









Executive Summary

A large percentage of Nigeria's vulnerable population depends on primary healthcare. Of the 30,000 Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) present in communities across Nigeria, 80 percent lack the capacity to provide essential healthcare services. When essential healthcare services are beyond the reach of vulnerable populations, the country's entire healthcare system is in jeopardy.

This dire phenomenon necessitated our monitoring and evaluation of 783 PHCs across 36 States of the Federation plus the Federal Capital (FCT). The objective was to analyze the minimum standard requirement for PHCs in Nigeria based on specific criteria: the state of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH); Infrastructure, Personnel; Service delivery, and COVID-19 Vaccine Administration. Our findings, detailed in this report, indicate our fragile healthcare system and reinforce the need for effective mechanisms to improve our healthcare institutions in general.

It's important to mention that some of the factors plaguing the service delivery of these PHCs are systemic. For example, 297 out of the 783 Primary Healthcare Centres visited are not connected to the national grid, and of those lacking access to power supply, 46 percent do not have alternative power sources. For many decades, Nigeria has struggled to provide constant electricity supply for its population despite billions of dollars spent by the government for the same purpose. This failure is rooted in the public sector's lack of accountability and transparency and its adverse effects are evident in the country's healthcare system.

Until we get healthcare service delivery right, our development as a nation will always be under question. And so, as the very first step towards fixing our healthcare system, I implore all critical stakeholders to study this report as it points directly to the issues we must address at the primary healthcare level.

Our gratitude to the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA) and its leadership for consenting efforts in identifying the challenges confronting the PHC facilities across the country. We recommend that these obstacles impeding quality healthcare service delivery are tackled, beginning with the right policies and interventions.

Our appreciation is extended to the indefatigable team of community champions and state leads who have worked tirelessly to drive the judicious use of public funds. Indeed, with support from Conrad Hilton and Skoll Foundations, we are working to institutionalize health sector accountability in Africa.

We understand that our role as a civil society organization is to serve as a linkage between citizens and the government and our efforts have been dedicated to improving Nigeria's inchoate democracy.

Hamzat B. Lawal Founder Connected Development (CODE)

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Introduction

With the onset of COVID-19 pandemic affecting billions of lives across the globe, Nigeria's public health institutions kicked into full response mode particularly because its health infrastructure was ill-equipped in the event of a pandemic.

As government and international aid flooded into Africa and indeed Nigeria, FollowtheMoney Initiative and BudgiT launched a partnership named COVID-19 Transparency and Accountability Project (CTAP), to investigate the transparency and accountability in the availability and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, and the use of COVID-19 funds in 7 African Countries.

In 2021, FollowTheMoney utilizing its youth strength, began tracking the state of Primary Health-care Centers (PHC) across each of the geo-political zones in 15 states namely Cross River, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba, Abia, Anambra, Imo, Ebonyi, Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kebbi and Osun States. This research revealed that 80% of PHCs fell below the standard as outlined by the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), the Agency responsible for the management and development of PHCs under the Ministry of Health.

The outcome of this tracking culminated in a campaign to standardize PHCs in Nigeria. With support from Skoll and Conrad Hilton Foundations, FTM expanded the reach of CTAP to 9 African countries in 2022 namely; Senegal, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria.

This phase of the project advocates for improved healthcare funding and addresses the issues related to vaccine deployment and equitable distribution across focus countries. We do this firstly, by conducting research on the post-COVID environment, the distribution of health sector resources, the government's commitment to healthcare funding, vaccine procurement plans and the issues affecting the equitable distribution in Africa, with a special focus on vulnerable groups in terms of commercial activity and socioeconomic status.

In Nigeria specifically, we scaled our campaign across the Federation, validating the results from CTAP Phase 1 in the 15 States and researching the state of PHCs in 21 other States plus the FCT. In total, we assessed 783 PHCs and conducted Community Outreach and Town Hall meetings.

Methodology

FollowTheMoney, using its network of 222 Community Champions led by 37 State leads, carried out preliminary visits to 783 PHCs across Nigeria. This robust team used a standardized KOBO Toolbox form to document the state of primary healthcare facilities. This form follows the "Minimum standards for Primary Healthcare" as outlined by the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA), the Agency responsible for the development and management of PHCs in Nigeria.

Two Champions per senatorial zones collected data from two (2) PHCs in three Local Government Areas (LGAs) Per State except in States with security concerns or conflict-prone regions.

Findings

A total of 783 Primary Health Care were visited across 34 states of the Federation. The data collected were analyzed based on some thematic areas, that includes WASH, Infrastructure, Personnel, Service delivery and Covid-19 Vaccine Administration. All variables were analyzed vis a vis the minimum standard requirement for PHCs in Nigeria according to the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA).

About 9 out of 10 PHCs visited did not meet the minimum number of Nurse/Midwives that should be in the PHCs. 3 out of 10 do not have nurses/midwifes at all in the facility.

297 out of the 783 primary health care visited are not connected to the national grid. About 137 out of these PHCs do not have alternative sources like solar or generator sets for power, they rely on kerosine lamps, and torchlights.

Availability of clean water is an essential requirement for PHCs and only 64% of the PHCs visited had access to water in the facility. 2 out of 10 facilities with access to water has protected wells, while majority had boreholes. 264 out of the 783 PHCs visited do not have separate toilets for male and female.

355 out of the 783 PHCs visited do not have pharmaceutical fridge for storage of COVID-19 vaccines. Also, 3% of pharmaceutical fridges are not functional in the PHC where they are available. 44% of PHCs visited do not have Ward Development Committee (WDC) in the facilities. About 60% of the PHCs have list of vulnerable population in their PHCS

Summary of Key finding

60% of the PHCs have a list for vulnerable population in their facilities





62% of the PHCs are connected to the power grid. They also supplement it with other sources of power such as generator and solar panel

Only **11%** of the PHCs visited met the standard for number of Nurse/Midwives in their facilities





Only **64%** of the 783 PHC visited had access to clean water.

87% of the PHCs visited across the states provides ante-natal care



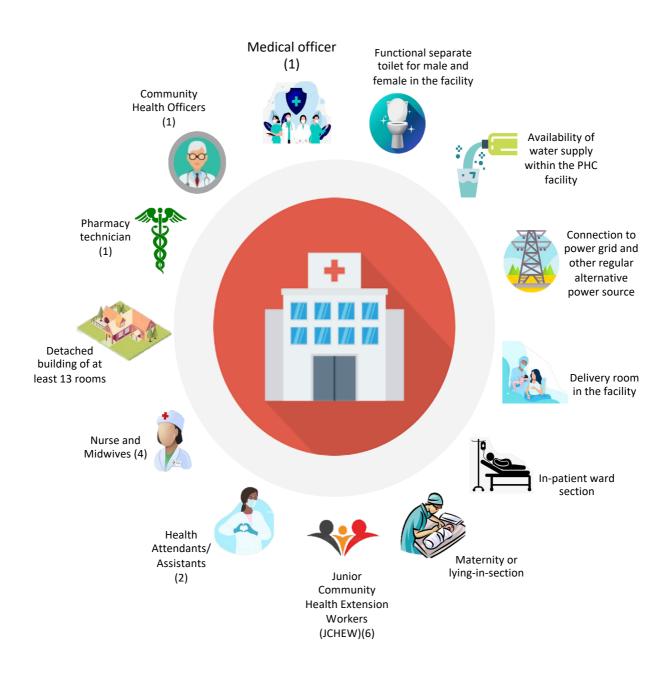


66% of the PHCs have separate toilet for male and female



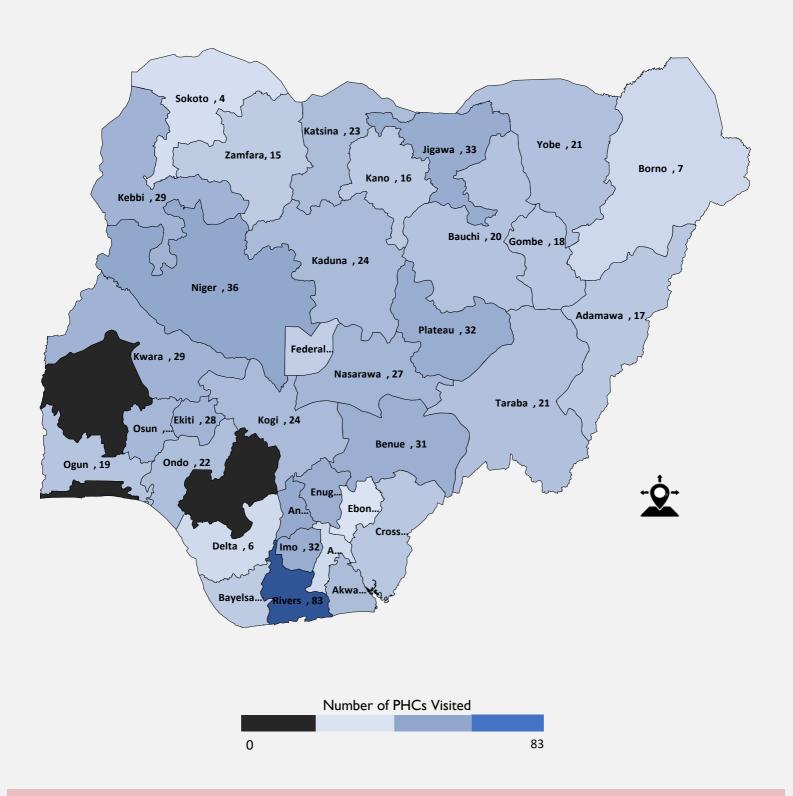
Only **56%** of the PHCs visited had a ward development Committee (WDC) in their facilities

Standard requirement for PHCs



Culled from the Minimum Standards for Primary Healthcare in Nigeria

Number of PHCs visited in each states



North East





660,494 people were sampled in the communities visited



17 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **385,005** patronize the PHCs monthly

II out of I7 PHCs have their waste bin color coded

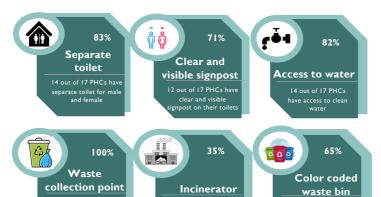


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:38,852

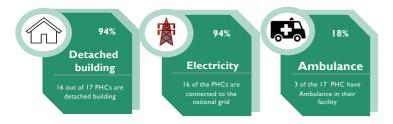


There is a list of vulnerable population in 10 PHCs visited

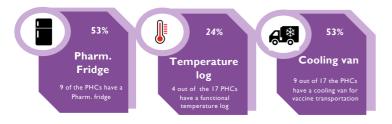
WASH



Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel

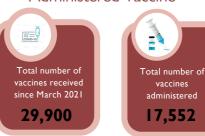


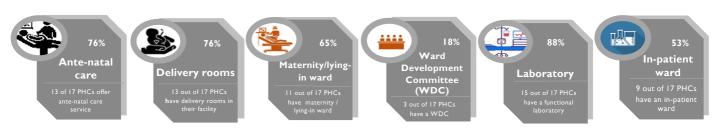






Administered Vaccine









206,808 people were sampled in the communities visited



20 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **21,450** patronize the PHCs monthly

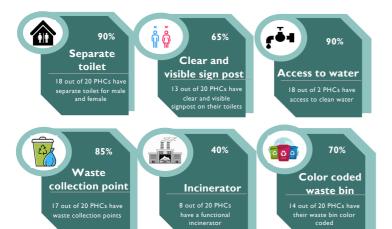


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:10340



There is a list of vulnerable population in 13 PHCs visited

WASH



Infrastructure



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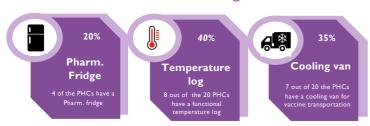




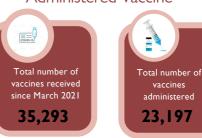


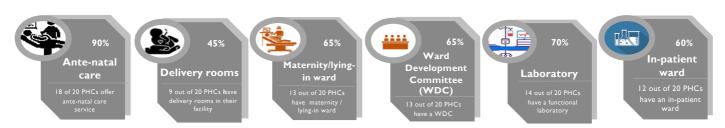


Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









111,800 people were sampled in the communities visited



7 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 46,359 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:15971



There is a list of vulnerable population in **5** PHCs visited

WASH

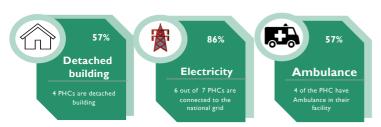




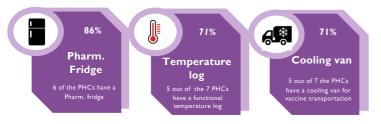




Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





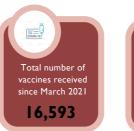




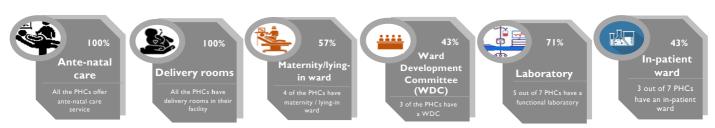




Administered Vaccine











420,865 people were sampled in the communities visited



18 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 14,935 patronize the PHCs monthly

have their waste bin color coded



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:23381



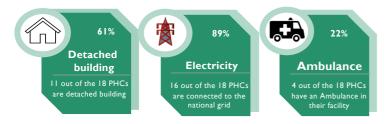
There is a list of vulnerable population in 13 PHCs visited

WASH



Infrastructure

have a functional incinerator







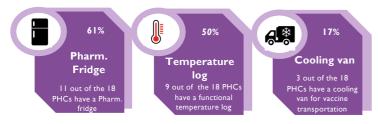




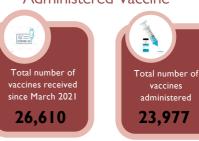


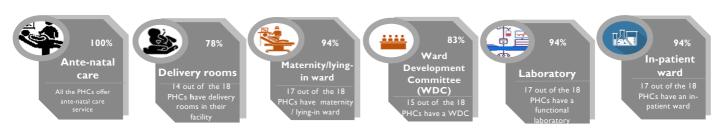


Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









4,126,226 people were sampled in the communities visited



21 PHCs were visited in the state



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An average of 4024 patronize the PHCs monthly

52%



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:19649

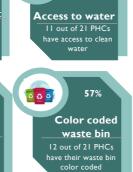


There is a list of vulnerable population in II PHCs visited

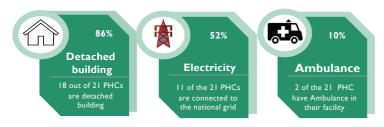
WASH







Infrastructure













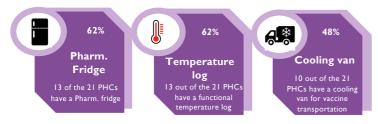




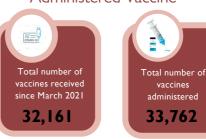


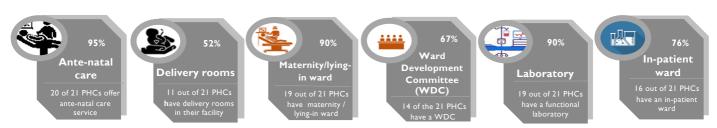
vaccines

Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









320,979 people were sampled in the communities visited



21 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 31956 patronize the PHCs monthly

76%

Access to water

have access to clean



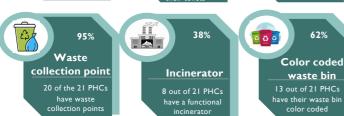
The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:15,285

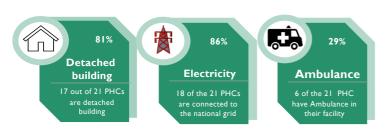


There is a list of vulnerable population in **9** PHCs visited

WASH







Personnel





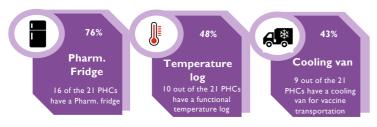








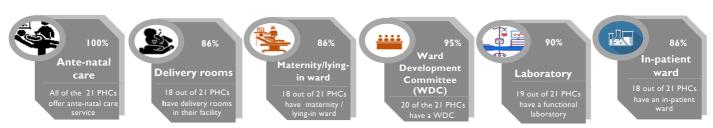
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine







North Central





2,457,708 People were sampled in the communities visited



31 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 18,575 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:79281



There is a list of vulnerable population in **26** PHCs visited

WASH

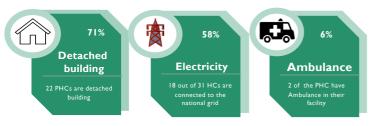








Infrastructure





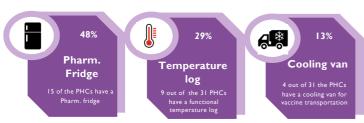
Personnel



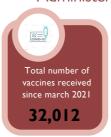




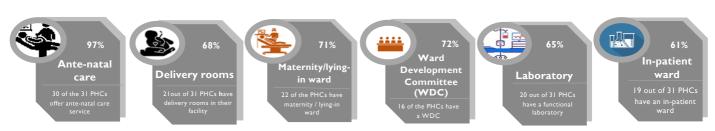




Administered Vaccine











390,730 People were sampled in the communities visited



13 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 6647 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:30056



There is a list of vulnerable population in **7** PHCs visited

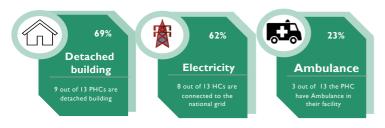
WASH











Infrastructure

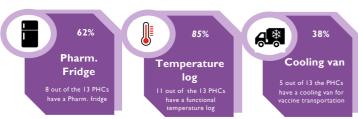


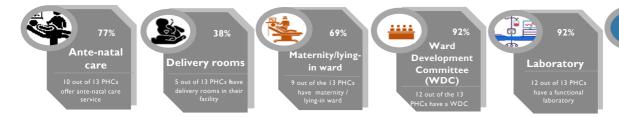




In-patient

Vaccine Storage





Personnel







Service Delivery





577,642 People were sampled in the communities visited



24 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 27,556 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:24,068



There is a list of vulnerable population in II
PHCs visited

WASH











Infrastructure



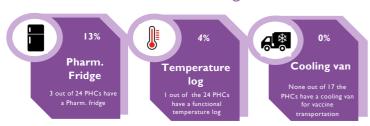
Personnel







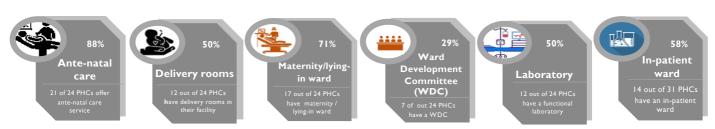
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











3427,660 People were sampled in the communities visited



29 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 12164 patronize the PHCs monthly

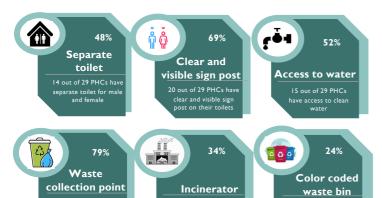


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:11988

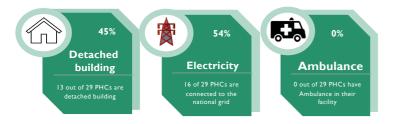


There is a list of vulnerable population in 20 PHCs visited

WASH



Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





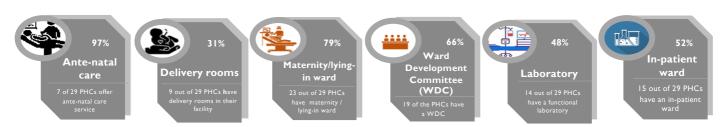






Administered Vaccine









6,175,594 People were sampled in the communities visited



27 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 8340 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:228726

Medical officer



There is a list of vulnerable population in 20 PHCs visited

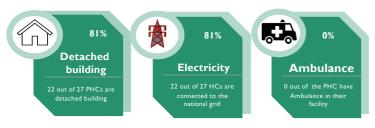
WASH











Infrastructure



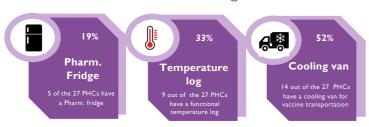








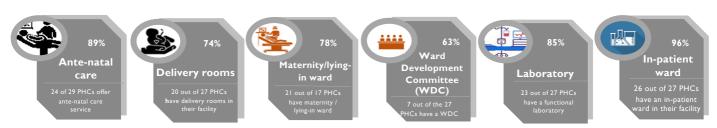
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











461,735 People were sampled in the communities visited



36 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 18,489 patronize the PHCs monthly

10 out of 36 PHCs have their waste bin color coded

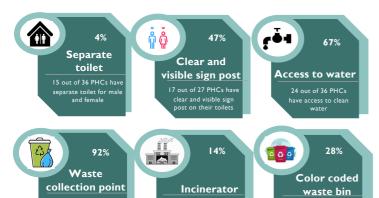


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:12826

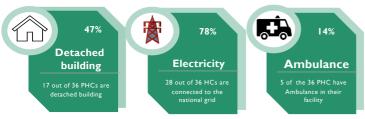


There is a list of vulnerable population in 26 PHCs visited

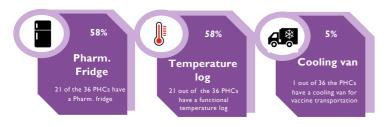
WASH



Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





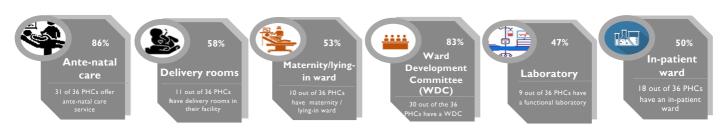






Administered Vaccine









228,117 People were sampled in the communities visited



32 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 12759 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:7129



There is a list of vulnerable population in 21 PHCs visited

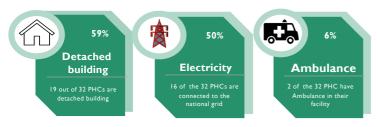
WASH











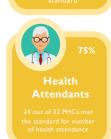
Infrastructure



Personnel



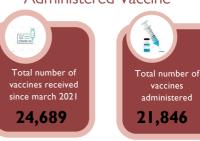


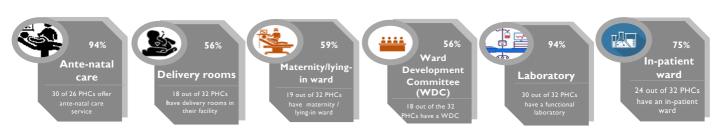






Administered Vaccine





North West





323.941 people were sampled in the communities visited



16 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 19,662 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at **1:20,246**



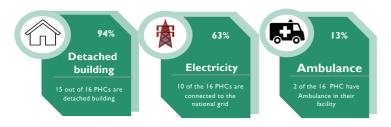
There is a list of vulnerable population in II

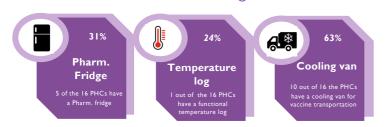
PHCs visited

WASH



Infrastructure





Vaccine Storage

Personnel











Administered Vaccine









975,388 people were sampled in the communities visited



23 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 23,657 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at **1:42,408**



There is a list of vulnerable population in 12 PHCs visited

WASH





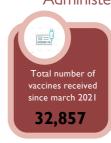






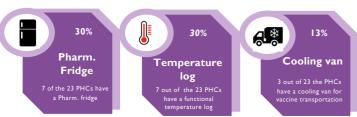
Infrastructure



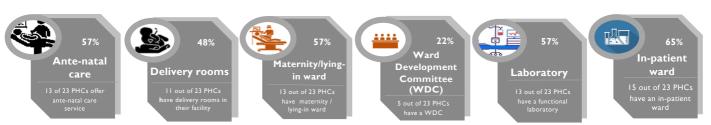




Vaccine Storage



Service Delivery



Personnel













629,719 people were sampled in the communities visited



24 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **20,409** patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at **1:26,238**

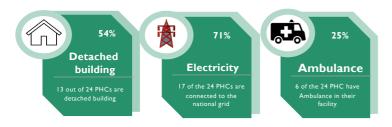


There is a list of vulnerable population in **20** PHCs visited

WASH

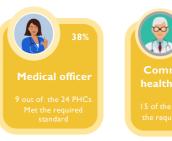


Infrastructure



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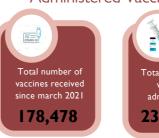




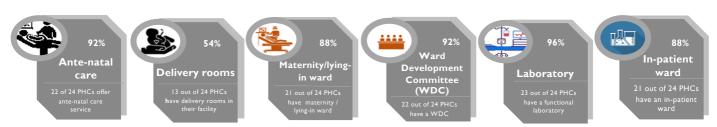
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











1,188,790 people were sampled in the communities visited



33 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 41,493 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:36,024



There is a list of vulnerable population in 30 PHCs visited

WASH





collection point

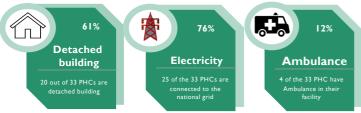
29 out of 33 PHCs





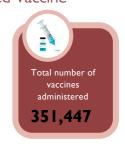
19 out of 33 PHCs have their waste bin color coded

Infrastructure

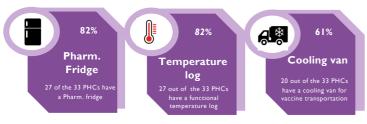




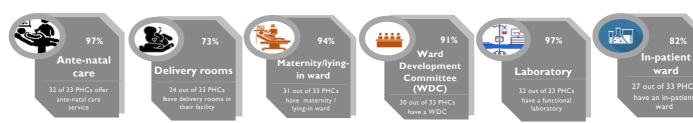




Vaccine Storage



Service Delivery



Personnel













161,753 people were sampled in the communities visited

collection point

14 out of 15 PHCs



15 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **35,418** patronize the PHCs monthly

waste bin

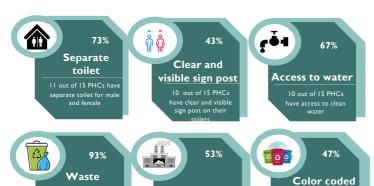


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:10784



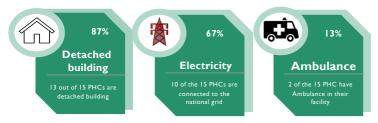
There is a list of vulnerable population in 8 PHCs visited

WASH

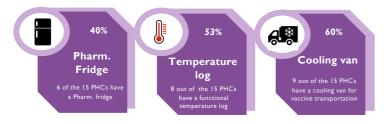


Infrastructure

Incinerator



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





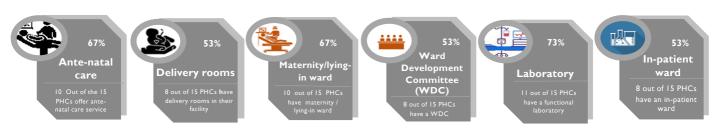






Administered Vaccine









3,728,802 people were sampled in the communities visited



29 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 275,556 patronize the PHCs monthly

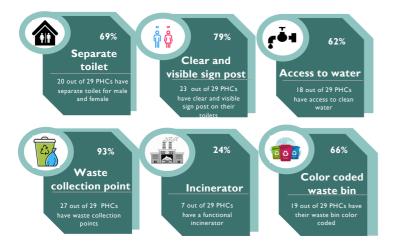


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:128,579



There is a list of vulnerable population in 15 PHCs visited

WASH



Infrastructure



Personnel













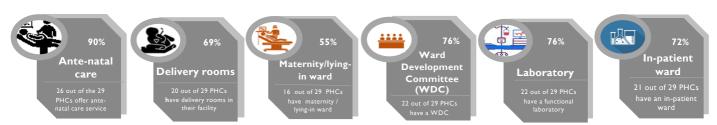
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











719,865 people were sampled in the communities visited



4 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **821** patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:179,966



There is a list of vulnerable population in 2 PHCs visited

WASH

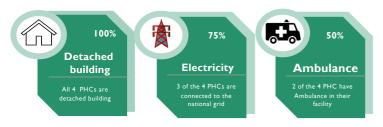








Infrastructure



Personnel





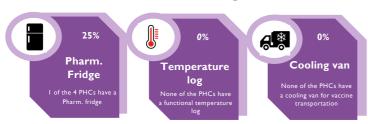




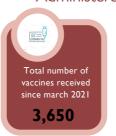




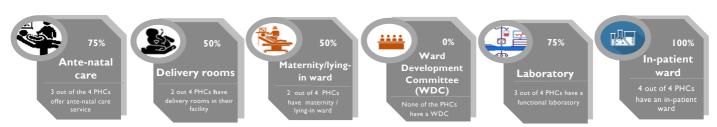
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine







South East





27,728 people were sampled in the communities visited



were visited in the state



An average of 334 patronize the PHCs monthly

33%

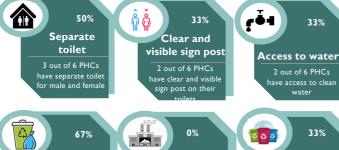


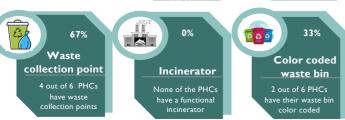
The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:4621



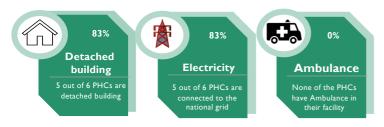
There is a list of vulnerable population in 5 PHCs visited

WASH

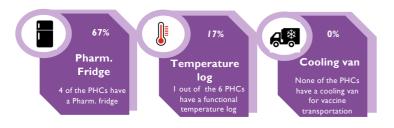




Infrastructure







Personnel



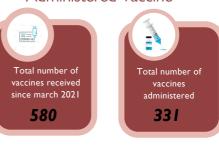


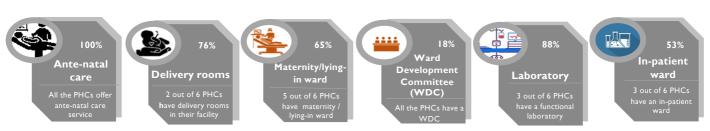






Administered Vaccine









347,676 people were sampled in the communities visited



34 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 5796 patronize the PHCs monthly

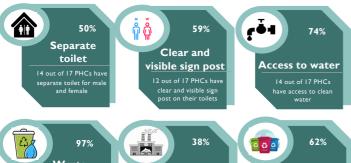


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:10226



There is a list of vulnerable population in 15 PHCs visited

WASH

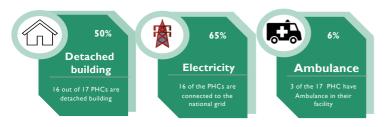








Infrastructure





Personnel

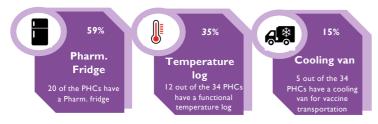




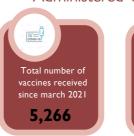


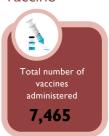


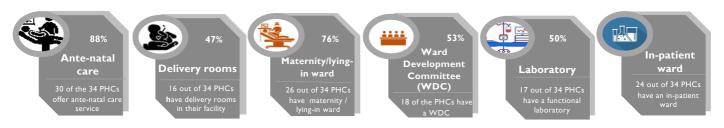
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











596 people were sampled in the communities visited

The PHC has waste

collection points



I PHC was visited in the state



An average of 238 patronize the PHCs monthly

waste bin color coded



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:596

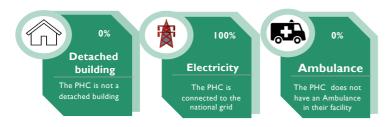


There is a list of vulnerable population in PHC visited

WASH



Infrastructure



have a functional incinerator





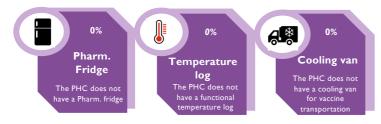




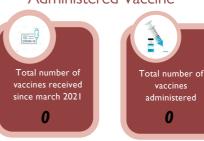


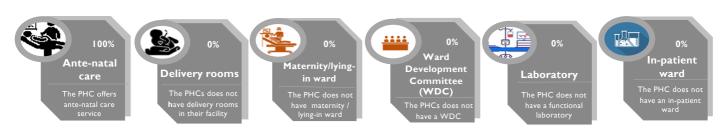


Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









1,112,527 people were sampled in the communities visited

PHCs have waste



31 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 6308 patronize the PHCs monthly

have their waste bin color coded

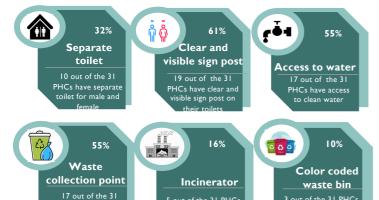


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:35,888



There is a list of vulnerable population in 10 PHCs visited

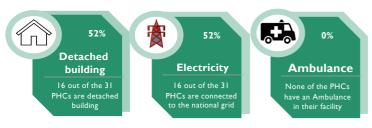
WASH



Infrastructure

5 out of the 31 PHCs

have a functional incinerator







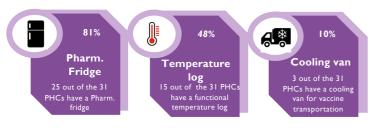




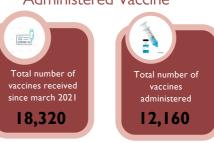


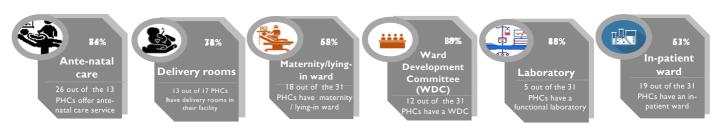


Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









357,806 people wee sampled in the communities visited

have waste collection points



32 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **5,675** patronize the PHCs monthly

have their waste bin color coded

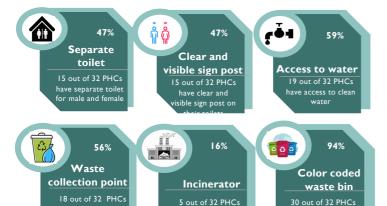


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:11,181



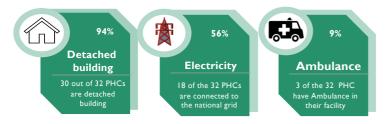
There is a list of vulnerable population in 15 PHCs visited

WASH

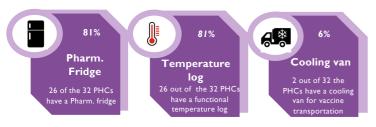


Infrastructure

have a functional incinerator



Vaccine Storage



Personnel







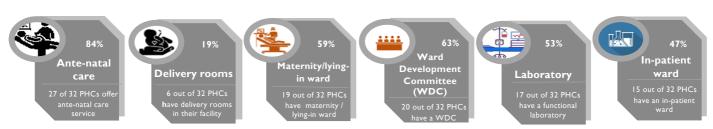




Administered Vaccine







South South





1,945,869 people were sampled in the communities visited



23 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 4359 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:84603

Medical officer



There is a list of vulnerable population in 13 PHCs visited

WASH

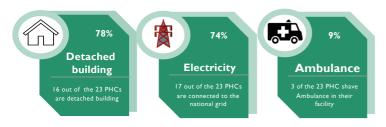


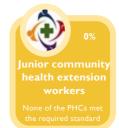






Infrastructure





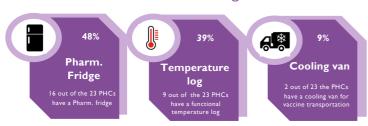








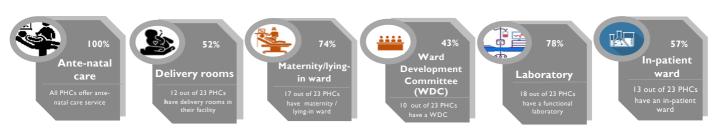
Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











237,782 people were sampled in the communities visited



17 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 2,289 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:13,987

Medical officer



Personnel

There is a list of vulnerable population in 9 PHCs visited

WASH

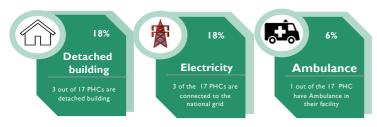






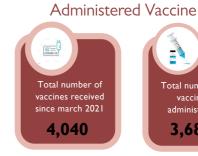


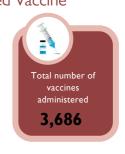




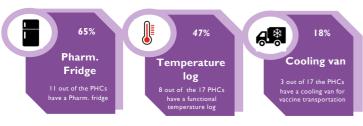
Infrastructure







Vaccine Storage















209,505 people were sampled in the communities visited



15 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 5,180 patronize the PHCs monthly

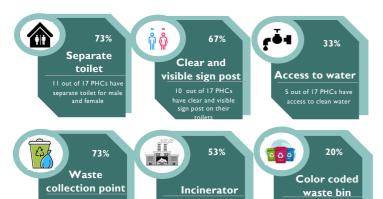


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:13967



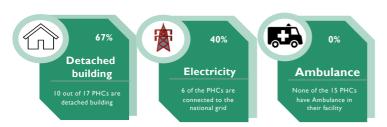
There is a list of vulnerable population in 10 PHCs visited

WASH

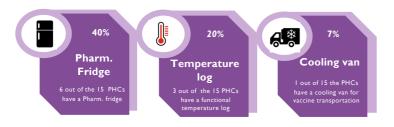




8 out of 15 PHCs



Vaccine Storage



Personnel











Administered Vaccine









26,115,006 people were sampled in the communities visited



were visited in the state



An average of 1003 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:4352501



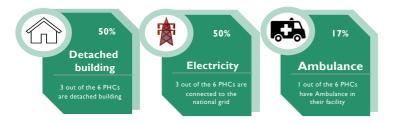
There is a list of vulnerable population in 6 PHCs visited

WASH

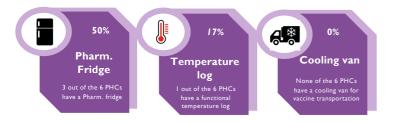




Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





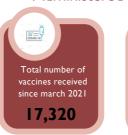




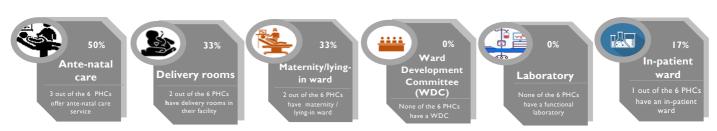




Administered Vaccine









Personnel



5,689,934 people were sampled in the communities visited



83 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 131,717 patronize the PHCs monthly



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:68,553



There is a list of vulnerable population in 4 PHCs visited

WASH

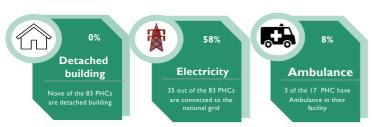




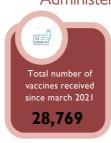




Infrastructure

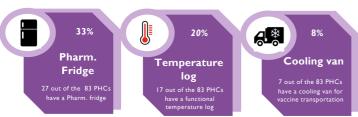


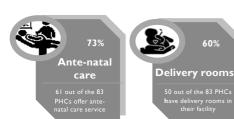


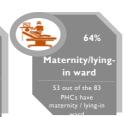




Vaccine Storage













South West





1,813,248 people were sampled in the communities



28 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 39,106 patronize the PHCs monthly

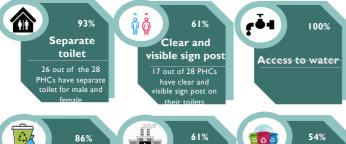


The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:64,759



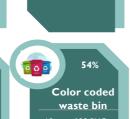
There is a list of vulnerable populations in 18 PHCs visited

WASH



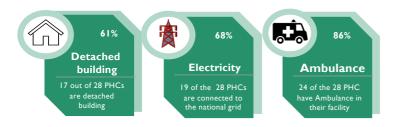








Infrastructure



Personnel



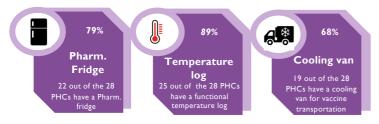






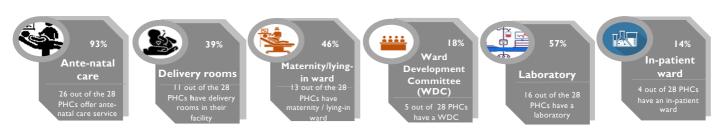


Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine









403,700 people were sampled in the communities visited



19 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **2410655** patronize the PHCs monthly

14%

Access to water

16 out of 19 PHCs

water



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:21247



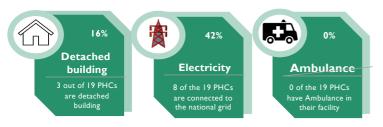
There is a list of vulnerable population in II PHCs visited

WASH

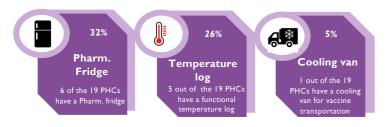




Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel







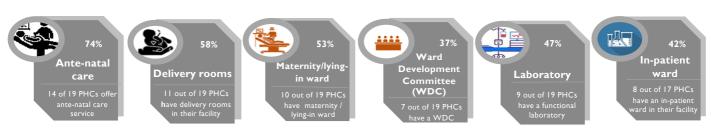






Administered Vaccine









1149927 people were sampled in the communities visited



22 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of 10004 patronize the PHCs monthly

82%

water



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:52269



There is a list of vulnerable population in 14 PHCs visited

WASH

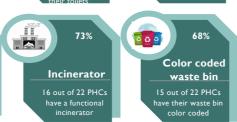


Waste

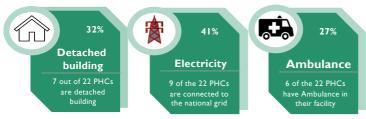
collection point

have waste collection points





Infrastructure









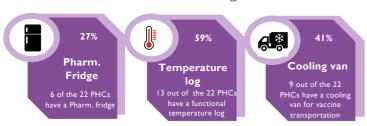




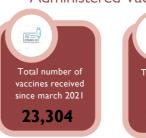




Vaccine Storage



Administered Vaccine











599,299 people were sampled in the communities visited



26 PHCs were visited in the state



An average of **5660** patronize the <u>PHCs monthly</u>

65%



The ratio of PHCs to the population of the communities stands at 1:23050



There is a list of vulnerable population in 6
PHCs visited

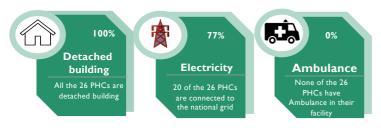
WASH



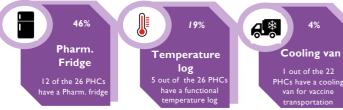




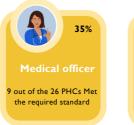
Infrastructure



Vaccine Storage



Personnel





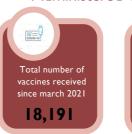




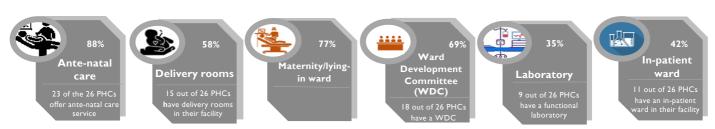




Administered Vaccine







Challenges

- Insecurity and conflict-prone regions played a significant role in limiting access to several communities in the South-South, South-East and North-Central. Two Champions were physically assaulted while on the field collecting data.
- In certain States like Borno, Abia, Delta, Ebonyi and Sokoto, staff of PHCs were reluctant to divulge any information due to concerns of lash back from supervisors which could lead to undue queries or loss of jobs.
- In South-South Nigeria, FollowTheMoney champions expressed an inability to access remote communities as certain communities could only be accessed using boats.
- In Lagos, Edo and Oyo States, there was an absolute lack of access to PHCs alluding to red tape.

Recommendation

Full Commitment to Open Data Protocols/Requirements

Access to data is a key component of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). With Nigeria as a signatory to the OGP, it is binding on its Ministries, Department, and Agencies (MDAs) to become transparent, participatory, inclusive, and accountable by proactively disclosing public information in their easy-to-consume formats. It casts a bad light on the government when citizens are not granted access to public information on request as was our experience during the course of gathering data on Primary Health-Care Centers (PHCs) in several states. Our evidence suggests that all tiers of government have not fully committed to rebuilding citizens' trust in government processes by providing access to public data for social accountability and citizen-led oversight functions.

Routine Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure Compliance with Standards and Regulations

The State Primary Healthcare Development Agency has to be diligent in monitoring PHCs within their jurisdictions to ensure adherence or compliance with standards. This is one of the ways to guarantee effective and efficient public health response systems knowing the vulnerability of health systems and supplies to corruption and sharp practices. Routine monitoring also strengthens professionalism and workplace ethics by engendering the consciousness that misconducts by facility managers are intolerable and punishable. Emphatically, relapses bordering on the attitudes of health personnel can be appropriately addressed by routine monitoring and supervision.

Vaccine Equity

When it comes to effective responses to epidemics or pandemics, no one is safe until everyone is safe. In one of CODE's reports titled "Vaccine Equity in Africa", we assessed the inequitable rollout of COVID-19 vaccines around the world. This inequality combines head-to-head with cultural biases that affect vaccine uptake in African communities. As such, this further highlights the imperative and urgency for Federal Health Agencies as well as their state counterparts to intensify vaccine adoption awareness efforts, even beyond COVID-19. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, emphasis can be placed on people at the grassroots level, the marginalized populations, to ensure equity in the distribution and access to vaccines.

Equipment & Personnel

One perennial deficiency of Primary Healthcare administration in Nigeria is inadequate manpower and outdated infrastructure in service delivery. Most times, health facilities are found in irreparable conditions, especially at the grassroots where the bulk of the population resides. One fundamental level of commitment to repositioning and strengthening service delivery is an agenda to reconstruct and rehabilitate old and dilapidated healthcare facilities. Upon reconstruction and rehabilitation, concerns about personnel can also be addressed. But first, to hire the required medical team, there should be functional buildings and equipment they can work with.

Constitution of Village Health Communities (VHCs)

As part of the health systems strengthening approach, a VHC is a community accountability mechanism which brings together staff from a government healthcare facility and members of the community who use the facility. VHCs meet regularly to allow beneficiaries and staff to discuss issues around services and to come up with solutions for how to address them. This social accountability mechanism allows community participation in decisions affecting healthcare in their community.

In places or occasions where citizens submit reports to the Local Council Monitoring and Evaluation Units, such reports should serve as evidence to indict or sanction defaulting PHCs and facility managers. But most importantly, such reports should help in ensuring better health services for the people.

Project Team

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Plateau	Khadija Mohammed
Kogi	Umar Mohhamed
Nasarawa	Abubakar Salisu Oloko
Benue	Agagbe Kelvin
Borno	Musa Gambo
Adamawa	Maimunat Muhammad Salisu
Taraba	Yahuza Magaji
Yobe	Muazu Alhaji Modi
Bauchi	Jacklyn Ojeyokan
Gombe	Hadiya Usman
Katsina	Yahaya Saidu Lugga
Kano	Abbas Adamu
Kaduna	Abubakar Mohammed Yayanko
Kebbi	Mukhtar Ladan Fakai
Sokoto	Idris Muhammed
Jigawa	Adamu Suleiman
Zamfara	Kabiru Garba

Cross River	Etim Effanga
Rivers	Evelyn Williams
Akwa Ibom	Ubong Ekpe
Bayelsa	Tare Maureen Amananaghan
Edo	Emmanuel
Delta	Johnny Ebimoboere Bella
Ondo	Oluwagbenga Ajongbolo
Lagos	Daniel Ikwong
Oyo	Blessing Owolawi
Ekiti	Jimoh Habib Olasunkanmi
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