



INSTITUTE OF HUMAN
VIROLOGY, NIGERIA



International Research
Center of Excellence



FACTSHEETS

IHVN-IRCE Improving Nigerias Capacity to Use Data of Registered Stillbirths for Decision- making(SPEED) Project Stillbirths Data Analysis

The Improving Nigeria's Capacity to Use Data of Registered Stillbirths for Decision-making (SPEED Project) is a Vital strategies Inc -Bloomberg Philanthropies Data 4 Health Initiative funded project, collaborating with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to translate stillbirths' data for policy impact. The SPEED Project has 3 outputs as follows:

- Publish a Stillbirths dashboard on FMOH Website as a Digital Analytics & Visualization Tool, aimed at improving the visibility and accessibility to stillbirths' data for decision making.
- Develop and disseminate a comprehensive data report to communicate notable past, present, and future insights for decision making.
- Advocate for the formulation/adoption/implementation of relevant policies/regulatory frameworks/legislations/ process or system changes that affect stillbirths in Nigeria.

This fact sheet contains key findings from the SPEED Project stillbirths quantitative data analysis. This resource is important to improve evidence-based decision making towards the reduction of preventable stillbirths in Nigeria

1. Stillbirths rate (SBR) is 24/1000 total birth in Nigeria and is currently twice the expected target per Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) global target of 12/1000 total birth by 2030.
2. More than four hundred thousand (404,305) stillbirths had occurred between 2014 and 2023 in Nigeria, with the highest and lowest stillbirth incidence in Katsina (45,034/404,305) and Ekiti (1047/404,405) states respectively.
3. Majority of the reported stillbirth occurred in the Northwestern part of Nigeria due to higher burden that is more than twice the national estimate in Zamfara (53/1000) and Katsina (52/1000) states.
4. Only two (Osun and Ogun) of the thirty-six states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) has currently achieved the targeted stillbirth rate at about/below the 12/1000 total births in Nigeria.
5. Not fewer than 11/37 states have an SBR higher than the national estimate while 26/37 states either have an SBR equal/lower than the national estimate.
6. We found a higher proportion of Macerated stillbirths(61%) than the fresh stillbirths (39%). Notably, Delta (67%), Adamawa (63%), and Oyo (63%) states contributed most.
7. It is projected that Nigeria may achieve the ENAP target by 2027-2030 if concerted efforts towards reducing SBR is intensified across the region, particularly the northwest.
8. A multisectoral approach is required to drive data use and bridge policy gap towards implementing interventional strategy to reduce stillbirth rate in Nigeria.



Figure 1: Distribution of Stillbirth rate in Nigeria over 10 years (per 1000 total births)

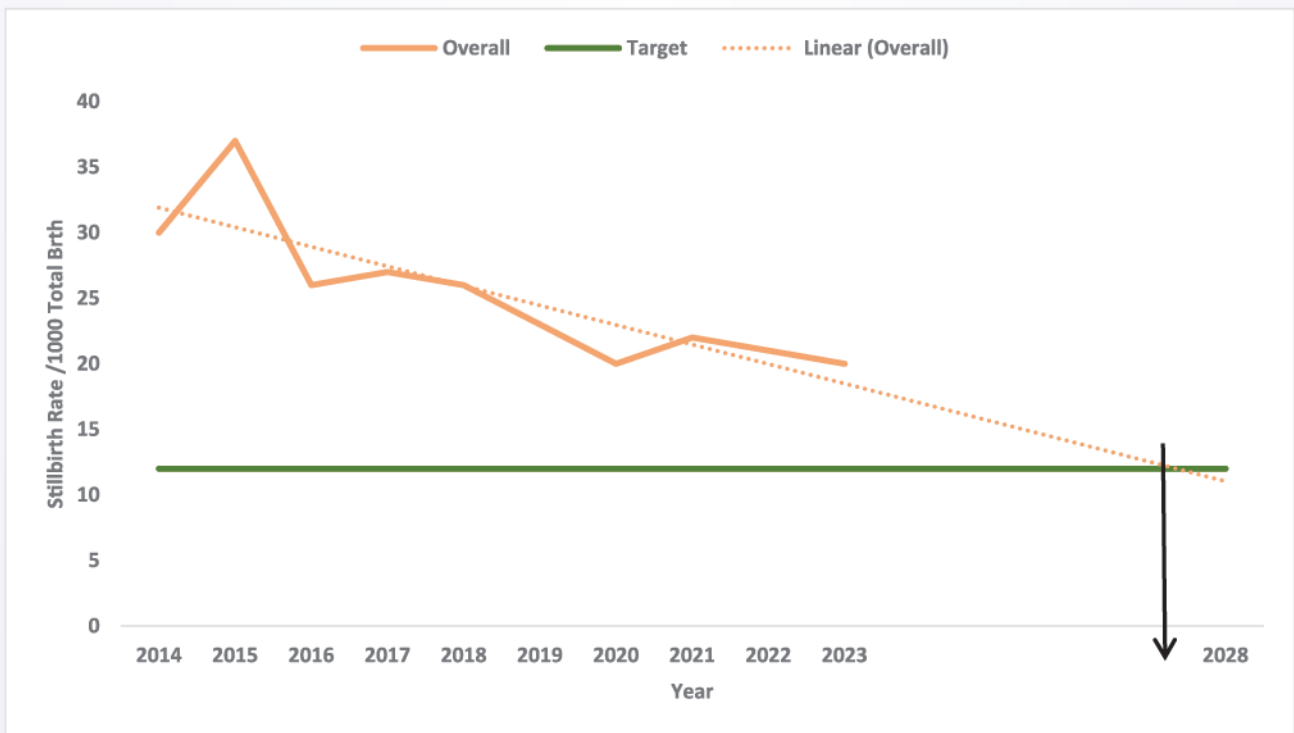


Figure 2: Trend in Stillbirth Rate (2014-2023) and Projection of the ENAP Target in Nigeria