



BUDGET BRIEF FOR LAGOS STATE



Malnutrition is a condition that occurs when people consistently do not consume or absorb the right amounts, types of food and essential nutrients.

One of the main indicators of childhood malnutrition is stunting-when children are too short for age. Stunted children have poor cognitive and brain development which prevents them from reaching their full potential in life in an increasingly competitive world.

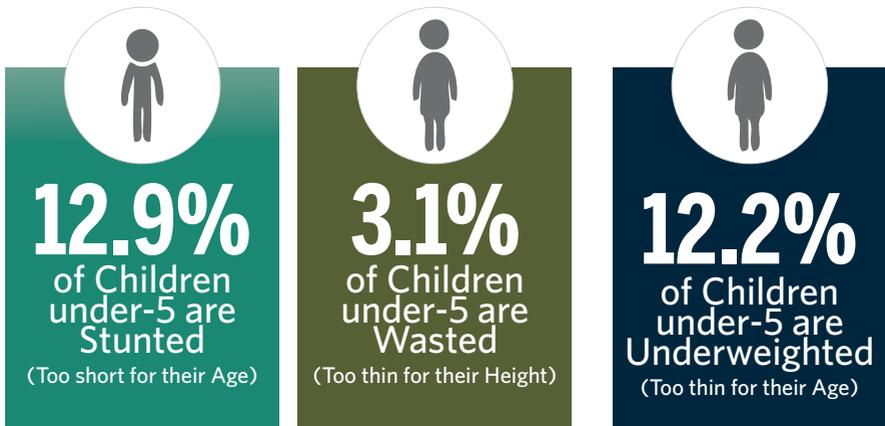
Malnutrition is caused by several

factors including lack of food, improper feeding and caring practices, economic and political structures, low status and lack of education among women, etc.

Therefore, a multi-sectoral approach is required for a reduction and eventual eradication of the scourge.

As a matter of urgency, there has to be multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder and multi-level interventions at scale in order to produce substantial outcomes in the short to medium term.

Child Nutrition Indicators



Infant and Young Child Feeding

About
55.9%
of children
(6-59 months)
receive Vitamin A

About
64.8%
of children
(6-59 months)
receive Deworming
tablets

Only
3.4%
are breastfed within
1 hour of birth

NNHS 2018

Investment Case

Good nutrition is not just an outcome of development, but also a driver of economic growth and human development. Every dollar spent in scaling up nutrition interventions targeting the first 1,000 days of life yields a return of at least \$16.5.

Furthermore, Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies during the first 1,000 days of life can reduce a child's IQ by up to 10 per cent. Undernourished children are therefore likely to complete fewer years of school and have a reduced earning potential of at least 10 per cent of their lifetime earnings. Collectively the costs of poor nutrition as a result of impaired national productivity represent an estimated loss of 2-3 per cent of a country's GDP, yet these losses can be as high as 16 per cent in some states. Furthermore, it contributes to 45 per cent of deaths of children under 5 years of age and approximately 40 per cent of maternal deaths.

Thus, under-nutrition pushes individuals into a vicious cycle of ill health, poverty, and unnecessary suffering perpetuated across generations.

Improving Nutrition in the Lagos state will:

Reduce
Maternal
and Child
mortality
rates

Promote
optimal
growth &
development

Increase
future
earning
potential

Decrease
the risk of
infectious
diseases

Political Commitment for Nutrition

Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Nutrition	Ongoing
Specific Budget Line for Nutrition	Some Ministries
Timely Release of Funds	No
6 Month Maternity Leave with pay	Yes
Functional State Committee of Food and Nutrition	Yes

Budgetary Allocation and spending on Nutrition

YEAR	BUDGETARY ALLOCATION (N)	ACTUAL SPENDING (N)	BUDGET PERFORMANCE (%)
2014	17,393,850	15,973,850	91.84%
2015	9,941,850	4,821,850	48.50%
2016	17,775,000	9,115,000	51.28%
2017	25,715,000	12,165,000	47.31%
2018	39,948,000	27,300,000	68.34%
2019	27,300,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Lagos State Government

Key ASKS



To increase funding for Health and Nutrition (with reference to 1% Consolidated Revenue Fund for nutrition-Exclusive Breastfeeding, Maternal Nutrition, IYCF and staple food fortification) in Lagos State.



State Executive Council to approve and fully fund the State Specific Multi-sectoral plan of action for Nutrition



To timely release funds allocated for nutrition in all nutrition line ministries in the 2020 budget and ensure increased accountability/management of released funds



To improve nutrition coordination across the institutional structures documented in the National Policy on Food and Nutrition (NPFN).

Acknowledgement

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