	0.63
South East	87.8	0.02	0.84
South South	89.7	0.02	0.86
South West	88.8	0.01	0.86
National	81.0	0.01	0.79

Table 6.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that provide iron supplement as part of ANC services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	100	100	100
Adamawa	88.5	80	88.2
Akwa Ibom	100	100	100
Anambra	94.4	100	94.8
Bauchi	100	100	100
Bayelsa	96.9	100	97.4
Benue	90.9	91.7	90.9
Borno	100	100	100
Cross River	76.9	85.7	77.1
Delta	93.8	88.9	93.2
Ebonyi	84.5	100	85
Edo	100	81.8	98.7
Ekiti	86	100	87.6
Enugu	78.3	100	79.5
Gombe	86.4	100	88.5
Imo	95.2	100	95.5
Jigawa	85.5	100	86.5
Kaduna	98.6	100	98.6
Kano	88.4	100	88.9
Katsina	100	100	100
Kebbi	78.9	88.9	79.2
Kogi	98.4	100	98.5
Kwara	100	100	100
Lagos	89.8	100	91.3
Nasarawa	97.1	100	97.3
Niger	93.8	100	93.9

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Ogun	92.6	100	92.8
Ondo	91.5	100	92
Osun	71.9	87.5	72.6
Oyo	98.4	100	98.5
Plateau	97.1	100	97.2
Rivers	100	88.9	99.6
Sokoto	84.8	100	85.9
Taraba	87.5	100	88.7
Yobe	100	100	100
Zamfara	94.2	87.5	93.9
FCT	66.2	100	69.3
North-Central	94	98.9	94.2
North-East	94.9	97.2	95
North-West	90	97.4	90.3
South East	91.8	100	92.2
South South	91	92.4	91.1
South West	90.1	98.6	90.5
National	**91.8**	**97.3**	**92.1**

Table 6.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Child Growth Monitoring Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	91.9	66.7	91.1
Adamawa	56.1	20.0	55.1
Akwa Ibom	64.7	75.0	65.5
Anambra	37.7	77.8	39.9
Bauchi	67.6	75.0	67.7
Bayelsa	88.4	54.5	83.0
Benue	77.8	83.3	78.0
Borno	80.6	100.0	83.1
Cross River	44.1	88.9	45.2
Delta	81.2	60.0	78.8
Ebonyi	80.5	60.0	79.8
Edo	88.4	90.9	88.6
Ekiti	47.1	91.7	50.5
Enugu	78.1	85.7	78.5
Gombe	31.5	85.7	38.5
Imo	75.7	25.0	72.7
Jigawa	54.8	88.9	56.9
Kaduna	73.6	100.0	74.4
Kano	23.0	37.5	23.7
Katsina	34.6	80.0	36.6
Kebbi	37.5	77.8	38.1
Kogi	49.3	71.4	50.4
Kwara	78.9	90.0	79.7
Lagos	80.0	90.0	81.2
Nasarawa	62.0	66.7	62.3
Niger	44.4	80.0	45.5

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ogun	84.1	72.7	83.7
Ondo	66.7	100.0	68.5
Osun	70.4	81.8	71.0
Oyo	56.9	80.0	58.3
Plateau	73.0	83.3	73.5
Rivers	83.8	54.5	82.8
Sokoto	25.3	40.0	26.2
Taraba	20.5	75.0	23.9
Yobe	63.2	83.3	63.7
Zamfara	26.8	75.0	28.7
FCT	78.3	100.0	80.2
North-Central	63.9	82.4	64.9
North-East	55.9	75.7	56.8
North-West	39.9	70.7	41.1
South East	72.1	62.2	71.7
South South	68.6	67.4	68.6
South West	70.1	85.7	71.0
National	59.2	75.2	60.0

Table 6.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Malnutrition Treatment by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	85.1	66.7	84.6
Adamawa	53.7	60.0	53.8
Akwa Ibom	51.5	58.3	52.0
Anambra	29.0	66.7	31.1
Bauchi	40.5	75.0	41.2
Bayelsa	60.9	81.8	64.2
Benue	52.8	83.3	54.2
Borno	79.2	100.0	81.9
Cross River	25.0	77.8	26.2
Delta	62.3	90.0	65.4
Ebonyi	32.5	60.0	33.4
Edo	72.5	90.9	73.8
Ekiti	39.7	91.7	43.7
Enugu	35.6	71.4	37.5
Gombe	17.8	85.7	26.6
Imo	60.8	50.0	60.2
Jigawa	39.7	66.7	41.4
Kaduna	50.0	88.9	51.2
Kano	20.3	12.5	19.9
Katsina	11.5	60.0	13.7
Kebbi	26.4	55.6	26.8
Kogi	35.6	57.1	36.6
Kwara	69.0	90.0	70.6
Lagos	77.1	90.0	78.7
Nasarawa	42.3	77.8	44.8
Niger	27.8	80.0	29.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ogun	72.5	72.7	72.5
Ondo	44.4	85.7	46.7
Osun	47.9	63.6	48.7
Oyo	54.2	80.0	55.7
Plateau	17.6	50.0	19.2
Rivers	66.2	54.5	65.8
Sokoto	22.7	40.0	23.7
Taraba	15.4	100.0	20.6
Yobe	57.9	83.3	58.5
Zamfara	15.5	62.5	17.4
FCT	72.5	100.0	75.0
North-Central	41.5	75.9	43.4
North-East	44.7	87.3	46.6
North-West	26.0	53.1	27.0
South East	51.2	62.6	51.7
South South	50.4	76.0	52.0
South West	58.7	81.6	60.1
National	43.2	72.9	44.6

Table 6.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Vitamin A by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	87.8	66.7	87.2
Adamawa	53.7	60.0	53.8
Akwa Ibom	66.2	75.0	66.9
Anambra	37.7	77.8	39.9
Bauchi	68.9	100.0	69.5
Bayelsa	92.8	72.7	89.5
Benue	41.7	58.3	42.5
Borno	79.2	100.0	81.9
Cross River	41.2	66.7	41.8
Delta	88.4	70.0	86.4
Ebonyi	81.8	80.0	81.8
Edo	82.6	63.6	81.2
Ekiti	45.6	58.3	46.6
Enugu	78.1	57.1	77.0
Gombe	37.0	85.7	43.3
Imo	79.7	50.0	78.0
Jigawa	43.8	100.0	47.3
Kaduna	72.2	100.0	73.1
Kano	40.5	37.5	40.4
Katsina	21.8	80.0	24.4
Kebbi	51.4	77.8	51.8
Kogi	50.7	71.4	51.7
Kwara	83.1	80.0	82.9
Lagos	82.9	90.0	83.7
Nasarawa	52.1	77.8	53.9
Niger	48.6	80.0	49.5
Ogun	62.3	54.5	62.1

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	63.9	85.7	65.1
Osun	69.0	72.7	69.2
Oyo	55.6	80.0	57.0
Plateau	77.0	83.3	77.3
Rivers	83.8	54.5	82.8
Sokoto	26.7	60.0	28.6
Taraba	28.2	100.0	32.6
Yobe	63.2	83.3	63.7
Zamfara	16.9	62.5	18.8
FCT	81.2	100.0	82.9
North-Central	60.1	78.3	61.1
North-East	57.2	90.6	58.6
North-West	42.1	73.1	43.2
South East	72.0	65.7	71.7
South South	68.7	68.4	68.7
South West	63.0	75.9	63.7
National	58.1	75.4	58.9

Table 6.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Pneumonia Treatment by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	81.1	50.0	80.2
Adamawa	50.0	60.0	50.3
Akwa Ibom	55.9	58.3	56.1
Anambra	33.3	77.8	35.8
Bauchi	47.3	100.0	48.4
Bayelsa	75.4	72.7	74.9
Benue	51.4	91.7	53.3
Borno	79.2	100.0	81.9
Cross River	38.2	88.9	39.4
Delta	46.4	90.0	51.2
Ebonyi	75.3	100.0	76.1
Edo	44.9	63.6	46.3
Ekiti	22.1	83.3	26.8
Enugu	54.8	85.7	56.4
Gombe	20.5	85.7	29.0
Imo	67.6	75.0	68.0
Jigawa	56.2	100.0	58.9
Kaduna	44.4	77.8	45.4
Kano	39.2	25.0	38.5
Katsina	33.3	80.0	35.4
Kebbi	45.8	88.9	46.5
Kogi	39.7	85.7	41.9
Kwara	33.8	80.0	37.4
Lagos	48.6	90.0	53.6
Nasarawa	56.3	77.8	57.9
Niger	37.5	60.0	38.2

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ogun	56.5	72.7	57.0
Ondo	43.1	100.0	46.2
Osun	7.0	54.5	9.4
Oyo	25.0	70.0	27.6
Plateau	33.8	83.3	36.3
Rivers	51.5	63.6	51.9
Sokoto	26.7	60.0	28.6
Taraba	21.8	100.0	26.6
Yobe	53.9	83.3	54.7
Zamfara	14.1	50.0	15.5
FCT	62.3	100.0	65.8
North-Central	42.1	83.2	44.3
North-East	46.3	90.6	48.3
North-West	39.1	68.1	40.2
South East	62.4	76.5	63.0
South South	48.4	74.0	49.9
South West	36.4	79.0	38.9
National	44.2	78.2	45.8

Table 6.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Treatment for Watery Diarrhea by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	83.8	83.3	83.8
Adamawa	56.1	80.0	56.8
Akwa Ibom	61.8	83.3	63.5
Anambra	33.3	66.7	35.2
Bauchi	75.7	100.0	76.2
Bayelsa	84.1	81.8	83.7
Benue	69.4	91.7	70.5
Borno	79.2	100.0	81.9
Cross River	47.1	88.9	48.0
Delta	75.4	90.0	77.0
Ebonyi	76.6	100.0	77.4
Edo	84.1	100.0	85.2
Ekiti	39.7	75.0	42.4
Enugu	67.1	85.7	68.1
Gombe	37.0	100.0	45.1
Imo	70.3	75.0	70.5
Jigawa	65.8	100.0	67.9
Kaduna	68.1	100.0	69.0
Kano	45.9	12.5	44.3
Katsina	42.3	80.0	44.0
Kebbi	77.8	88.9	77.9
Kogi	53.4	85.7	55.0
Kwara	73.2	100.0	75.3
Lagos	77.1	90.0	78.7
Nasarawa	64.8	77.8	65.7
Niger	41.7	70.0	42.5

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ogun	84.1	81.8	84.0
Ondo	58.3	100.0	60.6
Osun	54.9	81.8	56.3
Oyo	54.2	80.0	55.7
Plateau	50.0	100.0	52.5
Rivers	58.8	63.6	59.0
Sokoto	36.0	60.0	37.4
Taraba	33.3	100.0	37.4
Yobe	64.5	66.7	64.5
Zamfara	25.4	62.5	26.9
FCT	75.4	100.0	77.6
North-Central	58.3	91.0	60.1
North-East	60.8	93.4	62.2
North-West	56.8	69.7	57.3
South East	65.7	78.9	66.3
South South	61.4	84.2	62.8
South West	65.0	85.0	66.2
National	60.7	83.7	61.8

Table 6.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Zinc Supplement in the Treatment of Watery Diarrhea by State, Geo-Political Zone, National

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	96.8	100.0	96.9
Adamawa	89.1	75.0	88.6
Akwa Ibom	95.2	100.0	95.7
Anambra	95.7	100.0	96.1
Bauchi	96.4	100.0	96.5
Bayelsa	91.4	88.9	91.0
Benue	96.0	100.0	96.2
Borno	98.2	100.0	98.5
Cross River	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delta	98.1	88.9	96.9
Ebonyi	93.2	100.0	93.5
Edo	94.8	90.9	94.5
Ekiti	96.3	100.0	96.8
Enugu	85.7	83.3	85.6
Gombe	96.3	100.0	97.4
Imo	96.2	100.0	96.4
Jigawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kaduna	85.7	77.8	85.4
Kano	79.4	100.0	79.7
Katsina	93.9	100.0	94.4
Kebbi	76.8	100.0	77.2
Kogi	94.9	83.3	94.0
Kwara	96.2	90.0	95.5
Lagos	96.3	100.0	96.8
Nasarawa	97.8	100.0	98.0
Niger	83.3	71.4	82.8
Ogun	69.0	88.9	69.5

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	97.6	100.0	97.8
Osun	84.6	100.0	85.7
Oyo	97.4	100.0	97.7
Plateau	94.6	83.3	93.5
Rivers	95.0	100.0	95.2
Sokoto	85.2	100.0	86.5
Taraba	88.5	100.0	90.4
Yobe	95.9	100.0	96.0
Zamfara	77.8	100.0	79.9
FCT	98.1	100.0	98.3
North-Central	94.3	89.8	93.9
North-East	94.3	97.0	94.5
North-West	83.7	96.1	84.2
South East	94.1	96.8	94.3
South South	96.4	93.8	96.2
South West	84.6	98.4	85.7
National	90.3	95.0	90.6

Table 6.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide ORS in the Treatment of Watery Diarrhea by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	92.2	91.9	100.0
Adamawa	94.8	95.7	75.0
Akwa Ibom	97.9	97.6	100.0
Anambra	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bauchi	93.0	92.9	100.0
Bayelsa	97.1	96.6	100.0
Benue	100.0	100.0	100.0
Borno	98.5	98.2	100.0
Cross River	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delta	98.6	100.0	88.9
Ebonyi	98.4	98.3	100.0
Edo	96.1	96.6	90.9
Ekiti	93.6	92.6	100.0
Enugu	89.4	89.8	83.3
Gombe	94.7	92.6	100.0
Imo	98.2	98.1	100.0
Jigawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kaduna	96.6	98.0	66.7
Kano	88.4	88.2	100.0
Katsina	92.4	93.9	75.0
Kebbi	85.7	85.7	87.5
Kogi	97.6	97.4	100.0
Kwara	96.6	96.2	100.0
Lagos	98.4	98.1	100.0
Nasarawa	94.0	93.5	100.0
Niger	93.0	93.3	85.7
Ogun	86.3	86.2	88.9

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osun	80.2	79.5	88.9
Oyo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plateau	96.0	97.3	83.3
Rivers	88.0	87.5	100.0
Sokoto	93.3	92.6	100.0
Taraba	87.1	84.6	100.0
Yobe	98.0	98.0	100.0
Zamfara	93.1	94.4	80.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	96.9	97.0	96.1
North-East	94.5	94.3	97.0
North-West	91.0	91.3	83.7
South East	95.1	95.0	96.8
South South	95.9	95.9	96.0
South West	91.8	91.4	97.0
National	93.9	93.8	94.5

Table 6.10: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have IMCI Guideline By State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	27.0	33.3	27.2
Adamawa	37.8	60.0	38.4
Akwa Ibom	27.9	50.0	29.7
Anambra	4.3	11.1	4.7
Bauchi	43.2	87.5	44.1
Bayelsa	5.8	9.1	6.3
Benue	44.4	50.0	44.7
Borno	70.8	100.0	74.7
Cross River	16.2	55.6	17.1
Delta	44.9	30.0	43.3
Ebonyi	39.0	80.0	40.3
Edo	40.6	45.5	40.9
Ekiti	27.9	58.3	30.3
Enugu	11.0	28.6	11.9
Gombe	30.1	57.1	33.6
Imo	14.9	25.0	15.5
Jigawa	57.5	88.9	59.5
Kaduna	47.2	88.9	48.5
Kano	13.5	25.0	14.1
Katsina	25.6	60.0	27.2
Kebbi	37.5	44.4	37.6
Kogi	9.6	28.6	10.5
Kwara	46.5	50.0	46.8
Lagos	37.1	70.0	41.2
Nasarawa	28.2	33.3	28.5
Niger	20.8	70.0	22.3
Ogun	34.8	45.5	35.1

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	40.3	71.4	42.0
Osun	22.5	18.2	22.3
Oyo	31.9	70.0	34.2
Plateau	12.2	33.3	13.2
Rivers	38.2	27.3	37.9
Sokoto	16.0	60.0	18.5
Taraba	14.1	25.0	14.8
Yobe	48.7	50.0	48.7
Zamfara	12.7	37.5	13.7
FCT	52.2	40.0	51.1
North-Central	27.0	42.5	27.8
North-East	39.9	63.8	40.9
North-West	31.3	57.0	32.3
South East	19.0	29.6	19.4
South South	28.4	33.6	28.7
South West	32.6	58.4	34.1
National	30.2	48.2	31.1

Table 6.11: Percentage of Public Health facilities that have Job aids for Child Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	33.8	50.0	34.3
Adamawa	41.5	40.0	41.4
Akwa Ibom	52.9	66.7	54.0
Anambra	11.6	33.3	12.8
Bauchi	67.6	87.5	68.0
Bayelsa	18.8	27.3	20.2
Benue	38.9	50.0	39.4
Borno	70.8	90.0	73.4
Cross River	10.3	44.4	11.1
Delta	44.9	40.0	44.4
Ebonyi	46.8	80.0	47.9
Edo	58.0	54.5	57.7
Ekiti	26.5	50.0	28.3
Enugu	15.1	28.6	15.8
Gombe	37.0	42.9	37.7
Imo	20.3	50.0	22.0
Jigawa	58.9	88.9	60.7
Kaduna	29.2	77.8	30.6
Kano	20.3	25.0	20.5
Katsina	33.3	80.0	35.4
Kebbi	44.4	44.4	44.4
Kogi	39.7	85.7	41.9
Kwara	62.0	60.0	61.8
Lagos	44.3	70.0	47.4
Nasarawa	40.8	66.7	42.7
Niger	31.9	80.0	33.4
Ogun	37.7	27.3	37.4

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	51.4	71.4	52.5
Osun	38.0	27.3	37.5
Oyo	30.6	70.0	32.9
Plateau	25.7	83.3	28.6
Rivers	41.2	36.4	41.0
Sokoto	25.3	60.0	27.3
Taraba	20.5	50.0	22.3
Yobe	40.8	33.3	40.6
Zamfara	21.1	25.0	21.3
FCT	60.9	40.0	59.0
North-Central	40.5	67.3	42.0
North-East	47.6	60.7	48.2
North-West	34.5	59.2	35.4
South East	25.4	45.0	26.2
South South	33.2	43.8	33.8
South West	37.7	55.9	38.8
National	36.8	56.2	37.8

Table 6.12: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Guidelines for Newborn Sepsis by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	0.0	16.7	0.5
Adamawa	15.9	60.0	17.1
Akwa Ibom	8.8	41.7	11.4
Anambra	1.4	0.0	1.4
Bauchi	36.5	75.0	37.3
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	1.4	25.0	2.5
Borno	40.3	80.0	45.5
Cross River	0.0	11.1	0.3
Delta	4.3	10.0	5.0
Ebonyi	6.5	60.0	8.3
Edo	10.1	27.3	11.4
Ekiti	4.4	8.3	4.7
Enugu	0.0	28.6	1.5
Gombe	6.8	42.9	11.5
Imo	1.4	25.0	2.7
Jigawa	32.9	77.8	35.6
Kaduna	19.4	66.7	20.9
Kano	0.0	12.5	0.6
Katsina	6.4	80.0	9.7
Kebbi	9.7	44.4	10.2
Kogi	0.0	28.6	1.4
Kwara	9.9	20.0	10.6
Lagos	12.9	40.0	16.2
Nasarawa	8.5	33.3	10.2
Niger	2.8	30.0	3.6
Ogun	1.4	27.3	2.2

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	1.4	42.9	3.7
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	2.8	40.0	5.0
Plateau	1.4	33.3	3.0
Rivers	33.8	27.3	33.6
Sokoto	2.7	20.0	3.7
Taraba	2.6	0.0	2.4
Yobe	14.5	33.3	14.9
Zamfara	11.3	37.5	12.3
FCT	11.6	60.0	16.0
North-Central	3.8	31.4	5.3
North-East	21.0	47.5	22.1
North-West	10.6	50.9	12.1
South East	1.7	21.2	2.6
South South	11.3	18.1	11.7
South West	3.1	30.5	4.7
National	8.8	33.6	10.0

IMCI Tables



Table 6.13: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Primary Health Facilities with Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Training by State, Geo-political Zone and National

State	Mean
Abia	62.2
Adamawa	27.5
Akwa Ibom	67.6
Anambra	31.4
Bauchi	27.5
Bayelsa	39.1
Benue	25.2
Borno	51.1
Cross River	41.9
Delta	53.8
Ebonyi	34.7
Edo	37.5
Ekiti	48.3
Enugu	21.6
Gombe	42.5
Imo	35.9
Jigawa	56.0
Kaduna	39.8
Kano	28.3
Katsina	51.8
Kebbi	12.1
Kogi	38.0
Kwara	29.9
Lagos	45.8
Nasarawa	47.1
Niger	45.9
Ogun	25.5
Ondo	34.7
Osun	21.3
Oyo	48.4
Plateau	35.0
Rivers	46.8
Sokoto	17.9
Taraba	43.8
Yobe	41.0
Zamfara	0.0
FCT	36.2
North-Central	35.29
North-East	35.36
North-West	26.42
South East	39.17
South South	47.39
South West	35.63
National	**34.95**

Table 6.14: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Primary Health Facilities who had Knowledge of Key Danger Signs and Symptoms of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses by State, Geo-political Zone and National

State	With IMCI Knowledge	No IMCI Knowledge
Abia	84.2	66.1
Adamawa	57.3	39.6
Akwa Ibom	88.0	71.6
Anambra	62.0	54.9
Bauchi	63.3	55.5
Bayelsa	42.7	38.0
Benue	74.6	78.6
Borno	93.8	78.8
Cross River	67.3	36.9
Delta	58.7	67.5
Ebonyi	59.5	43.0
Edo	61.5	46.9
Ekiti	60.7	49.2
Enugu	69.0	72.6
Gombe	79.6	70.7
Imo	46.6	49.8
Jigawa	82.6	44.9
Kaduna	68.6	52.4
Kano	85.7	85.8
Katsina	79.3	70.7
Kebbi	94.4	41.2
Kogi	69.2	54.9
Kwara	71.5	49.3

State	With IMCI Knowledge	No IMCI Knowledge
Lagos	61.4	48.1
Nasarawa	67.8	50.6
Niger	72.1	72.6
Ogun	52.8	54.4
Ondo	73.2	58.1
Osun	65.0	51.2
Oyo	69.8	63.9
Plateau	66.9	56.4
Rivers	74.8	37.3
Sokoto	64.4	69.0
Taraba	86.0	75.2
Yobe	75.2	72.5
Zamfara	77.5	29.8
FCT	80.4	75.2
North-Central	71.1	61.7
North-East	73.5	59.6
North-West	80.5	52.4
South East	69.6	58.0
South South	69.8	44.2
South West	63.9	55.3
National	**71.8**	**55.3**

Table 6.15a: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Primary Health Facilities who had Knowledge of the Assessment & Treatment of Core Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Diseases by State, Geo-political Zone and National

State	Diarrhea		Pneumonia	
	With IMCI training	No IMCI Training	With IMCI Training	No IMCI Training
Abia	59.4	28.6	42.0	21.4
Adamawa	8.3	7.4	13.9	10.5
Akwa Ibom	78.3	63.6	45.7	45.5
Anambra	25.9	37.3	25.9	28.8
Bauchi	33.3	20.3	30.0	21.5
Bayelsa	22.2	19.6	13.9	12.5
Benue	32.1	50.6	25.0	38.6
Borno	62.5	56.5	64.6	43.5
Cross River	29.0	18.6	32.3	4.7
Delta	19.6	25.0	26.8	18.8
Ebonyi	17.1	6.5	19.5	5.2
Edo	12.8	10.8	20.5	7.7
Ekiti	23.8	22.2	31.0	24.4
Enugu	37.9	43.8	17.2	11.4
Gombe	3.7	6.9	35.2	30.1
Imo	9.1	10.2	12.1	3.4
Jigawa	55.4	9.1	3.6	2.3
Kaduna	41.5	22.6	39.0	22.6
Kano	52.9	66.3	26.5	11.6
Katsina	59.1	53.7	43.2	26.8
Kebbi	77.8	36.6	83.3	33.6
Kogi	26.7	16.3	26.7	14.3
Kwara	25.5	23.6	31.9	19.1

State	Diarrhea		Pneumonia	
	With IMCI training	No IMCI Training	With IMCI Training	No IMCI Training
Lagos	22.7	11.5	29.5	7.7
Nasarawa	40.0	33.3	40.0	26.7
Niger	38.5	41.3	15.4	13.0
Ogun	33.3	12.7	14.8	10.1
Ondo	48.6	36.4	54.3	34.9
Osun	20.0	8.1	5.0	4.1
Oyo	48.3	25.0	35.0	40.6
Plateau	53.5	21.3	39.5	25.0
Rivers	20.3	9.0	37.3	32.8
Sokoto	40.0	30.4	50.0	43.5
Taraba	95.9	69.8	73.5	44.4
Yobe	39.0	62.4	33.9	51.8
Zamfara	20.0	20.2	60.0	20.2
FCT	57.1	47.3	52.4	47.3
North-Central	37.9	31.5	30.8	24.8
North-East	43.4	34.1	39.8	29.9
North-West	55.8	37.6	41.5	26.8
South East	37.7	27.0	28.9	14.6
South South	30.5	18.2	33.3	19.7
South West	36.5	17.8	29.2	18.8
National	**40.8**	**29.7**	**34.3**	**23.7**

Table 6.15b: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Primary Health Facilities who had Knowledge of the Assessment & Treatment of Core Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Diseases by State, Geo-political Zone and National

Malaria		
State	**With IMCI Training**	**No IMCI Training**
Abia	94.20	83.30
Adamawa	52.78	48.40
Akwa Ibom	97.83	90.90
Anambra	92.59	79.70
Bauchi	33.33	24.10
Bayelsa	88.89	76.80
Benue	100.00	90.40
Borno	81.25	76.10
Cross River	77.42	90.70
Delta	82.14	79.20
Ebonyi	87.80	87.00
Edo	87.18	58.50
Ekiti	71.43	66.70
Enugu	93.10	83.80
Gombe	66.67	65.80
Imo	78.79	66.10
Jigawa	91.07	52.30
Kaduna	75.61	51.60
Kano	64.71	45.30
Katsina	43.18	31.70
Kebbi	94.44	43.50

Malaria		
State	**With IMCI Training**	**No IMCI Training**
Kogi	56.67	61.20
Kwara	57.45	54.50
Lagos	70.45	61.50
Nasarawa	72.50	71.10
Niger	87.18	84.80
Ogun	96.30	82.30
Ondo	88.57	81.80
Osun	90.00	77.00
Oyo	93.33	81.30
Plateau	86.05	78.80
Rivers	98.31	61.20
Sokoto	90.00	78.30
Taraba	91.84	81.00
Yobe	72.88	72.90
Zamfara	40.00	40.40
FCT	95.24	77.00
North-Central	77.36	72.89
North-East	64.82	52.53
North-West	70.87	46.11
South East	90.55	80.36
South South	89.65	74.58
South West	87.59	78.24
National	**79.50**	**63.43**

Appendix VII

MNCH Week Tables



Table 7.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Participated in the Most Recent MNCH Week in the Past 6 Months by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	94.6	50.0	93.3
Adamawa	75.6	0.0	73.4
Akwa Ibom	80.9	50.0	78.5
Anambra	65.2	11.1	62.2
Bauchi	35.1	62.5	35.7
Bayelsa	87.0	36.4	78.8
Benue	90.3	58.3	88.8
Borno	84.7	100.0	86.7
Cross River	87.0	55.6	86.2
Delta	72.9	40.0	69.3
Ebonyi	94.8	60.0	93.6
Edo	68.1	45.5	66.5
Ekiti	57.4	41.7	56.1
Enugu	97.3	28.6	93.6
Gombe	34.2	28.6	33.5
Imo	83.8	25.0	80.4
Jigawa	60.3	88.9	62.0
Kaduna	70.8	88.9	71.4
Kano	39.2	37.5	39.1
Katsina	41.0	60.0	41.9
Kebbi	51.4	44.4	51.3
Kogi	76.7	71.4	76.5
Kwara	71.8	50.0	70.1
Lagos	88.6	40.0	82.6
Nasarawa	73.2	55.6	72.0
Niger	44.4	40.0	44.3
Ogun	57.1	36.4	56.5

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Ondo	56.9	28.6	55.4
Osun	47.9	9.1	46.0
Oyo	65.3	10.0	62.0
Plateau	63.5	33.3	62.0
Rivers	100.0	45.5	98.2
Sokoto	25.3	20.0	25.0
Taraba	56.4	75.0	57.6
Yobe	71.1	50.0	70.5
Zamfara	35.2	75.0	36.8
FCT	92.9	70.0	90.8
North-Central	70.8	54.3	69.9
North-East	58.5	60.1	58.5
North-West	48.2	58.6	48.6
South East	86.1	30.0	83.5
South South	86.1	44.3	83.5
South West	61.1	27.9	59.2
National	**65.5**	**46.4**	**64.5**

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Table 7.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Participated in the Most Recent MNCH Week in the Past 6 Months and Distributed Vitamin A at the Last MNCH Week by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Abia	94.6	50.0	93.3
Adamawa	75.6	0.0	73.4
Akwa Ibom	73.5	50.0	71.7
Anambra	59.4	0.0	56.2
Bauchi	35.1	50.0	35.4
Bayelsa	87.0	36.4	78.8
Benue	88.9	58.3	87.5
Borno	83.3	90.0	84.2
Cross River	84.1	55.6	83.4
Delta	70.0	40.0	66.7
Ebonyi	93.5	60.0	92.4
Edo	68.1	36.4	65.8
Ekiti	57.4	33.3	55.5
Enugu	97.3	28.6	93.6
Gombe	34.2	28.6	33.5
Imo	82.4	25.0	79.1
Jigawa	52.1	88.9	54.3
Kaduna	69.4	88.9	70.0
Kano	39.2	37.5	39.1
Katsina	37.2	60.0	38.2
Kebbi	44.4	44.4	44.4
Kogi	75.3	71.4	75.2
Kwara	70.4	50.0	68.8
Lagos	88.6	40.0	82.6
Nasarawa	73.2	55.6	72.0
Niger	40.3	40.0	40.3

State/Zone	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities	All Public Facilities
Ogun	48.6	27.3	47.9
Ondo	54.2	28.6	52.7
Osun	46.5	0.0	44.2
Oyo	65.3	10.0	62.0
Plateau	62.2	16.7	59.9
Rivers	100.0	36.4	97.9
Sokoto	25.3	20.0	25.0
Taraba	50.0	75.0	51.5
Yobe	71.1	50.0	70.5
Zamfara	31.0	62.5	32.3
FCT	92.9	60.0	89.9
North-Central	69.1	50.6	68.1
North-East	57.3	56.0	57.2
North-West	44.2	57.4	44.7
South East	84.2	26.8	81.6
South South	83.7	42.1	81.2
South West	57.9	24.4	56.0
National	**62.9**	**43.5**	**62.0**

MMNC Tables



Table 7.3: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with the Ability to Manage Maternal and Neonatal Complications (MMNC) by State, Geo-political Zone, Facility Type National and Cadre

State	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctors	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	56.8	56.5	66.7	100.0	65.0	53.5	60.0
Adamawa	10.8	10.4	20.0	44.6	28.6	5.3	0.0
Akwa Ibom	23.9	17.6	92.3	91.7	51.7	9.3	0.0
Anambra	57.8	57.1	64.7	77.8	76.1	48.5	100.0
Bauchi	7.5	7.3	11.5	0.0	18.9	6.8	0.0
Bayelsa	24.3	27.8	10.5	43.3	18.8	22.7	0.0
Benue	12.2	10.9	30.8	37.5	19.2	11.2	0.0
Borno	34.9	35.1	33.3	0.0	41.0	38.0	0.0
Cross River	31.6	31.9	18.2	0.0	62.1	31.2	0.0
Delta	46.1	42.3	62.1	62.7	58.6	26.9	0.0
Ebonyi	16.7	16.4	25.0	25.0	0.0	17.5	10.0
Edo	48.5	48.9	45.0	49.5	43.6	50.4	0.0
Ekiti	35.8	33.8	61.5	92.5	57.3	27.0	0.0
Enugu	62.3	60.9	90.0	100.0	78.8	58.3	100.0
Gombe	15.1	13.8	20.0	0.0	20.1	16.2	4.5
Imo	22.2	21.1	40.0	34.0	39.1	17.9	0.0
Jigawa	20.4	17.9	47.1	66.7	50.0	17.5	0.0
Kaduna	21.4	22.4	0.0	28.7	21.5	21.4	0.0
Kano	11.8	12.2	6.7	37.9	53.6	8.2	0.0
Katsina	6.2	4.8	40.0	100.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Kebbi	25.7	25.0	44.4	55.6	25.0	25.0	27.2
Kogi	9.9	7.9	36.4	40.6	16.7	6.5	100.0
Kwara	13.9	13.8	15.0	25.7	25.7	9.3	0.0
Lagos	27.1	22.1	52.6	61.8	33.4	7.7	0.0
Nasarawa	6.3	6.0	11.1	20.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Niger	31.9	31.0	63.6	94.1	41.0	27.6	50.0
Ogun	14.1	13.9	19.0	42.9	22.5	11.2	0.0
Ondo	51.8	50.0	71.4	66.7	70.6	47.6	100.0
Osun	6.8	5.6	36.4	71.4	15.4	4.5	4.8
Oyo	11.8	10.7	27.8	34.3	19.8	7.3	0.0
Plateau	7.9	5.1	50.0	55.6	11.0	5.5	0.0
Rivers	26.1	26.0	29.4	52.2	34.1	22.6	0.0
Sokoto	20.7	20.4	23.1	60.0	7.5	21.7	0.0
Taraba	22.3	19.3	45.5	48.9	50.0	17.0	20.0
Yobe	21.9	19.7	76.5	100.0	53.3	20.2	7.7
Zamfara	54.2	55.3	37.5	100.0	37.8	55.6	0.0
FCT	17.9	13.8	55.6	48.6	15.2	12.4	0.0
North-Central	14.3	12.8	35.2	48.5	21.0	11.3	18.5
North-East	16.1	14.8	34.8	41.1	31.8	13.6	5.5
North-West	19.4	19.0	26.6	55.7	26.4	19.0	4.6
South East	45.0	44.3	59.3	67.8	62.5	41.3	26.0
South South	32.5	31.2	46.2	56.0	49.2	26.5	0.0
South West	20.3	18.6	43.6	59.2	27.4	15.5	6.4
National	**22.8**	**21.6**	**39.3**	**54.7**	**35.9**	**19.5**	**8.9**

Table 7.4: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with the Ability to Manage Postpartum Haemorrhage by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Facility Type and Cadre

State	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctors	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	52.4	51.7	77.0	86.2	67.4	48.6	48.8
Adamawa	28.7	28.0	48.0	69.9	51.4	21.6	18.1
Akwa Ibom	44.5	40.1	92.2	92.8	59.3	35.4	0.0
Anambra	51.7	50.7	62.0	68.5	74.2	41.6	75.1
Bauchi	31.3	30.8	43.1	33.2	41.3	31.2	20.9
Bayelsa	24.0	24.9	20.4	37.5	26.1	21.6	0.0
Benue	24.2	22.9	43.0	55.7	31.6	22.7	15.5
Borno	44.3	41.8	61.5	38.0	50.2	43.0	22.0
Cross River	29.4	29.3	33.3	28.4	43.2	29.0	0.0
Delta	40.6	37.3	54.4	52.3	50.1	26.2	0.0
Ebonyi	18.0	17.4	34.1	38.0	14.8	18.7	7.5
Edo	41.8	40.6	53.8	62.6	44.2	40.1	0.0
Ekiti	37.5	35.9	57.3	67.0	47.7	33.1	0.0
Enugu	54.7	52.9	89.3	94.0	61.9	51.7	89.7
Gombe	27.0	24.9	35.2	34.4	29.9	28.9	13.5
Imo	27.5	25.6	57.8	49.9	32.1	26.1	10.0
Jigawa	28.7	26.6	50.2	75.7	54.9	25.0	20.3
Kaduna	37.7	37.7	37.8	56.4	45.4	35.8	0.0
Kano	15.0	14.8	16.5	62.7	54.2	10.5	2.3
Katsina	11.3	10.3	33.9	75.1	7.6	10.7	3.9
Kebbi	50.0	49.2	71.5	79.2	59.2	49.5	46.7
Kogi	23.2	21.8	41.5	49.6	33.5	20.5	50.2
Kwara	25.3	24.3	36.7	48.4	37.6	20.0	4.8
Lagos	26.9	21.5	56.5	57.4	28.7	11.2	0.0
Nasarawa	20.4	19.7	31.9	35.6	34.2	19.6	0.0
Niger	29.2	28.4	57.5	72.6	29.9	26.3	41.4
Ogun	20.3	19.9	29.5	46.5	29.2	17.3	0.0
Ondo	44.1	41.5	77.0	75.6	67.9	38.8	52.7
Osun	12.6	11.6	37.5	57.2	22.1	13.2	3.6
Oyo	21.8	20.7	38.6	41.8	27.6	18.3	11.6
Plateau	19.5	17.8	44.2	41.7	28.2	18.1	12.0
Rivers	33.9	33.5	43.0	55.8	38.5	31.4	2.8
Sokoto	22.1	22.4	19.9	39.1	13.8	22.2	28.0
Taraba	40.8	35.8	78.9	81.0	61.1	35.0	30.9
Yobe	37.5	36.6	60.5	73.4	51.7	37.3	26.1
Zamfara	38.1	37.5	47.3	63.0	48.6	36.8	0.0
FCT	31.0	27.4	63.7	61.1	36.7	24.1	0.0
North-Central	24.4	23.0	44.2	53.7	34.6	21.4	21.8
North-East	34.4	32.8	57.0	68.9	47.6	31.9	22.8
North-West	29.5	29.1	36.8	63.7	39.0	29.1	13.2
South East	42.2	41.0	64.6	67.9	58.4	38.7	24.5
South South	35.0	33.7	48.8	56.6	46.8	30.5	2.8
South West	24.6	22.9	48.8	56.5	32.0	20.7	6.9
National	**30.7**	**29.4**	**48.7**	**59.4**	**42.1**	**27.9**	**17.1**

Table 7.5: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Treatment Accuracy for Birth Asphyxia by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Facility Type and Cadre

State	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctors	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	36.2	34.4	91.4	72.5	67.2	29.7	17.8
Adamawa	27.7	26.2	67.4	67.5	58.9	19.3	7.9
Akwa Ibom	35.2	30.1	90.6	90.7	39.0	28.2	0.0
Anambra	48.0	46.3	66.0	66.7	68.4	38.2	66.7
Bauchi	42.0	41.8	46.6	36.1	52.0	42.6	26.9
Bayelsa	29.2	28.3	32.6	41.1	33.4	26.6	0.0
Benue	28.9	27.7	47.0	66.7	36.1	26.8	27.0
Borno	40.5	36.1	72.2	53.2	48.0	35.3	33.3
Cross River	27.1	26.7	42.4	46.7	54.0	26.1	0.0
Delta	40.0	34.1	64.4	54.8	47.2	27.8	0.0
Ebonyi	22.6	21.3	59.0	63.9	33.6	22.1	16.7
Edo	33.2	30.8	56.7	57.4	38.5	30.2	0.0
Ekiti	36.3	34.7	56.8	61.0	48.7	32.0	0.0
Enugu	53.7	51.8	95.6	95.8	71.3	49.7	77.8
Gombe	45.3	39.7	67.4	100.0	61.0	46.7	14.6
Imo	28.2	25.7	68.6	65.0	36.9	22.6	15.1
Jigawa	24.9	21.6	59.5	81.5	56.4	21.4	5.6
Kaduna	36.1	35.4	50.1	70.6	44.8	33.0	0.0
Kano	19.9	19.6	23.0	83.7	79.6	13.0	0.0
Katsina	14.9	12.7	64.4	84.3	15.3	14.6	2.5
Kebbi	62.1	60.9	93.8	97.5	91.5	61.9	48.1
Kogi	32.0	31.5	39.4	62.3	46.7	28.6	55.6
Kwara	28.1	27.4	36.6	47.0	42.9	22.3	11.1
Lagos	26.6	19.5	63.5	62.6	17.8	10.1	0.0
Nasarawa	21.2	20.0	39.5	31.1	23.7	20.8	0.0
Niger	31.7	30.6	71.7	77.7	38.4	28.6	44.4
Ogun	17.2	16.5	34.9	52.4	31.3	12.5	0.0
Ondo	35.0	30.8	81.7	84.3	54.4	28.7	11.1
Osun	15.8	14.9	36.1	52.4	23.8	14.1	15.7
Oyo	23.4	22.0	44.0	44.6	32.5	18.4	13.3
Plateau	16.7	14.5	49.1	54.3	24.5	14.4	13.3
Rivers	37.1	36.3	60.8	62.5	50.9	32.8	16.7
Sokoto	46.3	47.6	35.0	57.8	31.6	46.2	88.5
Taraba	44.3	37.5	97.0	97.7	63.9	37.4	28.9
Yobe	24.4	22.6	69.9	88.9	48.6	22.5	17.9
Zamfara	60.9	59.1	92.1	100.0	74.2	59.3	0.0
FCT	40.3	35.2	87.7	88.5	43.8	30.3	5.6
North-Central	27.8	26.2	49.6	65.2	40.4	23.9	27.7
North-East	35.3	32.7	72.7	81.3	54.6	31.7	21.5
North-West	36.2	35.1	53.4	79.3	49.8	35.7	13.1
South East	38.3	36.4	74.6	72.1	59.9	33.1	20.6
South South	33.9	31.6	58.1	60.9	45.1	28.9	16.7
South West	23.3	21.0	54.2	60.8	32.7	17.7	15.0
National	**32.0**	**30.2**	**58.9**	**67.6**	**45.6**	**28.4**	**18.2**

Table 7.6: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with the Ability to Manage Asphyxia by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Facility Type and Cadre

State	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctors	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	40.5	39.0	88.3	73.2	68.6	34.6	25.6
Adamawa	26.8	25.1	70.3	76.3	57.1	17.8	11.1
Akwa Ibom	41.1	36.3	92.7	94.0	53.4	32.1	0.0
Anambra	45.4	43.7	61.9	62.0	71.5	35.0	75.0
Bauchi	48.1	47.7	56.0	47.2	58.6	49.1	28.7
Bayelsa	25.2	25.5	23.8	35.1	26.9	23.4	0.0
Benue	28.1	27.1	44.1	61.9	36.1	25.4	36.1
Borno	46.9	42.4	79.2	59.3	54.5	41.8	36.1
Cross River	26.9	26.6	38.3	40.0	37.0	26.5	0.0
Delta	35.2	30.4	55.2	43.8	41.9	24.9	0.0
Ebonyi	13.9	12.8	44.1	59.0	20.1	13.4	8.3
Edo	28.3	26.1	48.4	56.5	34.1	24.8	0.0
Ekiti	35.1	33.0	60.4	61.8	49.8	30.2	0.0
Enugu	55.6	53.8	88.6	92.7	71.2	51.8	88.9
Gombe	45.0	38.6	70.8	91.7	62.3	46.0	14.9
Imo	26.5	24.1	64.3	60.5	32.4	22.6	11.7
Jigawa	26.5	23.2	61.1	85.2	58.0	22.8	9.0
Kaduna	40.9	40.1	58.4	72.0	51.9	37.7	0.0
Kano	19.4	18.9	25.4	85.8	78.6	13.2	0.0
Katsina	13.5	11.0	70.6	86.3	14.3	12.4	4.8
Kebbi	59.5	58.3	90.8	96.9	85.1	59.2	47.5
Kogi	34.1	33.8	37.9	64.2	46.5	31.6	27.8
Kwara	24.0	22.7	39.7	53.3	40.0	17.2	5.6
Lagos	25.7	17.9	66.0	60.6	16.6	9.8	0.0
Nasarawa	17.2	16.0	34.6	27.2	21.3	16.7	0.0
Niger	32.1	31.0	71.5	76.8	39.7	28.6	51.4
Ogun	14.0	13.1	36.1	60.7	30.4	8.2	0.0
Ondo	32.1	27.4	84.9	85.9	57.9	24.7	5.6
Osun	11.2	10.5	27.8	45.2	14.3	9.8	11.2
Oyo	18.3	16.8	40.5	39.9	26.7	13.7	6.7
Plateau	15.2	13.1	46.8	50.3	25.7	12.3	25.0
Rivers	42.9	42.3	60.3	63.0	47.7	40.7	8.3
Sokoto	39.3	39.9	34.8	58.9	25.3	37.8	94.3
Taraba	52.4	46.6	97.0	97.2	68.0	46.6	40.3
Yobe	32.8	31.4	70.3	86.1	53.1	32.4	17.3
Zamfara	53.5	51.6	88.9	100.0	69.0	51.7	0.0
FCT	35.3	29.8	86.9	83.7	39.4	25.1	2.8
North-Central	26.2	24.7	49.0	64.1	38.7	22.1	33.3
North-East	40.5	38.0	76.2	84.1	57.7	37.6	24.2
North-West	35.2	33.9	55.6	80.8	50.1	34.2	14.3
South East	36.9	35.1	68.8	68.7	58.7	32.0	19.5
South South	34.6	33.0	51.7	58.1	42.1	30.9	8.3
South West	20.0	17.4	54.4	59.2	30.0	14.1	10.0
National	**31.7**	**29.9**	**58.2**	**66.6**	**44.4**	**28.3**	**19.1**

Table 7.7: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with the Ability to Manage Maternal and Neonatal Complications (MMNC) by State, Geo-political Zone, Facility Type National and Cadre

State	All	Primary	Secondary	Doctors	Nurse/Midwife	CHEW	Others
Abia	46.4	45.2	82.6	79.7	68.2	41.6	37.2
Adamawa	28.1	26.8	59.2	73.1	54.3	19.8	15.5
Akwa Ibom	42.8	38.2	92.5	93.4	56.4	33.7	0.0
Anambra	49.3	48.0	62.0	65.3	72.6	39.5	75.0
Bauchi	39.7	39.3	49.6	40.2	49.9	40.2	24.8
Bayelsa	24.6	25.2	22.1	36.3	26.5	22.5	0.0
Benue	25.8	24.7	43.1	58.0	33.9	23.6	25.8
Borno	45.7	42.2	70.3	48.6	52.4	42.6	29.0
Cross River	28.3	28.1	35.8	34.2	40.1	27.9	0.0
Delta	37.9	33.9	54.8	48.0	46.0	25.5	0.0
Ebonyi	16.1	15.3	39.1	48.5	17.5	16.2	7.9
Edo	35.7	34.0	51.1	59.6	40.2	32.9	0.0
Ekiti	36.3	34.5	58.9	64.4	48.7	31.6	0.0
Enugu	54.9	53.1	89.0	93.3	66.9	51.6	89.3
Gombe	36.2	32.0	53.0	63.0	46.1	37.9	14.2
Imo	27.0	24.8	61.1	55.2	32.2	24.4	10.8
Jigawa	27.6	24.9	55.7	80.4	56.5	23.9	14.6
Kaduna	39.5	39.1	49.5	66.2	48.6	36.9	0.0
Kano	17.3	16.9	21.0	74.3	66.4	11.9	1.2
Katsina	12.3	10.4	52.2	80.7	10.9	11.1	4.7
Kebbi	55.3	54.3	82.6	88.1	74.3	54.9	47.1
Kogi	28.6	27.7	39.7	56.9	39.9	26.0	39.0
Kwara	24.7	23.6	38.7	50.8	39.0	18.6	5.2
Lagos	26.1	19.7	61.2	58.9	22.7	10.5	0.0
Nasarawa	18.8	17.9	33.3	31.4	27.7	18.2	0.0
Niger	30.8	29.8	64.5	74.7	34.8	27.6	46.4
Ogun	16.7	16.0	32.8	53.6	28.2	12.7	0.0
Ondo	37.7	34.5	79.7	79.3	62.9	31.7	29.2
Osun	11.3	10.5	31.6	51.2	16.8	11.5	5.3
Oyo	20.1	18.8	39.5	40.9	27.1	16.0	9.1
Plateau	17.4	15.5	45.5	46.0	26.9	15.3	18.5
Rivers	38.0	37.5	51.7	59.4	41.3	35.8	5.6
Sokoto	30.7	31.1	27.4	49.0	19.6	30.0	61.1
Taraba	46.3	40.9	87.9	89.1	64.5	40.4	35.6
Yobe	35.3	34.1	65.4	79.7	52.4	35.0	21.7
Zamfara	45.9	44.5	69.7	81.5	59.8	44.2	0.0
FCT	33.3	28.7	75.3	72.4	38.1	24.7	1.4
North-Central	25.3	23.8	46.7	58.8	36.7	21.7	27.6
North-East	37.5	35.5	66.6	76.5	52.7	34.8	23.8
North-West	32.3	31.4	46.3	72.8	44.5	31.4	14.1
South East	39.6	38.1	66.7	68.3	58.2	35.6	22.0
South South	34.8	33.3	50.3	57.4	44.3	30.7	5.6
South West	22.0	20.0	51.0	57.4	30.4	17.4	6.9
National	**31.2**	**29.6**	**53.4**	**63.0**	**43.0**	**28.0**	**18.1**

Appendix VIII

EMTCT During ANC Tables



Table 8.1: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT) Knowledge By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Health Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	87.7	87.0	100.0
Adamawa	58.7	56.4	89.1
Akwa Ibom	97.4	97.1	99.2
Anambra	60.9	60.4	64.5
Bauchi	49.1	47.3	65.8
Bayelsa	57.3	58.1	54.5
Benue	91.2	91.7	88.9
Borno	44.2	38.9	65.3
Cross River	61.6	60.1	77.5
Delta	65.1	51.3	76.7
Ebonyi	59.4	52.7	90.9
Edo	69.8	54.5	80.3
Ekiti	66.8	18.2	87.3
Enugu	82.3	83.3	80.2
Gombe	50.8	43.2	63.3
Imo	70.2	63.6	81.8
Jigawa	50.1	42.2	69.0
Kaduna	83.2	82.5	89.3
Kano	41.5	22.7	81.8
Katsina	77.5	72.7	81.8
Kebbi	92.1	90.7	96.5
Kogi	60.8	55.6	81.8
Kwara	74.0	70.0	82.4
Lagos	89.6	89.8	88.6
Nasarawa	65.6	60.8	88.3
Niger	74.6	68.2	82.9

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Health Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	71.9	72.1	68.2
Ondo	86.6	87.0	86.4
Osun	30.8	28.9	51.5
Oyo	81.0	82.8	68.8
Plateau	78.0	0.0	78.0
Rivers	77.1	76.0	81.8
Sokoto	87.9	0.0	87.9
Taraba	92.2	88.0	98.9
Yobe	32.1	27.4	68.5
Zamfara	93.8	95.5	92.4
FCT	90.3	88.8	98.5
Zone			
North-Central	77.7	75.3	84.8
North-East	52.6	47.7	77.3
North-West	76.0	73.5	83.9
South East	67.1	66.0	73.6
South South	76.4	75.1	81.1
South West	74.4	73.8	77.4
National	**68.6**	**65.6**	**80.7**

Table 8.2: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge of Who Should Get Tested - Pregnant Woman By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All Public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adamawa	98.6	100.0	80.0
Akwa Ibom	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anambra	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bauchi	87.8	87.1	94.1
Bayelsa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benue	78.2	78.3	77.8
Borno	92.4	95.5	80.0
Cross River	91.7	90.9	100.0
Delta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ebonyi	83.5	80.0	100.0
Edo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gombe	94.7	91.7	100.0
Imo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jigawa	96.1	100.0	86.7
Kaduna	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kano	31.8	0.0	100.0
Katsina	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kebbi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kogi	95.3	94.1	100.0
Kwara	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Niger	100.0	100.0	100.0

State	All Public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ondo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oyo	92.8	91.7	100.0
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	91.7	90.6	100.0
Zamfara	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	93.4	92.5	96.0
North-East	93.2	92.8	95.6
North-West	96.3	96.2	96.5
South East	98.8	98.6	100.0
South South	98.1	97.6	100.0
South West	97.0	96.4	100.0
National	**95.5**	**95.0**	**97.4**

Table 8.3: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge of who Should get Tested - Partner By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	18.7%	14.3%	100.0%
Adamawa	57.1%	55.2%	80.0%
Akwa Ibom	89.1%	87.1%	100.0%
Anambra	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Bauchi	73.2%	71.0%	94.1%
Bayelsa	32.3%	26.7%	50.0%
Benue	79.6%	82.6%	66.7%
Borno	11.3%	14.3%	0.0%
Cross River	70.8%	70.0%	80.0%
Delta	53.2%	57.1%	50.0%
Ebonyi	27.7%	20.0%	100.0%
Edo	85.9%	100.0%	75.0%
Ekiti	42.2%	0.0%	60.0%
Enugu	31.0%	33.3%	25.0%
Gombe	18.4%	12.8%	27.8%
Imo	36.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	45.2%	47.4%	40.0%
Kaduna	25.7%	22.7%	55.6%
Kano	34.1%	50.0%	0.0%
Katsina	82.7%	100.0%	66.7%
Kebbi	65.8%	60.0%	84.6%
Kogi	57.3%	52.9%	75.0%
Kwara	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Lagos	78.4%	84.2%	50.0%
Nasarawa	74.4%	75.0%	71.4%
Niger	86.7%	100.0%	66.7%
Ogun	40.6%	42.9%	0.0%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ondo	21.5%	0.0%	33.3%
Osun	30.6%	27.3%	66.7%
Oyo	64.5%	66.7%	50.0%
Plateau	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%
Rivers	55.3%	54.5%	58.3%
Sokoto	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Taraba	60.8%	43.8%	87.5%
Yobe	35.6%	29.0%	84.6%
Zamfara	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
FCT	70.8%	65.1%	100.0%
North-Central	67.7%	67.0%	69.7%
North-East	51.6%	48.2%	68.4%
North-West	44.6%	41.2%	55.1%
South East	41.6%	39.3%	55.9%
South South	68.6%	68.7%	68.1%
South West	55.9%	57.7%	46.0%
National	**55.9%**	**54.0%**	**63.1%**

Table 8.4: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - pregnant woman should be tested at first ANC By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adamawa	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Akwa Ibom	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Anambra	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Bauchi	87.8%	87.1%	94.1%
Bayelsa	84.6%	87.5%	75.0%
Benue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Borno	96.0%	100.0%	80.0%
Cross River	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Delta	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ebonyi	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Edo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ekiti	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Enugu	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gombe	95.5%	95.9%	94.7%
Imo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	92.4%	94.7%	86.7%
Kaduna	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kano	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Katsina	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kebbi	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kogi	90.5%	88.2%	100.0%
Kwara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Lagos	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nasarawa	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Niger	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ondo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Osun	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Oyo	96.4%	95.8%	100.0%
Plateau	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Rivers	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sokoto	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Taraba	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yobe	94.5%	93.8%	100.0%
Zamfara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FCT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
North-Central	97.6%	96.8%	100.0%
North-East	94.4%	94.1%	96.3%
North-West	98.3%	98.9%	96.5%
South East	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
South South	98.6%	98.9%	97.6%
South West	98.5%	98.2%	100.0%
National	**97.3%**	**97.1%**	**98.1%**

Table 8.5: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - pregnant woman should be retested after 3 months By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adamawa	88.4	87.5	100.0
Akwa Ibom	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anambra	65.8	66.7	60.0
Bauchi	38.8	35.5	70.6
Bayelsa	80.8	75.0	100.0
Benue	95.4	95.7	94.4
Borno	29.8	27.3	40.0
Cross River	66.9	63.6	100.0
Delta	62.3	50.0	72.7
Ebonyi	50.5	40.0	100.0
Edo	93.4	100.0	88.9
Ekiti	56.3	0.0	80.0
Enugu	93.5	100.0	80.0
Gombe	52.6	36.7	78.9
Imo	31.9	50.0	0.0
Jigawa	44.6	36.8	64.3
Kaduna	76.8	76.2	81.8
Kano	100.0	100.0	100.0
Katsina	82.7	100.0	66.7
Kebbi	84.8	80.0	100.0
Kogi	57.3	52.9	75.0
Kwara	85.3	80.0	100.0
Lagos	95.6	94.7	100.0
Nasarawa	82.6	85.0	71.4
Niger	87.6	100.0	71.4

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	43.2	42.9	50.0
Ondo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osun	44.4	45.5	33.3
Oyo	78.6	79.2	75.0
Plateau	58.3	0.0	58.3
Rivers	74.3	72.7	81.8
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	52.2	50.0	69.2
Zamfara	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT	82.8	79.5	100.0
North-Central	78.0	78.0	78.0
North-East	60.0	55.8	81.0
North-West	74.2	71.4	82.3
South East	70.8	72.2	63.2
South South	80.4	78.5	87.1
South West	72.3	70.5	81.9
National	71.2	68.8	80.4

Table 8.6: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Mother start ARV when HIV+ status is known By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adamawa	50.7%	48.4%	80.0%
Akwa Ibom	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Anambra	78.1%	79.3%	70.0%
Bauchi	30.2%	29.0%	41.2%
Bayelsa	69.2%	75.0%	50.0%
Benue	87.2%	87.0%	88.2%
Borno	36.8%	25.0%	80.0%
Cross River	61.6%	60.0%	80.0%
Delta	83.6%	75.0%	90.9%
Ebonyi	83.5%	80.0%	100.0%
Edo	59.7%	33.3%	77.8%
Ekiti	56.3%	0.0%	80.0%
Enugu	88.0%	83.3%	100.0%
Gombe	50.5%	39.6%	68.4%
Imo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	51.6%	36.8%	86.7%
Kaduna	94.7%	95.2%	90.9%
Kano	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Katsina	45.6%	0.0%	66.7%
Kebbi	84.8%	80.0%	100.0%
Kogi	62.0%	58.8%	75.0%
Kwara	85.3%	80.0%	100.0%
Lagos	95.4%	94.4%	100.0%
Nasarawa	62.9%	55.0%	100.0%
Niger	71.8%	50.0%	100.0%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ondo	89.3%	100.0%	83.3%
Osun	19.4%	18.2%	33.3%
Oyo	96.2%	95.7%	100.0%
Plateau	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%
Rivers	90.9%	90.9%	90.9%
Sokoto	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Taraba	92.4%	87.5%	100.0%
Yobe	10.2%	3.2%	61.5%
Zamfara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FCT	96.0%	95.2%	100.0%
North-Central	77.5%	75.5%	83.3%
North-East	40.1%	33.4%	73.7%
North-West	77.0%	72.8%	89.1%
South East	83.6%	83.7%	82.8%
South South	83.6%	82.7%	87.1%
South West	84.6%	83.6%	89.6%
National	**69.0%**	**65.4%**	**83.3%**

Table 8.7: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn stops Nevirapine at six weeks By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	72.9%	71.4%	100.0%
Adamawa	40.2%	35.5%	100.0%
Akwa Ibom	97.2%	96.7%	100.0%
Anambra	49.8%	48.3%	60.0%
Bauchi	44.1%	41.9%	64.7%
Bayelsa	53.5%	46.7%	75.0%
Benue	95.4%	95.7%	94.4%
Borno	31.3%	23.8%	60.0%
Cross River	32.5%	30.0%	60.0%
Delta	51.7%	37.5%	63.6%
Ebonyi	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Edo	39.5%	0.0%	66.7%
Ekiti	56.3%	0.0%	80.0%
Enugu	88.8%	83.3%	100.0%
Gombe	38.1%	29.2%	52.6%
Imo	68.1%	50.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	38.2%	26.3%	66.7%
Kaduna	90.4%	90.5%	90.0%
Kano	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Katsina	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Kebbi	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kogi	52.8%	43.8%	87.5%
Kwara	85.3%	80.0%	100.0%
Lagos	95.4%	94.4%	100.0%
Nasarawa	54.6%	45.0%	100.0%
Niger	71.8%	50.0%	100.0%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	43.2%	42.9%	50.0%
Ondo	86.9%	100.0%	83.3%
Osun	2.8%	0.0%	33.3%
Oyo	84.0%	91.3%	37.5%
Plateau	83.3%	0.0%	83.3%
Rivers	73.9%	72.7%	80.0%
Sokoto	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Taraba	87.5%	80.0%	100.0%
Yobe	11.2%	6.5%	46.2%
Zamfara	91.2%	100.0%	83.3%
FCT	94.0%	92.9%	100.0%
North-Central	77.4%	72.4%	91.7%
North-East	39.9%	33.9%	71.3%
North-West	76.4%	72.6%	87.9%
South East	55.6%	51.5%	78.0%
South South	66.4%	63.8%	75.8%
South West	67.2%	67.6%	65.5%
National	**61.4%**	**56.7%**	**79.9%**

Table 8.8: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn starts cotrim until HIV status is known By State, Geopolitical Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	72.9%	71.4%	100.0%
Adamawa	27.5%	25.0%	60.0%
Akwa Ibom	87.8%	87.1%	91.7%
Anambra	40.8%	39.3%	50.0%
Bauchi	15.0%	12.9%	35.3%
Bayelsa	34.6%	37.5%	25.0%
Benue	95.4%	95.7%	94.4%
Borno	38.3%	26.3%	80.0%
Cross River	49.2%	50.0%	40.0%
Delta	50.9%	25.0%	72.7%
Ebonyi	67.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Edo	33.0%	0.0%	55.6%
Ekiti	70.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Enugu	75.7%	83.3%	60.0%
Gombe	40.5%	36.2%	47.4%
Imo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	28.5%	16.7%	57.1%
Kaduna	81.9%	81.0%	90.0%
Kano	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Katsina	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Kebbi	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kogi	35.3%	25.0%	75.0%
Kwara	10.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Lagos	77.3%	77.8%	75.0%
Nasarawa	48.0%	40.0%	85.7%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Niger	46.9%	50.0%	42.9%
Ogun	70.3%	71.4%	50.0%
Ondo	82.2%	50.0%	100.0%
Osun	5.6%	0.0%	66.7%
Oyo	56.6%	56.5%	57.1%
Plateau	83.3%	0.0%	83.3%
Rivers	66.3%	63.6%	80.0%
Sokoto	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Taraba	88.1%	80.0%	100.0%
Yobe	4.7%	0.0%	38.5%
Zamfara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FCT	90.1%	88.1%	100.0%
North-Central	66.7%	61.7%	80.6%
North-East	28.1%	21.0%	62.9%
North-West	70.3%	66.5%	81.5%
South East	53.7%	51.8%	63.9%
South South	63.6%	62.0%	69.4%
South West	57.6%	54.2%	75.7%
National	**53.1%**	**48.0%**	**73.0%**

Table 8.9: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of Newborns of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Newborn retest again at 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 months By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adamawa	28.2%	22.6%	100.0%
Akwa Ibom	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Anambra	48.3%	46.4%	60.0%
Bauchi	30.7%	29.0%	47.1%
Bayelsa	44.2%	50.0%	25.0%
Benue	93.1%	95.5%	83.3%
Borno	36.5%	30.0%	60.0%
Cross River	23.3%	20.0%	60.0%
Delta	66.5%	37.5%	90.9%
Ebonyi	25.3%	20.0%	50.0%
Edo	72.9%	33.3%	100.0%
Ekiti	70.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Enugu	93.5%	100.0%	80.0%
Gombe	41.9%	28.3%	63.2%
Imo	68.1%	50.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	43.8%	27.8%	80.0%
Kaduna	85.1%	85.7%	80.0%
Kano	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Katsina	68.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Kebbi	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kogi	57.7%	50.0%	87.5%
Kwara	85.3%	80.0%	100.0%
Lagos	95.4%	94.4%	100.0%
Nasarawa	35.6%	25.0%	85.7%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Niger	71.8%	50.0%	100.0%
Ogun	86.5%	85.7%	100.0%
Ondo	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Osun	13.9%	9.1%	66.7%
Oyo	71.1%	78.3%	25.0%
Plateau	72.7%	0.0%	72.7%
Rivers	70.7%	72.7%	60.0%
Sokoto	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Taraba	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yobe	9.2%	3.2%	53.8%
Zamfara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FCT	89.9%	88.1%	100.0%
North-Central	74.0%	69.9%	85.6%
North-East	35.1%	27.5%	72.7%
North-West	75.6%	71.1%	88.7%
South East	59.8%	58.0%	69.6%
South South	67.2%	63.6%	80.4%
South West	72.0%	72.0%	71.9%
National	**60.3%**	**55.4%**	**79.6%**

Table 8.10: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Knowledge on Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women - Mother remains on ART for life By State, Geo Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adamawa	68.1%	65.6%	100.0%
Akwa Ibom	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Anambra	55.8%	55.2%	60.0%
Bauchi	33.7%	32.3%	47.1%
Bayelsa	39.4%	43.8%	25.0%
Benue	90.8%	91.3%	88.9%
Borno	43.3%	28.6%	100.0%
Cross River	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Delta	45.2%	12.5%	72.7%
Ebonyi	67.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Edo	66.3%	33.3%	88.9%
Ekiti	56.3%	0.0%	80.0%
Enugu	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gombe	43.3%	37.5%	52.6%
Imo	68.1%	50.0%	100.0%
Jigawa	21.2%	10.5%	46.7%
Kaduna	86.2%	85.7%	90.0%
Kano	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Katsina	22.8%	0.0%	33.3%
Kebbi	98.2%	100.0%	92.3%
Kogi	54.8%	52.9%	62.5%
Kwara	70.6%	60.0%	100.0%
Lagos	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nasarawa	50.5%	40.0%	100.0%

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Niger	71.8%	50.0%	100.0%
Ogun	86.5%	85.7%	100.0%
Ondo	89.3%	100.0%	83.3%
Osun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oyo	96.2%	95.7%	100.0%
Plateau	72.7%	0.0%	72.7%
Rivers	81.8%	81.8%	81.8%
Sokoto	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Taraba	92.4%	87.5%	100.0%
Yobe	10.2%	3.2%	61.5%
Zamfara	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FCT	90.1%	88.1%	100.0%
North-Central	73.6%	70.3%	83.0%
North-East	44.5%	38.6%	74.6%
North-West	67.2%	66.9%	68.3%
South East	67.8%	66.2%	77.0%
South South	73.9%	73.1%	76.7%
South West	80.5%	79.2%	87.2%
National	**64.6%**	**61.4%**	**77.4%**

Appendix IX

Adolescent Health Services Tables



Table 9.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Adolescent Health Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	89.2	83.3	89.0
Adamawa	73.2	100.0	73.9
Akwa Ibom	98.5	100.0	98.6
Anambra	30.4	66.7	32.4
Bauchi	44.6	62.5	45.0
Bayelsa	91.3	90.9	91.2
Benue	72.2	66.7	72.0
Borno	95.8	90.0	95.1
Cross River	72.1	88.9	72.4
Delta	76.8	90.0	78.3
Ebonyi	94.8	100.0	95.0
Edo	84.1	90.9	84.6
Ekiti	39.7	66.7	41.8
Enugu	72.6	85.7	73.3
Gombe	58.9	100.0	64.2
Imo	86.5	75.0	85.8
Jigawa	64.4	88.9	65.9
Kaduna	84.7	100.0	85.2
Kano	73.0	87.5	73.7
Katsina	66.7	80.0	67.3
Kebbi	34.7	66.7	35.2
Kogi	83.6	85.7	83.7
Kwara	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagos	80.0	100.0	82.4
Nasarawa	71.8	88.9	73.0
Niger	58.3	100.0	59.6
Ogun	85.5	90.9	85.7

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Ondo	72.2	100.0	73.8
Osun	93.0	100.0	93.3
Oyo	83.3	100.0	84.3
Plateau	78.4	83.3	78.6
Rivers	66.2	72.7	66.4
Sokoto	74.7	80.0	75.0
Taraba	65.4	100.0	67.5
Yobe	56.6	83.3	57.2
Zamfara	28.2	62.5	29.6
FCT	79.7	90.0	80.7
North-Central	77.5	88.1	78.1
North-East	61.1	90.6	62.4
North-West	58.2	81.9	59.1
South East	73.3	78.9	73.5
South South	77.3	89.7	78.1
South West	79.6	94.5	80.5
National	70.0	87.8	70.9

Table 9.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Special Location for Providing Adolescent Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	24.2	60.0	25.2
Adamawa	50.0	20.0	48.8
Akwa Ibom	13.4	25.0	14.3
Anambra	23.8	33.3	24.9
Bauchi	45.5	40.0	45.3
Bayelsa	11.1	0.0	9.3
Benue	19.2	37.5	20.0
Borno	97.1	100.0	97.5
Cross River	12.2	0.0	11.9
Delta	24.5	22.2	24.2
Ebonyi	52.1	60.0	52.3
Edo	50.0	50.0	50.0
Ekiti	33.3	37.5	33.8
Enugu	37.7	50.0	38.5
Gombe	16.3	28.6	18.8
Imo	6.3	0.0	5.9
Jigawa	44.7	87.5	48.2
Kaduna	37.7	33.3	37.6
Kano	38.9	85.7	41.6
Katsina	25.0	75.0	27.6
Kebbi	16.0	50.0	17.0
Kogi	3.3	16.7	3.9
Kwara	35.2	40.0	35.6
Lagos	25.0	50.0	28.7
Nasarawa	25.5	50.0	27.6
Niger	14.3	30.0	15.1
Ogun	40.7	40.0	40.7
Ondo	32.7	28.6	32.4

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Osun	24.2	45.5	25.4
Oyo	11.7	30.0	12.9
Plateau	32.8	40.0	33.1
Rivers	55.6	62.5	55.8
Sokoto	32.1	50.0	33.2
Taraba	29.4	0.0	26.7
Yobe	9.3	40.0	10.4
Zamfara	40.0	40.0	40.0
FCT	25.5	44.4	27.4
North-Central	21.1	36.2	22.0
North-East	41.9	39.5	41.7
North-West	31.6	65.3	33.3
South East	28.2	37.6	28.6
South South	26.7	22.6	26.4
South West	28.2	39.6	29.0
National	29.0	40.2	29.7

Table 9.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Adolescent Guidelines by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Abia	3.0	20.0	3.5
Adamawa	56.7	60.0	56.8
Akwa Ibom	25.4	50.0	27.3
Anambra	4.8	0.0	4.2
Bauchi	36.4	60.0	37.0
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	11.5	0.0	11.0
Borno	81.2	88.9	82.1
Cross River	4.1	12.5	4.3
Delta	17.0	11.1	16.2
Ebonyi	27.4	40.0	27.8
Edo	32.8	30.0	32.5
Ekiti	22.2	25.0	22.6
Enugu	7.5	0.0	7.1
Gombe	9.3	0.0	7.4
Imo	7.8	0.0	7.4
Jigawa	66.0	100.0	68.8
Kaduna	47.5	55.6	47.8
Kano	7.4	0.0	7.0
Katsina	36.5	50.0	37.2
Kebbi	24.0	33.3	24.3
Kogi	4.9	33.3	6.3
Kwara	28.2	40.0	29.1
Lagos	23.2	60.0	28.7
Nasarawa	35.3	50.0	36.6
Niger	16.7	40.0	17.8
Ogun	16.9	20.0	17.0
Ondo	34.6	57.1	36.3

State/Zone	Primary Public facilities	Secondary Public Facilities	All public facilities
Osun	6.1	18.2	6.7
Oyo	40.0	60.0	41.4
Plateau	3.4	0.0	3.3
Rivers	55.6	62.5	55.8
Sokoto	25.0	50.0	26.5
Taraba	7.8	25.0	9.4
Yobe	48.8	20.0	47.8
Zamfara	55.0	60.0	55.4
FCT	54.5	66.7	55.8
North-Central	17.2	33.3	18.2
North-East	43.1	45.2	43.3
North-West	34.0	47.3	34.6
South East	10.2	9.7	10.1
South South	23.0	24.7	23.1
South West	23.1	45.1	24.6
National	25.2	36.1	25.9

Appendix X

Malaria Tables



Table 10.1: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Malaria-Disease and Facility Type

diagnostic_accuracy (malaria)			
State/Zone/National	**All**	**Primary**	**Secondary**
Abia	20.4	20.4	20.0
Adamawa	10.7	10.3	20.0
Akwa Ibom	27.4	25.0	53.8
Anambra	10.3	9.6	17.6
Bauchi	1.9	1.9	3.8
Bayelsa	16.1	13.3	27.8
Benue	21.9	20.9	37.5
Borno	25.6	23.4	41.7
Cross River	25.0	25.7	0.0
Delta	11.4	10.7	14.3
Ebonyi	2.5	1.7	25.0
Edo	9.8	8.2	26.3
Ekiti	9.5	6.6	42.9
Enugu	12.7	11.0	50.0
Gombe	7.0	6.3	10.0
Imo	16.3	13.5	60.0
Jigawa	22.3	21.1	35.3
Kaduna	11.6	11.3	16.7
Kano	21.7	22.2	13.3
Katsina	8.6	7.2	40.0
Kebbi	7.3	6.8	26.3
Kogi	22.1	21.1	36.4
Kwara	10.4	8.7	28.6
Lagos	16.0	12.9	31.6
Nasarawa	21.5	20.0	44.4
Niger	30.0	29.4	50.0
Ogun	6.4	6.1	13.6
Ondo	22.5	21.1	41.7
Osun	2.1	1.1	27.3
Oyo	6.2	4.8	23.8
Plateau	2.9	2.6	9.1
Rivers	3.6	3.4	10.0
Sokoto	25.0	27.1	0.0
Taraba	39.3	38.5	45.5
Yobe	13.0	12.6	23.5
Zamfara	3.7	4.0	0.0
FCT	6.3	5.2	16.7
North-Central	16.0	15.1	29.0
North-East	14.2	13.4	25.7
North-West	13.6	13.2	20.4
South East	13.1	12.0	32.3
South South	15.3	14.7	21.6
South West	9.1	7.7	28.4
National	13.5	12.7	25.9

Table 10.2: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Diagnostic Accuracy of Clinical Conditions by State, Geo-political Zone, National, Malaria-Disease and Cadre

diagnosis_accuracy (malaria)				
State/Zone/National	**Doctor**	**Nurse/Midwife**	**CHEW**	**Others**
Abia	26.1	11.2	23.3	0.0
Adamawa	55.4	10.2	9.5	0.0
Akwa Ibom	50.0	37.8	22.2	0.0
Anambra	22.2	18.0	6.6	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0
Bayelsa	38.3	15.2	13.1	0.0
Benue	33.3	17.4	22.8	16.7
Borno	0.0	26.0	30.1	0.0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
Delta	17.9	11.8	9.6	0.0
Ebonyi	50.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Edo	16.5	24.9	4.0	0.0
Ekiti	22.5	13.5	7.6	0.0
Enugu	62.5	22.8	9.6	0.0
Gombe	0.0	0.0	9.6	4.5
Imo	51.0	17.4	12.7	10.0
Jigawa	0.0	67.7	16.3	25.0
Kaduna	31.4	16.4	9.8	0.0
Kano	0.0	26.1	23.7	16.3
Katsina	29.5	38.8	7.6	0.0
Kebbi	30.0	25.0	5.8	19.5
Kogi	100.0	27.6	18.8	0.0
Kwara	42.9	16.2	6.5	0.0
Lagos	35.3	6.7	7.9	0.0
Nasarawa	60.0	100.0	18.6	0.0
Niger	50.0	50.0	28.7	25.0
Ogun	25.0	13.8	3.9	0.0
Ondo	40.0	41.1	19.0	0.0
Osun	42.9	23.1	0.0	0.0
Oyo	30.8	5.2	4.9	0.0
Plateau	0.0	11.0	2.8	0.0
Rivers	2.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
Sokoto	0.0	8.6	26.0	75.0
Taraba	40.9	50.0	34.0	80.0
Yobe	50.0	17.9	11.1	23.1
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
FCT	16.7	0.0	5.7	0.0
North-Central	36.0	18.1	14.8	11.4
North-East	36.3	13.5	12.9	18.5
North-West	17.9	26.1	12.2	14.2
South East	41.2	16.2	11.6	3.6
South South	17.0	14.8	15.3	0.0
South West	33.6	12.0	6.4	0.0
National	29.8	16.0	12.2	12.0

Table 10.3: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to History Taking Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, Malaria-Disease, National and Facility Type

history taking (malaria)			
State/Zone/National	**All**	**Primary**	**Secondary**
Abia	56.7	55.6	90.0
Adamawa	65.4	64.7	83.3
Akwa Ibom	71.1	69.1	92.3
Anambra	62.7	61.2	78.4
Bauchi	63.2	62.7	74.4
Bayelsa	42.3	42.2	42.6
Benue	66.0	65.5	74.4
Borno	74.2	74.1	75.0
Cross River	49.0	48.9	56.1
Delta	47.3	44.9	57.5
Ebonyi	44.5	43.1	83.3
Edo	42.2	40.3	61.7
Ekiti	59.9	58.4	76.2
Enugu	67.0	66.3	83.3
Gombe	56.7	56.3	58.3
Imo	49.6	48.5	66.7
Jigawa	76.2	75.8	80.4
Kaduna	58.0	57.3	72.2
Kano	60.2	58.8	84.4
Katsina	70.5	69.8	86.7
Kebbi	70.7	70.7	71.1
Kogi	41.5	41.2	45.5
Kwara	48.3	46.2	71.4
Lagos	58.1	55.4	71.9
Nasarawa	48.8	47.8	63.0
Niger	62.1	61.6	77.8
Ogun	45.9	45.4	57.6
Ondo	67.3	65.3	90.5
Osun	46.2	45.6	61.1
Oyo	46.7	45.3	65.8
Plateau	50.2	49.4	61.1
Rivers	51.9	51.1	83.3
Sokoto	64.7	64.8	63.3
Taraba	80.2	77.7	100.0
Yobe	76.3	76.6	68.6
Zamfara	70.2	70.6	64.8
FCT	57.2	54.8	79.6
North-Central	53.3	52.3	66.8
North-East	69.8	69.1	79.3
North-West	66.5	66.0	76.4
South East	56.6	55.3	79.6
South South	50.9	50.0	60.9
South West	51.2	49.8	70.1
National	58.7	57.8	71.4

Table 10.4: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in History Questions by State, Geo-political Zone, Malaria-Disease, National and Cadre

adherence to history questions (malaria)				
State/Zone/National	**Doctor**	**Nurse/Midwife**	**CHEW**	**Others**
Abia	65.3	71.8	53.9	46.7
Adamawa	85.3	76.1	61.9	61.9
Akwa Ibom	94.4	75.9	67.3	0.0
Anambra	77.8	69.2	58.3	100.0
Bauchi	66.7	67.0	61.7	69.4
Bayelsa	62.2	43.0	39.3	0.0
Benue	75.0	67.0	65.6	66.7
Borno	70.3	73.2	76.2	55.6
Cross River	73.3	41.2	49.0	0.0
Delta	75.6	46.1	43.6	0.0
Ebonyi	100.0	66.7	43.6	36.7
Edo	72.2	41.0	41.5	0.0
Ekiti	79.4	68.3	56.6	0.0
Enugu	87.5	66.7	66.0	100.0
Gombe	33.3	56.3	55.4	65.2
Imo	61.7	42.0	51.2	50.0
Jigawa	88.9	75.7	75.3	83.3
Kaduna	77.0	59.0	57.1	33.3
Kano	87.9	77.5	63.5	38.5
Katsina	90.2	63.3	69.7	74.0
Kebbi	83.3	58.3	70.5	72.8
Kogi	73.4	35.1	41.8	0.0
Kwara	83.8	62.5	41.8	0.0
Lagos	72.5	37.8	55.4	0.0
Nasarawa	73.3	45.9	47.9	0.0
Niger	61.7	83.3	61.6	58.3
Ogun	79.2	42.8	46.2	0.0
Ondo	90.2	82.2	62.7	100.0
Osun	66.7	47.6	47.6	39.4
Oyo	81.4	44.1	45.8	33.3
Plateau	59.3	38.8	50.8	40.0
Rivers	82.1	43.3	48.4	50.0
Sokoto	60.0	66.7	65.0	58.3
Taraba	100.0	100.0	76.6	76.7
Yobe	66.7	64.2	76.5	84.6
Zamfara	33.3	74.6	70.1	0.0
FCT	86.5	67.2	49.4	33.3
North-Central	74.6	58.6	51.5	47.7
North-East	87.7	71.9	68.4	72.7
North-West	80.8	67.0	66.9	58.6
South East	74.0	62.8	54.9	49.0
South South	79.0	48.4	48.9	50.0
South West	77.1	47.2	50.3	39.7
National	78.4	57.8	57.8	57.6

Table 10.5: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Physical Examination Guidelines by State, Geo-political Zone, Malaria-Disease, National and Facility Type

physical examination (malaria)			
State/Zone/National	**All**	**Primary**	**Secondary**
Abia	55.0	54.0	84.0
Adamawa	45.5	44.1	84.0
Akwa Ibom	66.0	64.6	81.5
Anambra	52.4	51.3	64.7
Bauchi	57.4	57.4	56.9
Bayelsa	37.4	39.4	28.9
Benue	25.8	24.8	39.2
Borno	52.2	51.5	56.7
Cross River	28.5	28.5	27.3
Delta	32.0	30.7	37.2
Ebonyi	23.8	23.4	32.5
Edo	32.0	31.0	41.8
Ekiti	51.9	51.0	62.9
Enugu	51.4	49.9	86.0
Gombe	40.2	38.3	47.8
Imo	33.0	30.0	80.0
Jigawa	39.8	38.8	50.9
Kaduna	35.8	35.2	48.9
Kano	28.7	27.5	49.0
Katsina	27.2	26.1	52.0
Kebbi	31.7	30.9	56.8
Kogi	38.8	38.7	40.0
Kwara	33.1	32.0	45.0
Lagos	32.8	31.9	37.8
Nasarawa	31.8	31.5	35.6
Niger	41.1	40.2	69.2
Ogun	25.0	24.7	31.6
Ondo	52.4	49.4	89.2
Osun	20.7	20.2	32.7
Oyo	32.0	31.4	40.6
Plateau	21.9	21.9	21.7
Rivers	45.8	45.4	62.5
Sokoto	37.2	37.9	29.0
Taraba	58.6	53.7	96.4
Yobe	48.7	48.3	58.8
Zamfara	47.7	47.5	51.7
FCT	50.8	47.5	81.1
North-Central	33.2	32.4	44.5
North-East	51.8	50.5	69.9
North-West	33.0	32.2	48.5
South East	44.8	43.4	70.6
South South	39.1	38.8	42.4
South West	32.5	31.5	46.1
National	38.2	37.3	51.9

Table 10.6: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines in Physical Examinations by State, Geo-political Zone, Disease, National and Cadre of Health Workers

adherence to physical examinations (malaria)				
State/Zone/National	**Doctor**	**Nurse/Midwife**	**CHEW**	**Others**
Abia	92.2	61.0	53.8	32.0
Adamawa	75.5	58.8	40.8	45.7
Akwa Ibom	80.0	62.7	65.4	0.0
Anambra	73.3	64.8	46.1	40.0
Bauchi	60.0	57.4	59.5	41.7
Bayelsa	39.7	30.4	38.4	0.0
Benue	55.0	28.7	25.0	18.6
Borno	55.9	51.8	52.1	46.7
Cross River	36.0	22.6	28.5	0.0
Delta	38.5	35.0	26.8	0.0
Ebonyi	45.0	27.9	23.3	22.5
Edo	61.7	32.1	30.8	0.0
Ekiti	48.9	50.9	52.4	0.0
Enugu	85.0	46.9	50.6	60.0
Gombe	20.0	45.4	42.7	22.7
Imo	71.0	29.6	32.9	16.0
Jigawa	73.3	63.4	35.7	42.5
Kaduna	52.5	39.0	34.5	20.0
Kano	70.3	50.7	30.4	8.6
Katsina	60.0	42.7	25.5	23.2
Kebbi	74.0	37.5	30.0	43.9
Kogi	55.9	26.7	40.3	0.0
Kwara	45.0	48.7	27.4	20.0
Lagos	38.5	22.7	32.3	0.0
Nasarawa	40.0	40.0	31.3	0.0
Niger	72.9	50.0	38.5	55.0
Ogun	41.9	23.8	25.0	0.0
Ondo	88.9	77.1	45.5	50.0
Osun	37.1	40.0	20.3	16.2
Oyo	47.7	34.1	30.9	12.0
Plateau	24.4	11.1	22.8	12.0
Rivers	72.2	40.0	43.8	0.0
Sokoto	50.0	20.5	36.9	80.0
Taraba	94.3	81.7	52.2	59.3
Yobe	60.0	48.4	49.7	38.5
Zamfara	80.0	52.9	46.9	0.0
FCT	75.2	48.2	46.6	40.0
North-Central	54.1	38.3	31.6	25.3
North-East	79.4	56.6	50.9	42.6
North-West	62.2	43.7	32.1	23.8
South East	75.8	52.2	42.9	24.5
South South	60.2	38.1	37.7	0.0
South West	47.5	33.7	31.6	16.2
National	59.5	42.6	36.9	27.6

Table 10.7: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Malaria Laboratory Tests by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

Malaria lab tests (by state)			
State/Zone/National	**All**	**Primary**	**Secondary**
Abia	51.2	50.9	60.0
Adamawa	48.9	48.4	60.0
Akwa Ibom	59.1	58.2	69.2
Anambra	59.7	58.2	76.5
Bauchi	37.8	37.6	42.3
Bayelsa	56.2	55.0	61.1
Benue	65.5	64.9	75.0
Borno	69.4	69.1	70.8
Cross River	55.1	54.7	68.2
Delta	52.7	52.9	51.7
Ebonyi	48.2	47.4	68.8
Edo	63.3	61.3	82.5
Ekiti	60.4	59.7	67.9
Enugu	64.6	63.7	85.0
Gombe	56.7	54.7	65.0
Imo	53.4	51.7	80.0
Jigawa	68.3	68.9	61.8
Kaduna	50.7	50.0	66.7
Kano	46.4	46.2	50.0
Katsina	47.4	46.5	70.0
Kebbi	62.9	62.7	71.1
Kogi	64.1	63.2	77.3
Kwara	54.0	54.0	54.8
Lagos	50.9	50.0	55.3
Nasarawa	49.8	49.4	55.6
Niger	68.2	67.6	87.5
Ogun	54.3	53.9	63.6
Ondo	60.7	59.8	71.4
Osun	46.6	45.7	66.7
Oyo	51.9	50.8	67.5
Plateau	49.3	47.9	70.8
Rivers	49.9	49.4	70.0
Sokoto	62.0	60.5	80.0
Taraba	53.9	53.2	59.1
Yobe	49.3	48.9	58.8
Zamfara	60.8	60.8	61.1
FCT	64.7	65.1	61.1
North-Central	59.3	58.7	67.5
North-East	48.5	47.8	58.5
North-West	55.3	54.8	64.8
South East	55.4	54.4	74.6
South South	54.7	54.0	61.6
South West	53.5	52.7	63.9
National	54.5	53.9	64.4

Table 10.8: Percentage of Clinical Health Workers in Public Health Facilities with Adherence to Guidelines on Physical Examinations in Respect Malaria Lab Test by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Cadre

Malaria lab tests (by cadre)				
State/Zone/National	**Doctor**	**Nurse/Midwife**	**CHEW**	**Others**
Abia	80.4	50.0	50.6	50.0
Adamawa	77.7	44.8	47.9	57.1
Akwa Ibom	66.7	59.2	58.3	0.0
Anambra	77.8	72.8	52.8	100.0
Bauchi	75.0	46.5	35.8	41.7
Bayelsa	67.5	70.9	51.8	0.0
Benue	75.0	67.4	65.0	64.3
Borno	81.3	65.6	69.9	66.7
Cross River	70.0	59.5	54.8	0.0
Delta	55.2	53.6	51.0	0.0
Ebonyi	62.5	50.0	47.7	50.0
Edo	74.8	71.8	59.6	0.0
Ekiti	72.9	70.4	57.5	0.0
Enugu	87.5	66.2	63.2	100.0
Gombe	0.0	63.1	57.7	47.7
Imo	75.5	52.2	52.7	45.0
Jigawa	83.3	74.5	67.8	62.5
Kaduna	68.8	53.2	49.4	50.0
Kano	50.0	55.3	47.1	40.2
Katsina	100.0	59.2	43.3	53.6
Kebbi	65.0	75.0	62.1	70.7
Kogi	100.0	61.2	63.4	50.0
Kwara	50.0	63.5	51.2	50.0
Lagos	52.9	53.3	49.2	0.0
Nasarawa	60.0	50.0	49.4	0.0
Niger	94.1	75.0	65.1	100.0
Ogun	75.0	58.7	52.6	0.0
Ondo	68.3	73.0	58.3	50.0
Osun	78.6	60.7	47.8	36.4
Oyo	80.3	55.2	49.4	30.0
Plateau	77.8	50.0	47.7	50.0
Rivers	58.5	70.0	46.4	25.0
Sokoto	90.0	57.9	59.6	100.0
Taraba	59.1	67.4	52.7	50.0
Yobe	50.0	55.3	49.6	42.3
Zamfara	50.0	57.5	61.2	0.0
FCT	76.6	52.5	64.1	100.0
North-Central	75.4	61.9	57.6	69.0
North-East	65.8	52.8	47.3	46.3
North-West	73.0	58.8	54.7	53.0
South East	78.0	60.5	53.4	52.1
South South	61.3	60.5	52.8	25.0
South West	63.9	58.6	52.1	35.3
National	68.3	58.9	53.3	50.0

Appendix XI

Tuberculosis Tables



Table 11.1: Percentage of Health Facilities Offering TB Diagnosis and Management by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	66.7	17.7
Adamawa	14.6	100.0	17.1
Akwa Ibom	17.6	75.0	22.1
Anambra	17.4	55.6	19.5
Bauchi	16.2	87.5	17.7
Bayelsa	23.2	36.4	25.3
Benue	25.0	83.3	27.7
Borno	56.9	70.0	58.7
Cross River	5.8	88.9	7.7
Delta	10.0	50.0	14.4
Ebonyi	11.7	40.0	12.6
Edo	10.1	45.5	12.7
Ekiti	22.1	58.3	24.9
Enugu	5.5	42.9	7.5
Gombe	21.9	71.4	28.3
Imo	14.9	50.0	16.9
Jigawa	17.8	100.0	22.9
Kaduna	29.2	88.9	31.0
Kano	20.3	62.5	22.3
Katsina	7.7	80.0	10.9
Kebbi	11.1	88.9	12.3
Kogi	19.2	57.1	21.0
Kwara	22.5	70.0	26.2
Lagos	72.9	100.0	76.2
Nasarawa	11.3	77.8	16.0
Niger	0.0	70.0	2.1
Ogun	45.7	90.9	47.0
Ondo	15.3	100.0	20.0
Osun	9.9	27.3	10.7
Oyo	20.8	50.0	22.5
Plateau	8.1	100.0	12.8
Rivers	25.0	72.7	26.6
Sokoto	16.0	100.0	20.8
Taraba	15.4	100.0	20.6
Yobe	21.1	83.3	22.6
Zamfara	7.0	75.0	9.8
FCT	27.1	70.0	31.0
North Central	15.1	74.9	18.3
North East	20.0	85.4	22.8
North West	14.9	83.2	17.4
South East	13.9	51.9	15.6
South South	14.5	59.2	17.2
South West	32.1	73.4	34.5
National	**18.3**	**72.4**	**20.9**

Table 11.2: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Guidelines for Adult by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	8.3	0.0	8.3
Adamawa	0.0	20.0	20.0
Akwa Ibom	25.0	22.2	24.3
Anambra	8.3	0.0	8.3
Bauchi	8.3	0.0	7.5
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	11.1	10.0	11.0
Borno	9.8	25.0	8.2
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	28.6	0.0	17.7
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	0.0	20.0	5.2
Ekiti	13.3	0.0	10.9
Enugu	0.0	66.7	20.3
Gombe	6.3	20.0	10.7
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	7.7	11.1	8.6
Kaduna	19.0	0.0	19.0
Kano	13.3	20.0	14.2
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	12.5	0.0	12.5
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwara	6.3	0.0	6.3
Lagos	9.8	10.0	9.8
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0.0	14.3	14.3
Ogun	3.1	0.0	2.9
Ondo	18.2	14.3	17.1
Osun	0.0	33.3	4.2
Oyo	0.0	20.0	2.6
Plateau	0.0	16.7	6.6
Rivers	11.8	0.0	11.8
Sokoto	8.3	20.0	11.5
Taraba	16.7	0.0	16.7
Yobe	6.3	20.0	7.5
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	15.8	0.0	15.8
Total	8.1	8.5	10.2
North-Central	6.0	6.2	12.6
North-East	7.8	7.7	7.8
North-West	12.1	7.2	11.2
South East	5.0	11.3	5.7
South South	12.1	11.3	11.9
South West	5.9	10.5	6.5
Total	**8.1**	**8.5**	**10.2**

Table 11.3: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Guideline for Children by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	8.3	25.0	10.2
Adamawa	0.0	20.0	20.0
Akwa Ibom	8.3	22.2	12.0
Anambra	16.7	60.0	23.4
Bauchi	16.7	0.0	15.0
Bayelsa	25.0	0.0	19.2
Benue	11.1	10.0	11.0
Borno	9.8	0.0	9.8
Cross River	0.0	12.5	12.5
Delta	14.3	0.0	14.3
Ebonyi	22.2	50.0	25.2
Edo	0.0	0.0	5.5
Ekiti	6.7	0.0	5.5
Enugu	25.0	33.3	27.5
Gombe	25.0	20.0	23.4
Imo	9.1	0.0	9.1
Jigawa	0.0	11.1	11.1
Kaduna	19.0	0.0	17.4
Kano	26.7	40.0	28.5
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kogi	7.1	0.0	7.1
Kwara	18.8	28.6	20.8
Lagos	13.7	10.0	13.1
Nasarawa	25.0	14.3	21.3
Niger	0.0	28.6	28.6
Ogun	6.3	0.0	5.9
Ondo	18.2	14.3	17.1
Osun	14.3	14.3	20.8
Oyo	6.7	20.0	8.4
Plateau	0.0	16.7	16.7
Rivers	17.6	0.0	17.6
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taraba	8.3	0.0	8.3
Yobe	6.3	0.0	6.3
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	31.6	0.0	31.6
Total	11.2	11.6	12.3
North-Central	14.0	14.7	14.2
North-East	9.6	5.5	8.9
North-West	10.7	7.5	10.1
South East	13.9	33.5	16.8
South South	13.3	7.6	12.1
South West	9.4	12.1	9.8
Total	**11.2**	**11.6**	**12.3**

Table 11.4: Percentage of Health Facilities with Laboratory Staff Trained for TB by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	8.3	50.0	13.0
Adamawa	33.3	100.0	44.6
Akwa Ibom	8.3	88.9	29.7
Anambra	8.3	80.0	19.5
Bauchi	16.7	71.4	22.2
Bayelsa	25.0	100.0	42.3
Benue	16.7	80.0	25.6
Borno	19.5	85.7	29.9
Cross River	25.0	87.5	41.5
Delta	0.0	80.0	80.0
Ebonyi	0.0	50.0	50.0
Edo	0.0	60.0	60.0
Ekiti	20.0	71.4	29.3
Enugu	0.0	33.3	10.2
Gombe	12.5	80.0	34.5
Imo	27.3	50.0	31.2
Jigawa	15.4	66.7	29.2
Kaduna	52.4	87.5	55.4
Kano	20.0	40.0	22.7
Katsina	33.3	75.0	46.9
Kebbi	0.0	62.5	62.5
Kogi	0.0	50.0	50.0
Kwara	37.5	0.0	29.7
Lagos	7.8	80.0	19.4
Nasarawa	25.0	57.1	36.1
Niger	0.0	57.1	57.1
Ogun	18.8	60.0	21.1
Ondo	27.3	71.4	39.5
Osun	0.0	66.7	8.3
Oyo	6.7	40.0	11.0
Plateau	33.3	66.7	46.6
Rivers	11.8	50.0	15.3
Sokoto	8.3	80.0	28.1
Taraba	25.0	50.0	32.5
Yobe	18.8	60.0	22.5
Zamfara	0.0	50.0	50.0
FCT	31.6	71.4	39.7
Total	17.9	17.9	31.0
North Central	20.5	51.7	27.4
North East	21.3	72.8	29.7
North West	24.5	67.3	31.9
South East	10.5	56.9	17.5
South South	12.7	79.5	26.6
South West	13.9	67.7	20.6
Total	**17.9**	**17.9**	**31.0**

Table 11.5: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Infection Control by Zone and State and Facility Type

State	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	25.0	75.0	30.6
Adamawa	83.3	100.0	86.1
Akwa Ibom	100.0	88.9	41.4
Anambra	41.7	40.0	76.1
Bauchi	75.0	85.7	76.1
Bayelsa	62.5	50.0	59.6
Benue	66.7	70.0	87.7
Borno	85.4	100.0	56.6
Cross River	50.0	75.0	34.1
Delta	42.9	20.0	45.0
Ebonyi	44.4	50.0	73.6
Edo	71.4	80.0	31.9
Ekiti	20.0	85.7	72.5
Enugu	75.0	66.7	55.2
Gombe	62.5	40.0	37.7
Imo	45.5	0.0	100.0
Jigawa	100.0	100.0	82.6
Kaduna	81.0	100.0	48.5
Kano	46.7	60.0	66.3
Katsina	50.0	100.0	73.7
Kebbi	75.0	62.5	56.5
Kogi	50.0	100.0	77.2
Kwara	75.0	85.7	76.9
Lagos	72.5	100.0	75.5
Nasarawa	62.5	100.0	100.0
Niger	0.0	100.0	100.0
Ogun	43.8	50.0	44.1
Ondo	90.9	71.4	85.5
Osun	42.9	33.3	41.7
Oyo	46.7	100.0	53.6
Plateau	66.7	83.3	73.3
Rivers	70.6	87.5	72.1
Sokoto	91.7	100.0	94.0
Taraba	33.3	25.0	30.8
Yobe	68.8	80.0	69.8
Zamfara	80.0	50.0	70.7
FCT	84.2	100.0	87.4
Total	62.7	77.0	55.9
North-Central	65.9	89.4	71.1
North-East	71.3	68.6	70.9
North-West	72.5	85.5	74.8
South East	39.7	42.9	40.2
South South	69.8	66.1	69.0
South West	53.1	81.5	56.6
Total	**62.7**	**77.0**	**55.9**

Table 11.6: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Microscopy by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.7	50.0	20.4
Adamawa	33.3	100.0	44.6
Akwa Ibom	25.0	88.9	41.9
Anambra	75.0	100.0	78.9
Bauchi	50.0	100.0	55.0
Bayelsa	68.8	75.0	70.2
Benue	27.8	90.0	36.6
Borno	31.7	85.7	40.2
Cross River	25.0	75.0	38.2
Delta	0.0	80.0	80.0
Ebonyi	55.6	100.0	60.2
Edo	28.6	80.0	41.8
Ekiti	20.0	71.4	29.3
Enugu	0.0	66.7	20.3
Gombe	18.8	80.0	38.7
Imo	54.5	100.0	62.3
Jigawa	38.5	77.8	49.0
Kaduna	61.9	87.5	64.1
Kano	33.3	40.0	34.2
Katsina	16.7	75.0	35.6
Kebbi	25.0	100.0	33.0
Kogi	50.0	25.0	46.8
Kwara	62.5	14.3	52.5
Lagos	35.3	90.0	44.1
Nasarawa	62.5	85.7	70.6
Niger	0.0	57.1	57.1
Ogun	34.4	60.0	35.8
Ondo	90.9	100.0	93.4
Osun	14.3	66.7	20.8
Oyo	26.7	20.0	25.8
Plateau	16.7	66.7	36.5
Rivers	35.3	87.5	40.1
Sokoto	25.0	100.0	45.7
Taraba	33.3	50.0	38.3
Yobe	25.0	80.0	30.0
Zamfara	0.0	50.0	50.0
FCT	52.6	85.7	59.4
Total	37.5	73.4	53.2
North Central	45.2	57.3	47.9
North East	34.6	78.9	41.9
North West	36.8	76.2	43.6
South East	46.0	84.3	51.8
South South	32.4	81.9	42.7
South West	35.2	73.2	39.9
Total	**37.5**	**73.4**	**53.2**

Table 11.7: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Firstline Drug by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	25.0	50.0	27.8
Adamawa	91.7	60.0	86.3
Akwa Ibom	58.3	88.9	66.4
Anambra	33.3	80.0	40.6
Bauchi	41.7	85.7	46.1
Bayelsa	31.3	25.0	29.8
Benue	61.1	50.0	59.5
Borno	82.9	85.7	83.4
Cross River	25.0	50.0	31.6
Delta	71.4	40.0	59.4
Ebonyi	55.6	100.0	60.2
Edo	42.9	60.0	47.3
Ekiti	26.7	57.1	32.2
Enugu	50.0	100.0	65.2
Gombe	25.0	40.0	29.9
Imo	54.5	100.0	62.3
Jigawa	76.9	77.8	77.2
Kaduna	57.1	62.5	57.6
Kano	60.0	60.0	60.0
Katsina	66.7	75.0	69.4
Kebbi	37.5	50.0	38.8
Kogi	57.1	75.0	59.5
Kwara	50.0	71.4	54.5
Lagos	82.4	90.0	83.6
Nasarawa	50.0	100.0	67.3
Niger	0.0	57.1	57.1
Ogun	71.9	60.0	71.2
Ondo	45.5	85.7	56.6
Osun	28.6	33.3	29.2
Oyo	20.0	80.0	27.8
Plateau	66.7	33.3	53.4
Rivers	47.1	50.0	47.3
Sokoto	50.0	40.0	47.2
Taraba	91.7	100.0	94.2
Yobe	62.5	40.0	60.4
Zamfara	60.0	33.3	51.7
FCT	73.7	71.4	73.2
Total	57.4	67.4	52.3
North Central	62.8	59.1	59.9
North East	75.5	68.5	69.7
North West	60.6	55.9	56.7
South East	83.0	39.2	45.7
South South	54.8	46.3	48.1
South West	76.4	61.1	63.0
Total	**57.4**	**67.4**	**52.3**

Table 11.8: Percentage of Health Facilities with TB Clinical Management by Zone and State and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	0.0	50.0	50.0
Adamawa	83.3	100.0	86.1
Akwa Ibom	66.7	100.0	75.5
Anambra	25.0	20.0	24.2
Bauchi	66.7	100.0	70.0
Bayelsa	18.8	50.0	26.0
Benue	55.6	60.0	56.2
Borno	87.8	100.0	89.7
Cross River	50.0	50.0	50.0
Delta	14.3	60.0	31.7
Ebonyi	22.2	50.0	25.2
Edo	57.1	40.0	52.7
Ekiti	20.0	85.7	31.9
Enugu	50.0	66.7	55.1
Gombe	31.3	40.0	34.1
Imo	45.5	50.0	46.2
Jigawa	92.3	88.9	91.4
Kaduna	66.7	87.5	68.5
Kano	20.0	60.0	25.4
Katsina	50.0	75.0	58.1
Kebbi	62.5	62.5	62.5
Kogi	21.4	50.0	25.1
Kwara	43.8	57.1	46.5
Lagos	54.9	70.0	57.3
Nasarawa	50.0	85.7	62.4
Niger	0.0	71.4	71.4
Ogun	50.0	60.0	50.6
Ondo	81.8	71.4	78.9
Osun	14.3	33.3	16.7
Oyo	33.3	100.0	42.0
Plateau	83.3	83.3	83.3
Rivers	94.1	100.0	94.7
Sokoto	66.7	60.0	64.8
Taraba	33.3	50.0	38.3
Yobe	68.8	60.0	67.9
Zamfara	80.0	50.0	70.7
FCT	63.2	71.4	64.8
Total	52.9	69.4	45.8
North Central	47.1	68.1	51.7
North East	68.5	75.3	69.6
North West	58.1	71.2	60.4
South East	22.6	43.1	25.7
South South	65.9	71.8	67.1
South West	47.4	72.5	50.5
Total	**52.9**	**69.4**	**45.8**

Appendix XII

Healthcare Waste Management Tables



Table 12.1: Percentage of Health Facilities that Safely Dispose Sharp Waste by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	44.6	50.0	44.8
Adamawa	28.0	60.0	29.0
Akwa Ibom	1.5	16.7	2.7
Anambra	23.2	44.4	24.4
Bauchi	18.9	12.5	18.8
Bayelsa	55.1	54.5	55.0
Benue	25.0	41.7	25.8
Borno	51.4	50.0	51.2
Cross River	62.0	11.1	60.8
Delta	35.7	40.0	36.2
Ebonyi	39.0	0.0	37.7
Edo	58.0	36.4	56.4
Ekiti	67.6	58.3	66.9
Enugu	80.8	71.4	80.3
Gombe	19.2	42.9	22.2
Imo	50.0	0.0	47.1
Jigawa	17.8	44.4	19.4
Kaduna	55.6	44.4	55.2
Kano	23.0	87.5	26.1
Katsina	10.3	40.0	11.6
Kebbi	23.6	33.3	23.8
Kogi	46.6	28.6	45.7
Kwara	59.2	80.0	60.8
Lagos	68.6	70.0	68.7
Nasarawa	49.3	77.8	51.3
Niger	15.3	70.0	16.9
Ogun	60.9	45.5	60.4
Ondo	58.3	71.4	59.1
Osun	38.0	27.3	37.5
Oyo	47.2	20.0	45.6
Plateau	44.6	66.7	45.7
Rivers	42.6	54.5	43.0
Sokoto	45.3	40.0	45.0
Taraba	30.8	25.0	30.4
Yobe	23.7	33.3	23.9
Zamfara	22.5	62.5	24.2
FCT	44.3	70.0	46.6
North-Central	39.1	61.3	40.3
North-East	26.3	37.7	26.8
North-West	26.6	51.5	27.5
South East	45.0	33.9	44.5
South South	44.4	36.8	43.9
South West	55.7	49.0	55.3
National	**38.1**	**46.8**	**38.6**

Table 12.2: Percentage of Health Facilities that Safely Dispose Medical Waste by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	59.5	66.7	59.7
Adamawa	76.8	60.0	76.3
Akwa Ibom	95.6	91.7	95.3
Anambra	84.1	100.0	84.9
Bauchi	79.7	100.0	80.1
Bayelsa	81.2	100.0	84.2
Benue	88.9	100.0	89.4
Borno	77.8	50.0	74.1
Cross River	88.7	88.9	88.7
Delta	78.6	100.0	80.9
Ebonyi	76.6	100.0	77.4
Edo	76.8	100.0	78.5
Ekiti	69.1	58.3	68.3
Enugu	72.6	85.7	73.3
Gombe	50.7	85.7	55.2
Imo	59.5	50.0	58.9
Jigawa	82.2	88.9	82.6
Kaduna	70.8	77.8	71.0
Kano	62.2	62.5	62.2
Katsina	74.4	80.0	74.6
Kebbi	66.7	88.9	67.0
Kogi	91.8	85.7	91.5
Kwara	69.0	100.0	71.4
Lagos	70.0	70.0	70.0
Nasarawa	60.6	88.9	62.6
Niger	84.7	90.0	84.9
Ogun	84.1	90.9	84.3
Ondo	91.7	100.0	92.1
Osun	57.7	72.7	58.5
Oyo	75.0	100.0	76.5
Plateau	81.1	100.0	82.0
Rivers	70.6	72.7	70.7
Sokoto	73.3	100.0	74.9
Taraba	60.3	100.0	62.7
Yobe	59.2	33.3	58.6
Zamfara	71.8	87.5	72.5
FCT	92.9	100.0	93.5
North-Central	82.6	95.2	83.3
North-East	70.4	72.7	70.5
North-West	70.2	81.5	70.6
South East	70.1	79.6	70.5
South South	82.4	93.4	83.1
South West	76.0	82.0	76.4
National	**75.2**	**85.1**	**75.6**

Table 12.3: Percentage of Health Facilities with Visible Sharp and Medical Waste in Service Areas Prior to Removal to Offsite by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	90.5	66.7	89.8
Adamawa	73.2	100.0	73.9
Akwa Ibom	66.2	58.3	65.6
Anambra	66.7	66.7	66.7
Bauchi	52.7	50.0	52.6
Bayelsa	79.7	54.5	75.7
Benue	84.7	75.0	84.3
Borno	59.7	70.0	61.1
Cross River	87.3	77.8	87.1
Delta	70.0	30.0	65.6
Ebonyi	84.4	100.0	84.9
Edo	89.9	90.9	89.9
Ekiti	66.2	58.3	65.6
Enugu	74.0	42.9	72.3
Gombe	86.3	57.1	82.5
Imo	87.8	75.0	87.1
Jigawa	87.7	77.8	87.1
Kaduna	76.4	55.6	75.8
Kano	58.1	25.0	56.5
Katsina	51.3	20.0	49.9
Kebbi	97.2	88.9	97.1
Kogi	54.8	42.9	54.2
Kwara	87.3	80.0	86.8
Lagos	98.6	100.0	98.7
Nasarawa	73.2	55.6	72.0
Niger	58.3	60.0	58.4
Ogun	59.4	54.5	59.3
Ondo	48.6	28.6	47.5
Osun	52.1	54.5	52.2
Oyo	62.5	60.0	62.4
Plateau	85.1	100.0	85.9
Rivers	79.4	81.8	79.5
Sokoto	90.7	80.0	90.1
Taraba	94.9	100.0	95.2
Yobe	64.5	66.7	64.5
Zamfara	69.0	75.0	69.3
FCT	80.0	50.0	77.3
North-Central	72.9	67.6	72.6
North-East	68.4	76.6	68.8
North-West	76.1	52.5	75.2
South East	80.9	68.5	80.3
South South	79.8	59.2	78.6
South West	62.7	64.9	62.9
National	**73.3**	**64.0**	**72.8**

Table 12.4 Percentage of Health Facilities Offering TB Diagnosis and Management by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	66.7	17.7
Adamawa	14.6	100.0	17.1
Akwa Ibom	17.6	75.0	22.1
Anambra	17.4	55.6	19.5
Bauchi	16.2	87.5	17.7
Bayelsa	23.2	36.4	25.3
Benue	25.0	83.3	27.7
Borno	56.9	70.0	58.7
Cross River	5.8	88.9	7.7
Delta	10.0	50.0	14.4
Ebonyi	11.7	40.0	12.6
Edo	10.1	45.5	12.7
Ekiti	22.1	58.3	24.9
Enugu	5.5	42.9	7.5
Gombe	21.9	71.4	28.3
Imo	14.9	50.0	16.9
Jigawa	17.8	100.0	22.9
Kaduna	29.2	88.9	31.0
Kano	20.3	62.5	22.3
Katsina	7.7	80.0	10.9
Kebbi	11.1	88.9	12.3
Kogi	19.2	57.1	21.0
Kwara	22.5	70.0	26.2
Lagos	72.9	100.0	76.2
Nasarawa	11.3	77.8	16.0
Niger	0.0	70.0	2.1
Ogun	45.7	90.9	47.0
Ondo	15.3	100.0	20.0
Osun	9.9	27.3	10.7
Oyo	20.8	50.0	22.5
Plateau	8.1	100.0	12.8
Rivers	25.0	72.7	26.6
Sokoto	16.0	100.0	20.8
Taraba	15.4	100.0	20.6
Yobe	21.1	83.3	22.6
Zamfara	7.0	75.0	9.8
FCT	27.1	70.0	31.0
North-Central	15.1	74.9	18.3
North-East	20.0	85.4	22.8
North-West	14.9	83.2	17.4
South East	13.9	51.9	15.6
South South	14.5	59.2	17.2
South West	32.1	73.4	34.5
National	**18.3**	**72.4**	**20.9**

Appendix XIII



Financial Management Tables

Table 13.1: Percentage of Health Facilities where Expenditure Record was Observed by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	0.0	15.7
Adamawa	51.2	100.0	52.6
Akwa Ibom	30.9	75.0	34.3
Anambra	15.9	66.7	18.7
Bauchi	25.7	100.0	27.2
Bayelsa	33.3	63.6	38.2
Benue	51.4	66.7	52.1
Borno	72.2	100.0	75.9
Cross River	22.5	44.4	23.0
Delta	51.4	80.0	54.6
Ebonyi	27.3	100.0	29.7
Edo	47.8	72.7	49.6
Ekiti	69.1	83.3	70.2
Enugu	32.9	71.4	34.9
Gombe	46.6	85.7	51.6
Imo	31.1	50.0	32.2
Jigawa	76.7	100.0	78.1
Kaduna	31.9	88.9	33.6
Kano	32.4	87.5	35.1
Katsina	11.5	80.0	14.6
Kebbi	20.8	77.8	21.7
Kogi	17.8	57.1	19.7
Kwara	46.5	70.0	48.3
Lagos	34.3	100.0	42.3
Nasarawa	64.8	100.0	67.3
Niger	12.5	60.0	13.9
Ogun	47.1	63.6	47.6
Ondo	62.5	100.0	64.6
Osun	8.5	9.1	8.5
Oyo	30.6	50.0	31.7
Plateau	23.0	83.3	26.0
Rivers	29.4	54.5	30.3
Sokoto	21.3	60.0	23.5
Taraba	56.4	100.0	59.1
Yobe	40.8	50.0	41.0
Zamfara	21.1	87.5	23.8
FCT	82.9	90.0	83.5
North-Central	35.0	73.9	37.1
North-East	43.7	92.5	45.9
North-West	26.7	83.5	28.8
South East	23.3	56.2	24.8
South South	31.9	67.2	34.0
South West	40.2	70.2	42.0
National	**33.3**	**74.4**	**35.3**

Table 13.2: Percentage of Health Facilities where Expenditure Record was up-to-date by State, Zone and Facility type

State /Zone	Facility Type Major Category		
	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	8.1	0.0	7.9
Adamawa	46.3	100.0	47.9
Akwa Ibom	29.4	75.0	33.0
Anambra	11.6	55.6	14.0
Bauchi	16.2	75.0	17.4
Bayelsa	17.4	36.4	20.4
Benue	44.4	66.7	45.5
Borno	61.1	100.0	66.2
Cross River	14.1	44.4	14.8
Delta	37.1	70.0	40.7
Ebonyi	15.6	100.0	18.4
Edo	37.7	63.6	39.5
Ekiti	69.1	83.3	70.2
Enugu	30.1	57.1	31.6
Gombe	46.6	71.4	49.8
Imo	10.8	25.0	11.6
Jigawa	54.8	88.9	56.9
Kaduna	27.8	66.7	28.9
Kano	16.2	37.5	17.2
Katsina	11.5	80.0	14.6
Kebbi	12.5	55.6	13.1
Kogi	6.8	42.9	8.6
Kwara	32.4	70.0	35.3
Lagos	32.9	90.0	39.8
Nasarawa	57.7	100.0	60.8
Niger	6.9	50.0	8.2
Ogun	25.7	36.4	26.0
Ondo	36.1	71.4	38.1
Osun	5.6	9.1	5.8
Oyo	23.6	50.0	25.2
Plateau	8.1	66.7	11.1
Rivers	26.5	54.5	27.4
Sokoto	20.0	60.0	22.3
Taraba	32.1	75.0	34.7
Yobe	34.2	16.7	33.8
Zamfara	18.3	87.5	21.1
FCT	80.0	70.0	79.1
North-Central	25.4	65.4	27.6
North-East	33.6	77.7	35.6
North-West	19.4	67.4	21.1
South East	14.0	44.4	15.3
South South	24.4	58.1	26.4
South West	28.3	60.1	30.2
National	**24.1**	**62.9**	**26.0**

Table 13.3: Percentage of Health Facilities where Cash on Hand is Reconciled with the Records by State, Zone and Facility type

State/ Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	13.5	0.0	13.1
Adamawa	46.3	80.0	47.3
Akwa Ibom	22.1	66.7	25.5
Anambra	7.2	44.4	9.3
Bauchi	10.8	62.5	11.9
Bayelsa	17.4	27.3	19.0
Benue	40.3	66.7	41.5
Borno	54.2	90.0	58.9
Cross River	21.1	44.4	21.6
Delta	28.6	30.0	28.7
Ebonyi	16.9	80.0	19.0
Edo	39.1	54.5	40.2
Ekiti	67.6	83.3	68.9
Enugu	28.8	71.4	31.0
Gombe	45.2	57.1	46.8
Imo	8.1	25.0	9.1
Jigawa	57.5	88.9	59.5
Kaduna	27.8	55.6	28.6
Kano	14.9	50.0	16.6
Katsina	7.7	60.0	10.0
Kebbi	12.5	44.4	13.0
Kogi	6.8	42.9	8.6
Kwara	19.7	50.0	22.1
Lagos	22.9	40.0	25.0
Nasarawa	43.7	88.9	46.9
Niger	8.3	30.0	9.0
Ogun	30.0	45.5	30.5
Ondo	38.9	57.1	39.9
Osun	2.8	9.1	3.1
Oyo	12.5	40.0	14.1
Plateau	12.2	50.0	14.1
Rivers	23.5	54.5	24.6
Sokoto	20.0	40.0	21.1
Taraba	32.1	50.0	33.2
Yobe	30.3	50.0	30.8
Zamfara	9.9	50.0	11.5
FCT	80.0	60.0	78.2
North-Central	22.8	54.3	24.5
North-East	30.6	66.7	32.2
North-West	18.0	56.6	19.4
South East	13.9	41.3	15.1
South South	24.0	43.9	25.2
South West	25.9	44.4	27.0
National	**22.4**	**51.2**	**23.8**

Table 13.4: Percentage of Health Facilities where Service Fees are Easily Visible to Clients by State, Zone and Facility type

State /Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	9.5	50.0	10.7
Adamawa	68.3	100.0	69.2
Akwa Ibom	45.6	75.0	47.9
Anambra	20.3	11.1	19.8
Bauchi	44.6	62.5	45.0
Bayelsa	37.7	36.4	37.5
Benue	13.9	25.0	14.4
Borno	15.3	30.0	17.2
Cross River	8.5	22.2	8.8
Delta	2.9	50.0	8.0
Ebonyi	26.0	40.0	26.4
Edo	49.3	81.8	51.6
Ekiti	41.2	66.7	43.1
Enugu	21.9	71.4	24.5
Gombe	31.5	42.9	33.0
Imo	5.4	50.0	8.0
Jigawa	68.5	100.0	70.4
Kaduna	45.8	88.9	47.1
Kano	29.7	62.5	31.3
Katsina	2.6	60.0	5.1
Kebbi	16.7	44.4	17.1
Kogi	8.2	28.6	9.2
Kwara	7.0	40.0	9.6
Lagos	27.1	60.0	31.2
Nasarawa	46.5	33.3	45.5
Niger	18.1	50.0	19.0
Ogun	57.1	63.6	57.3
Ondo	56.9	85.7	58.5
Osun	2.8	54.5	5.4
Oyo	29.2	70.0	31.6
Plateau	27.0	50.0	28.2
Rivers	11.8	63.6	13.5
Sokoto	21.3	80.0	24.7
Taraba	67.9	75.0	68.4
Yobe	38.2	83.3	39.3
Zamfara	14.1	25.0	14.5
FCT	87.1	100.0	88.3
North-Central	22.3	44.8	23.5
North-East	49.6	62.5	50.2
North-West	24.2	66.5	25.8
South East	15.8	41.3	17.0
South South	19.1	53.5	21.2
South West	37.9	65.9	39.6
National	**28.2**	**56.5**	**29.5**

Table 13.5: Percentage of Health Facilities where Detailed Records of Received User Fees are Kept by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	6.8	0.0	6.6
Adamawa	37.8	100.0	39.6
Akwa Ibom	25.0	83.3	29.6
Anambra	8.7	33.3	10.0
Bauchi	8.1	62.5	9.2
Bayelsa	7.2	9.1	7.5
Benue	40.3	66.7	41.5
Borno	23.6	60.0	28.4
Cross River	5.6	55.6	6.7
Delta	1.4	60.0	7.9
Ebonyi	13.0	60.0	14.6
Edo	39.1	72.7	41.5
Ekiti	48.5	83.3	51.2
Enugu	15.1	85.7	18.8
Gombe	31.5	57.1	34.8
Imo	2.7	25.0	4.0
Jigawa	31.5	88.9	35.0
Kaduna	36.1	77.8	37.4
Kano	17.6	12.5	17.3
Katsina	1.3	40.0	3.0
Kebbi	5.6	44.4	6.1
Kogi	0.0	28.6	1.4
Kwara	43.7	80.0	46.5
Lagos	45.7	90.0	51.1
Nasarawa	52.1	77.8	53.9
Niger	6.9	50.0	8.2
Ogun	57.1	63.6	57.3
Ondo	50.0	100.0	52.8
Osun	0.0	18.2	0.9
Oyo	19.4	50.0	21.2
Plateau	5.4	50.0	7.7
Rivers	20.6	54.5	21.7
Sokoto	13.3	40.0	14.9
Taraba	9.0	25.0	10.0
Yobe	32.9	83.3	34.1
Zamfara	12.7	37.5	13.7
FCT	81.4	80.0	81.3
North-Central	24.2	61.1	26.2
North-East	21.9	60.0	23.5
North-West	14.1	46.3	15.3
South East	8.7	38.2	10.1
South South	14.4	53.7	16.7
South West	37.4	68.8	39.2
National	**20.3**	**56.0**	**22.1**

Table 13.6: Percentage of Health Facilities where Cash on Site are Kept Safe by State, Zone and Facility type

State /Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	37.8	66.7	38.7
Adamawa	85.4	100.0	85.8
Akwa Ibom	64.7	75.0	65.5
Anambra	49.3	66.7	50.2
Bauchi	50.0	100.0	51.0
Bayelsa	39.1	45.5	40.1
Benue	70.8	58.3	70.2
Borno	31.9	60.0	35.6
Cross River	31.0	44.4	31.3
Delta	22.9	70.0	28.0
Ebonyi	7.8	60.0	9.5
Edo	39.1	45.5	39.6
Ekiti	33.8	75.0	37.0
Enugu	60.3	85.7	61.6
Gombe	30.1	57.1	33.6
Imo	41.9	50.0	42.4
Jigawa	54.8	77.8	56.2
Kaduna	54.2	88.9	55.2
Kano	36.5	62.5	37.7
Katsina	17.9	40.0	18.9
Kebbi	40.3	44.4	40.3
Kogi	32.9	42.9	33.4
Kwara	69.0	90.0	70.6
Lagos	45.7	100.0	52.3
Nasarawa	49.3	88.9	52.1
Niger	68.1	80.0	68.4
Ogun	65.7	54.5	65.4
Ondo	59.7	71.4	60.4
Osun	2.8	54.5	5.4
Oyo	22.2	60.0	24.4
Plateau	52.7	83.3	54.3
Rivers	32.4	63.6	33.4
Sokoto	29.3	80.0	32.2
Taraba	69.2	100.0	71.1
Yobe	38.2	83.3	39.3
Zamfara	21.1	25.0	21.3
FCT	71.4	60.0	70.4
North-Central	57.5	71.7	58.2
North-East	56.4	82.7	57.5
North-West	36.3	58.7	37.1
South East	39.7	65.1	40.8
South South	36.3	59.5	37.7
South West	40.9	72.3	42.7
National	**44.2**	**68.0**	**45.4**

Table 13.7: Percentage of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) that received support by item type

Item Type	%
Medcine other than ARVs	31.6
Antiretroviral drugs	11.1
Vaccines	81.5
Supplemental food for managing malnutrition	22.2
Laboratory/Medical/Dental Equipment and Supplies	18.0
Medical records/registers/ report forms	57.5
Dressings and Other Non-Pharmaceuticals Medical Items	11.9
Sanitary and Cleaning Materials, Supplies and Services	17.2
Utilities (Electricity, Water & Waste disposal)	12.9
Transport (e.g fuel) and Communication	3.8
Vehicles	2.8
Full-time staff	10.3
Part-time/occasional staff	4.3
Computers, Software, Printers &Other IT Equipment	5.3
General Office Supplies	5.3
Printing & publishing	2.0
Advertising, Publicity and Awareness	6.2
Furniture & fittings	11.3
Appliances & other equipment	5.2
Construction, civil works and Maintenance of Buildings	7.4
Other (specify)	6.5

Appendix XIV

Supervision Tables



Table 14.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Reported at Least one Integrated Supportive Supervision Visit in the 3 Preceding Ones by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary facilities
Abia	82.3	83.8	33.3
Adamawa	95.9	97.6	40.0
Akwa Ibom	50.1	52.9	16.7
Anambra	67.7	71.0	11.1
Bauchi	96.1	97.3	37.5
Bayelsa	79.1	85.5	45.5
Benue	96.6	97.2	83.3
Borno	92.4	95.8	70.0
Cross River	57.5	57.7	44.4
Delta	78.0	81.4	50.0
Ebonyi	81.0	83.1	20.0
Edo	62.5	65.2	27.3
Ekiti	72.4	75.0	41.7
Enugu	81.4	83.6	42.9
Gombe	71.3	71.2	71.4
Imo	66.4	68.9	25.0
Jigawa	85.1	86.3	66.7
Kaduna	88.9	88.9	88.9
Kano	95.5	95.9	87.5
Katsina	94.2	94.9	80.0
Kebbi	80.4	80.6	66.7
Kogi	51.7	50.7	71.4
Kwara	91.4	95.8	40.0
Lagos	85.1	90.0	50.0
Nasarawa	80.1	80.3	77.8
Niger	86.5	86.1	100.0
Ogun	77.3	78.6	36.4

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary facilities
Ondo	85.8	87.5	57.1
Osun	50.9	50.7	54.5
Oyo	67.1	69.4	30.0
Plateau	88.9	91.9	33.3
Rivers	83.1	83.8	63.6
Sokoto	78.9	80.0	60.0
Taraba	78.9	80.8	50.0
Yobe	82.0	81.6	100.0
Zamfara	76.9	77.5	62.5
FCT	60.7	65.7	10.0
North-Central	79.6	80.9	56.7
North-East	88.9	90.3	60.3
North-West	86.5	86.9	75.4
South East	75.4	77.8	24.9
South South	67.5	69.1	41.7
South West	72.8	74.5	44.2
National	**79.4**	**80.8**	**52.3**

Table 14.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Reported use of Checklist during the most recent Integrated Supportive Supervision Visit by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	50.8	51.4	33.3
Adamawa	81.7	82.9	40.0
Akwa Ibom	40.6	42.6	16.7
Anambra	40.3	42.0	11.1
Bauchi	90.5	91.9	25.0
Bayelsa	58.1	62.3	36.4
Benue	88.6	88.9	83.3
Borno	86.4	88.9	70.0
Cross River	46.2	46.5	33.3
Delta	50.2	51.4	40.0
Ebonyi	55.2	57.1	0.0
Edo	51.7	53.6	27.3
Ekiti	65.7	69.1	25.0
Enugu	65.8	67.1	42.9
Gombe	62.3	63.0	57.1
Imo	40.9	41.9	25.0
Jigawa	83.1	84.9	55.6
Kaduna	80.1	80.6	66.7
Kano	87.2	87.8	75.0
Katsina	80.7	80.8	80.0
Kebbi	66.3	66.7	44.4
Kogi	37.9	37.0	57.1
Kwara	60.8	63.4	30.0
Lagos	72.6	78.6	30.0
Nasarawa	67.5	67.6	66.7
Niger	72.7	72.2	90.0
Ogun	44.6	45.7	9.1

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ondo	64.0	65.3	42.9
Osun	44.2	43.7	54.5
Oyo	57.4	59.7	20.0
Plateau	85.1	87.8	33.3
Rivers	65.5	66.2	45.5
Sokoto	55.1	56.0	40.0
Taraba	59.6	60.3	50.0
Yobe	70.5	69.7	100.0
Zamfara	45.8	45.1	62.5
FCT	54.2	58.6	10.0
North-Central	66.5	67.5	49.8
North-East	77.8	78.8	56.7
North-West	73.0	73.4	64.2
South East	49.4	50.7	22.5
South South	52.0	53.2	33.5
South West	55.2	56.8	28.9
National	**64.0**	**65.0**	**43.6**

Table 14.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities with Observed Copy of Integrated Supportive Supervision Checklist left with the Facility by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primay Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	17.5	17.6	16.7
Adamawa	47.3	47.6	40.0
Akwa Ibom	15.6	16.2	8.3
Anambra	6.8	7.2	0.0
Bauchi	69.4	70.3	25.0
Bayelsa	17.0	20.3	0.0
Benue	35.2	36.1	16.7
Borno	64.6	65.3	60.0
Cross River	12.6	12.7	11.1
Delta	17.3	15.7	30.0
Ebonyi	27.6	28.6	0.0
Edo	36.3	39.1	0.0
Ekiti	47.4	50.0	16.7
Enugu	16.3	16.4	14.3
Gombe	40.7	42.5	28.6
Imo	16.5	17.6	0.0
Jigawa	70.3	71.2	55.6
Kaduna	39.4	38.9	55.6
Kano	19.2	18.9	25.0
Katsina	25.4	25.6	20.0
Kebbi	20.9	20.8	22.2
Kogi	3.3	2.7	14.3
Kwara	24.9	25.4	20.0
Lagos	32.6	35.7	10.0
Nasarawa	50.5	49.3	66.7
Niger	18.5	16.7	80.0

State	All public facilities	Public Primay Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	25.0	25.7	0.0
Ondo	19.4	18.1	42.9
Osun	21.4	21.1	27.3
Oyo	37.2	38.9	10.0
Plateau	12.4	12.2	16.7
Rivers	31.4	30.9	45.5
Sokoto	5.0	5.3	0.0
Taraba	26.5	28.2	0.0
Yobe	26.0	25.0	66.7
Zamfara	20.9	19.7	50.0
FCT	39.9	42.9	10.0
North-Central	21.9	21.6	27.7
North-East	47.1	47.6	35.0
North-West	27.2	27.0	31.1
South East	16.3	16.8	5.3
South South	20.5	20.8	16.5
South West	29.3	30.2	15.6
National	**27.3**	**27.5**	**22.6**

Table 14.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities whose Integrated Supportive Supervision documentation contains Recommendations on Quality of Care or Facility Supervision by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All Public Facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	3.9	4.1	0.0
Adamawa	36.7	36.6	40.0
Akwa Ibom	19.0	20.6	0.0
Anambra	6.8	7.2	0.0
Bauchi	42.6	43.2	12.5
Bayelsa	28.5	30.4	18.2
Benue	37.7	37.5	41.7
Borno	73.1	73.6	70.0
Cross River	17.0	16.9	22.2
Delta	18.9	20.0	10.0
Ebonyi	35.2	36.4	0.0
Edo	34.3	36.2	9.1
Ekiti	52.8	54.4	33.3
Enugu	33.2	34.2	14.3
Gombe	32.4	28.8	57.1
Imo	15.3	16.2	0.0
Jigawa	56.8	56.2	66.7
Kaduna	50.2	50.0	55.6
Kano	18.5	17.6	37.5
Katsina	23.3	24.4	0.0
Kebbi	23.9	23.6	44.4
Kogi	1.3	1.4	0.0
Kwara	48.3	50.7	20.0
Lagos	48.8	51.4	30.0
Nasarawa	24.4	21.1	66.7
Niger	14.4	13.9	30.0

State	All Public Facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ogun	15.8	15.7	18.2
Ondo	37.8	37.5	42.9
Osun	19.6	19.7	18.2
Oyo	29.9	30.6	20.0
Plateau	1.3	1.4	0.0
Rivers	44.4	45.6	9.1
Sokoto	23.9	25.3	0.0
Taraba	19.3	20.5	0.0
Yobe	32.5	32.9	16.7
Zamfara	21.8	21.1	37.5
FCT	37.3	40.0	10.0
North-Central	20.4	20.4	20.9
North-East	37.4	37.6	33.8
North-West	29.4	29.3	31.5
South East	16.3	17.0	2.5
South South	26.5	27.5	11.1
South West	29.8	30.0	26.6
National	**27.1**	**27.4**	**22.1**

Table 14.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities whose Integrated Supportive Supervision Documentation contains recommendations on Facility Management by State, Geo-political Zone, National and Facility Type

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Abia	3.9	4.1	0.0
Adamawa	35.5	35.4	40.0
Akwa Ibom	23.0	25.0	0.0
Anambra	9.6	10.1	0.0
Bauchi	36.0	36.5	12.5
Bayelsa	33.3	36.2	18.2
Benue	40.3	40.3	41.7
Borno	73.1	73.6	70.0
Cross River	15.6	15.5	22.2
Delta	18.9	20.0	10.0
Ebonyi	33.9	35.1	0.0
Edo	27.6	29.0	9.1
Ekiti	52.8	54.4	33.3
Enugu	38.4	39.7	14.3
Gombe	36.0	32.9	57.1
Imo	16.5	17.6	0.0
Jigawa	60.7	60.3	66.7
Kaduna	52.9	52.8	55.6
Kano	21.7	20.3	50.0
Katsina	23.3	24.4	0.0
Kebbi	24.1	23.6	55.6
Kogi	2.6	2.7	0.0
Kwara	45.7	47.9	20.0
Lagos	50.1	52.9	30.0
Nasarawa	29.6	26.8	66.7
Niger	16.0	15.3	40.0
Ogun	14.4	14.3	18.2

State	All public facilities	Public Primary Facilities	Public Secondary Facilities
Ondo	36.5	36.1	42.9
Osun	21.0	21.1	18.2
Oyo	32.6	33.3	20.0
Plateau	2.6	2.7	0.0
Rivers	42.9	44.1	9.1
Sokoto	25.1	26.7	0.0
Taraba	20.8	20.5	25.0
Yobe	35.1	35.5	16.7
Zamfara	20.9	19.7	50.0
FCT	37.3	40.0	10.0
North-Central	21.6	21.6	21.9
North-East	36.2	36.0	39.7
North-West	30.6	30.4	36.3
South East	17.8	18.5	2.5
South South	26.2	27.1	11.1
South West	30.1	30.3	26.6
National	**27.6**	**27.8**	**24.0**

Appendix XV

HMIS Tables

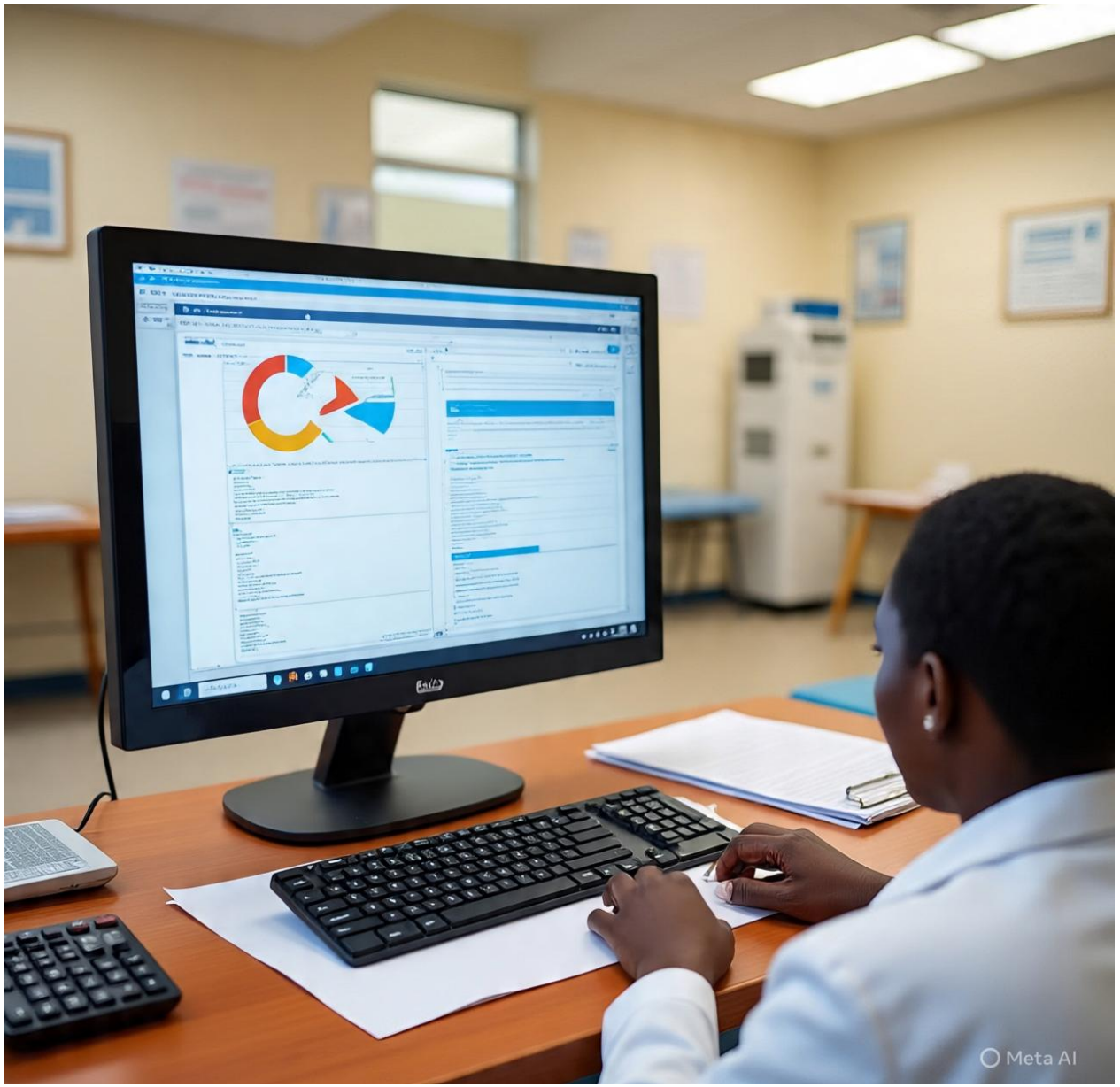


Table 15.1: Percentage of Public Primary Health Facilities that accurately report HMIS data for the 3 months preceding the survey By State,Geo Political Zone and National

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria Cases
Abia	7.4	36.8	70.8	48.6
Adamawa	10.3	48.3	66.7	92.3
Akwa Ibom	4.7	46.9	74.6	89.2
Anambra	3.8	48.1	76.1	89.1
Bauchi	4.2	25.0	79.5	66.7
Bayelsa	7.8	43.8	66.2	36.1
Benue	13.6	62.7	51.6	83.1
Borno	61.9	66.7	84.4	95.2
Cross River	8.2	19.7	24.5	77.4
Delta	13.8	24.6	37.3	59.1
Ebonyi	31.4	60.0	61.3	82.6
Edo	1.5	15.2	56.7	37.3
Ekiti	30.2	60.5	73.5	91.7
Enugu	9.0	41.8	59.2	55.0
Gombe	41.5	56.6	88.7	88.5
Imo	10.2	45.8	59.4	71.0
Jigawa	23.7	57.6	82.8	88.9
Kaduna	39.1	65.2	63.1	81.4
Kano	32.3	35.5	70.0	63.1
Katsina	25.0	40.6	58.6	51.0
Kebbi	28.6	31.4	58.3	73.8
Kogi	13.8	15.5	36.4	50.8
Kwara	31.8	47.0	84.1	84.3
Lagos	42.1	50.9	68.1	79.7
Nasarawa	16.9	53.8	61.9	82.1
Niger	52.6	28.1	49.2	46.9
Ogun	33.3	44.9	56.1	85.2

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria Cases
Ondo	7.0	45.1	68.2	63.2
Osun	16.1	42.9	75.8	90.5
Oyo	31.7	55.6	53.1	80.0
Plateau	4.5	53.0	56.9	78.8
Rivers	19.6	26.1	56.1	36.7
Sokoto	14.3	35.7	63.6	62.3
Taraba	66.7	61.1	82.5	72.7
Yobe	45.8	27.1	61.4	71.1
Zamfara	48.1	48.1	66.1	85.9
FCT	10.1	30.4	73.1	81.8
North-Central	21.5	40.3	56.3	69.6
North-East	33.1	43.6	74.0	79.1
North-West	31.8	45.3	63.6	71.8
South East	11.6	45.6	66.7	69.0
South South	10.1	27.4	49.0	59.7
South West	27.6	48.5	62.8	81.7
National	**23.1**	**41.9**	**61.4**	**71.8**

Table 15.2: Percentage of Public Primary Health facilities that over report on services By State, Geo Political Zone and National

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria
Abia	0.0	4.4	6.9	1.4
Adamawa	1.7	13.8	11.1	0.0
Akwa Ibom	0.0	6.3	4.5	3.1
Anambra	0.0	5.8	7.5	1.6
Bauchi	0.0	4.2	2.6	0.0
Bayelsa	0.0	6.3	4.6	8.2
Benue	3.4	5.1	10.9	1.5
Borno	1.6	9.5	4.7	0.0
Cross River	0.0	14.8	14.3	5.7
Delta	1.5	4.6	10.4	1.5
Ebonyi	0.0	7.1	5.3	1.4
Edo	0.0	1.5	6.0	6.0
Ekiti	2.3	0.0	4.1	0.0
Enugu	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0
Gombe	1.9	5.7	0.0	0.0
Imo	5.1	0.0	7.2	0.0
Jigawa	1.7	1.7	4.7	0.0
Kaduna	5.8	2.9	4.6	0.0
Kano	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.5
Katsina	6.3	6.3	18.6	6.1
Kebbi	2.9	11.4	5.0	0.0
Kogi	3.4	5.2	16.7	0.0
Kwara	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.0
Lagos	0.0	5.3	5.8	0.0
Nasarawa	1.5	13.8	4.8	1.5
Niger	0.0	1.8	4.9	4.7
Ogun	1.4	8.7	10.6	1.6

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria
Ondo	0.0	11.3	6.1	7.4
Osun	0.0	1.8	6.5	1.6
Oyo	1.6	11.1	10.9	1.5
Plateau	0.0	10.6	9.2	1.5
Rivers	2.2	4.3	7.6	5.0
Sokoto	0.0	7.1	12.7	1.6
Taraba	5.6	0.0	2.5	1.8
Yobe	2.1	2.1	9.1	0.0
Zamfara	7.7	0.0	16.1	3.1
FCT	2.9	4.3	6.0	0.0
North-Central	1.5	5.9	8.7	1.5
North-East	2.0	6.5	6.2	0.3
North-West	4.2	5.1	8.8	1.5
South East	1.1	3.7	6.0	1.0
South South	0.6	8.1	8.9	4.7
South West	1.0	7.7	8.4	2.1
National	**1.9**	**6.2**	**8.1**	**1.9**

Table 15.3: Percentage of Public Primary Health Facilities that under report on services By State, Geo Political Zone and National

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria
Abia	92.6	57.4	18.1	44.3
Adamawa	84.5	36.2	19.0	6.2
Akwa Ibom	95.3	46.9	14.9	4.6
Anambra	96.2	46.2	10.4	7.8
Bauchi	95.8	62.5	12.8	33.3
Bayelsa	92.2	45.3	15.4	44.3
Benue	81.4	27.1	35.9	13.8
Borno	31.7	17.5	7.8	3.2
Cross River	88.5	60.7	61.2	13.2
Delta	84.6	67.7	49.3	22.7
Ebonyi	68.6	32.9	29.3	13.0
Edo	98.5	78.8	28.4	53.7
Ekiti	67.4	37.2	16.3	4.2
Enugu	89.6	58.2	36.6	45.0
Gombe	54.7	28.3	5.7	9.8
Imo	84.7	54.2	33.3	24.2
Jigawa	74.6	35.6	6.3	6.3
Kaduna	50.7	30.4	24.6	11.4
Kano	62.9	61.3	18.3	29.2
Katsina	65.6	50.0	20.0	32.7
Kebbi	68.6	54.3	28.3	26.2
Kogi	82.8	75.9	40.9	49.2
Kwara	68.2	48.5	5.8	14.3
Lagos	56.1	38.6	18.8	20.3
Nasarawa	81.5	23.1	17.5	16.4
Niger	45.6	70.2	39.3	34.4
Ogun	65.2	43.5	30.3	13.1

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria
Ondo	93.0	40.8	22.7	17.6
Osun	83.9	53.6	14.5	6.3
Oyo	63.5	31.7	28.1	13.8
Plateau	92.4	34.8	27.7	16.7
Rivers	78.3	67.4	28.8	55.0
Sokoto	81.0	52.4	10.9	34.4
Taraba	27.8	38.9	7.5	23.6
Yobe	50.0	64.6	18.2	20.0
Zamfara	40.4	36.5	3.6	3.1
FCT	87.0	65.2	19.4	18.2
North-Central	75.9	51.1	28.9	25.4
North-East	62.7	45.2	13.9	18.0
North-West	61.8	46.1	20.0	21.9
South East	87.3	50.3	23.7	26.7
South South	88.2	61.3	36.8	29.7
South West	70.6	41.1	24.0	13.1
National	**73.8**	**49.0**	**24.7**	**22.3**

Table 15.4: Percentage of Public Primary Health Facilities that have source documents available for the 3 months under review By State, Geo Political Zone and National

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria Casess
Abia	14.7	66.2	88.9	87.1
Adamawa	27.6	84.5	85.7	96.9
Akwa Ibom	6.3	67.2	76.1	96.9
Anambra	5.8	63.5	92.5	98.4
Bauchi	12.5	58.3	87.2	76.9
Bayelsa	17.2	76.6	56.9	86.9
Benue	39.0	84.7	53.1	89.2
Borno	76.2	87.3	82.8	96.8
Cross River	19.7	49.2	53.1	92.5
Delta	26.2	44.6	85.1	89.4
Ebonyi	35.7	90.0	45.3	92.8
Edo	9.1	48.5	94.0	79.1
Ekiti	44.2	83.7	57.1	95.8
Enugu	22.4	56.7	87.3	63.3
Gombe	52.8	88.7	79.2	93.4
Imo	28.8	50.8	63.8	82.3
Jigawa	28.8	79.7	89.1	95.2
Kaduna	58.0	76.8	87.7	95.7
Kano	46.8	41.9	28.3	76.9
Katsina	43.8	59.4	71.4	81.6
Kebbi	54.3	60.0	53.3	80.0
Kogi	31.0	27.6	59.1	77.0
Kwara	39.4	75.8	68.1	90.0
Lagos	47.4	73.7	72.5	79.7
Nasarawa	24.6	78.5	84.1	86.6
Niger	56.1	38.6	68.9	76.6
Ogun	58.0	85.5	53.0	86.9

State	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria Casess
Ondo	11.3	74.6	63.6	88.2
Osun	17.9	66.1	88.7	96.8
Oyo	49.2	90.5	78.1	89.2
Plateau	21.2	71.2	92.3	90.9
Rivers	47.8	50.0	47.0	56.7
Sokoto	26.2	54.8	67.3	72.1
Taraba	75.0	66.7	12.5	80.0
Yobe	68.8	50.0	43.2	88.9
Zamfara	67.3	78.8	62.5	98.4
FCT	15.9	52.2	89.6	89.4
North-Central	34.3	59.1	70.9	84.8
North-East	48.2	69.9	67.4	87.6
North-West	49.6	63.8	63.6	84.9
South East	20.3	65.6	77.7	86.7
South South	23.0	53.6	63.4	82.0
South West	41.8	80.9	67.7	88.9
National	**36.9**	**65.3**	**67.9**	**85.7**

Table 15.5: Percentage of Public Primary Health Facilities that have Reasons for non-availability of monthly reports By Services

	Antenatal Care Services	HIV TEST	Penta 3	Confirmed Malaria Cases
Report not located now	3.1	7.5	4.0	5.1
No trained staff	0.5	4.0	1.0	1.8
No reporting form	1.7	7.1	2.2	3.9
Service interruption	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.0

Appendix XVI

NCD Tables



Table 16.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Diabetes Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State/Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	16.2	33.3	16.7
Adamawa	2.4	100.0	5.2
Akwa Ibom	25.0	91.7	30.2
Anambra	7.2	44.4	9.3
Bauchi	5.4	100.0	7.3
Bayelsa	31.9	81.8	39.9
Benue	25.0	91.7	28.1
Borno	41.7	60.0	44.1
Cross River	1.5	33.3	2.2
Delta	10.1	70.0	16.8
Ebonyi	3.9	40.0	5.1
Edo	13.0	54.5	16.0
Ekiti	27.9	58.3	30.3
Enugu	2.7	42.9	4.9
Gombe	2.7	85.7	13.5
Imo	12.2	25.0	12.9
Jigawa	24.7	100.0	29.3
Kaduna	16.7	77.8	18.5
Kano	13.5	62.5	15.9
Katsina	2.6	20.0	3.3
Kebbi	12.5	100.0	13.8
Kogi	16.4	71.4	19.0
Kwara	35.2	40.0	35.6
Lagos	51.4	90.0	56.1
Nasarawa	0.0	77.8	5.6
Niger	2.8	70.0	4.8
Ogun	18.8	72.7	20.4
Ondo	4.2	71.4	7.9
Osun	5.6	63.6	8.5
Oyo	23.6	90.0	27.5
Plateau	13.5	83.3	17.1
Rivers	13.2	72.7	15.2
Sokoto	12.0	100.0	17.0
Taraba	1.3	100.0	7.3
Yobe	6.6	50.0	7.7
Zamfara	4.2	50.0	6.1
FCT	11.6	90.0	18.8
North-Central	15.8	72.0	18.8
North-East	6.9	82.7	10.2
North-West	11.5	66.3	13.5
South East	9.3	37.0	10.5
South South	12.1	71.2	15.7
South West	20.6	77.8	23.9
National	**12.9**	**69.7**	**15.7**

Table 16.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have National Diabetes Guidelines by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	1.8
Adamawa	1.2	20.0	1.8
Akwa Ibom	2.9	50.0	6.6
Anambra	0.0	11.1	0.6
Bauchi	1.4	50.0	2.3
Bayelsa	2.9	0.0	2.4
Benue	8.3	25.0	9.1
Borno	37.5	60.0	40.5
Cross River	0.0	22.2	0.5
Delta	1.4	30.0	4.6
Ebonyi	0.0	40.0	1.3
Edo	7.2	18.2	8.0
Ekiti	5.9	0.0	5.4
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	0.0	14.3	1.8
Imo	2.7	25.0	4.0
Jigawa	13.7	88.9	18.3
Kaduna	9.7	55.6	11.1
Kano	1.4	12.5	1.9
Katsina	1.3	0.0	1.2
Kebbi	2.8	33.3	3.2
Kogi	1.4	28.6	2.7
Kwara	7.0	20.0	8.1
Lagos	7.1	40.0	11.2
Nasarawa	0.0	44.4	3.2
Niger	0.0	30.0	0.9
Ogun	2.9	45.5	4.2
Ondo	2.8	28.6	4.2
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	9.7	50.0	12.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.8
Rivers	4.4	27.3	5.2
Sokoto	4.0	60.0	7.2
Taraba	1.3	25.0	2.7
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	4.2	25.0	5.1
FCT	11.6	60.0	16.0
North-Central	3.3	30.0	4.8
North-East	3.7	34.0	5.0
North-West	4.4	33.7	5.4
South East	0.9	17.0	1.6
South South	2.5	25.1	3.9
South West	4.6	31.3	6.2
National	**3.5**	**29.2**	**4.7**

Table 16.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Trained Staff for Diabetes by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	6.8	33.3	7.5
Adamawa	1.2	20.0	1.8
Akwa Ibom	8.8	58.3	12.7
Anambra	4.3	33.3	5.9
Bauchi	2.7	62.5	3.9
Bayelsa	13.0	27.3	15.3
Benue	8.3	50.0	10.3
Borno	25.0	60.0	29.6
Cross River	0.0	33.3	0.8
Delta	2.9	50.0	8.1
Ebonyi	1.3	40.0	2.6
Edo	10.1	36.4	12.0
Ekiti	1.5	33.3	3.9
Enugu	0.0	28.6	1.5
Gombe	0.0	71.4	9.2
Imo	5.4	25.0	6.5
Jigawa	9.6	88.9	14.5
Kaduna	8.3	77.8	10.4
Kano	8.1	37.5	9.5
Katsina	2.6	20.0	3.3
Kebbi	4.2	66.7	5.1
Kogi	4.1	28.6	5.3
Kwara	11.3	20.0	11.9
Lagos	35.7	90.0	42.3
Nasarawa	0.0	33.3	2.4
Niger	1.4	60.0	3.1
Ogun	7.2	45.5	8.4
Ondo	2.8	57.1	5.8
Osun	1.4	18.2	2.2
Oyo	5.6	50.0	8.2
Plateau	0.0	50.0	2.5
Rivers	7.4	36.4	8.3
Sokoto	6.7	40.0	8.6
Taraba	0.0	50.0	3.1
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	2.8	37.5	4.2
FCT	10.1	80.0	16.5
North-Central	4.7	42.5	6.7
North-East	2.9	48.9	5.0
North-West	5.5	48.8	7.1
South East	4.0	31.3	5.3
South South	5.3	41.6	7.5
South West	8.2	54.5	10.9
National	**5.2**	**45.6**	**7.2**

Table 16.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Cardiovascular Disease Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	5.4	16.7	5.7
Adamawa	3.7	80.0	5.9
Akwa Ibom	23.5	91.7	28.9
Anambra	7.2	44.4	9.3
Bauchi	4.1	100.0	6.0
Bayelsa	15.9	81.8	26.5
Benue	51.4	100.0	53.7
Borno	37.5	60.0	40.5
Cross River	1.5	33.3	2.2
Delta	7.2	70.0	14.2
Ebonyi	3.9	20.0	4.4
Edo	11.6	54.5	14.7
Ekiti	29.4	50.0	31.0
Enugu	4.1	42.9	6.2
Gombe	9.6	71.4	17.6
Imo	5.4	25.0	6.5
Jigawa	46.6	100.0	49.9
Kaduna	13.9	77.8	15.8
Kano	17.6	50.0	19.1
Katsina	16.7	20.0	16.8
Kebbi	16.7	100.0	17.9
Kogi	16.4	71.4	19.0
Kwara	26.8	60.0	29.4
Lagos	35.7	90.0	42.3
Nasarawa	5.6	77.8	10.8
Niger	6.9	70.0	8.8
Ogun	17.4	72.7	19.0
Ondo	6.9	57.1	9.7
Osun	14.1	54.5	16.1
Oyo	20.8	90.0	24.9
Plateau	9.5	33.3	10.7
Rivers	8.8	63.6	10.7
Sokoto	12.0	60.0	14.8
Taraba	0.0	50.0	3.1
Yobe	7.9	50.0	8.9
Zamfara	2.8	37.5	4.2
FCT	14.5	90.0	21.4
North-Central	19.3	69.5	22.0
North-East	6.8	66.2	9.4
North-West	17.2	58.5	18.7
South East	5.4	31.8	6.6
South South	9.1	69.9	12.8
South West	19.5	73.8	22.7
National	**14.0**	**64.0**	**16.4**

Table 16.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Hypertension Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	5.4	16.7	5.7
Adamawa	3.7	80.0	5.9
Akwa Ibom	22.1	91.7	27.5
Anambra	5.8	44.4	7.9
Bauchi	4.1	100.0	6.0
Bayelsa	15.9	81.8	26.5
Benue	51.4	91.7	53.3
Borno	37.5	60.0	40.5
Cross River	1.5	33.3	2.2
Delta	7.2	70.0	14.2
Ebonyi	3.9	20.0	4.4
Edo	11.6	54.5	14.7
Ekiti	27.9	50.0	29.6
Enugu	4.1	42.9	6.2
Gombe	9.6	71.4	17.6
Imo	5.4	25.0	6.5
Jigawa	42.5	100.0	46.0
Kaduna	12.5	77.8	14.5
Kano	17.6	50.0	19.1
Katsina	16.7	20.0	16.8
Kebbi	16.7	88.9	17.7
Kogi	16.4	71.4	19.0
Kwara	26.8	60.0	29.4
Lagos	35.7	90.0	42.3
Nasarawa	5.6	77.8	10.8
Niger	6.9	70.0	8.8
Ogun	15.9	72.7	17.6
Ondo	6.9	57.1	9.7
Osun	14.1	54.5	16.1
Oyo	19.4	90.0	23.6
Plateau	9.5	33.3	10.7
Rivers	8.8	63.6	10.7
Sokoto	12.0	60.0	14.8
Taraba	0.0	50.0	3.1
Yobe	7.9	50.0	8.9
Zamfara	2.8	37.5	4.2
FCT	14.5	90.0	21.4
North-Central	19.3	68.5	22.0
North-East	6.8	66.2	9.4
North-West	16.7	57.3	18.2
South East	5.1	31.8	6.3
South South	8.9	69.9	12.6
South West	18.6	73.8	21.9
National	**13.6**	**63.5**	**16.1**

Table 16.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have National Hypertension Guideline by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	1.2	0.0	1.2
Akwa Ibom	8.8	50.0	12.0
Anambra	1.4	0.0	1.4
Bauchi	2.7	62.5	3.9
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	3.9
Benue	8.3	33.3	9.5
Borno	34.7	60.0	38.1
Cross River	0.0	33.3	0.8
Delta	1.4	20.0	3.5
Ebonyi	1.3	20.0	1.9
Edo	5.8	27.3	7.3
Ekiti	1.5	0.0	1.4
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.8
Gombe	5.5	28.6	8.5
Imo	1.4	25.0	2.7
Jigawa	31.5	88.9	35.0
Kaduna	6.9	55.6	8.4
Kano	5.4	12.5	5.7
Katsina	7.7	20.0	8.2
Kebbi	8.3	22.2	8.5
Kogi	2.7	28.6	4.0
Kwara	9.9	10.0	9.9
Lagos	8.6	40.0	12.4
Nasarawa	2.8	33.3	5.0
Niger	1.4	60.0	3.1
Ogun	4.3	45.5	5.6
Ondo	2.8	14.3	3.4
Osun	2.8	0.0	2.7
Oyo	9.7	50.0	12.1
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	4.4	27.3	5.2
Sokoto	4.0	60.0	7.2
Taraba	0.0	25.0	1.5
Yobe	1.3	16.7	1.7
Zamfara	2.8	12.5	3.2
FCT	11.6	60.0	16.0
North-Central	4.5	28.1	5.8
North-East	4.1	34.7	5.5
North-West	8.6	36.0	9.6
South East	0.8	11.1	1.3
South South	3.3	26.7	4.7
South West	5.3	29.6	6.7
National	**5.0**	**28.7**	**6.2**

Table 16.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Have Staff Trained for Hypertension by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	0.0	1.3
Adamawa	1.2	20.0	1.8
Akwa Ibom	13.2	50.0	16.1
Anambra	2.9	22.2	4.0
Bauchi	1.4	75.0	2.8
Bayelsa	8.7	27.3	11.7
Benue	20.8	50.0	22.2
Borno	25.0	60.0	29.6
Cross River	0.0	33.3	0.8
Delta	5.8	40.0	9.6
Ebonyi	1.3	20.0	1.9
Edo	10.1	36.4	12.0
Ekiti	4.4	33.3	6.7
Enugu	1.4	0.0	1.3
Gombe	4.1	57.1	11.0
Imo	4.1	25.0	5.3
Jigawa	19.2	77.8	22.8
Kaduna	11.1	77.8	13.1
Kano	12.2	12.5	12.2
Katsina	10.3	20.0	10.7
Kebbi	4.2	66.7	5.1
Kogi	4.1	28.6	5.3
Kwara	16.9	10.0	16.4
Lagos	27.1	90.0	34.8
Nasarawa	1.4	22.2	2.9
Niger	6.9	60.0	8.5
Ogun	5.8	36.4	6.7
Ondo	2.8	28.6	4.2
Osun	7.0	18.2	7.6
Oyo	12.5	40.0	14.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.8
Rivers	4.4	45.5	5.8
Sokoto	8.0	40.0	9.8
Taraba	0.0	25.0	1.5
Yobe	2.6	16.7	3.0
Zamfara	2.8	25.0	3.7
FCT	13.0	90.0	20.1
North-Central	8.7	35.2	10.1
North-East	3.2	42.9	5.0
North-West	8.8	41.4	10.0
South East	2.2	15.0	2.8
South South	5.2	38.8	7.3
South West	9.4	47.6	11.6
National	**6.8**	**38.3**	**8.4**

Table 16.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Provide Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) Services by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	2.7	16.7	3.1
Adamawa	1.2	80.0	3.5
Akwa Ibom	1.5	66.7	6.6
Anambra	0.0	22.2	1.2
Bauchi	1.4	100.0	3.3
Bayelsa	10.1	45.5	15.8
Benue	8.3	66.7	11.1
Borno	20.8	60.0	26.0
Cross River	1.5	33.3	2.2
Delta	5.8	60.0	11.8
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.7
Edo	8.7	45.5	11.3
Ekiti	5.9	41.7	8.7
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.8
Gombe	1.4	42.9	6.7
Imo	1.4	25.0	2.7
Jigawa	17.8	88.9	22.2
Kaduna	11.1	66.7	12.8
Kano	8.1	50.0	10.1
Katsina	1.3	0.0	1.2
Kebbi	1.4	88.9	2.7
Kogi	0.0	71.4	3.4
Kwara	2.8	30.0	4.9
Lagos	1.4	80.0	11.0
Nasarawa	1.4	66.7	6.1
Niger	1.4	60.0	3.1
Ogun	7.2	54.5	8.7
Ondo	2.8	42.9	5.0
Osun	0.0	36.4	1.8
Oyo	5.6	60.0	8.7
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	4.4	54.5	6.1
Sokoto	4.0	80.0	8.4
Taraba	0.0	100.0	6.1
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	2.8	37.5	4.2
FCT	2.9	90.0	10.9
North-Central	2.2	56.7	5.2
North-East	2.3	70.5	5.3
North-West	5.3	51.7	7.0
South East	1.0	20.3	1.8
South South	4.0	52.9	6.9
South West	4.4	57.0	7.4
National	**3.5**	**53.2**	**5.9**

Table 16.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Have National CRD Guideline by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	1.2	0.0	1.2
Akwa Ibom	0.0	50.0	3.9
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	1.4	50.0	2.3
Bayelsa	1.4	0.0	1.2
Benue	4.2	33.3	5.5
Borno	19.4	60.0	24.8
Cross River	0.0	33.3	0.8
Delta	0.0	20.0	2.2
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.7
Edo	4.3	18.2	5.3
Ekiti	1.5	8.3	2.0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	0.0	14.3	1.8
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	9.6	88.9	14.5
Kaduna	5.6	44.4	6.7
Kano	0.0	12.5	0.6
Katsina	1.3	0.0	1.2
Kebbi	0.0	33.3	0.5
Kogi	0.0	28.6	1.4
Kwara	1.4	20.0	2.9
Lagos	1.4	30.0	4.9
Nasarawa	1.4	33.3	3.7
Niger	0.0	30.0	0.9
Ogun	2.9	36.4	3.9
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	4.2	50.0	6.9
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	2.9	27.3	3.8
Sokoto	1.3	60.0	4.7
Taraba	0.0	25.0	1.5
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	2.8	12.5	3.2
FCT	1.4	70.0	7.7
North-Central	1.0	28.5	2.5
North-East	2.1	31.1	3.4
North-West	2.2	31.1	3.2
South East	0.0	2.4	0.1
South South	1.2	23.9	2.6
South West	2.0	24.9	3.4
National	**1.6**	**25.1**	**2.7**

Table 16.10: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Have Trained Staff on CRD by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	2.7	0.0	2.6
Adamawa	0.0	40.0	1.2
Akwa Ibom	1.5	33.3	4.0
Anambra	0.0	22.2	1.2
Bauchi	0.0	62.5	1.3
Bayelsa	4.3	18.2	6.6
Benue	4.2	25.0	5.1
Borno	20.8	60.0	26.0
Cross River	1.5	22.2	2.0
Delta	4.3	50.0	9.4
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.7
Edo	8.7	36.4	10.7
Ekiti	1.5	25.0	3.3
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	0.0	14.3	1.8
Imo	1.4	25.0	2.7
Jigawa	9.6	77.8	13.8
Kaduna	8.3	66.7	10.1
Kano	5.4	12.5	5.7
Katsina	1.3	0.0	1.2
Kebbi	0.0	44.4	0.7
Kogi	0.0	28.6	1.4
Kwara	1.4	10.0	2.1
Lagos	0.0	80.0	9.8
Nasarawa	0.0	33.3	2.4
Niger	0.0	50.0	1.5
Ogun	2.9	27.3	3.6
Ondo	1.4	14.3	2.1
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	4.2	40.0	6.3
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	4.4	36.4	5.5
Sokoto	4.0	60.0	7.2
Taraba	0.0	25.0	1.5
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	2.8	37.5	4.2
FCT	2.9	90.0	10.9
North-Central	1.0	34.8	2.9
North-East	1.5	38.5	3.2
North-West	3.5	36.0	4.7
South East	1.0	15.0	1.6
South South	3.4	33.6	5.2
South West	2.1	39.6	4.2
National	**2.2**	**34.2**	**3.8**

Appendix XVII

Non-Communicable Disease Equipment Tables



Table 17.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Peak Flow Meters Available and Functional by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Facilities that Peakflowmeters that is Available			Facilities that Peakflowmeters that is Functional		
Abia	0.0	16.7	0.5	0.0	16.7	0.5
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	0.0	25.0	2.0	0.0	25.0	2.0
Anambra	0.0	11.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	50.0	1.0	0.0	25.0	0.5
Bayelsa	1.4	9.1	2.7	1.4	9.1	2.7
Benue	0.0	8.3	0.4	0.0	8.3	0.4
Borno	18.1	60.0	23.6	18.1	60.0	23.6
Cross River	0.0	22.2	0.5	0.0	22.2	0.5
Delta	1.4	20.0	3.5	1.4	20.0	3.5
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	0.0	27.3	2.0	0.0	27.3	2.0
Ekiti	0.0	16.7	1.3	0.0	16.7	1.3
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	0.0	28.6	3.7	0.0	28.6	3.7
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	6.8	88.9	11.9	6.8	66.7	10.5
Kaduna	4.2	44.4	5.4	4.2	33.3	5.0
Kano	2.7	37.5	4.4	2.7	37.5	4.4
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	44.4	0.7	0.0	33.3	0.5
Kogi	0.0	42.9	2.0	0.0	42.9	2.0
Kwara	0.0	10.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	0.0	70.0	8.5	0.0	70.0	8.5
Nasarawa	0.0	33.3	2.4	0.0	33.3	2.4
Niger	0.0	40.0	1.2	0.0	40.0	1.2
Ogun	2.9	18.2	3.4	1.4	18.2	1.9
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	1.4	30.0	3.1	1.4	30.0	3.1
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	0.0	18.2	0.6	0.0	18.2	0.6
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	3.5	1.3	40.0	3.5
Taraba	0.0	75.0	4.6	0.0	75.0	4.6
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	1.4	12.5	1.9	0.0	12.5	0.5
FCT	1.4	70.0	7.7	1.4	60.0	6.8
North-Central	0.1	31.8	1.8	0.1	28.6	1.6
North-East	1.3	44.8	3.3	1.3	41.4	3.1
North-West	1.7	35.0	3.0	1.6	29.4	2.6
South East	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.1
South South	0.3	19.4	1.4	0.3	19.4	1.4
South West	1.2	30.7	2.9	0.7	30.7	2.5
National	**0.9**	**29.0**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**26.5**	**2.0**

Table 17.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Spacers for Inhaler Available and Functional by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Facilities that Spacers for Inhaler Available			Facilities that Spacers for Inhaler Functional		
Abia	1.4	16.7	1.8	1.4	16.7	1.8
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	1.5	41.7	4.6	1.5	41.7	4.6
Anambra	0.0	11.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	62.5	1.3	0.0	50.0	1.0
Bayelsa	1.4	9.1	2.7	1.4	9.1	2.7
Benue	1.4	8.3	1.7	1.4	8.3	1.7
Borno	20.8	50.0	24.7	20.8	50.0	24.7
Cross River	0.0	22.2	0.5	0.0	22.2	0.5
Delta	2.9	30.0	5.9	2.9	30.0	5.9
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	1.4	36.4	4.0	1.4	36.4	4.0
Ekiti	0.0	8.3	0.6	0.0	8.3	0.6
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.8	0.0	14.3	0.8
Gombe	0.0	28.6	3.7	0.0	28.6	3.7
Imo	0.0	25.0	1.4	0.0	25.0	1.4
Jigawa	8.2	88.9	13.2	8.2	66.7	11.8
Kaduna	4.2	55.6	5.7	4.2	44.4	5.4
Kano	4.1	25.0	5.1	4.1	25.0	5.1
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	55.6	0.8	0.0	44.4	0.7
Kogi	0.0	28.6	1.4	0.0	28.6	1.4
Kwara	0.0	20.0	1.6	0.0	10.0	0.8
Lagos	0.0	70.0	8.5	0.0	70.0	8.5
Nasarawa	0.0	33.3	2.4	0.0	33.3	2.4
Niger	0.0	50.0	1.5	0.0	50.0	1.5
Ogun	1.4	18.2	1.9	1.4	18.2	1.9
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	1.4	30.0	3.1	1.4	30.0	3.1
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	1.5	18.2	2.0	1.5	18.2	2.0
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	3.5	1.3	40.0	3.5
Taraba	0.0	75.0	4.6	0.0	75.0	4.6
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	1.4	12.5	1.9	0.0	12.5	0.5
FCT	1.4	80.0	8.6	1.4	80.0	8.6
North-Central	0.3	33.5	2.1	0.3	31.4	2.0
North-East	1.5	44.0	3.4	1.5	42.3	3.3
North-West	2.0	35.3	3.2	1.9	29.6	2.9
South East	0.4	17.1	1.1	0.4	11.5	0.9
South South	1.2	25.9	2.7	1.2	25.9	2.7
South West	0.7	29.7	2.4	0.7	29.7	2.4
National	**1.1**	**31.4**	**2.6**	**1.1**	**29.1**	**2.5**

Table 17.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities with Functional BP Monitor Digital and Calibrated Manual Devices by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	52.7	100.0	54.1
Adamawa	84.1	100.0	84.6
Akwa Ibom	85.3	100.0	86.4
Anambra	88.4	77.8	87.8
Bauchi	68.9	100.0	69.5
Bayelsa	69.6	63.6	68.6
Benue	73.6	91.7	74.5
Borno	95.8	100.0	96.4
Cross River	35.3	55.6	35.8
Delta	82.6	100.0	84.5
Ebonyi	66.2	100.0	67.4
Edo	39.1	72.7	41.5
Ekiti	85.3	91.7	85.8
Enugu	67.1	85.7	68.1
Gombe	86.3	100.0	88.1
Imo	82.4	75.0	82.0
Jigawa	76.7	100.0	78.1
Kaduna	59.7	100.0	60.9
Kano	62.2	75.0	62.8
Katsina	44.9	100.0	47.3
Kebbi	63.9	88.9	64.3
Kogi	80.8	85.7	81.1
Kwara	74.6	100.0	76.6
Lagos	82.9	100.0	85.0
Nasarawa	81.7	88.9	82.2
Niger	80.6	90.0	80.8
Ogun	79.7	81.8	79.8
Ondo	68.1	71.4	68.2
Osun	60.6	72.7	61.2
Oyo	58.3	100.0	60.8
Plateau	83.8	83.3	83.8
Rivers	41.2	81.8	42.5
Sokoto	54.7	100.0	57.3
Taraba	64.1	100.0	66.3
Yobe	77.6	100.0	78.2
Zamfara	69.0	87.5	69.8
FCT	89.9	100.0	90.8
North-Central	80.0	91.6	80.6
North-East	75.9	100.0	77.0
North-West	60.1	92.9	61.3
South East	71.1	84.9	71.7
South South	52.8	81.9	54.6
South West	71.6	89.2	72.7
National	**68.2**	**90.1**	**69.2**

Table 17.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Measure Blood Glucose Using Glucometer by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	50.0	66.7	50.5
Adamawa	41.5	100.0	43.1
Akwa Ibom	27.9	100.0	33.6
Anambra	69.6	100.0	71.2
Bauchi	28.4	100.0	29.8
Bayelsa	37.7	54.5	40.4
Benue	31.9	91.7	34.8
Borno	62.5	80.0	64.8
Cross River	10.3	88.9	12.1
Delta	27.5	80.0	33.4
Ebonyi	42.9	80.0	44.1
Edo	66.7	90.9	68.4
Ekiti	63.2	91.7	65.4
Enugu	30.1	71.4	32.3
Gombe	32.9	100.0	41.6
Imo	54.1	75.0	55.3
Jigawa	34.2	77.8	36.9
Kaduna	41.7	100.0	43.4
Kano	37.8	87.5	40.2
Katsina	11.5	80.0	14.6
Kebbi	22.2	100.0	23.4
Kogi	28.8	71.4	30.8
Kwara	59.2	80.0	60.8
Lagos	80.0	100.0	82.4
Nasarawa	26.8	77.8	30.4
Niger	16.7	80.0	18.5
Ogun	59.4	81.8	60.1
Ondo	45.8	100.0	48.8
Osun	25.4	72.7	27.7
Oyo	40.3	80.0	42.6
Plateau	21.6	100.0	25.6
Rivers	38.2	63.6	39.1
Sokoto	33.3	100.0	37.2
Taraba	32.1	100.0	36.2
Yobe	35.5	100.0	37.1
Zamfara	23.9	87.5	26.5
FCT	69.6	100.0	72.3
North-Central	32.8	85.2	35.6
North-East	36.0	95.1	38.6
North-West	27.1	88.7	29.3
South East	51.2	80.8	52.6
South South	28.6	78.3	31.7
South West	51.1	88.5	53.3
National	**36.3**	**86.1**	**38.7**

Table 17.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Measure Blood Glucose using Glucometer by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total	PHC	Secondary	Total
	Number			Percentage		
Abia	742.3	50.0	22.7	66.7	765.0	50.5
Adamawa	810.0	41.5	24.0	100.0	834.0	43.1
Akwa Ibom	511.5	27.9	43.4	100.0	554.9	33.6
Anambra	672.0	69.6	39.0	100.0	711.0	71.2
Bauchi	1105.7	28.4	22.9	100.0	1128.6	29.8
Bayelsa	250.7	37.7	48.0	54.5	298.7	40.4
Benue	698.6	31.9	34.5	91.7	733.1	34.8
Borno	276.0	62.5	42.0	80.0	318.0	64.8
Cross River	1134.9	10.3	27.0	88.9	1161.9	12.1
Delta	449.7	27.5	56.2	80.0	506.0	33.4
Ebonyi	471.3	42.9	16.3	80.0	487.5	44.1
Edo	284.0	66.7	22.0	90.9	306.0	68.4
Ekiti	381.3	63.2	32.0	91.7	413.3	65.4
Enugu	425.0	30.1	23.8	71.4	448.8	32.3
Gombe	148.0	32.9	22.0	100.0	170.0	41.6
Imo	536.2	54.1	33.0	75.0	569.2	55.3
Jigawa	504.0	34.2	33.0	77.8	537.0	36.9
Kaduna	972.0	41.7	30.0	100.0	1002.0	43.4
Kano	911.4	37.8	46.0	87.5	957.4	40.2
Katsina	1267.2	11.5	58.7	80.0	1325.9	14.6
Kebbi	1857.6	22.2	27.8	100.0	1885.5	23.4
Kogi	963.0	28.8	48.0	71.4	1011.0	30.8
Kwara	662.7	59.2	56.0	80.0	718.7	60.8
Lagos	483.2	80.0	67.2	100.0	550.4	82.4
Nasarawa	371.4	26.8	28.6	77.8	400.0	30.4
Niger	850.2	16.7	26.0	80.0	876.2	18.5
Ogun	1226.0	59.4	37.5	81.8	1263.5	60.1
Ondo	534.3	45.8	31.4	100.0	565.7	48.8
Osun	639.0	25.4	33.0	72.7	672.0	27.7
Oyo	867.0	40.3	54.0	80.0	921.0	42.6
Plateau	772.8	21.6	41.3	100.0	814.0	25.6
Rivers	898.2	38.2	31.2	63.6	929.3	39.1
Sokoto	425.5	33.3	25.9	100.0	451.4	37.2
Taraba	615.3	32.1	40.3	100.0	655.5	36.2
Yobe	755.2	35.5	19.2	100.0	774.4	37.1
Zamfara	545.8	23.9	23.1	87.5	568.9	26.5
FCT	310.0	69.6	31.2	100.0	341.2	72.3
North-Central	4628.7	32.8	265.5	85.2	4894.2	35.6
North-East	3710.2	36.0	170.3	95.1	3880.5	38.6
North-West	6483.6	27.1	244.5	88.7	6728.0	29.3
South East	2846.8	51.2	134.7	80.8	2981.6	52.6
South South	3529.0	28.6	227.8	78.3	3756.8	31.7
South West	4130.8	51.1	255.1	88.5	4385.9	53.3
National	**25329.0**	**36.3**	**1297.9**	**86.1**	**26626.9**	**38.7**

Table 17.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities with Glucometer Test Strips that have a valid Date of Expiration by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	4.1	33.3	4.9
Adamawa	3.7	0.0	3.6
Akwa Ibom	7.4	83.3	13.3
Anambra	1.4	33.3	3.2
Bauchi	12.2	37.5	12.7
Bayelsa	8.7	18.2	10.2
Benue	12.5	75.0	15.4
Borno	26.4	80.0	33.5
Cross River	2.9	55.6	4.2
Delta	2.9	50.0	8.1
Ebonyi	1.3	20.0	1.9
Edo	5.8	45.5	8.6
Ekiti	10.3	41.7	12.7
Enugu	1.4	28.6	2.8
Gombe	4.1	71.4	12.8
Imo	4.1	50.0	6.7
Jigawa	26.0	77.8	29.2
Kaduna	30.6	100.0	32.6
Kano	13.5	37.5	14.7
Katsina	6.4	60.0	8.8
Kebbi	6.9	88.9	8.2
Kogi	5.5	28.6	6.6
Kwara	14.1	10.0	13.8
Lagos	24.3	80.0	31.1
Nasarawa	11.3	66.7	15.2
Niger	4.2	60.0	5.8
Ogun	7.2	36.4	8.1
Ondo	11.1	28.6	12.1
Osun	0.0	18.2	0.9
Oyo	1.4	20.0	2.5
Plateau	1.4	50.0	3.8
Rivers	13.2	36.4	14.0
Sokoto	2.7	80.0	7.1
Taraba	9.0	50.0	11.5
Yobe	10.5	33.3	11.1
Zamfara	4.2	37.5	5.6
FCT	26.1	80.0	31.0
North-Central	8.7	47.2	10.8
North-East	10.2	49.6	11.9
North-West	12.3	66.4	14.2
South East	2.6	35.0	4.0
South South	6.8	48.0	9.3
South West	7.7	41.7	9.7
National	**8.7**	**48.9**	**10.7**

Table 17.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Beclomethasone Inhalers by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	3.7	0.0	3.6
Akwa Ibom	0.0	8.3	0.7
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayelsa	1.4	0.0	1.2
Benue	0.0	16.7	0.8
Borno	6.9	0.0	6.0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	0.0	9.1	0.7
Ekiti	4.4	8.3	4.7
Enugu	1.4	0.0	1.3
Gombe	1.4	0.0	1.2
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	0.0	66.7	4.1
Kaduna	1.4	0.0	1.3
Kano	0.0	12.5	0.6
Katsina	1.3	20.0	2.1
Kebbi	1.4	22.2	1.7
Kogi	2.7	14.3	3.3
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	2.9	30.0	6.2
Nasarawa	1.4	0.0	1.3
Niger	4.2	10.0	4.3
Ogun	1.4	0.0	1.4
Ondo	1.4	14.3	2.1
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	2.9	0.0	2.8
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taraba	1.3	0.0	1.2
Yobe	2.6	16.7	3.0
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	0.0	10.0	0.9
North-Central	1.4	6.9	1.7
North-East	2.1	1.9	2.1
North-West	0.9	18.7	1.5
South East	0.2	0.0	0.2
South South	0.9	2.5	0.9
South West	1.4	10.7	1.9
National	**1.2**	**7.7**	**1.5**

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Table 17.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Salbutamol Inhaler by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	0.0	1.3
Adamawa	4.9	40.0	5.9
Akwa Ibom	0.0	25.0	2.0
Anambra	2.9	33.3	4.6
Bauchi	4.1	0.0	4.0
Bayelsa	7.2	18.2	9.0
Benue	5.6	16.7	6.1
Borno	15.3	10.0	14.6
Cross River	0.0	44.4	1.0
Delta	2.9	0.0	2.6
Ebonyi	2.6	0.0	2.5
Edo	0.0	36.4	2.6
Ekiti	10.3	41.7	12.7
Enugu	15.1	0.0	14.3
Gombe	1.4	0.0	1.2
Imo	5.4	25.0	6.5
Jigawa	2.7	100.0	8.7
Kaduna	0.0	22.2	0.7
Kano	4.1	12.5	4.5
Katsina	5.1	40.0	6.7
Kebbi	5.6	55.6	6.3
Kogi	2.7	28.6	4.0
Kwara	0.0	10.0	0.8
Lagos	18.6	100.0	28.5
Nasarawa	2.8	0.0	2.6
Niger	6.9	50.0	8.2
Ogun	5.8	9.1	5.9
Ondo	1.4	42.9	3.7
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	0.0	30.0	1.8
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	10.3	9.1	10.3
Sokoto	5.3	0.0	5.0
Taraba	3.8	0.0	3.6
Yobe	22.4	50.0	23.1
Zamfara	1.4	12.5	1.9
FCT	5.8	40.0	8.9
North-Central	3.3	19.0	4.2
North-East	8.7	13.7	8.9
North-West	3.8	35.7	5.0
South East	4.7	15.8	5.2
South South	3.5	18.6	4.4
South West	5.0	45.7	7.4
National	**4.7**	**26.3**	**5.7**

Table 17.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Calcium Channel Blocker by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	23.0	83.3	24.8
Adamawa	59.8	100.0	60.9
Akwa Ibom	33.8	91.7	38.3
Anambra	76.8	100.0	78.1
Bauchi	36.5	87.5	37.5
Bayelsa	56.5	90.9	62.0
Benue	50.0	91.7	52.0
Borno	58.3	60.0	58.6
Cross River	13.2	77.8	14.7
Delta	39.1	100.0	45.9
Ebonyi	48.1	100.0	49.8
Edo	76.8	100.0	78.5
Ekiti	55.9	83.3	58.0
Enugu	52.1	57.1	52.3
Gombe	53.4	85.7	57.6
Imo	56.8	75.0	57.8
Jigawa	69.9	100.0	71.7
Kaduna	30.6	77.8	32.0
Kano	40.5	87.5	42.8
Katsina	7.7	60.0	10.0
Kebbi	25.0	100.0	26.1
Kogi	28.8	71.4	30.8
Kwara	60.6	90.0	62.9
Lagos	82.9	100.0	85.0
Nasarawa	25.4	77.8	29.1
Niger	25.0	80.0	26.6
Ogun	65.2	100.0	66.2
Ondo	56.9	100.0	59.3
Osun	11.3	72.7	14.3
Oyo	48.6	100.0	51.6
Plateau	8.1	66.7	11.1
Rivers	36.8	72.7	38.0
Sokoto	22.7	100.0	27.1
Taraba	21.8	100.0	26.6
Yobe	46.1	100.0	47.4
Zamfara	33.8	75.0	35.5
FCT	50.7	70.0	52.5
North-Central	33.6	78.6	36.0
North-East	43.4	86.6	45.3
North-West	28.7	83.0	30.7
South East	50.5	83.5	52.0
South South	33.7	90.1	37.1
South West	53.5	94.4	55.9
National	**38.9**	**86.1**	**41.2**

Table 17.10: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Beta Blocker by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	33.3	2.3
Adamawa	32.9	60.0	33.7
Akwa Ibom	5.9	66.7	10.6
Anambra	13.0	33.3	14.2
Bauchi	24.3	50.0	24.8
Bayelsa	8.7	27.3	11.7
Benue	1.4	25.0	2.5
Borno	20.8	0.0	18.1
Cross River	0.0	55.6	1.3
Delta	1.4	10.0	2.4
Ebonyi	1.3	20.0	1.9
Edo	15.9	36.4	17.4
Ekiti	19.1	50.0	21.5
Enugu	13.7	42.9	15.2
Gombe	21.9	42.9	24.6
Imo	12.2	25.0	12.9
Jigawa	15.1	100.0	20.3
Kaduna	5.6	33.3	6.4
Kano	5.4	62.5	8.1
Katsina	3.8	60.0	6.3
Kebbi	6.9	55.6	7.7
Kogi	15.1	14.3	15.0
Kwara	5.6	30.0	7.5
Lagos	32.9	90.0	39.8
Nasarawa	4.2	33.3	6.3
Niger	2.8	50.0	4.2
Ogun	7.2	27.3	7.8
Ondo	6.9	42.9	8.9
Osun	0.0	27.3	1.3
Oyo	0.0	40.0	2.3
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	16.2	27.3	16.5
Sokoto	4.0	20.0	4.9
Taraba	9.0	100.0	14.6
Yobe	10.5	50.0	11.5
Zamfara	4.2	25.0	5.1
FCT	5.8	50.0	9.8
North-Central	5.4	31.7	6.8
North-East	20.5	50.0	21.8
North-West	6.1	54.6	7.9
South East	8.0	31.4	9.0
South South	7.1	34.7	8.7
South West	8.7	51.3	11.1
National	**8.8**	**42.7**	**10.5**

Table 17.11: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have ACE Inhibitor by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	6.8	66.7	8.5
Adamawa	22.0	80.0	23.6
Akwa Ibom	0.0	50.0	3.9
Anambra	17.4	22.2	17.7
Bauchi	29.7	87.5	30.9
Bayelsa	14.5	27.3	16.5
Benue	4.2	8.3	4.4
Borno	15.3	10.0	14.6
Cross River	0.0	11.1	0.3
Delta	8.7	70.0	15.5
Ebonyi	11.7	40.0	12.6
Edo	20.3	72.7	24.1
Ekiti	2.9	33.3	5.3
Enugu	2.7	14.3	3.4
Gombe	4.1	14.3	5.4
Imo	9.5	25.0	10.4
Jigawa	17.8	77.8	21.5
Kaduna	2.8	44.4	4.0
Kano	8.1	87.5	11.9
Katsina	1.3	80.0	4.8
Kebbi	2.8	11.1	2.9
Kogi	9.6	42.9	11.2
Kwara	5.6	10.0	6.0
Lagos	35.7	90.0	42.3
Nasarawa	9.9	44.4	12.3
Niger	6.9	60.0	8.5
Ogun	2.9	9.1	3.1
Ondo	1.4	57.1	4.5
Osun	0.0	27.3	1.3
Oyo	8.3	70.0	11.9
Plateau	2.7	33.3	4.3
Rivers	5.9	36.4	6.9
Sokoto	1.3	20.0	2.4
Taraba	2.6	100.0	8.5
Yobe	6.6	66.7	8.1
Zamfara	2.8	50.0	4.7
FCT	1.4	50.0	5.9
North-Central	6.0	32.6	7.5
North-East	16.7	58.5	18.6
North-West	4.3	59.7	6.3
South East	10.0	31.1	10.9
South South	5.3	45.9	7.7
South West	7.2	54.6	10.0
National	**7.7**	**47.6**	**9.6**

Table 17.12: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	4.1	50.0	5.4
Adamawa	20.7	100.0	23.0
Akwa Ibom	4.4	66.7	9.3
Anambra	23.2	88.9	26.8
Bauchi	10.8	75.0	12.1
Bayelsa	18.8	27.3	20.2
Benue	6.9	33.3	8.2
Borno	18.1	50.0	22.3
Cross River	1.5	55.6	2.7
Delta	2.9	70.0	10.4
Ebonyi	3.9	40.0	5.1
Edo	29.0	81.8	32.8
Ekiti	23.5	58.3	26.2
Enugu	11.0	57.1	13.4
Gombe	12.3	28.6	14.4
Imo	17.6	0.0	16.5
Jigawa	9.6	88.9	14.5
Kaduna	0.0	55.6	1.7
Kano	17.6	75.0	20.3
Katsina	5.1	80.0	8.4
Kebbi	6.9	55.6	7.7
Kogi	2.7	42.9	4.6
Kwara	15.5	20.0	15.8
Lagos	50.0	100.0	56.1
Nasarawa	8.5	0.0	7.8
Niger	6.9	70.0	8.8
Ogun	42.0	45.5	42.1
Ondo	9.7	85.7	13.9
Osun	1.4	27.3	2.7
Oyo	30.6	70.0	32.9
Plateau	0.0	33.3	1.7
Rivers	13.2	54.5	14.6
Sokoto	8.0	60.0	11.0
Taraba	1.3	100.0	7.3
Yobe	3.9	33.3	4.7
Zamfara	0.0	37.5	1.5
FCT	21.7	60.0	25.2
North-Central	7.2	35.4	8.8
North-East	10.6	67.6	13.1
North-West	6.7	68.3	9.0
South East	12.1	49.1	13.8
South South	8.5	57.7	11.5
South West	28.4	69.2	30.8
National	**11.8**	**57.8**	**14.0**

Table 17.13: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Thiazide Diuretic by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	8.1	50.0	9.3
Adamawa	12.2	80.0	14.1
Akwa Ibom	1.5	66.7	6.6
Anambra	5.8	55.6	8.5
Bauchi	14.9	50.0	15.6
Bayelsa	13.0	36.4	16.8
Benue	4.2	16.7	4.8
Borno	11.1	20.0	12.3
Cross River	1.5	55.6	2.7
Delta	1.4	50.0	6.8
Ebonyi	2.6	40.0	3.8
Edo	17.4	63.6	20.7
Ekiti	5.9	50.0	9.3
Enugu	0.0	42.9	2.3
Gombe	6.8	57.1	13.4
Imo	5.4	0.0	5.1
Jigawa	16.4	88.9	20.9
Kaduna	5.6	66.7	7.4
Kano	16.2	75.0	19.0
Katsina	5.1	60.0	7.6
Kebbi	5.6	55.6	6.3
Kogi	4.1	28.6	5.3
Kwara	12.7	30.0	14.0
Lagos	32.9	100.0	41.1
Nasarawa	9.9	55.6	13.1
Niger	6.9	50.0	8.2
Ogun	15.9	27.3	16.3
Ondo	9.7	57.1	12.4
Osun	0.0	45.5	2.2
Oyo	13.9	70.0	17.2
Plateau	5.4	50.0	7.7
Rivers	4.4	54.5	6.1
Sokoto	8.0	80.0	12.1
Taraba	1.3	100.0	7.3
Yobe	10.5	66.7	11.9
Zamfara	1.4	50.0	3.4
FCT	13.0	70.0	18.2
North-Central	7.1	40.5	9.0
North-East	10.5	61.4	12.8
North-West	7.6	68.2	9.8
South East	4.9	36.9	6.4
South South	4.3	52.9	7.3
South West	13.3	64.4	16.3
National	**8.1**	**55.0**	**10.4**

Table 17.14: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Statins by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	1.8
Adamawa	2.4	60.0	4.1
Akwa Ibom	4.4	50.0	8.0
Anambra	17.4	55.6	19.5
Bauchi	6.8	12.5	6.9
Bayelsa	7.2	0.0	6.1
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borno	9.7	0.0	8.4
Cross River	0.0	22.2	0.5
Delta	1.4	40.0	5.7
Ebonyi	7.8	0.0	7.5
Edo	21.7	54.5	24.1
Ekiti	1.5	8.3	2.0
Enugu	1.4	14.3	2.1
Gombe	0.0	14.3	1.8
Imo	2.7	50.0	5.4
Jigawa	2.7	33.3	4.6
Kaduna	1.4	22.2	2.0
Kano	1.4	37.5	3.1
Katsina	1.3	60.0	3.9
Kebbi	4.2	44.4	4.8
Kogi	4.1	28.6	5.3
Kwara	0.0	30.0	2.3
Lagos	28.6	90.0	36.1
Nasarawa	4.2	22.2	5.5
Niger	4.2	40.0	5.2
Ogun	2.9	18.2	3.4
Ondo	0.0	42.9	2.4
Osun	0.0	18.2	0.9
Oyo	1.4	50.0	4.2
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.8
Rivers	1.5	27.3	2.3
Sokoto	2.7	20.0	3.7
Taraba	0.0	50.0	3.1
Yobe	0.0	33.3	0.8
Zamfara	0.0	12.5	0.5
FCT	2.9	60.0	8.1
North-Central	2.2	27.4	3.5
North-East	3.3	27.6	4.3
North-West	2.2	37.0	3.5
South East	6.5	33.7	7.7
South South	3.5	31.0	5.1
South West	4.6	45.6	7.0
National	**3.4**	**34.1**	**4.9**

Table 17.15: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Calcium Channel Blocker, Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker and Thiazide Diuretic by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	0.0	16.7	0.5
Adamawa	2.4	60.0	4.1
Akwa Ibom	0.0	50.0	3.9
Anambra	10.1	55.6	12.6
Bauchi	5.4	0.0	5.3
Bayelsa	2.9	0.0	2.4
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borno	6.9	0.0	6.0
Cross River	0.0	22.2	0.5
Delta	0.0	40.0	4.4
Ebonyi	2.6	0.0	2.5
Edo	17.4	54.5	20.1
Ekiti	1.5	8.3	2.0
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.8
Gombe	0.0	14.3	1.8
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	0.0	33.3	2.0
Kaduna	0.0	22.2	0.7
Kano	1.4	37.5	3.1
Katsina	1.3	40.0	3.0
Kebbi	2.8	33.3	3.2
Kogi	2.7	14.3	3.3
Kwara	0.0	10.0	0.8
Lagos	28.6	90.0	36.1
Nasarawa	2.8	0.0	2.6
Niger	4.2	40.0	5.2
Ogun	2.9	18.2	3.4
Ondo	0.0	42.9	2.4
Osun	0.0	18.2	0.9
Oyo	1.4	40.0	3.7
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.8
Rivers	1.5	27.3	2.3
Sokoto	1.3	20.0	2.4
Taraba	0.0	50.0	3.1
Yobe	0.0	16.7	0.4
Zamfara	0.0	12.5	0.5
FCT	2.9	50.0	7.2
North-Central	1.8	17.1	2.6
North-East	2.7	24.0	3.6
North-West	1.3	31.0	2.4
South East	2.8	21.4	3.7
South South	2.0	31.0	3.7
South West	4.6	43.5	6.9
National	**2.4**	**28.7**	**3.7**

Table 17.16: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Metformin Cap/tab by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	13.5	66.7	15.1
Adamawa	13.4	100.0	15.9
Akwa Ibom	14.7	91.7	20.7
Anambra	40.6	100.0	43.8
Bauchi	5.4	87.5	7.1
Bayelsa	30.4	72.7	37.2
Benue	16.7	75.0	19.4
Borno	48.6	30.0	46.2
Cross River	10.3	55.6	11.3
Delta	5.8	100.0	16.3
Ebonyi	15.6	80.0	17.7
Edo	36.2	100.0	40.8
Ekiti	35.3	83.3	39.0
Enugu	19.2	57.1	21.2
Gombe	13.7	100.0	24.9
Imo	31.1	75.0	33.6
Jigawa	9.6	100.0	15.1
Kaduna	13.9	77.8	15.8
Kano	12.2	87.5	15.8
Katsina	7.7	100.0	11.8
Kebbi	11.1	100.0	12.4
Kogi	8.2	71.4	11.2
Kwara	36.6	90.0	40.8
Lagos	64.3	100.0	68.6
Nasarawa	5.6	66.7	10.0
Niger	8.3	70.0	10.2
Ogun	11.6	72.7	13.4
Ondo	6.9	100.0	12.1
Osun	0.0	54.5	2.7
Oyo	18.1	80.0	21.7
Plateau	6.8	66.7	9.8
Rivers	27.9	81.8	29.7
Sokoto	9.3	80.0	13.4
Taraba	11.5	100.0	17.0
Yobe	23.7	66.7	24.7
Zamfara	4.2	62.5	6.6
FCT	21.7	80.0	27.1
North-Central	14.0	75.4	17.4
North-East	15.4	77.3	18.2
North-West	10.2	89.3	13.1
South East	24.4	78.3	26.8
South South	18.4	84.9	22.4
South West	18.9	83.8	22.7
National	**15.8**	**81.9**	**19.0**

Table 17.17: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Glibenclamide Cap/Tab by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	10.8	66.7	12.5
Adamawa	7.3	100.0	10.0
Akwa Ibom	10.3	91.7	16.7
Anambra	24.6	77.8	27.6
Bauchi	1.4	87.5	3.1
Bayelsa	17.4	45.5	21.9
Benue	9.7	58.3	12.0
Borno	27.8	10.0	25.4
Cross River	8.8	55.6	9.9
Delta	2.9	100.0	13.7
Ebonyi	7.8	80.0	10.2
Edo	29.0	81.8	32.8
Ekiti	26.5	83.3	30.9
Enugu	9.6	42.9	11.4
Gombe	5.5	100.0	17.7
Imo	14.9	25.0	15.5
Jigawa	8.2	100.0	13.9
Kaduna	11.1	66.7	12.8
Kano	6.8	62.5	9.4
Katsina	5.1	100.0	9.3
Kebbi	9.7	100.0	11.1
Kogi	8.2	71.4	11.2
Kwara	23.9	70.0	27.5
Lagos	52.9	100.0	58.6
Nasarawa	1.4	55.6	5.3
Niger	5.6	70.0	7.5
Ogun	8.7	63.6	10.3
Ondo	4.2	85.7	8.7
Osun	0.0	36.4	1.8
Oyo	5.6	80.0	9.9
Plateau	1.4	50.0	3.8
Rivers	17.6	63.6	19.2
Sokoto	9.3	60.0	12.2
Taraba	10.3	100.0	15.8
Yobe	7.9	66.7	9.4
Zamfara	4.2	75.0	7.1
FCT	14.5	70.0	19.6
North-Central	8.9	64.1	11.9
North-East	7.6	72.4	10.4
North-West	8.0	82.3	10.7
South East	14.2	57.1	16.1
South South	12.8	74.9	16.5
South West	12.9	78.3	16.7
National	**10.3**	**72.6**	**13.3**

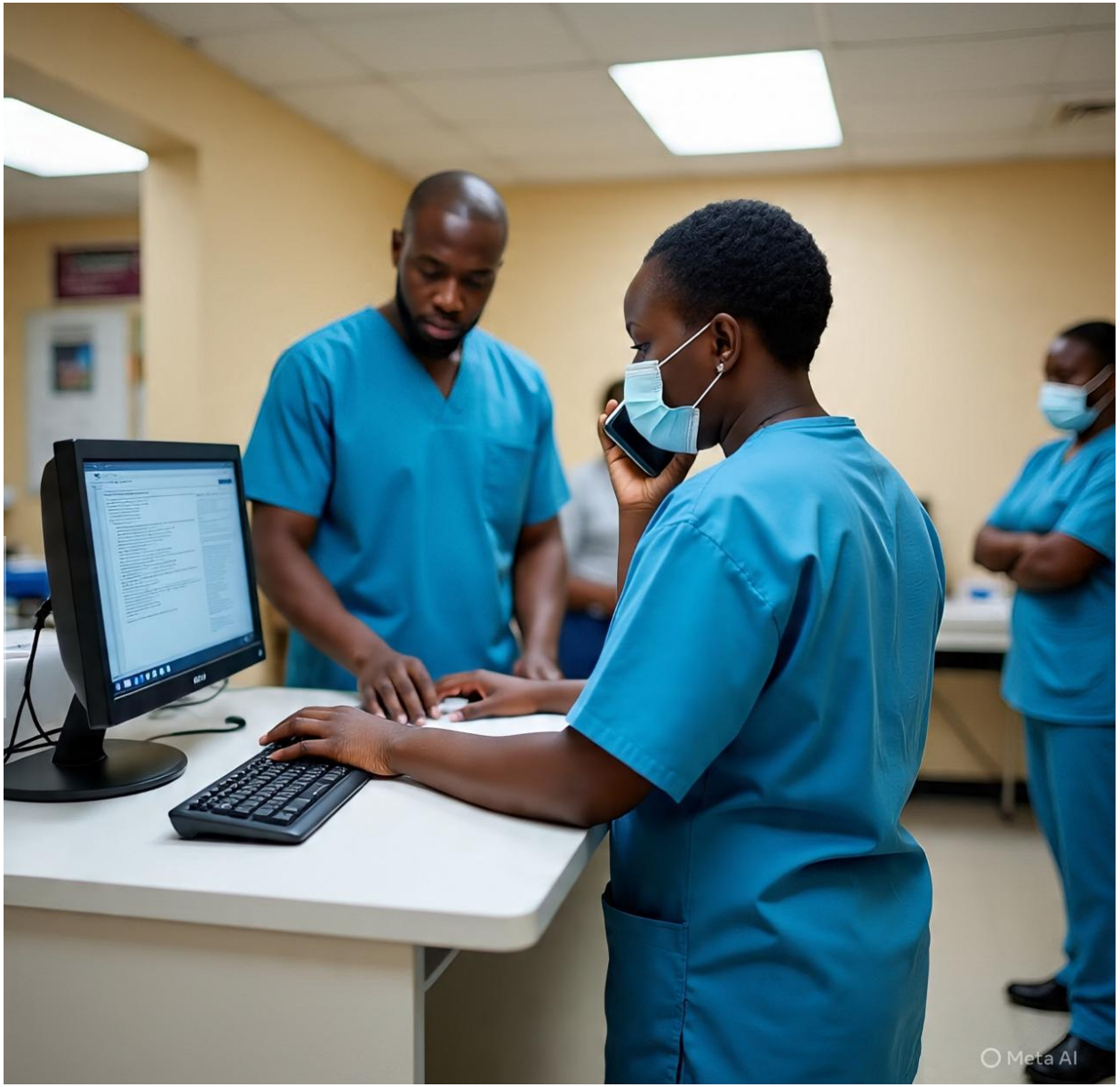
Table 17.18: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Insulin Injection by State, Zone and Facility type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	1.8
Adamawa	4.9	60.0	6.5
Akwa Ibom	1.5	33.3	4.0
Anambra	7.2	22.2	8.1
Bauchi	0.0	37.5	0.8
Bayelsa	8.7	18.2	10.2
Benue	0.0	25.0	1.2
Borno	5.6	0.0	4.8
Cross River	0.0	11.1	0.3
Delta	1.4	40.0	5.7
Ebonyi	1.3	0.0	1.3
Edo	5.8	45.5	8.6
Ekiti	5.9	33.3	8.0
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.8
Gombe	4.1	28.6	7.3
Imo	2.7	25.0	4.0
Jigawa	2.7	88.9	8.0
Kaduna	0.0	33.3	1.0
Kano	2.7	12.5	3.2
Katsina	3.8	0.0	3.7
Kebbi	5.6	44.4	6.1
Kogi	2.7	42.9	4.6
Kwara	4.2	10.0	4.7
Lagos	5.7	90.0	16.0
Nasarawa	1.4	33.3	3.7
Niger	4.2	50.0	5.5
Ogun	1.4	9.1	1.7
Ondo	1.4	42.9	3.7
Osun	0.0	9.1	0.4
Oyo	0.0	10.0	0.6
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.8
Rivers	4.4	9.1	4.6
Sokoto	1.3	20.0	2.4
Taraba	2.6	50.0	5.5
Yobe	1.3	33.3	2.1
Zamfara	0.0	12.5	0.5
FCT	0.0	60.0	5.5
North-Central	2.1	31.2	3.6
North-East	2.3	32.8	3.7
North-West	3.0	26.8	3.9
South East	2.8	17.9	3.5
South South	2.6	27.0	4.1
South West	1.8	37.8	3.9
National	**2.5**	**29.8**	**3.8**

Table 17.19: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that have Glucose 50% Injection by State, Zone and Facility Type

State / Zone	PHC	Secondary	Total
Abia	2.7	33.3	3.6
Adamawa	7.3	100.0	10.0
Akwa Ibom	7.4	41.7	10.0
Anambra	29.0	55.6	30.4
Bauchi	2.7	50.0	3.7
Bayelsa	18.8	45.5	23.1
Benue	4.2	58.3	6.7
Borno	22.2	20.0	21.9
Cross River	0.0	44.4	1.0
Delta	2.9	20.0	4.8
Ebonyi	5.2	40.0	6.4
Edo	1.4	18.2	2.7
Ekiti	8.8	25.0	10.1
Enugu	4.1	28.6	5.4
Gombe	4.1	28.6	7.3
Imo	10.8	25.0	11.6
Jigawa	6.8	77.8	11.2
Kaduna	13.9	66.7	15.5
Kano	6.8	37.5	8.2
Katsina	7.7	20.0	8.2
Kebbi	4.2	100.0	5.6
Kogi	6.8	42.9	8.6
Kwara	11.3	40.0	13.5
Lagos	14.3	100.0	24.8
Nasarawa	2.8	55.6	6.6
Niger	2.8	80.0	5.1
Ogun	5.8	36.4	6.7
Ondo	1.4	42.9	3.7
Osun	1.4	9.1	1.8
Oyo	5.6	60.0	8.7
Plateau	1.4	16.7	2.1
Rivers	10.3	18.2	10.6
Sokoto	14.7	80.0	18.4
Taraba	7.7	100.0	13.4
Yobe	13.2	83.3	14.9
Zamfara	7.0	50.0	8.8
FCT	4.3	60.0	9.4
North-Central	4.9	47.2	7.2
North-East	8.2	62.5	10.6
North-West	7.8	55.1	9.5
South East	11.1	37.7	12.3
South South	5.5	32.0	7.1
South West	5.8	54.0	8.6
National	**7.0**	**48.4**	**9.1**

Appendix XVIII



Documentation of Care Process Tables

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Table 18.1: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Result of HIV Test under ANC Documented by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	99.1	99.1	100.0
Adamawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Akwa Ibom	97.8	97.5	100.0
Anambra	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bauchi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bayelsa	92.7	97.5	66.7
Benue	99.5	100.0	94.3
Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cross River	94.0	93.8	100.0
Delta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ebonyi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Edo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gombe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jigawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kaduna	99.8	100.0	95.0
Kano	100.0	100.0	100.0
Katsina	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kebbi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kogi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kwara	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Niger	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ogun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ondo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osun	99.4	99.3	100.0
Oyo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plateau	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rivers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sokoto	92.6	87.5	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zamfara	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	**99.9**	**100.0**	**99.2**
North-East	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
North-West	**99.7**	**99.8**	**99.4**
South East	**99.6**	**99.6**	**100.0**
South South	**97.1**	**97.4**	**95.4**
South West	**99.9**	**99.8**	**100.0**
National	**99.4**	**99.4**	**99.0**

Table 18.2: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Partner's HIV Test Result under ANC Documented by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	2.5	2.5	0.0
Adamawa	59.9	57.9	72.0
Akwa Ibom	2.1	1.8	4.4
Anambra	11.7	8.0	53.3
Bauchi	0.9	0.0	9.3
Bayelsa	3.1	2.9	4.0
Benue	20.4	18.3	42.9
Borno	80.1	83.2	66.7
Cross River	30.6	30.5	31.3
Delta	29.1	31.9	21.9
Ebonyi	77.8	77.6	80.0
Edo	4.9	0.0	10.0
Ekiti	63.2	55.7	100.0
Enugu	40.6	100.0	6.7
Gombe	13.7	11.5	23.3
Imo	59.7	44.4	100.0
Jigawa	74.9	79.8	53.3
Kaduna	30.7	30.3	38.3
Kano	29.5	27.3	46.7
Katsina	13.0	7.3	35.0
Kebbi	80.4	79.1	97.1
Kogi	76.1	75.8	80.0
Kwara	14.4	14.1	16.0
Lagos	41.4	23.3	72.2
Nasarawa	36.7	37.1	34.3
Niger	46.2	20.0	70.0
Ogun	16.1	15.7	26.7
Ondo	12.8	11.3	25.7
Osun	9.3	9.4	8.0
Oyo	13.8	14.3	6.7
Plateau	32.8	32.7	33.3
Rivers	3.7	2.8	16.7
Sokoto	51.1	45.0	60.0
Taraba	30.9	20.0	50.0
Yobe	32.5	31.0	55.0
Zamfara	92.6	91.4	100.0
FCT	78.4	71.4	88.6
North-Central	**41.4**	**40.1**	**48.8**
North-East	**35.1**	**32.8**	**47.8**
North-West	**47.8**	**46.9**	**54.4**
South East	**24.4**	**22.0**	**52.6**
South South	**14.4**	**14.4**	**14.5**
South West	**18.1**	**14.8**	**45.8**
National	**30.6**	**28.8**	**43.6**

Table 18.3: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Result of Blood Pressure Measured under ANC Documented by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	91.7	91.6	100.0
Adamawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Akwa Ibom	98.6	98.5	100.0
Anambra	98.0	98.0	97.2
Bauchi	91.1	90.7	100.0
Bayelsa	92.2	90.8	100.0
Benue	86.9	86.1	100.0
Borno	97.9	97.5	100.0
Cross River	82.8	82.5	100.0
Delta	92.9	92.2	98.0
Ebonyi	95.0	95.0	96.0
Edo	98.5	98.3	100.0
Ekiti	97.4	98.4	87.5
Enugu	98.2	98.1	100.0
Gombe	95.6	94.8	100.0
Imo	91.5	91.0	100.0
Jigawa	92.8	92.3	100.0
Kaduna	88.4	88.1	100.0
Kano	85.4	84.7	100.0
Katsina	94.1	93.5	100.0
Kebbi	92.2	92.0	100.0
Kogi	93.1	92.6	100.0
Kwara	94.0	93.7	100.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	94.6	94.1	100.0
Niger	98.5	98.5	97.5
Ogun	92.7	92.5	97.5
Ondo	97.5	98.3	85.7
Osun	96.7	96.6	100.0
Oyo	98.2	98.1	100.0
Plateau	97.7	97.6	100.0
Rivers	92.0	92.8	74.3
Sokoto	94.4	94.8	90.0
Taraba	88.0	86.6	100.0
Yobe	96.1	96.4	86.7
Zamfara	97.8	98.5	85.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	**94.6**	**94.3**	**99.8**
North-East	**94.6**	**94.3**	**98.5**
North-West	**91.3**	**91.0**	**97.5**
South East	**94.7**	**94.5**	**98.4**
South South	**90.9**	**90.6**	**96.7**
South West	**96.2**	**96.2**	**96.1**
National	**93.6**	**93.3**	**97.8**

Table 18.4: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Anaemia during ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	1.26	1.3	0
Adamawa	5.0	5.6	0
Akwa Ibom	3.3	3.4	0
Anambra	8.3	8.8	0
Bauchi	16.2	16.3	0
Bayelsa	2.1	1.3	7.0
Benue	3.9	3.5	13.0
Borno	24.2	24.2	0
Cross River	35.2	34.7	67.0
Delta	10.8	11.2	0
Ebonyi	3.2	3.3	0
Edo	0.8	0.9	0
Ekiti	3.9	4.2	0
Enugu	6.6	6.7	0
Gombe	21.8	21.8	0
Imo	0	0	0
Jigawa	1.1	1.1	0
Kaduna	12.2	12.2	0
Kano	12.3	12.3	13.0
Katsina	12.5	8.8	100.0
Kebbi	22.7	23.0	0.
Kogi	13.4	13.4	0
Kwara	7.0	7.3	0
Lagos	0	0	0
Nasarawa	13.5	13.9	0
Niger	3.9	4.0	0.0
Ogun	5.6	5.0	16.7
Ondo	5.8	5.7	10.0
Osun	1.5	1.5	0
Oyo	0.9	0.9	0
Plateau	4.1	4.2	0
Rivers	4.6	4.8	0
Sokoto	13.8	13.8	0
Taraba	27.5	28.8	0
Yobe	15.0	15.8	0
Zamfara	7.8	4.2	33.3
FCT	9.0	0	50.0
North-Central	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.7**
North-East	**17.1**	**17.5**	**0**
North-West	**12.0**	**11.3**	**41.5**
South East	**3.7**	**3.8**	**0**
South South	**15.2**	**15.4**	**9.9**
South West	**2.7**	**2.6**	**4.1**
National	**9.7**	**9.6**	**10.5**

Table 18.5: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Syphilis Test Recorded During ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	55.4	54.8	86.7
Adamawa	69.7	69.1	84.0
Akwa Ibom	75.7	76.9	60.0
Anambra	66.6	66.1	72.2
Bauchi	56.8	56.1	75.0
Bayelsa	57.2	54.0	74.4
Benue	59.3	57.9	82.5
Borno	82.0	80.3	92.0
Cross River	55.2	54.8	76.7
Delta	55.9	54.8	64.0
Ebonyi	79.9	79.5	90.0
Edo	35.4	34.1	52.0
Ekiti	84.6	84.3	87.5
Enugu	53.8	53.1	66.7
Gombe	81.8	79.0	97.1
Imo	76.5	75.1	100.0
Jigawa	46.5	43.6	86.7
Kaduna	80.9	80.7	87.5
Kano	48.8	48.1	63.3
Katsina	68.2	67.0	80.0
Kebbi	80.9	80.6	92.5
Kogi	72.2	70.4	100.0
Kwara	43.7	43.4	50.0
Lagos	94.2	93.1	100.0
Nasarawa	72.1	71.5	77.8
Niger	60.2	58.5	100.0
Ogun	91.1	91.3	81.3
Ondo	46.6	46.5	48.6
Osun	34.1	34.8	16.7
Oyo	50.1	50.0	51.4
Plateau	78.4	77.2	100
Rivers	59.0	59.1	57.1
Sokoto	39.5	42.6	0
Taraba	58.5	53.9	100.0
Yobe	74.2	75.1	50.0
Zamfara	87.0	87.9	70.0
FCT	87.2	87.1	87.5
North-Central	65.6	64.3	85.8
North-East	67.8	66.5	86.4
North-West	67.9	67.7	72.2
South East	65.9	65.1	81.4
South South	57.9	57.4	64.6
South West	68.0	67.8	71.8
National	65.7	65.0	76.5

Table 18.6: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Record of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) During ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	31.57	30.9	66.7
Adamawa	92.4	93	80
Akwa Ibom	59.9	60.5	51.5
Anambra	42.4	42.1	45.8
Bauchi	38.4	38	47.5
Bayelsa	33.3	29	51.1
Benue	53.7	56.4	11.4
Borno	77.2	77.8	74
Cross River	34.7	34.5	41.9
Delta	46	48.1	30.5
Ebonyi	67.1	67	68
Edo	12	11.6	17
Ekiti	82.9	85.8	55
Enugu	66.5	66.2	72
Gombe	70.8	68.4	82.9
Imo	74.2	72.3	100
Jigawa	72.5	72.3	75.6
Kaduna	71.7	72	62.5
Kano	59.4	59.8	50
Katsina	75	75.7	68
Kebbi	83.1	82.6	100
Kogi	45.4	46.2	33.3
Kwara	50	48.8	70
Lagos	79.4	76.2	96
Nasarawa	74.8	73.1	92.2
Niger	91.5	91.5	93.3
Ogun	79.3	79.5	68.6
Ondo	41.1	40.6	49.5
Osun	50.9	50.9	50
Oyo	74.1	75.4	46.7
Plateau	81.6	81	92
Rivers	49.2	48.4	75
Sokoto	59.2	58	70
Taraba	47.7	46.4	58.3
Yobe	72.9	72.6	80
Zamfara	52.8	51.8	68.6
FCT	83.8	84.9	80
North-Central	**65.5**	**65.4**	**66.1**
North-East	**65**	**64.7**	**69.2**
North-West	**70.1**	**70.2**	**69.5**
South East	**53.3**	**52.5**	**68.7**
South South	**41.2**	**41.1**	**41.9**
South West	**69.3**	**69.4**	**68.1**
National	**62.1**	**62**	**63.86**

Table 18.7: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Record of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets(LLIN) Distribution During ANC by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Secondary Health Facilities
Abia	48.3	48.6	33.3
Adamawa	84.6	85	80
Akwa Ibom	64.1	65.5	46
Anambra	0	0	0
Bauchi	3.9	4	0
Bayelsa	0.8	1	0
Benue	52.4	53	42.9
Borno	55.4	56.4	50
Cross River	4.5	4.3	13.3
Delta	68	66.2	77.5
Ebonyi	35.7	34.4	68
Edo	0	0	0
Ekiti	0.7	0.5	3
Enugu	0	0	0
Gombe	68.4	63.9	91.4
Imo	11.1	12	0
Jigawa	39.3	37.7	60
Kaduna	84.3	85	73.8
Kano	38.2	38.4	33
Katsina	49.7	45.9	88
Kebbi	47.9	47.7	53
Kogi	1.6	1.5	2.9
Kwara	39	37.6	63
Lagos	87.6	86	96
Nasarawa	19.7	16.4	53.3
Niger	58.7	58	75
Ogun	71.8	71.3	97.1
Ondo	3	2.8	5.7
Osun	54.8	54.6	61
Oyo	4.8	4.7	6.7
Plateau	21.2	21	24
Rivers	42	41	75
Sokoto	17.5	19	0
Taraba	35.1	33.3	50
Yobe	64.6	66.3	20
Zamfara	73.3	74.3	54.3
FCT	7.2	4.2	18
North-Central	**28.2**	**27.7**	**35.5**
North-East	**48.1**	**48**	**50.1**
North-West	**54.6**	**54.4**	**57.9**
South East	**21.2**	**21.6**	**14.3**
South South	**30.8**	**30.2**	**39.7**
South West	**42.4**	**41.8**	**53.1**
National	**39.1**	**38.8**	**44.2**

Table 18.8: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had the Documentation of Women who receive ARV/ART by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.00	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	13.8	12.3	26.7
Akwa Ibom	5.4	0.0	16.7
Anambra	100.0	100.0	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	30.2	28.6	50.0
Borno	8.1	6.7	10.0
Cross River	18.9	19.0	16.7
Delta	7.8	0.0	10.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	50.0	0.0	50.0
Ekiti	8.3	8.0	10.0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	17.2	8.3	24.0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	17.1	0.0	17.1
Kaduna	17.8	20.0	0.0
Kano	0.0	0.0	0.0
Katsina	8.4	0.0	20.0
Kebbi	28.3	30.0	0.0
Kogi	12.4	12.9	6.7
Kwara	20.0	0.0	20.0
Lagos	2.2	0.0	2.9
Nasarawa	9.9	17.8	5.0
Niger	10.0	0.0	10.0
Ogun	47.4	50.0	20.0
Ondo	21.7	0.0	36.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	33.3	33.3	0.0
Plateau	40.0	0.0	40.0
Rivers	16.2	16.7	14.6
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taraba	16.8	0.0	30.0
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zamfara	47.5	0.0	47.5
FCT	6.4	0.0	12.0
North-Central	**16.7**	**15.9**	**19.0**
North-East	**12.4**	**8.2**	**21.9**
North-West	**19.7**	**22.1**	**13.8**
South East	**18.8**	**22.4**	**0.0**
South South	**16.2**	**16.5**	**14.9**
South West	**20.4**	**25.0**	**13.1**
National	**16.8**	**16.8**	**16.7**

Table 18.9: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Babies who received Nevirapine Prophylaxis by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	96.3	95.0	100.0
Akwa Ibom	66.7	0.0	66.7
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bayelsa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benue	98.7	100.0	83.3
Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cross River	38.6	40.0	0.0
Delta	95.5	80.0	100.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gombe	87.8	100.0	80.0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kaduna	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kano	100.0	0.0	100.0
Katsina	71.0	50.0	100.0
Kebbi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kogi	60.3	50.0	100.0
Kwara	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Niger	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ogun	8.8	0.0	100.0
Ondo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0
Oyo	100.0	100.0	0.0
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100.0
Sokoto	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	**92.8**	**88.4**	**98.8**
North-East	**96.7**	**97.4**	**95.9**
North-West	**95.4**	**92.8**	**100.0**
South East	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**
South South	**58.9**	**45.1**	**86.1**
South West	**81.0**	**66.4**	**100.0**
National	**86.0**	**78.4**	**97.0**

Table 18.10a: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby's HIV test result received by caregiver by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	100.0	100.0	100.0
Akwa Ibom	66.7	0.0	66.7
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100.0
Benue	89.5	88.6	100.0
Borno	80.6	70.0	100.0
Cross River	98.9	100.0	81.3
Delta	95.5	80.0	100.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gombe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imo	21.8	0.0	60.0
Jigawa	93.6	0.0	93.6
Kaduna	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kano	100.0	0.0	100.0
Katsina	85.5	75.0	100.0
Kebbi	95.3	95.0	100.0
Kogi	88.9	87.9	100.0
Kwara	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	91.7	82.2	97.5
Niger	90.0	0.0	90.0
Ogun	58.0	50.0	100.0
Ondo	74.1	50.0	90.0
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0
Oyo	66.7	66.7	0.0
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	17.7	0.0	100.0
Sokoto	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	24.4	0.0	100.0
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	79.1	50.0	100.0
North-Central	**90.0**	**86.4**	**98.9**
North-East	**92.9**	**87.1**	**100.0**
North-West	**94.6**	**93.3**	**97.4**
South East	**37.7**	**28.7**	**60.0**
South South	**92.6**	**93.4**	**89.6**
South West	**82.5**	**69.8**	**97.2**
National	**89.4**	**86.2**	**96.3**

Table 18.10b: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby's HIV test result by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone /National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	86.6	83.3	100.0
Akwa Ibom	66.7	0.0	66.7
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	93.3	0.0	93.3
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100.0
Benue	97.4	97.1	100.0
Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cross River	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gombe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imo	63.7	100.0	0.0
Jigawa	96.4	0.0	96.4
Kaduna	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kano	100.0	0.0	100.0
Katsina	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kebbi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kogi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kwara	50.0	0.0	50.0
Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nasarawa	98.5	100.0	97.5
Niger	90.0	0.0	90.0
Ogun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ondo	74.1	50.0	90.0
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0
Oyo	66.7	66.7	0.0
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sokoto	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	100.0	100.0	100.0
North-Central	**97.5**	**99.2**	**93.3**
North-East	**93.9**	**89.6**	**99.3**
North-West	**99.5**	**100.0**	**98.6**
South East	**71.1**	**100.0**	**0.0**
South South	**98.7**	**100.0**	**93.6**
South West	**87.6**	**79.2**	**97.2**
National	**95.6**	**96.2**	**94.2**

Table 18.11: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby who received cotrimoxazole prophylaxis by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	29.6	26.2	60.0
Akwa Ibom	10.8	0.0	33.3
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	86.7	0.0	86.7
Bayelsa	54.6	0.0	100.0
Benue	77.4	77.1	80.0
Borno	69.2	46.7	100.0
Cross River	4.6	4.6	5.0
Delta	96.1	100.0	95.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ekiti	29.8	24.0	60.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gombe	85.5	66.7	100.0
Imo	51.7	33.3	100.0
Jigawa	71.4	0.0	71.4
Kaduna	55.5	50.0	100.0
Kano	31.8	0.0	100.0
Katsina	25.2	0.0	60.0
Kebbi	52.8	50.0	100.0
Kogi	2.2	2.4	0.0
Kwara	45.0	0.0	45.0
Lagos	63.1	83.3	57.1
Nasarawa	87.2	86.7	87.5
Niger	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ogun	50.9	50.0	60.0
Ondo	60.8	50.0	68.0
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0
Oyo	100.0	100.0	0.0
Plateau	55.0	0.0	55.0
Rivers	5.6	0.0	25.0
Sokoto	60.6	80.0	50.0
Taraba	50.2	25.0	70.0
Yobe	1.8	0.0	10.0
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	56.2	33.3	76.0
North-Central	**32.3**	**23.6**	**57.6**
North-East	**40.4**	**25.7**	**73.6**
North-West	**52.0**	**42.4**	**75.0**
South East	**41.3**	**30.1**	**100.0**
South South	**15.0**	**5.7**	**56.6**
South West	**62.0**	**62.0**	**62.0**
National	**37.1**	**26.7**	**65.4**

Table 18.12: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Records of Baby who began cotrimoxazole 6-8 weeks by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	29.6	26.2	60.0
Akwa Ibom	10.8	0.0	33.3
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	80.0	0.0	80.0
Bayelsa	54.6	0.0	100.0
Benue	76.6	77.1	70.0
Borno	57.3	33.3	90.0
Cross River	1.7	1.5	5.0
Delta	96.1	100.0	95.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ekiti	23.0	16.0	60.0
Enugu	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gombe	81.8	58.3	100.0
Imo	51.7	33.3	100.0
Jigawa	65.7	0.0	65.7
Kaduna	55.5	50.0	100.0
Kano	31.8	0.0	100.0
Katsina	25.2	0.0	60.0
Kebbi	52.8	50.0	100.0
Kogi	1.1	1.2	0.0
Kwara	45.0	0.0	45.0
Lagos	63.1	83.3	57.1
Nasarawa	75.4	80.0	72.5
Niger	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ogun	32.6	30.0	60.0
Ondo	58.4	50.0	64.0
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0
Oyo	100.0	100.0	0.0
Plateau	50.0	0.0	50.0
Rivers	5.6	0.0	25.0
Sokoto	60.6	80.0	50.0
Taraba	50.2	25.0	70.0
Yobe	1.8	0.0	10.0
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	56.2	33.3	76.0
North-Central	**30.1**	**22.4**	**52.4**
North-East	**39.1**	**24.6**	**72.1**
North-West	**51.3**	**42.4**	**72.9**
South East	**41.3**	**30.1**	**100.0**
South South	**13.2**	**3.4**	**56.6**
South West	**57.1**	**54.7**	**60.9**
National	**35.1**	**24.8**	**63.2**

Table 18.13: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Child Care under Malaria Treatment by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	73.0	72.2	96.7
Adamawa	93.8	93.7	100.0
Akwa Ibom	97.6	97.4	100.0
Anambra	99.7	99.7	100.0
Bauchi	74.1	74.1	72.5
Bayelsa	93.7	92.3	100.0
Benue	60.8	62.1	33.3
Borno	96.7	96.1	100.0
Cross River	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delta	68.6	68.3	71.1
Ebonyi	98.7	98.6	100.0
Edo	69.5	68.5	81.8
Ekiti	99.3	99.3	100.0
Enugu	81.8	80.9	100.0
Gombe	99.5	99.4	100.0
Imo	99.7	99.7	100.0
Jigawa	99.7	99.7	100.0
Kaduna	85.2	85.2	85.0
Kano	42.8	44.4	6.7
Katsina	97.8	98.1	92.0
Kebbi	62.7	62.1	97.8
Kogi	95.4	95.2	100.0
Kwara	96.3	95.9	100.0
Lagos	95.9	96.5	92.0
Nasarawa	95.0	95.2	93.3
Niger	99.2	99.1	100.0
Ogun	94.6	94.7	92.7
Ondo	97.0	96.9	100.0
Osun	90.1	90.0	90.9
Oyo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plateau	88.0	88.3	83.3
Rivers	67.6	67.2	77.8
Sokoto	99.7	99.7	100.0
Taraba	99.2	99.1	100.0
Yobe	99.3	99.3	100.0
Zamfara	99.2	99.1	100.0
FCT	97.4	97.1	100.0
North-Central	**90.4**	**90.4**	**90.8**
North-East	**90.1**	**89.8**	**96.1**
North-West	**79.1**	**79.0**	**81.7**
South East	**89.8**	**89.4**	**99.4**
South South	**85.7**	**85.6**	**88.6**
South West	**95.9**	**95.9**	**95.6**
National	**87.6**	**87.4**	**91.3**

Table 18.14: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Documented the Recording of Temperature by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	38.8	37.9	60.0
Adamawa	96.7	96.8	93.3
Akwa Ibom	64.6	64.4	66.7
Anambra	54.9	54.2	66.7
Bauchi	42.8	42.9	40.0
Bayelsa	69.4	66.4	81.8
Benue	92.1	92.0	100.0
Borno	82.2	79.0	100.0
Cross River	73.2	72.8	90.0
Delta	75.6	77.5	62.5
Ebonyi	56.2	56.7	44.0
Edo	64.1	63.0	75.6
Ekiti	86.7	85.6	100.0
Enugu	71.2	69.8	93.3
Gombe	68.9	67.1	80.0
Imo	85.8	85.0	100.0
Jigawa	25.2	23.4	51.1
Kaduna	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kano	8.0	8.3	0.0
Katsina	58.8	56.7	100.0
Kebbi	91.6	91.8	84.4
Kogi	69.2	70.9	40.0
Kwara	18.8	19.2	14.0
Lagos	99.2	99.1	100.0
Nasarawa	76.8	75.8	88.9
Niger	99.2	99.1	100.0
Ogun	90.3	90.7	76.4
Ondo	84.6	85.8	65.7
Osun	65.0	64.9	67.5
Oyo	67.3	68.2	54.0
Plateau	98.0	97.9	100.0
Rivers	68.2	67.7	80.0
Sokoto	34.2	35.3	20.0
Taraba	79.1	77.4	100.0
Yobe	76.2	77.6	33.3
Zamfara	72.5	72.8	65.7
FCT	80.2	77.5	100.0
North-Central	**70.2**	**70.7**	**62.2**
North-East	**72.2**	**71.7**	**80.9**
North-West	**68.5**	**68.4**	**72.3**
South East	**59.4**	**58.6**	**73.6**
South South	**70.1**	**69.8**	**74.4**
South West	**81.7**	**81.9**	**78.0**
National	**71.1**	**70.9**	**73.5**

Table 18.15: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that Recorded the History of Fatique Taken by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	41.6	41.7	38.1
Adamawa	46.8	47.0	33.3
Akwa Ibom	24.2	22.9	39.2
Anambra	59.8	59.5	65.4
Bauchi	51.1	51.0	57.5
Bayelsa	32.3	34.1	24.2
Benue	63.2	63.3	60.0
Borno	78.1	75.6	92.5
Cross River	37.1	36.6	62.5
Delta	65.7	64.2	79.4
Ebonyi	26.4	26.4	25.0
Edo	64.1	62.1	90.6
Ekiti	58.1	55.7	84.0
Enugu	50.1	48.9	72.2
Gombe	77.4	76.5	82.9
Imo	77.0	75.8	100.0
Jigawa	78.9	78.2	88.9
Kaduna	78.6	78.3	88.1
Kano	31.6	31.6	33.3
Katsina	64.4	63.4	84.0
Kebbi	68.2	68.1	70.6
Kogi	66.3	68.2	33.3
Kwara	34.5	33.0	51.0
Lagos	79.4	77.7	91.9
Nasarawa	80.4	80.0	84.4
Niger	97.9	97.8	100.0
Ogun	58.4	58.8	45.0
Ondo	22.8	22.8	22.9
Osun	19.3	19.1	23.6
Oyo	24.7	24.3	29.5
Plateau	71.9	71.3	80.0
Rivers	42.7	42.3	52.6
Sokoto	53.6	53.5	55.0
Taraba	65.1	64.7	70.0
Yobe	88.6	89.5	60.0
Zamfara	78.0	77.7	86.4
FCT	75.2	75.6	72.5
North-Central	**65.3**	**65.5**	**63.0**
North-East	**62.8**	**62.4**	**71.4**
North-West	**65.0**	**64.7**	**72.8**
South East	**50.2**	**49.7**	**61.5**
South South	**41.4**	**40.6**	**53.1**
South West	**42.9**	**42.3**	**51.7**
National	**55.7**	**55.3**	**61.8**

Table 18.16: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Anemia Assessed by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	2.0	1.9	6.7
Adamawa	8.5	8.3	21.7
Akwa Ibom	0.5	0.6	0.0
Anambra	34.4	34.4	33.3
Bauchi	8.3	8.0	21.7
Bayelsa	7.4	7.4	7.3
Benue	9.8	10.1	3.3
Borno	9.4	8.1	17.0
Cross River	6.2	5.9	20.0
Delta	18.1	17.0	27.5
Ebonyi	0.3	0.3	0.0
Edo	4.3	4.1	6.3
Ekiti	3.4	3.0	8.0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	9.2	7.4	20.0
Imo	49.0	46.3	100.0
Jigawa	5.5	5.0	13.3
Kaduna	16.8	16.4	32.5
Kano	17.4	16.9	28.3
Katsina	44.5	44.7	40.0
Kebbi	58.4	58.3	62.5
Kogi	17.1	17.9	3.3
Kwara	3.8	3.5	7.0
Lagos	34.5	34.3	35.6
Nasarawa	16.1	16.1	15.6
Niger	13.1	12.4	32.5
Ogun	31.5	31.5	30.9
Ondo	1.2	1.0	2.9
Osun	1.2	1.1	1.8
Oyo	0.5	0.3	4.0
Plateau	8.4	7.5	23.3
Rivers	4.9	4.7	11.1
Sokoto	7.8	5.7	35.0
Taraba	4.7	3.9	15.0
Yobe	31.1	31.4	20.0
Zamfara	28.4	28.8	20.0
FCT	1.4	1.3	2.5
North-Central	**10.4**	**10.3**	**10.9**
North-East	**12.0**	**11.7**	**18.4**
North-West	**33.1**	**33.1**	**33.5**
South East	**16.5**	**16.0**	**27.8**
South South	**6.6**	**6.2**	**12.1**
South West	**14.3**	**14.2**	**16.0**
National	**17.5**	**17.4**	**19.2**

Table 18.17: Percentage of Public Health Facilities that had Documentation of Fever Assessed by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	All facilities	Primary facilities	Secondary facilities
Abia	99.1	99.6	83.3
Adamawa	98.3	98.3	100.0
Akwa Ibom	98.4	98.2	100.0
Anambra	97.9	98.3	91.1
Bauchi	99.9	100.0	95.0
Bayelsa	85.0	84.8	86.1
Benue	98.0	97.9	100.0
Borno	99.2	99.0	100.0
Cross River	90.2	90.1	95.0
Delta	98.1	97.9	100.0
Ebonyi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Edo	87.7	87.0	96.9
Ekiti	95.1	94.6	100.0
Enugu	95.1	95.2	94.4
Gombe	99.2	99.1	100.0
Imo	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jigawa	93.0	93.1	91.1
Kaduna	89.8	89.8	91.3
Kano	81.7	81.3	90.0
Katsina	97.5	97.4	100.0
Kebbi	99.0	99.0	100.0
Kogi	96.4	97.0	85.8
Kwara	96.4	96.8	92.0
Lagos	98.0	97.7	100.0
Nasarawa	97.2	97.0	100.0
Niger	99.2	99.1	100.0
Ogun	92.5	92.6	86.4
Ondo	86.6	87.0	80.0
Osun	94.8	95.2	87.3
Oyo	92.8	93.1	89.0
Plateau	97.6	97.5	100.0
Rivers	91.2	91.3	87.6
Sokoto	99.7	99.7	100.0
Taraba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yobe	97.9	98.0	96.7
Zamfara	98.3	98.6	91.4
FCT	92.8	94.6	80.0
North-Central	**96.9**	**97.2**	**93.0**
North-East	**99.1**	**99.1**	**98.9**
North-West	**94.3**	**94.3**	**95.3**
South East	**98.4**	**98.6**	**92.5**
South South	**92.2**	**92.1**	**94.3**
South West	**93.0**	**93.1**	**91.1**
National	**95.3**	**95.4**	**94.1**

Appendix XIX

Blood Transfusion Tables



Table 19.1: Percentage of Health Facilities with Availability of Blood Transfusion Unit or Blood Bank

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	100.0	1.9
Adamawa	9.8	100.0	100.0	12.7
Akwa Ibom	1.5	75.0	100.0	7.4
Anambra	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.9
Bauchi	2.7	87.5	100.0	4.7
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	100.0	4.2
Benue	6.9	33.3	0.0	8.2
Borno	5.6	60.0	100.0	13.0
Cross River	0.0	55.6	100.0	1.3
Delta	0.0	70.0	100.0	8.0
Ebonyi	3.9	20.0	100.0	5.0
Edo	0.0	54.5	50.0	4.5
Ekiti	0.0	33.3	100.0	3.0
Enugu	0.0	42.9	100.0	2.7
Gombe	4.1	100.0	100.0	17.0
Imo	1.4	75.0	100.0	5.8
Jigawa	20.5	88.9	100.0	25.0
Kaduna	2.8	77.8	100.0	5.1
Kano	6.8	87.5	100.0	10.8
Katsina	6.4	100.0	100.0	10.8
Kebbi	2.8	77.8	100.0	3.9
Kogi	11.0	57.1	100.0	13.2
Kwara	1.4	50.0	100.0	5.3
Lagos	0.0	90.0	100.0	11.6
Nasarawa	1.4	77.8	100.0	7.3
Niger	5.6	70.0	100.0	7.7
Ogun	0.0	27.3	100.0	0.9
Ondo	1.4	85.7	100.0	6.2
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	20.0	100.0	1.3
Plateau	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.8
Rivers	4.4	27.3	100.0	5.3
Sokoto	5.3	80.0	100.0	9.8
Taraba	5.1	100.0	100.0	11.1
Yobe	2.6	100.0		5.0
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.2
FCT	0.0	70.0	100.0	6.9
Total	3.3	61.2	93.3	6.3
North-Central	4.7	56.4	90.9	7.7
North-East	4.9	88.5	100.0	8.8
North-West	5.4	88.8	100.0	8.5
South East	1.3	34.4	100.0	3.0
South South	1.5	49.1	77.8	4.6
South West	**0.2**	**46.7**	**90.9**	**3.1**
National	**3.3**	**61.2**	**93.3**	**6.3**

Table 19.2: Percentage of Blood Transfusion Sourced from Family Replacement Donor

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	100.0	1.9
Adamawa	8.5	100.0	100.0	11.5
Akwa Ibom	0.0	58.3	100.0	4.7
Anambra	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.9
Bauchi	2.7	87.5	100.0	4.7
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	0.0	3.9
Benue	6.9	33.3	0.0	8.2
Borno	5.6	50.0	100.0	11.7
Cross River	0.0	44.4	100.0	1.1
Delta	0.0	40.0	100.0	4.6
Ebonyi	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.9
Edo	0.0	54.5	50.0	4.5
Ekiti	0.0	33.3	100.0	3.0
Enugu	0.0	28.6	100.0	2.0
Gombe	2.7	100.0	100.0	15.8
Imo	1.4	50.0	100.0	4.3
Jigawa	17.8	88.9	100.0	22.5
Kaduna	1.4	77.8	100.0	3.8
Kano	6.8	75.0	100.0	10.2
Katsina	5.1	60.0	100.0	7.8
Kebbi	2.8	77.8	100.0	3.9
Kogi	8.2	57.1	100.0	10.6
Kwara	1.4	50.0	100.0	5.3
Lagos	0.0	90.0	100.0	11.6
Nasarawa	1.4	77.8	50.0	7.1
Niger	5.6	70.0	100.0	7.7
Ogun	0.0	27.3	100.0	0.9
Ondo	1.4	71.4	100.0	5.4
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.7
Plateau	0.0	16.7	100.0	1.1
Rivers	0.0	18.2	100.0	0.7
Sokoto	5.3	80.0	100.0	9.8
Taraba	3.8	50.0	100.0	6.8
Yobe	2.6	100.0		5.0
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.2
FCT	0.0	70.0	100.0	6.9
Total	2.7	51.8	90.0	5.3
North-Central	4.1	51.2	81.8	6.8
North-East	4.4	74.2	100.0	7.6
North-West	4.7	76.8	100.0	7.5
South East	0.8	23.3	100.0	2.1
South South	0.2	35.9	66.7	2.5
South West	**0.2**	**42.8**	**90.9**	**2.9**
National	**2.7**	**51.8**	**90.0**	**5.3**

Table 19.3: Percentage of Blood Transfusion Sourced from Commercial Donor

States/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	0.0	16.7	100.0	0.6
Adamawa	6.1	80.0	33.3	8.3
Akwa Ibom	0.0	25.0	0.0	2.0
Anambra	0.0	11.1	50.0	0.7
Bauchi	2.7	62.5	33.3	4.0
Bayelsa	2.9	0.0	100.0	2.8
Benue	0.0	25.0	0.0	1.2
Borno	4.2	30.0	0.0	7.6
Cross River	0.0	44.4	100.0	1.1
Delta	0.0	50.0	0.0	5.5
Ebonyi	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.1
Edo	0.0	36.4	25.0	2.9
Ekiti	0.0	16.7	100.0	1.8
Enugu	0.0	14.3	50.0	1.0
Gombe	1.4	57.1	0.0	8.5
Imo	0.0	50.0	0.0	2.9
Jigawa	1.4	11.1	0.0	2.0
Kaduna	1.4	66.7	0.0	3.3
Kano	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Katsina	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kebbi	1.4	55.6	0.0	2.2
Kogi	6.8	28.6	0.0	7.9
Kwara	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nasarawa	0.0	55.6	50.0	4.2
Niger	2.8	40.0	100.0	4.1
Ogun	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.5
Ondo	1.4	71.4	100.0	5.4
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.7
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	0.0	9.1	100.0	0.4
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	0.0	3.5
Taraba	1.3	50.0	100.0	4.4
Yobe	1.3	33.3		2.1
Zamfara	0.0	37.5	0.0	1.5
FCT	0.0	10.0	50.0	1.2
Total	1.2	25.0	38.3	2.4
North-Central	2.1	19.5	36.4	3.1
North-East	3.0	50.0	33.3	5.1
North-West	1.1	23.8	9.1	1.9
South East	0.4	20.8	66.7	1.5
South South	0.2	27.1	44.4	1.9
South West	**0.2**	**15.7**	**45.5**	**1.2**
National	**1.2**	**25.0**	**38.3**	**2.4**

Table 19.4: Percentages of HFs who Source from Voluntary non-renumerated Donor

States/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	100.0	1.9
Adamawa	1.2	100.0	66.7	4.3
Akwa Ibom	0.0	41.7	100.0	3.4
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Bauchi	2.7	75.0	100.0	4.4
Bayelsa	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
Benue	1.4	25.0	0.0	2.5
Borno	5.6	20.0	100.0	7.8
Cross River	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.8
Delta	0.0	40.0	100.0	4.6
Ebonyi	2.6	20.0	100.0	3.8
Edo	0.0	54.5	50.0	4.5
Ekiti	0.0	33.3	100.0	3.0
Enugu	0.0	28.6	100.0	2.0
Gombe	2.7	57.1	100.0	10.3
Imo	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.1
Jigawa	9.6	66.7	50.0	13.2
Kaduna	1.4	55.6	0.0	3.0
Kano	1.4	62.5	100.0	4.5
Katsina	3.8	60.0	100.0	6.5
Kebbi	1.4	55.6	100.0	2.2
Kogi	6.8	28.6	100.0	8.0
Kwara	1.4	10.0	100.0	2.2
Lagos	0.0	90.0	75.0	11.5
Nasarawa	1.4	22.2	50.0	3.1
Niger	4.2	60.0	100.0	6.0
Ogun	0.0	9.1	100.0	0.3
Ondo	1.4	85.7	100.0	6.2
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	100.0	1.1
Rivers	0.0	9.1	100.0	0.4
Sokoto	0.0	80.0	100.0	4.8
Taraba	1.3	25.0	100.0	2.9
Yobe	2.6	100.0		5.0
Zamfara	0.0	62.5	0.0	2.5
FCT	0.0	40.0	100.0	4.2
Total	1.6	39.3	80.0	3.6
North-Central	2.7	26.1	81.8	4.2
North-East	2.3	53.7	88.9	4.8
North-West	2.3	62.7	72.7	4.6
South East	0.8	22.5	100.0	2.1
South South	0.1	28.3	55.6	1.9
South West	**0.2**	**39.8**	**81.8**	**2.7**
National	**1.6**	**39.3**	**80.0**	**3.6**

Table 19.5: Percentages of Health Facilities Screening with Rapid Kits

States/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	100.0	1.9
Adamawa	9.8	100.0	100.0	12.7
Akwa Ibom	0.0	75.0	0.0	5.9
Anambra	0.0	11.1	50.0	0.7
Bauchi	1.4	62.5	100.0	2.8
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	100.0	4.2
Benue	6.9	25.0	0.0	7.8
Borno	5.6	60.0	100.0	13.0
Cross River	0.0	22.2	100.0	0.6
Delta	0.0	60.0	100.0	6.9
Ebonyi	3.9	20.0	100.0	5.0
Edo	0.0	45.5	50.0	3.9
Ekiti	0.0	33.3	100.0	3.0
Enugu	0.0	42.9	50.0	2.5
Gombe	0.0	85.7	100.0	11.6
Imo	1.4	75.0	100.0	5.8
Jigawa	17.8	77.8	100.0	21.8
Kaduna	2.8	55.6	0.0	4.4
Kano	5.4	75.0	50.0	8.8
Katsina	5.1	60.0	100.0	7.8
Kebbi	0.0	77.8	100.0	1.2
Kogi	8.2	57.1	100.0	10.6
Kwara	0.0	50.0	100.0	4.0
Lagos	0.0	80.0	100.0	10.4
Nasarawa	1.4	77.8	100.0	7.3
Niger	4.2	70.0	50.0	6.2
Ogun	0.0	27.3	100.0	0.9
Ondo	1.4	57.1	100.0	4.7
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.7
Plateau	0.0	50.0	50.0	2.7
Rivers	0.0	18.2	100.0	0.7
Sokoto	4.0	60.0	100.0	7.4
Taraba	3.8	75.0	100.0	8.4
Yobe	1.3	100.0		3.8
Zamfara	0.0	87.5	100.0	3.7
FCT	0.0	50.0	50.0	4.8
Total	2.4	52.3	80.0	5.0
North-Central	3.6	53.0	63.6	6.4
North-East	3.9	77.3	100.0	7.3
North-West	3.8	69.3	81.8	6.3
South East	1.3	34.4	77.8	3.0
South South	0.2	40.5	66.7	2.8
South West	**0.2**	**38.4**	**90.9**	**2.6**
National	**2.4**	**52.3**	**80.0**	**5.0**

Table 19.6: Percentages of Health Facilities Screening with ELISA

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Adamawa	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Akwa Ibom	0.0	16.7	100.0	1.5
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.2
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borno	0.0	20.0	100.0	2.9
Cross River	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Delta	0.0	10.0	100.0	1.3
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	0.0	18.2	50.0	1.9
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.2
Enugu	0.0	14.3	50.0	1.0
Gombe	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	1.4	33.3	50.0	3.5
Kaduna	0.0	77.8	0.0	2.3
Kano	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.5
Katsina	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.2
Kebbi	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.2
Kogi	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.7
Kwara	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Lagos	0.0	50.0	100.0	6.8
Nasarawa	1.4	22.2	100.0	3.4
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ogun	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.7
Plateau	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sokoto	0.0	40.0	100.0	2.5
Taraba	0.0	25.0	0.0	1.5
Yobe	1.3	0.0		1.3
Zamfara	0.0	12.5	100.0	0.7
FCT	0.0	60.0	100.0	6.0
Total	0.2	12.3	60.0	0.9
North-Central	0.1	12.0	54.5	0.9
North-East	0.8	10.8	44.4	1.3
North-West	0.3	20.7	72.7	1.2
South East	0.0	2.5	44.4	0.2
South South	0.0	7.4	66.7	0.6
South West	**0.0**	**15.3**	**72.7**	**1.1**
National	**0.2**	**12.3**	**60.0**	**0.9**

Table 19.7: Percentages of All Health Facilities that had their Providers Received Training on Blood Transfusion Services by State, Geo-Political Zone, National by Duration

State/Zone/National	YES, TRAINING WITHIN THE PAST: 12 MONTHS	13-24 MONTHS	NO Trainig
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0
Adamawa	33.2	57.5	9.3
Akwa Ibom	18.1	45.1	36.8
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bauchi	11.5	0.0	88.5
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	100.0
Benue	16.2	0.0	83.8
Borno	50.9	9.5	39.6
Cross River	0.0	20.0	80.0
Delta	42.9	0.0	57.1
Ebonyi	56.6	28.3	15.0
Edo	50.0	16.7	33.3
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	100.0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gombe	40.8	14.4	44.8
Imo	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jigawa	41.9	5.2	52.9
Kaduna	13.2	6.6	80.1
Kano	11.3	17.7	71.0
Katsina	48.4	20.0	31.6
Kebbi	4.2	8.4	87.3
Kogi	9.9	0.0	90.1
Kwara	30.0	0.0	70.0
Lagos	77.8	11.1	11.1
Nasarawa	19.1	34.7	46.3
Niger	19.9	0.0	80.1
Ogun	33.3	0.0	66.7
Ondo	13.1	0.0	86.9
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	0.0	100.0	0.0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	11.8	0.0	88.2
Sokoto	38.1	13.1	48.9
Taraba	25.0	11.0	64.0
Yobe	16.4	25.4	58.2
Zamfara	12.5	12.5	75.0
FCT	28.6	42.9	28.6
North-Central	16.0	5.2	78.8
North-East	29.0	25.6	45.5
North-West	29.0	12.6	58.4
South East	14.9	7.5	77.6
South South	21.5	13.9	64.6
South West	43.4	13.8	42.7
National	**25.8**	**13.5**	**60.7**

Table 19.8: Percentages of All Health Facilities that had Record of Blood Transfusion by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Status

State/Zone/National	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
Abia	72.6	0.0	27.4
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	81.2	0.0	18.8
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bauchi	94.3	0.0	5.7
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	51.5	16.2	32.3
Borno	70.7	18.9	10.4
Cross River	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	85.7	0.0	14.3
Ebonyi	85.0	15.0	0.0
Edo	83.3	0.0	16.7
Ekiti	75.0	0.0	25.0
Enugu	66.7	0.0	33.3
Gombe	92.8	7.2	0.0
Imo	77.4	0.0	22.6
Jigawa	81.7	18.3	0.0
Kaduna	73.2	0.0	26.8
Kano	87.9	0.0	12.1
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	95.8	4.2	0.0
Kogi	50.4	39.7	9.9
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nasarawa	88.4	11.6	0.0
Niger	70.0	7.9	22.0
Ogun	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ondo	78.4	0.0	21.6
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	50.0	50.0	0.0
Plateau	66.7	33.3	0.0
Rivers	5.9	11.8	82.3
Sokoto	60.8	13.1	26.1
Taraba	78.0	11.0	11.0
Yobe	91.8	8.2	0.0
Zamfara	87.5	12.5	0.0
FCT	85.7	14.3	0.0
North-Central	65.0	22.1	12.9
North-East	89.3	6.3	4.5
North-West	87.0	6.4	6.6
South East	73.1	4.0	22.9
South South	63.6	3.4	33.0
South West	87.8	4.3	8.0
National	**79.6**	**9.3**	**11.2**

Table 19.9: Percentages of Tertiary Health Facilities with Record of Blood Transfusion Reaction by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Status

State/Zone/National	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0
Adamawa	57.3	28.5	14.2
Akwa Ibom	45.1	0.0	54.9
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bauchi	17.2	11.5	71.4
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	100.0
Benue	14.4	16.2	69.5
Borno	41.4	28.4	30.2
Cross River	0.0	20.0	80.0
Delta	57.1	28.6	14.3
Ebonyi	28.3	43.4	28.3
Edo	50.0	0.0	50.0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	100.0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gombe	52.0	0.0	48.0
Imo	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jigawa	42.2	44.6	13.1
Kaduna	33.1	6.6	60.3
Kano	47.6	0.0	52.4
Katsina	56.8	8.4	34.8
Kebbi	52.1	39.4	8.4
Kogi	0.0	30.2	69.8
Kwara	40.0	0.0	60.0
Lagos	66.7	11.1	22.2
Nasarawa	46.3	19.1	34.7
Niger	15.9	4.0	80.1
Ogun	0.0	66.7	33.3
Ondo	26.1	0.0	73.9
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	0.0	50.0	50.0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rivers	0.0	11.8	88.2
Sokoto	47.7	26.1	26.1
Taraba	28.0	11.0	61.0
Yobe	67.2	0.0	32.8
Zamfara	12.5	25.0	62.5
FCT	42.9	28.6	28.6
North-Central	15.3	17.5	67.2
North-East	43.7	16.4	39.9
North-West	46.5	21.3	32.2
South East	7.5	11.4	81.1
South South	28.0	12.0	60.0
South West	39.0	15.0	46.1
National	**34.6**	**17.5**	**47.9**

Table 19.10a: Percentages of HFs with Designate Transfusion Safety Officer by State, Geo-Political Zone, National and Facility Type

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4
Adamawa	6.1	100.0	100.0	9.1
Akwa Ibom	0.0	75.0	100.0	6.0
Anambra	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.9
Bauchi	0.0	75.0	100.0	1.8
Bayelsa	0.0	9.1	100.0	1.8
Benue	2.8	8.3	0.0	3.0
Borno	5.6	40.0	100.0	10.4
Cross River	0.0	44.4	0.0	1.0
Delta	0.0	40.0	100.0	4.6
Ebonyi	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.1
Edo	0.0	45.5	50.0	3.9
Ekiti	0.0	8.3	100.0	1.1
Enugu	0.0	14.3	100.0	1.2
Gombe	4.1	71.4	100.0	13.3
Imo	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Jigawa	12.3	77.8	0.0	16.3
Kaduna	1.4	77.8	100.0	3.8
Kano	4.1	50.0	100.0	6.5
Katsina	3.8	100.0	100.0	8.3
Kebbi	1.4	44.4	100.0	2.1
Kogi	4.1	0.0	100.0	4.0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Lagos	0.0	80.0	75.0	10.2
Nasarawa	1.4	44.4	100.0	5.0
Niger	2.8	60.0	100.0	4.7
Ogun	0.0	27.3	100.0	0.9
Ondo	0.0	57.1	100.0	3.3
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	50.0	1.0
Rivers	1.5	9.1	100.0	1.8
Sokoto	5.3	60.0	100.0	8.7
Taraba	2.6	50.0	100.0	5.6
Yobe	1.3	83.3		3.3
Zamfara	0.0	87.5	100.0	3.7
FCT	0.0	70.0	100.0	6.9
Total	1.7	40.5	83.3	3.8
North-Central	1.9	22.5	81.8	3.2
North-East	2.6	64.5	100.0	5.5
North-West	3.2	73.1	81.8	5.9
South East	1.0	5.7	88.9	1.5
South South	0.4	37.0	66.7	2.7
South West	**0.0**	**33.2**	**81.8**	**2.1**
National	**1.7**	**40.5**	**83.3**	**3.8**

Table 19.10b: Percentages of HFs with Availability of functional computer for storing laboratory data

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
Adamawa	3.7	0.0	66.7	3.8
Akwa Ibom	1.5	8.3	100.0	2.2
Anambra	0.0	22.2	100.0	1.5
Bauchi	2.7	37.5	33.3	3.5
Bayelsa	0.0	18.2	100.0	3.2
Benue	5.6	16.7	0.0	6.1
Borno	5.6	10.0	100.0	6.4
Cross River	4.3	22.2	0.0	4.7
Delta	21.7	0.0	100.0	19.5
Ebonyi	3.9	0.0	100.0	4.4
Edo	14.5	27.3	75.0	16.2
Ekiti	10.3	50.0	50.0	13.5
Enugu	5.5	71.4	50.0	9.2
Gombe	4.1	42.9	100.0	9.7
Imo	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4
Jigawa	4.1	33.3	50.0	6.1
Kaduna	6.9	55.6	100.0	8.5
Kano	10.8	25.0	100.0	11.7
Katsina	1.3	40.0	100.0	3.2
Kebbi	1.4	22.2	0.0	1.7
Kogi	5.5	14.3	100.0	6.0
Kwara	4.2	0.0	100.0	4.0
Lagos	11.4	80.0	50.0	20.0
Nasarawa	0.0	22.2	100.0	2.1
Niger	2.8	30.0	50.0	3.7
Ogun	1.4	27.3	100.0	2.3
Ondo	1.4	14.3	0.0	2.1
Osun	4.2	9.1	50.0	4.6
Oyo	4.2	10.0	100.0	4.6
Plateau	0.0	16.7	50.0	1.0
Rivers	4.4	9.1	100.0	4.7
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	100.0	3.8
Taraba	2.6	25.0	0.0	3.9
Yobe	1.3	16.7		1.7
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
FCT	5.7	70.0	0.0	11.4
Total	3.9	24.3	66.7	5.0
North-Central	3.5	20.9	54.5	4.5
North-East	2.9	20.8	55.6	3.8
North-West	3.6	32.4	81.8	4.8
South East	2.4	19.1	77.8	3.4
South South	6.6	11.9	77.8	7.1
South West	**4.4**	**36.4**	**54.5**	**6.4**
National	**3.9**	**24.3**	**66.7**	**5.0**

Table 19.11: Percentage of Health Facilities with Availability of Heamatology Analyser

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	2.7	16.7	100.0	3.2
Adamawa	2.4	20.0	66.7	3.2
Akwa Ibom	2.9	41.7	100.0	6.1
Anambra	2.9	44.4	100.0	5.4
Bauchi	2.7	50.0	66.7	3.8
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Benue	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.5
Borno	2.8	50.0	100.0	9.3
Cross River	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Delta	1.4	20.0	100.0	3.7
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	66.7	1.1
Edo	0.0	45.5	50.0	3.9
Ekiti	4.4	41.7	50.0	7.5
Enugu	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.2
Gombe	0.0	28.6	100.0	4.3
Imo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
Jigawa	1.4	33.3	100.0	3.7
Kaduna	1.4	33.3	100.0	2.4
Kano	2.7	25.0	100.0	4.0
Katsina	0.0	20.0	66.7	1.0
Kebbi	0.0	55.6	100.0	0.9
Kogi	0.0	14.3	100.0	0.8
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	11.4	80.0	75.0	20.2
Nasarawa	2.8	11.1	100.0	3.9
Niger	1.4	40.0	100.0	2.8
Ogun	2.9	18.2	100.0	3.4
Ondo	0.0	14.3	100.0	1.0
Osun	0.0	18.2	50.0	1.0
Oyo	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.6
Plateau	1.4	33.3	0.0	3.0
Rivers	1.5	27.3	100.0	2.4
Sokoto	0.0	40.0	100.0	2.5
Taraba	0.0	25.0	100.0	1.7
Yobe	3.9	50.0		5.1
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	4.3	80.0	0.0	11.0
Total	1.4	28.6	71.7	2.9
North-Central	1.0	28.8	54.5	2.6
North-East	2.3	37.1	77.8	4.0
North-West	0.7	28.6	81.8	1.8
South East	1.4	18.1	77.8	2.4
South South	1.0	21.0	77.8	2.4
South West	**2.6**	**35.2**	**63.6**	**4.6**
National	**1.4**	**28.6**	**71.7**	**2.9**

Table 19.12: Percentage of Health Facilities with Full blood count with differentials

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	33.3	100.0	2.4
Adamawa	2.4	60.0	100.0	4.4
Akwa Ibom	2.9	58.3	100.0	7.4
Anambra	1.4	44.4	100.0	4.1
Bauchi	0.0	62.5	66.7	1.4
Bayelsa	2.9	27.3	100.0	7.1
Benue	0.0	41.7	100.0	2.1
Borno	2.8	40.0	100.0	8.0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Delta	4.3	60.0	100.0	10.7
Ebonyi	2.6	0.0	66.7	2.9
Edo	0.0	45.5	50.0	3.9
Ekiti	4.4	50.0	100.0	8.4
Enugu	0.0	28.6	50.0	1.7
Gombe	0.0	57.1	100.0	7.9
Imo	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.1
Jigawa	0.0	55.6	100.0	3.8
Kaduna	1.4	88.9	100.0	4.1
Kano	2.7	37.5	100.0	4.6
Katsina	1.3	40.0	100.0	3.2
Kebbi	0.0	44.4	100.0	0.7
Kogi	2.7	28.6	100.0	4.1
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	40.0	80.0	75.0	45.1
Nasarawa	1.4	33.3	100.0	4.2
Niger	4.2	50.0	50.0	5.6
Ogun	7.1	36.4	100.0	8.1
Ondo	1.4	71.4	100.0	5.4
Osun	0.0	18.2	50.0	1.0
Oyo	2.8	60.0	0.0	6.1
Plateau	0.0	33.3	0.0	1.7
Rivers	2.9	36.4	100.0	4.2
Sokoto	0.0	40.0	100.0	2.5
Taraba	1.3	50.0	100.0	4.4
Yobe	1.3	50.0		2.5
Zamfara	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.5
FCT	5.7	80.0	0.0	12.3
Total	2.4	44.2	75.0	4.6
North-Central	1.8	33.6	45.5	3.7
North-East	1.2	51.5	88.9	3.6
North-West	0.8	45.5	90.9	2.6
South East	1.1	35.8	77.8	2.9
South South	1.9	41.0	77.8	4.4
South West	**8.0**	**56.5**	**72.7**	**10.9**
National	**2.4**	**44.2**	**75.0**	**4.6**

Table 19.13: Percentage of Health Facilities with White blood counting chamber

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	16.7	100.0	1.9
Adamawa	2.4	20.0	100.0	3.3
Akwa Ibom	2.9	58.3	100.0	7.4
Anambra	0.0	33.3	100.0	2.1
Bauchi	1.4	37.5	33.3	2.2
Bayelsa	5.8	36.4	100.0	11.0
Benue	1.4	25.0	100.0	2.6
Borno	4.2	20.0	100.0	6.6
Cross River	0.0	22.2	100.0	0.6
Delta	4.3	60.0	100.0	10.7
Ebonyi	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.9
Edo	0.0	45.5	50.0	3.9
Ekiti	4.4	50.0	100.0	8.4
Enugu	0.0	28.6	50.0	1.7
Gombe	1.4	57.1	100.0	9.1
Imo	0.0	25.0	100.0	1.6
Jigawa	0.0	55.6	100.0	3.8
Kaduna	0.0	66.7	100.0	2.1
Kano	2.7	25.0	100.0	4.0
Katsina	0.0	20.0	100.0	1.1
Kebbi	0.0	77.8	100.0	1.2
Kogi	1.4	14.3	100.0	2.1
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	38.6	70.0	75.0	42.6
Nasarawa	1.4	55.6	100.0	5.7
Niger	2.8	50.0	100.0	4.4
Ogun	5.7	45.5	100.0	7.0
Ondo	1.4	71.4	100.0	5.4
Osun	0.0	18.2	50.0	1.0
Oyo	2.8	60.0	0.0	6.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.8
Rivers	4.4	36.4	100.0	5.6
Sokoto	0.0	40.0	100.0	2.5
Taraba	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.2
Yobe	3.9	50.0		5.1
Zamfara	0.0	25.0	0.0	1.0
FCT	7.1	70.0	0.0	12.7
Total	2.3	39.5	76.7	4.3
North-Central	1.6	27.5	54.5	3.1
North-East	2.1	37.6	77.8	3.8
North-West	0.4	40.6	90.9	2.0
South East	0.6	23.6	88.9	1.9
South South	2.5	45.6	77.8	5.3
South West	**7.4**	**55.2**	**72.7**	**10.3**
National	**2.3**	**39.5**	**76.7**	**4.3**

Table 19.14: Percentage of Health Facilities with Colorometer or haemoglobinometer

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4
Adamawa	1.2	40.0	66.7	2.6
Akwa Ibom	1.5	41.7	100.0	4.8
Anambra	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.9
Bauchi	5.4	25.0	66.7	6.0
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	100.0	4.2
Benue	2.8	25.0	100.0	4.0
Borno	8.3	10.0	100.0	8.8
Cross River	0.0	11.1	100.0	0.3
Delta	0.0	40.0	0.0	4.4
Ebonyi	1.3	0.0	33.3	1.5
Edo	0.0	27.3	50.0	2.6
Ekiti	2.9	25.0	100.0	5.1
Enugu	0.0	28.6	50.0	1.7
Gombe	0.0	42.9	100.0	6.1
Imo	0.0	25.0	100.0	1.6
Jigawa	1.4	44.4	0.0	4.0
Kaduna	2.8	44.4	100.0	4.1
Kano	1.4	25.0	100.0	2.7
Katsina	1.3	20.0	33.3	2.2
Kebbi	0.0	55.6	100.0	0.9
Kogi	1.4	14.3	0.0	2.0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	11.4	50.0	50.0	16.4
Nasarawa	1.4	11.1	100.0	2.6
Niger	1.4	40.0	0.0	2.5
Ogun	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.5
Ondo	1.4	42.9	100.0	3.9
Osun	0.0	9.1	50.0	0.6
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau	0.0	33.3	0.0	1.7
Rivers	2.9	27.3	100.0	3.9
Sokoto	1.3	60.0	100.0	4.9
Taraba	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.2
Yobe	1.3	50.0		2.5
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	4.3	30.0	0.0	6.6
Total	1.5	25.7	58.3	2.8
North-Central	1.4	19.6	27.3	2.4
North-East	2.8	34.4	77.8	4.3
North-West	1.1	33.6	54.5	2.3
South East	0.6	14.4	66.7	1.4
South South	1.2	27.4	66.7	2.9
South West	**2.2**	**22.8**	**63.6**	**3.5**
National	**1.5**	**25.7**	**58.3**	**2.8**

Table 19.15: Percentage of Health Facilities with CD4 Counter

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	2.9	16.7	100.0	4.2
Anambra	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.6
Bauchi	0.0	37.5	66.7	0.9
Bayelsa	0.0	9.1	100.0	1.8
Benue	1.4	41.7	100.0	3.4
Borno	2.8	20.0	100.0	5.4
Cross River	0.0	22.2	100.0	0.6
Delta	0.0	30.0	0.0	3.3
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.7
Edo	0.0	36.4	50.0	3.2
Ekiti	1.5	16.7	100.0	3.1
Enugu	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.8
Gombe	0.0	14.3	100.0	2.4
Imo	0.0	25.0	100.0	1.6
Jigawa	0.0	44.4	100.0	3.1
Kaduna	0.0	22.2	100.0	0.8
Kano	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Katsina	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.2
Kebbi	0.0	22.2	100.0	0.4
Kogi	0.0	14.3	100.0	0.8
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	2.9	60.0	75.0	10.3
Nasarawa	2.8	55.6	100.0	7.0
Niger	0.0	30.0	50.0	1.0
Ogun	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Ondo	0.0	28.6	100.0	1.8
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.8
Rivers	0.0	9.1	100.0	0.4
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	100.0	3.8
Taraba	0.0	25.0	0.0	1.5
Yobe	0.0	16.7		0.4
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.6
Total	0.3	18.3	60.0	1.3
North-Central	0.6	19.5	45.5	1.8
North-East	0.2	19.6	44.4	1.2
North-West	0.1	15.5	72.7	0.8
South East	0.3	11.1	44.4	1.0
South South	0.4	19.9	66.7	1.7
South West	**0.5**	**21.4**	**81.8**	**1.9**
National	**0.3**	**18.3**	**60.0**	**1.3**

Table 19.16: Percentage of Health Facilities with Waste Disposal area for safe disposal for the contaminated

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Adamawa	9.8	100.0	100.0	12.7
Akwa Ibom	0.0	66.7	100.0	5.4
Anambra	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Bauchi	1.4	62.5	66.7	2.8
Bayelsa	2.9	9.1	100.0	4.2
Benue	6.9	33.3	0.0	8.2
Borno	4.2	50.0	100.0	10.5
Cross River	0.0	55.6	100.0	1.3
Delta	0.0	70.0	100.0	8.0
Ebonyi	3.9	20.0	100.0	5.0
Edo	0.0	54.5	50.0	4.5
Ekiti	0.0	25.0	100.0	2.4
Enugu	0.0	42.9	100.0	2.7
Gombe	4.1	100.0	100.0	17.0
Imo	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.1
Jigawa	19.2	88.9	100.0	23.7
Kaduna	2.8	66.7	100.0	4.8
Kano	6.8	62.5	100.0	9.6
Katsina	5.1	100.0	100.0	9.5
Kebbi	2.8	77.8	100.0	3.9
Kogi	9.6	42.9	100.0	11.3
Kwara	1.4	40.0	100.0	4.5
Lagos	0.0	90.0	75.0	11.5
Nasarawa	1.4	66.7	100.0	6.5
Niger	2.8	60.0	100.0	4.7
Ogun	0.0	18.2	100.0	0.6
Ondo	1.4	85.7	100.0	6.2
Osun	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1
Oyo	0.0	20.0	100.0	1.3
Plateau	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.8
Rivers	0.0	27.3	100.0	1.0
Sokoto	5.3	80.0	100.0	9.8
Taraba	5.1	100.0	100.0	11.1
Yobe	2.6	83.3		4.6
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.2
FCT	0.0	70.0	100.0	6.9
Total	2.8	55.7	90.0	5.5
North-Central	3.9	49.6	90.9	6.5
North-East	4.4	80.8	88.9	7.9
North-West	5.0	82.7	100.0	8.0
South East	0.6	22.2	100.0	1.9
South South	0.2	47.5	77.8	3.2
South West	**0.2**	**44.3**	**81.8**	**2.9**
National	**2.8**	**55.7**	**90.0**	**5.5**

Table 19.17: Percentage of Health Facilities Storage area with functional air conditioner

State/Zone/National	PHC	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Abia	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4
Adamawa	26.8	80.0	66.7	28.5
Akwa Ibom	5.9	25.0	100.0	7.5
Anambra	0.0	44.4	100.0	2.7
Bauchi	8.1	50.0	66.7	9.1
Bayelsa	4.3	18.2	100.0	6.9
Benue	34.7	25.0	0.0	34.2
Borno	37.5	20.0	100.0	35.4
Cross River	15.7	44.4	100.0	16.4
Delta	10.1	30.0	0.0	12.3
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6
Edo	2.9	45.5	75.0	6.8
Ekiti	2.9	50.0	50.0	6.8
Enugu	5.5	28.6	50.0	6.9
Gombe	32.9	57.1	100.0	36.4
Imo	1.4	50.0	100.0	4.3
Jigawa	31.5	66.7	100.0	33.9
Kaduna	9.7	66.7	100.0	11.5
Kano	14.9	75.0	100.0	17.9
Katsina	3.8	100.0	100.0	8.3
Kebbi	4.2	66.7	100.0	5.1
Kogi	20.5	28.6	0.0	20.9
Kwara	4.2	10.0	100.0	4.8
Lagos	25.7	90.0	75.0	33.9
Nasarawa	2.8	55.6	100.0	7.0
Niger	4.2	70.0	100.0	6.3
Ogun	1.4	27.3	100.0	2.3
Ondo	20.8	71.4	100.0	23.8
Osun	0.0	9.1	50.0	0.6
Oyo	6.9	50.0	0.0	9.5
Plateau	9.5	0.0	100.0	9.2
Rivers	14.7	27.3	100.0	15.2
Sokoto	1.3	40.0	100.0	3.8
Taraba	6.4	25.0	100.0	7.7
Yobe	17.1	66.7		18.3
Zamfara	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.0
FCT	4.3	90.0	0.0	11.9
Total	10.0	44.3	76.7	11.9
North-Central	13.0	33.9	63.6	14.2
North-East	16.9	43.7	77.8	18.2
North-West	8.4	67.1	90.9	10.7
South East	1.4	30.2	88.9	3.0
South South	11.5	29.4	77.8	12.8
South West	**7.8**	**54.5**	**63.6**	**10.7**
National	**10.0**	**44.3**	**76.7**	**11.9**

NATIONAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY, 2025
REPORT WRITING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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4	NWAINOKPOR GODWIN	NBS	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
5	LINDA HEMBAFAN GANDE	NBS	CHIEF STATISTICIAN
6	SANDRA C. IKE	FMoH&SW	ACLIB(HCF)
7	AGBO CONFIDENCE N.	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
8	AGU IFEANYI CELESTINE	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
9	ADANEGBE PETER	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
10	ESEGBUE ALEX UDIOMEMUGBA	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
11	ABDULMALIK FAROUK ADEFEMI	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
12	BAKARE SAHEED	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF STATISTICIAN
13	LAWAL SHAMSUDDEEN	NBS	ASSISTANT CHIEF PROGRAM ANALYST
14	OMORUSI EMMANUEL UFUOMA.	NBS	PRINCIPAL STATISTICIAN
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18	DR. COSMAS AUGUSTINE UDOM	NBS	SENIOR STATISTICIAN
19	ATII ISHUGHUN JOY	NBS	STATISTICIAN 11
20	POPOOLA OLUDELE	EHRE	INFOGRAPHIC EXPERT

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