

# **Nigeria**

# **LNCT Network-Wide Meeting**

Tangerang, Indonesia, July 2019







# I. Economic Context GDP per Capita (PPP\_constant) Inflation 2016 GDP), 7% 2019

### **II. MOH Budget Execution**

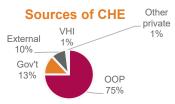
Capital Budget releases and utilisation	MOH Budget (in billion of naira)	Subnat'l Gov't Health Budgets			
Total budget (2017)	308,449,880,120	332,100,000,000			
Total released (2017)	305,496,143,773	?			
Total spent (2017)	301,689,038,548	?			
Execution as % of budget (2017)	97.81%	?			

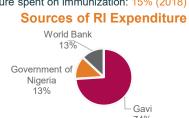
# **III. Sources of Health Expenditure**

CHE per capita: US\$79 (2016)

Domestic General Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure: 4%

% of Domestic General Government Health Expenditure spent on immunization: 15% (2018)





#### IV. Routine Immunization Budget

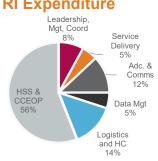
Line Item	Budget Source(s)
Vaccine supply & logistics	Nat'l health budget and loans (WB)     Gavi grant and other Donors and partners     Subnational government budgets to collect vaccines from central/regional cold store
Service Delivery	FGN, Gavi, other Donors and partners and Subnat'l health budget
Advocacy & Communication	FGN, Gavi, other Donors and partners and Subnat'l health budget
Data management, Monitoring & Disease Surveillance	FGN, Gavi, other Donors and partners and Subnat'l health budget
Leadership, Management and coordination	FGN, Gavi, other Donors and partners and Subnat'l health budget
Shared Health Systems Costs	FGN, Gavi, other Donors and partners and Subnat'l health budget

Total Expenditure (from all sources) on routine immunization: \$86 million (2018)

RI Budget per Surviving Infant: \$10.52 (2018)

% of RI costs financed by gov't: 26% (2018)

#### **RI Expenditure**



## Ask me how:

Nigeria uses innovative models of immunization financing, such as the MOU/Basket fund and PBF/RBF.

## I want to know:

MOH budget

Results based

NHIS Funds

facility heads

NHIS/HMOs and

FMF/MOH/NPH CDA Heads

How countries secure commitment for a sustainable immunization and PHC financing from subnational governments.

## VIII. Challenges

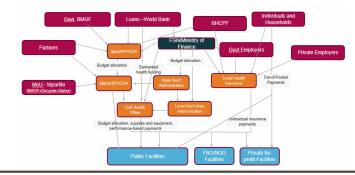
Poor commitment and ownership by the subnational government

Funding challenges due to revenue shortfall as result of over dependency on oil sector

Poor programme accountability by both management and technical arms of the programme with associated data quality issues

Donor fatigue.

#### V. Funding Flows for Immunization



#### VI. Budget Allocation Process

	MOF/MOH	ceilings. MOF allocates budgets to National agencies based on their budget and the envelop allocation based on the availability of funds from the government treasury.	Competing priorities     Delays in fund release to MDAs     Issues with tracking expenditures
Donor support to national level	External donors	Allocated for specific activities based on donor priorities and government input	Delays in expenditure reporting     sometimes delays funding release     Limited & may not align to key government priorities
State health budgets	MOH/HCH	Allocated to state health agencies and LGAs based on state parliaments allocation and release to agencies and facilities based on requests and fund availability and priority.	Accountability issues     Health compute with other priorities     Expenditure accountability and reporting
State donor health basket (MoU) and other Partner support	Donor coordinating committee/ HCH/ ED SHPCDA	Allocated to agencies and LGAs based on population and health outcomes. LGAs health office reviews requests from health facilities and determines budgets by facility.	Delays in expenditure reporting frequently delays funding release     expenditure reports not good enough     Poor leadership and accountability     Poor managerial capacity at the lower levels.
LGA Budgets	Ministry of Local Government, Local government Authority	All LGAs receive operational funds from the state based on their budgets and allocate to programmes and health facilities directly. The local government authorities compile requests from all programmes and allocate to various programmes and facilities.	Delays in expenditure reporting frequently delays funding release     expenditure reports not good enough     Poor leadership and accountability     Poor managerial capacity at the lower levels

Disbursed Monthly/quarterly based on meeting MCH indicators, including DTP3 coverage. Health facilities determine how to use funds, including staff incentives.

Funds are disbursed to HMOs and HMO disburse to

#### Poor managerial capacity at the HFs Poor documentation of services

- Delay disbursement of funds - Accountability from agencies and HFs

- Delay in funds disbursement by the NHIS

system - Poor accountability in the systen

Lack of managerial capacity
 Limited enrollment of clients into the system

Immunization portion not clearly define

Delay in fund release

Poor prioritization Data management issues - Lack of counterpart from the sub-national levels

operational funds is release to the agencies responsible fo immunisation programme management. The heads of the agencies are directly responsible for the fund management

#### VII. Identification of Gaps

Vaccine procurement is disbursed to UNICEF directly while

Line item	Budget 2020	Funding Gap	Potential Budget Sources			
Procurement of Bundle Vaccines	\$209,000,000	\$100,000,000	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
Leadership Mgt and Coordination	\$3,380,000	?	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
Service Delivery	\$2,412,000	?	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
Advocacy and Communication	\$5,490,000	?	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
Data Management	\$2,116,000	?	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
Logistics and Health Commodities	\$6,320,000	?	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			
HSS and CCEOP support	\$24,605,982	?	FGN and Gavi			
Total	\$334,323,982	\$100,000,000	FGN, Gavi, other donors and partners			