

Federal Republic of Nigeria
Ministry of Budget and
Economic Planning

unicef 
for every child

The State of Nigeria's Children:

Summary of the 2024
Situation Analysis of
Children and Adolescents
in Nigeria



*The State of Nigeria's Children: Summary
of the 2024 Situation Analysis of Children
and Adolescents in Nigeria, second
edition*

© Federal Government of Nigeria and
United Nations Children's Fund Nigeria,
Abuja, February 2025

Cover photograph:
© UNICEF/UNI419123/Aina





Contents

The state of Nigeria's children	2
Introduction	4
Context	5
Key findings and implications for action	6
Child survival and development	
Education and learning	
Child protection	
Social protection	
Adolescents	
Climate change	
Conclusions and recommendations	13
Endnotes	14

The state of Nigeria's children



105 million children, nearly half of the total population¹



Nearly **1 in 2 children** live in income poverty²



NEWBORN MORTALITY

41 per 1,000 live births³

MATERNAL MORTALITY

1,047 per 100,000 live births⁴



2.1 million unvaccinated children (zero dose)⁵



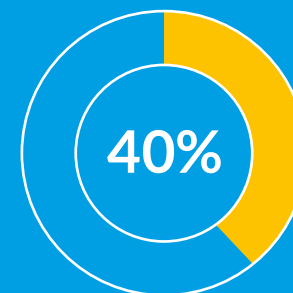
Almost **70%** of households lack access to safe drinking water⁷



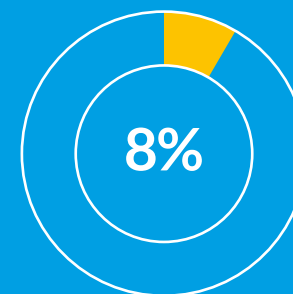
4.5 million children urgently need humanitarian assistance⁸



Children under 5 years:⁶



stunted



wasted



10.2 million children of primary school age and **8.1 million children** of secondary school age are **out of school**⁹



73% of 7-to-14-year-olds cannot understand simple sentences

75% cannot do simple mathematics problems¹⁰



90% of children under 5 years experienced some form of violence¹¹



Nigeria ranks as the country with the world's **2nd-highest climate risk** for children¹²



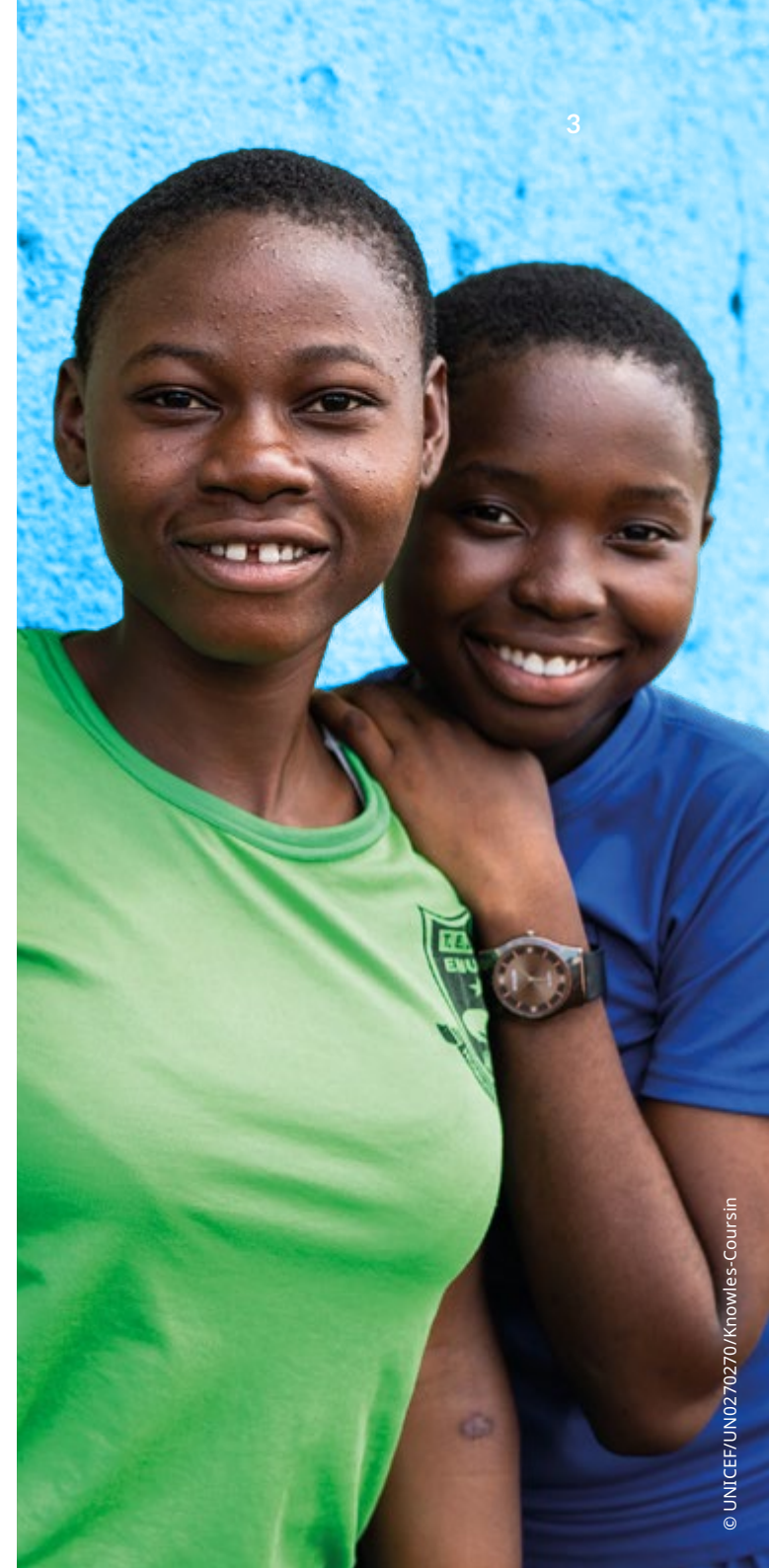
57% birth registration for children under 5 years of age¹³

High-income groups	89%
--------------------	-----

Low-income groups	33%
-------------------	-----



People in **1 in 5 households** practise open defecation; among the poorest households, half do so¹⁴





Introduction

Nigeria's 105 million children and adolescents aged 0–17 years represent about half of the country's population,¹⁵ making investment in children a strategic opportunity for building human capital development and long-term economic and social development in Nigeria.

Nigeria has made progress in several areas important to children, such as increased birth registration, declines in under-five mortality, reduced rates of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and increased acknowledgement of children's rights (all states ratified the Child Rights Act). In addition, plans are in place to invest in improving both the health and education systems. Yet many children do not participate in early childhood development programmes or attend school; 4.5 million children are in need from having been displaced by conflict or climate disasters;¹⁶ others suffer from acute malnutrition and still others are dying from preventable diseases. These children and millions of others are unable to realize their rights to education, health, clean water and protection from harm, putting their futures in jeopardy.

To better understand and respond to the challenges facing children and adolescents, the Federal Government of Nigeria produced an updated *Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Nigeria* (SitAn), with technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2024. The previous SitAn was published in 2022,¹⁷ primarily based on household survey data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2016–2017 and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2018. Since then, many changes have occurred in Nigeria and globally, and new research and data have become available from government bodies, United Nations agencies and other sources, including MICS 2021 and preliminary results from DHS 2024.

The updated SitAn is intended to support government efforts under President Tinubu's Renewed Hope Agenda to shape policies and shift investment patterns to benefit all Nigerian children. This summary highlights some of the key facts, figures and findings from the full updated SitAn report.

Context

In recent years, like many countries, Nigeria has experienced disruptions and challenges: social and economic insecurity during and after the COVID-19 pandemic (increasing the cost of living and exacerbating inequalities) as well as negative impacts from climate change. Record-breaking heat in 2023 and 2024, along with floods and droughts, have pushed people from their homes and aggravated already high levels of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition. Meanwhile, armed conflict (especially in the north and north-east) has continued to negatively affect children and adolescents.

Over the last decade Nigeria made significant advances in several areas of child well-being, particularly in antenatal care attendance; exclusive breastfeeding; stunting reduction; use of improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; childhood vaccinations; school

readiness; primary school completion and transition to secondary school; birth registration; and child marriage and FGM/C reduction.

However, poverty and food insecurity have risen sharply in recent years. For example, in 2024 Nigeria had the world's highest number of people (31.8 million) unable to access sufficient food.¹⁸ Other advances made in earlier years also experienced setbacks.

A key concern is limited government spending in areas vital to children, such as health, education and social protection which received 22 per cent of the national budget in 2021.¹⁹ The 2024 budget allocates 15.7 per cent to education, health and social protection combined,²⁰ a drop from 2021, and below both international standards and Nigeria's own global and national commitments.

Record-breaking heat in 2023 and 2024, along with floods and droughts, have pushed people from their homes and aggravated already high levels of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition.



Key findings and implications for action



CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria now offers primary health care at approximately 34,000 facilities. Additionally, the federal government, 36 state governors and development partners recently launched an initiative to improve health outcomes for all Nigerians through a 'sector-wide approach to programming' (SWAP) intended to boost coordination among health actors and improve health outcomes. Other positive achievements include: the 2020 declaration of Nigeria as a polio-free country (eradication of the wild polio virus); declining AIDS-related mortality;²¹ introduction of the human papillomavirus vaccine; increased access to prenatal care; more women seeking and receiving prenatal care;²² and a slow but steady decline in infant, child and maternal mortality rates. Since 1990, infant mortality rates have fallen by 27 per cent and under-five child mortality by 43 per cent.²³ Yet, more work needs to be done.

Since 1990, infant mortality rates have fallen by 27 per cent and under-five child mortality by 43 per cent. Yet, more work needs to be done.

- **Persistently high levels of deaths among newborns and mothers are an urgent public health concern.** These are most prevalent in the north, in rural areas and among the poorest households.
 - For every 1,000 live births, 41 babies do not survive,²⁴ and for every 100,000 women who give birth, 1,047 die.²⁵
 - People in one in every five Nigerian households practise open defecation,²⁶ posing a risk to children of diarrhoeal-related diseases that can lead to malnutrition and are common causes of child mortality.
 - Children under three years of age are at greatest risk of diarrhoea and those with mothers lacking education are three times more likely to be affected.²⁷
- **In Nigeria 2.1 million children have never received a vaccination to prevent childhood disease – the highest number globally.**²⁸
 - 31 per cent of one-year-olds have never received any vaccination.²⁹
 - The youngest (0–3 years) and poorest children, those with less-educated mothers and those living in the north are most at risk of illness or death due to common preventable and treatable diseases.
 - Children with uneducated mothers are twice as likely to contract malaria, as mothers may lack information and resources on how to diagnose, prevent and treat the disease.

- **Stunting and malnutrition rates for children under five years have risen.**³⁰
 - Stunting prevalence among young children remains high. Recent data indicate that 40 per cent of children under five years of age are stunted and 8 per cent are wasted.³¹
 - Underlying causes include household poverty, unavailability of food, poor feeding practices and the absence of a diverse and nutritious diet.
 - Children left untreated for severe malnutrition face a higher risk of death.
- **70 per cent of households were consuming contaminated water** due to lack of access to safely managed water sources.³²
 - Schools and health facilities also have only rudimentary water and sanitation services, contributing to the exclusion of girls and children with disabilities.

Stunting prevalence among young children remains high.

What can be done?

- **Scale up high-impact maternal health and nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and newborn deaths.**
- **Counsel families and others caring for children about optimal childcare practices.**
- **Invest in increasing access to clean water, safe sanitation and hygiene.**
- **Eradication of open defecation should be a priority and it is a low-cost solution.**
- **Strengthen national capacity to implement the National Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition to facilitate a multisectoral approach to improving child health and nutrition.**
- **Invest in early childhood development, particularly for young children in vulnerable and at-risk households.**
- **Implement social -and behaviour-change actions primarily focused on infant and young child feeding and adolescent and maternal nutrition while also increasing access to appropriate foods.**





EDUCATION AND LEARNING

In recent decades, Nigeria has made progress towards increasing school enrolment and creating digital platforms, as well as increasing school readiness and completion. The Government's Renewed Hope Agenda includes a new roadmap for the education sector, focused on basic education. One goal is to return 15 million out-of-school children to the classroom by 2027, while simultaneously improving equitable access to education, school infrastructure and the quality of learning.

The challenges described below are driven largely by insufficient budgetary allocations and sharp disparities. Widely available, quality, inclusive education is vital for delivering on the promises of the Renewed Hope Agenda and achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals.

- **10.2 million children of primary school age and 8.1 million children of secondary school age are out of school.**³³
 - Only 38 per cent of three- and four-year-olds benefit from preschool education, with stark disparities between geographic location and wealth quintile. Children in the north are least likely to participate.³⁴
- **Only 27 per cent of children aged 7–14 years have reading comprehension**

skills and 25 per cent can solve simple mathematical problems.³⁵

- Notable geographic disparities can be observed: only 56 per cent of children aged 7–14 years in the South East zone are able to read with meaning, with outliers like Lagos state at 87 per cent, while the North West zone has rates around 9.5 per cent only.
- **Nearly 200,000 trained teachers are needed to address extremely low teacher–student ratios.**³⁶
 - Northern states have the fewest number of teachers per student and the lowest school completion rates.³⁷
- **Each year around 3.9 million children fail to complete primary school and another 4.2 million fail to complete junior secondary school** (i.e., they are 3–5 years above the theoretical completion age).³⁸
 - 97 per cent of primary school children from the highest wealth quintile finish school, compared with only 34 per cent from the poorest quintile.
 - 90 per cent of children from wealthy households graduate from senior secondary school, compared with fewer than 16 per cent of children from low-income households.³⁹

What can be done?

- **Increase federal and state funding for education for better access to education and to improve quality.**
- **Carry out school mapping to support the upgrading of school infrastructure.**
- **Ensure that existing and new teachers are trained in child-centred, inclusive and gender-responsive education.**
- **Advocate for increased investment in and coverage of early childhood development and education.**
- **Improve data gathering and management to inform policies favouring inclusive, relevant education, especially for the most vulnerable children.**
- **Review school curricula to ensure alignment with current societal needs and job market demands and the incorporation of digital technology.**
- **Establish more vocational and technical centres and increase opportunities for innovative alternative education.**
- **Engage local communities and traditional leaders to shift norms and practices that prevent girls from attending and continuing school education.**



CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration figures have risen since 2016, allowing more children to access education, healthcare and other services. Urban, educated mothers are most likely to register their children's birth. Nigeria outlawed the practice of FGM/C in 2015 and has made notable progress towards reducing the number of girls and young women affected by this harmful practice: rates for females aged 15–49 years dropped from 27 per cent in 2011 to 15 per cent in 2021. For the 15–19 years age group, FGM/C rates declined, although 7 per cent of girls still undergo the procedure.⁴⁰ Nonetheless, more investment is needed to accelerate progress across areas of child protection.

- **Birth registration:** 57 per cent of children under five years of age are registered with civil authorities and steady progress is being made.⁴¹
 - Registration rates are higher in urban areas (79 per cent) than in rural areas (45 per cent).
 - Birth registration of children with educated mothers is 50 percent higher than of children with uneducated mothers.
 - Similarly, higher-income groups registered their children at a rate of 90 per cent, compared with 33 per cent among low-income groups.
- **Early marriage:** Despite a 10 percentage point decline between 2016–17 and 2021 in the proportion of women aged 20–49 who married before they were 18 years old, 30 per cent of women aged 20–24 still did so.⁴²
 - Child marriage is most prevalent among girls from the poorest households, living in rural areas or with low education levels.
 - Nearly 25 per cent of poor girls aged 15–19 years are married, compared to just 2.6 per cent of girls from wealthy households.
- **Violence against children appears to be on the rise** irrespective of adult education level or socioeconomic background.⁴³
 - 90 per cent of children under five years experienced psychological aggression and/or physical punishment.
 - 80 per cent of 5- to 14-year-olds endured physical punishment.
 - Fewer than 5 of every 100 children who reported violence received support due to widespread understaffing and underfunding of social service agencies.
- **4.9 million Nigerian children were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance in 2024**, mainly due to armed conflict or climate-related disasters.⁴⁴
 - Armed groups abducted 859 school-children in 2023 alone and more than 1,680 since 2014.⁴⁵
 - Girls in particular need protection from widespread gender-based violence, especially in conflict zones and camps for the displaced.

What can be done?

- **Implement key recommendations of the 2020/2021 Assessment and Mapping of the Child Protection System and the Capacity Improvement Plan and Strategy prepared by the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs.**
- **Implement the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (2024–2028); increase budgetary allocations at national and state levels.**
- **Continue to strengthen data-gathering and analysis on key child protection issues.**
- **Strengthen mechanisms for ending all violence, exploitation and abuse of boys, girls and women.**
- **Strengthen enforcement of existing laws and address social norms and customs that support violence against children in the home, school and elsewhere – including online.**
- **Engage state governments, religious and traditional leaders, and parents in the implementation of suggested solutions.**



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection programmes are meant to reduce poverty among society's most vulnerable members. Large numbers of Nigerians have benefited, for example, from cash transfers or employment-generating initiatives. However, many people, especially children, are still being left behind.

- **67.5 per cent of children (aged 0–17 years) in Nigeria experience multiple forms of poverty** (e.g., in health, education, living standards).⁴⁶
 - This figure drops to 58.7 per cent for the population over 18 years.
 - Stark variations can be seen by region and location. While more than 50 per cent of all children under 5 years old live in multidimensional poverty in each state, in four states (Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe and Kebbi) the figure surpasses 95 per cent. In rural areas, nearly 90 per cent of children experience multidimensional poverty.
- **47 per cent of children live in households with income below the national monetary poverty line.**⁴⁷
 - The price of a low-cost, healthy diet rose 32 per cent between December 2023 and May 2024 and has continued to rise rapidly since.⁴⁸

- **21 per cent of households surveyed in MICS 2021 were covered by social protection.**
 - In the lowest two wealth quintiles, only 16.9 per cent were covered.

What can be done?

- **Increase federal and state funding of child-focused social development programmes and the execution of these budget allocations.**
- **Expand social protection coverage and focalization on the most vulnerable by regularly updating the national social register.**
- **Strengthen the coordination of social protection interventions across ministries, departments and agencies and between levels of government.**
- **Ensure that persons with disabilities are covered by the social protection system.** Overcoming problems associated with the National Disability Register would also help improve and expand the reach and accuracy of grants and other assistance.
- **Strengthen evidence-based monitoring to ensure that social protection is reaching the children who most need it.**



ADOLESCENTS

By 2050, Nigeria is expected to be home to 79 million adolescents,⁴⁹ but 14.4 per cent of adolescents were neither studying, employed nor in training.⁵⁰

- 59 per cent of adolescents experience food insecurity. **Anaemia** is the most common cause of reduced lifespans among both boys and girls aged 10–14 years and girls aged 15–19 years.⁵¹
- Almost one in four females aged 18–24 years has experienced **sexual abuse** before age 18.⁵² The rate of **adolescents giving birth** is particularly high: 75 births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19 years,⁵³ due in part to elevated levels of child marriage and limited opportunities for adolescent girls to receive information on reproductive issues.
- By age 14, girls begin to **drop out of school** at higher rates than boys and rarely enter the workforce.
- The 8% of youth aged 15–24 that is **unemployed** is at increased risk of marginalization and recruitment by armed groups.⁵⁴

What can be done?

- **Provide a sharper focus on adolescents' particular needs and challenges, to ensure that their potential provides the greatest possible contribution to the country's future.**
- **Promote opportunities for active participation of young people in civic affairs and programmes to build their awareness, skills (including green skills) and capacities. This could be achieved through the provision of adolescent-friendly information, mentoring, working with adolescent-focused organizations, supporting peer education and engaging adolescents in participatory research.**
- **Increase capacity and resources for adolescent-friendly services within education, health (including mental health), environment, nutrition, justice and livelihood sectors, and ensure they address the needs of all adolescents and young people, including those in vulnerable situations.**
- **Invest in young people with disabilities to engage, gain skills and speak for themselves.**
- **Ensure that education is fit-for-purpose and schools provide young people with a relevant and in-demand skill set.**





CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change has immense social, economic and environmental consequences for children in Nigeria. Health problems, such as pneumonia and diarrhoea, resulting from polluted air and water due to the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods and extreme heat, affect children disproportionately.⁵⁵

- Worldwide, only one other country poses a greater **climate risk for children** than Nigeria.⁵⁶
- Nigeria ranks 180 out of 192 countries for **readiness to respond** effectively to climate change challenges.⁵⁷
- The impacts of climate change **disproportionately affect children**. Flooding, for example, leads to school closures and reduced access to food, social services and safe water and sanitation.⁵⁸
- In 2022, the entire country experienced severe flooding, directly affecting over 3 million people, and February 2024 brought a brutal, prolonged and early bout of extreme heat – a heat wave made 10 times more likely by climate change.⁵⁹
- 78 per cent of total **air-pollution-related pneumonia deaths** in 2019 occurred among children under five years of age – the highest proportion globally.⁶⁰

What can be done?

- Address international agreements and national policies that guide Nigeria's approach to climate change, by making policies focus on its impact on children and prioritize youth participation in climate actions.
- Integrate climate change into school curricula and non-formal education, which could result in better care of the environment and increased resilience during emergencies among young people.
- Set specific, measurable targets for improving children's health, education and safety in Nigeria's climate adaptation plan, in the face of climate-related risk.
- Increased outreach to and collaboration with regional and international agencies working closely on climate change.
- Conduct child-focused climate vulnerability and capacity assessments to identify specific risks and hazards.
- Enhance intersectoral coordination for a holistic response to climate impacts on children.
- Ensure sufficient budget for child-focused climate resilience projects, such as infrastructure improvements at institutions key to children's daily lives.

Conclusions and recommendations

The most pressing need in terms of improving the situation of children and adolescents in Nigeria is for an **increased allocation of public budgets** to critical child-relevant services. Allocated funds should be used to reduce poverty and inequalities and to ensure the fulfilment of all children's rights to safe, quality schools and health facilities. Additionally, government at all levels (federal, state and local) and different sectoral agencies should collaborate to identify the most serious capacity gaps and strengthen implementation capacity, particularly for child-focused social services.

To address the contemporary challenges of **poverty and social inclusion**, Nigeria's government should ensure that its social assistance programmes are reaching the most marginalized families, including those that are female-headed, low-income and ethnic minority-group households.

Priority attention should also be given to **improving maternal and neonatal health** by strengthening the skills of service providers and parents in the areas of infant and young child feeding, stimulation and hygiene practices. A well-coordinated **nationwide sanitation campaign** could play a significant role in informing the

population about the importance of sanitation and hygiene for child health and lead to expanded access to improved WASH facilities in schools, health facilities/posts and communities.

Strengthening national efforts to **improve education quality and outcomes** will contribute to developing the knowledge, skills and critical thinking crucial to building Nigeria's human capital and driving its economic and social development. Important steps include improving teachers' skills, strengthening the use of computer-aided and student-centred teaching and learning, and ensuring that the curriculum is relevant to the needs of society. **Boosting enrolment in and the quality of early childhood education** is another essential step towards preparing children for a productive and successful future.

Promoting **multisectoral collaboration on climate change** through explicit budget planning and allocation and coordinated, reviewed and monitored programmes will assist in developing a comprehensive approach that considers the impact on children and youth and encourages their participation in amelioration and adaptation efforts.

To ensure the **inclusion of children with disabilities** in health, education and sports,

starting from preschool, requires that teachers be trained in inclusive education and that children have access to rehabilitation and assistive technologies and to accessible school and sports infrastructure and learning materials. Additionally, strategies to **address disability-related stigma and discrimination** across all levels of society should be developed and implemented.

As part of the overall youth agenda, greater **focus is needed on programmes for children not in school** to improve their opportunities for reintegration. In addition, it will be important to **expand access to adolescent-friendly health services**, particularly sexual and reproductive health and mental health, and to promote optimal health and nutrition practices and behaviour.

Finally, to facilitate the use of evidence and data to inform policies and programmes, the **National Bureau of Statistics and the National Population Commission should continue working with partners** to close existing data and information gaps. Efforts should focus on generating population estimates at local government and ward levels and developing a central repository to facilitate the monitoring of child rights and use of data to inform policies and strategies.



Endnotes

- 1 National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *Demographic Statistics Bulletin 2022*, December 2023. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/DEMOGRAPHIC_BULLETIN_2022_FINAL.pdf#page11>.
- 2 Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and United Nations Children's Fund, *Monetary Child Poverty in Nigeria: 2021*, UNICEF, Abuja, 2022, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/5856/file/Monetary%20Child%20Poverty%20for%20Nigeria%20.pdf>.
- 3 Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, National Population Commission and ICF, *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey [DHS] 2023–24: Key indicators report*, National Population Commission and ICF, Abuja and Rockville, Maryland, 2024, <<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR157/PR157.pdf>>.
- 4 World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund, World Bank Group and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, *Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020*, WHO, Geneva, 2023, <www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759>.
- 5 World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, *Progress and Challenges with Achieving Universal Immunization Coverage*, WHO, Geneva, 2024, <www.who.int/publications/m/item/progress-and-challenges>.
- 6 See endnote 3.
- 7 Federal Ministry of Water Resources, National Bureau of Statistics and United Nations Children's Fund, *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) 2021 – A report of findings*, Federal Ministry of Water Resources and UNICEF, Abuja, 2022, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/reports/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-national-outcome-routine-mapping-report-2021>.
- 8 United Nations Children's Fund Nigeria, *Humanitarian Action for Children 2024*, Abuja, 2023, <www.unicef.org/media/149926/file/2024-HAC-Nigeria.pdf>.
- 9 Universal Basic Education Commission, 'Personnel Audit and Digest of Basic Education Statistics in Nigeria 2018', UBEC, Abuja, 2019, <<https://education.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2018-NATIONAL-PERSONNEL-AUDIT-REPORT-Oct.-2019.pdf>>.
- 10 United Nations Children's Fund, *MICS-EAGLE, Nigeria Education Fact Sheets 2023: Analyses for learning and equity using MICS data*, UNICEF, Abuja, 2024, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/9211/file/Nigeria%20Education%20Fact%20Sheets.pdf>.
- 11 National Bureau of Statistics and United Nations Children's Fund, *Nigeria: 2021 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) & National Immunization Coverage Survey (NICS) – Survey findings report*, NBS and UNICEF, Abuja, 2022, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/6316/file>, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/6126/file/2021%20MICS%20Statistical%20Snapshots%20Report.pdf>.
- 12 United Nations Children's Fund, *The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index*, UNICEF, New York, 2021, <www.unicef.org/media/105376/file/UNICEF-climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis.pdf>.
- 13 See endnote 11.
- 14 See endnote 11.
- 15 See endnote 1.
- 16 See endnote 8.
- 17 Federal Republic of Nigeria and United Nations Children's Fund, *Situation Analysis of Children in Nigeria: Ensuring equitable and sustainable realization of child rights in Nigeria*, Federal Republic of Nigeria,

- 2022, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/5861/file/SituationAnalysisofChildreninNigeria.pdf>.
- 18 Food Security Cluster, 'Cadre Harmonise for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Population in the Sahel and West Africa: Nigeria – Results of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) Analysis for Current Period (March to May 2024) and Projected Period (June to August 2024) For Twenty Six (26) CH Participating States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT)', 8 March 2024, <https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/FINAL_NGR_%20March2024_Fiche%20_Report_1.pdf>.
- 19 World Bank, *Human Capital Public Expenditure and Institutional Review: An analysis of financing and governance constraints for the delivery of basic education and primary health care in Nigeria*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2024, <<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099062424122052532/p1768901361c910261a816182a0804756d9>>.
- 20 Budgit, *Recalibrating Government Agencies for Resource Efficiency and Economic Growth: A review of Nigeria's 2024 Federal Government Budget of Renewed Hope*, Budgit, 2024, <https://budgit.org/post_publications/recalibrating-government-agencies-for-resource-efficiency-and-economic-growth/>.
- 21 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 'Country: Nigeria', <www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/nigeria>.
- 22 National Bureau of Statistics and United Nations Children's Fund, *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016–17: Survey findings report*, NBS and UNICEF, Abuja, 2018, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/sites/unicef.org.nigeria/files/2018-09/Nigeria-MICS-2016-17.pdf>; see also endnote 11.
- 23 See endnote 3.
- 24 See endnote 3.
- 25 See endnote 4.
- 26 See endnote 11.
- 27 See endnote 11.
- 28 See endnote 5.
- 29 See endnote 3.
- 30 National Population Commission and ICF, *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018*, NPC/ICF, Abuja, 2019, <<https://ngfrepository.org.ng:8443/jspui/handle/123456789/3145>>, <<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR359/FR359.pdf>>; see also endnote 3.
- 31 See endnote 3.
- 32 See endnote 7.
- 33 See endnote 9.
- 34 See endnote 11.
- 35 See endnote 10.
- 36 Universal Basic Education Commission, *National Personnel Audit, 2022/2023*, UBEC, Abuja, 2024, <<https://ubec.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2024/2022-NPA-REPORT.pdf>>.
- 38 See endnote 10.
- 39 See endnote 10.
- 40 See endnote 11.
- 41 See endnote 22.
- 42 See endnote 22.
- 43 See endnote 22.
- 44 See endnote 8.
- 45 Save the Children, 'Nigeria: More than 1,680 schoolchildren kidnapped in Nigeria since the 2014 Chibok girls' abduction', 17 August 2023, <www.savethechildren.net/news/nigeria-more-1680-schoolchildren-kidnapped-nigeria-2014-chibok-girls-abduction>.
- 46 Federal Republic of Nigeria, *Nigeria: Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022*, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Abuja, 2022, <www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/NIGERIA%20MULTIDIMENSIONAL%20POVERTY%20INDEX%20SURVEY%20RESULTS%202022.pdf>.
- 47 See endnote 2.
- 48 National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 'Cost of a Healthy Diet', May 2024, <<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary>>.
- 49 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision*, New York, 2024, <<https://population.un.org/wpp>>.
- 50 National Bureau of Statistics, 'Nigeria Labour Force Statistics Report Q1 2024', NBS, Abuja, 2024, <<https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241562>>.
- 51 United Nations Children's Fund, 'Adolescent Health Dashboards: Nigeria', UNICEF, New York, 2023, <<https://data.unicef.org/resources/adolescent-health-dashboards-country-profiles/>>; based on World Health Organization, 'Global Health Estimates: 2019', <www.who.int/data/global-health-estimates>.
- 52 National Population Commission of Nigeria, UNICEF Nigeria and National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Violence Against Children in Nigeria: Findings from a National Survey 2014*, UNICEF, 2016, <<https://cdn.togetherforgirls.org/assets/files/Nigeria-VACS-Report-2014.pdf>>.
- 53 See endnote 11.
- 54 See endnote 50.
- 55 United Nations Children's Fund Nigeria, *Climate Landscape Analysis for Children in Nigeria: Climate action plan for 2023–2027*, UNICEF Nigeria, Abuja, 2023, <www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/8311/file/Climate%20Landscape%20Analysis%20for%20Children%20in%20Nigeria%202023.pdf>.
- 56 See endnote 12.
- 57 University of Notre Dame, '2022 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index', <<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>>.
- 58 See endnote 55.
- 59 World Weather Attribution, 'Dangerous Humid Heat in Southern West Africa about 4°C Hotter Due to Climate Change', 21 March 2024, <www.worldweatherattribution.org/dangerous-humid-heat-in-southern-west-africa-about-4c-hotter-due-to-climate-change/>.
- 60 See endnote 55.

Notes

[illegible]





Federal Republic of Nigeria
Ministry of Budget and
Economic Planning



Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
National Planning Commission
Room 214, 2nd floor
Plot 421 Constitution Avenue, Central Business District
Abuja, Nigeria

Web address: <https://nationalplanning.gov.ng/>

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations House
Plot 617/618, Diplomatic Zone Central Area District
P.M.B 2851, Garki
Abuja, Nigeria

Tel: +234 (0) 9-4616100
Web address: <http://www.unicef.org/nigeria>

 @UNICEFNigeria
 @unicef_nigeria
 @unicef_nigeria
 UNICEFNigeria