JOURNAL OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE
ISSN Print: 2992-2763 – ISSN Online: 2992-4618 | Vol. 2, Issue 3, No. 1 / September 2024
https://www.jopd.com.ng

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT IN KUJE AND GWAGWALADA AREA COUNCILS OF NIGERIA'S FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

Abdulrauf Abdullahi, Ph.D.
Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management and Social Sciences,
Federal University Gusau, Zamfara State
abdulraufabdullahi@fugusau.edu.ng
08065539363
&
Abdulrazaq Abdulmajeed A, Ph.D
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security,
Abuja-Nigeria.
abdulrazaq.aa@agriculture.gov.ng
08039650791

Abstract

Reproductive health care is one critical area of human capital development which government at all levels have tried to invest into it. The essence is that it has sporadic reaction on the entire populace and being unattended to or insufficiently catered for can portend greater danger to the wellness of the masses at some point. The study seeks to examine the role played by Non-Governmental Organization towards the development of reproductive health care system in Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils of Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The major objective the study seeks to address is to assess the impact of Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) programs on reproductive health within indigenous communities Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils. The study used a total of 150 respondents selected using the purposive methods of sampling and the study design was the survey methods where questionnaires are distributed to the respondents purposively identified. Simple tables and percentages were used in the presentation and analysis of the data collected. Findings from the study revealed that only a total of 60 respondents agrees that the programmes are very effective or effective which indicates that the programmes are not beneficial enough for the people of Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils. The study recommends that government should collaborate more with NGOs to continue to deliver more services in the areas of reproductive healthcare because of the growing need for such services in the face of tight government annual budget and shortage of revenue.

Keywords: Reproductive Health, Non-Governmental Organization, Health Care Development.

Introduction

The World Health Organization in Tlaye, K.G., Belete, M.A., Demelew, T.M. et al (2018) submitted that adolescents make 20% of the world's population, and they are individuals between the age of 10 to 19. Furthermore, about 85% of these adolescents are more in the developing country like Nigeria and have been found to be either vulnerable to issues relating to their reproductive health live or affected by such problems. These problems are associated with physiological, psychological, and social changes which occurs at this particular stage of

their life which puts them at risks of sexual and reproductive health related problems which if not properly addressed, can truncate their growth circle and threaten their lives.

The World Health Organization define reproductive health as the constellation of methods, techniques, and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving sexual health problems.

The WHO stated that about one half of all HIV infections worldwide occur among people aged 25 years and under 25 years of age. In addition, up to 100 million youths become infected with curable sexually transmitted diseases. Every year an estimated of 1.7 million youths lose their life prematurely due to preventable or treatable problems such as accidents, violence, pregnancy related complications, and other illnesses. For instance, in Africa, it was estimated that 60% of all new HIV infections occur among the youth aged 15–19 years. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most affected region in the world with an estimate of 22.5 million people living with HIV and approximately 1.7 million new infections occurred in the region.

Government in Nigeria have been overwhelmed by numerous demands from citizens daily. These demands are pressing to the extent that it needs urgent governmental attention to ensure that citizens do not out of frustration resort into social vices and youthful unrest. Over again, it has been asserted from reliable literatures such as Dickson & Sullivan (2014), Ekanem (2018) that government needs intervention from other development parties to provide certain services or compliment the efforts of government in the provision of such services. A globally recognized developmental partner in Africa has been the Non-Governmental Organization. Non-Governmental Organization are a prominent party and actors in the area of development in Africa as well as Nigeria. Their roles are legally recognized as stakeholders in the areas where government does not have all that is required, completely to cater for the needs of the masses. This justifies the increase in the numbers of the Non-Governmental Organizations in Nigeria today.

Lewis and Kanji (2009) succinctly submitted that Non-Governmental Organization are actors or agents that collaborate with government in the area of development through the provisions of services and support to individuals in some cases and to communities in other cases. Judging from the above submissions, we can deduce that Non-Governmental Organization serves the purposes of service provisions and support to the government. This is connected to the primary assertion that the NGO is a support pillar for government in Africa and Nigeria through the provisions of basic services which includes healthcare delivery, education, water supply, children health care and maternal health care amongst other. The beneficiaries of these services in most cases are either vulnerable individual who on the instances of poverty, disease, degradation or incapacitation have been rendered helpless and with little government support or intervention. Also, vulnerable communities too rely on both government and NGO to cushion some of the burden of life in relation to education, health and economic uplift.

The meager resources issues bedeviling government of Nigeria means that so many areas of human needs are left unattended to which is undesirable towards the progress, welfare and general development of the human society. NGO are known to be partners in ensuring that such undesirable scenes are properly addressed through their intervention in such critical areas. These intervention sometimes comes through support from donors which may be individuals or international development partners.

Turner and Hulme (1997) offers a more insightful dimension where they opined that NGOs are generally registered organizations, community groups, professional associations, trade

unions, cooperate charity organizations whose aim is to improve the wellbeing of their members and of those areas in which they exist.

The problem faced by many indigenous communities in FCT stems from the multifaceted challenges that impede sustainable development in those communities. Area Councils like Kuje and Gwagwalada are faced with numerous developmental challenges which includes poverty, healthcare deficiencies, educational gaps, and environmental degradation. More especially issues that relates to reproductive health have been evidenced in recent times. Because of the swelling population of the FCT accounted for as a result of high rate of rural-urban migration, the communities have recently become prone to deadly diseases which affects both children and adults. Sexually Transmitted Diseases have continually been on the rise steadily because majority of this rural dwellers are unaware of impeding dangers of unsafe sexual life which has led to vulnerability of some of them. This research seeks to address the pivotal question of how NGOs have effectively contribute to overcoming the challenges faced in the area of reproductive health care system in the Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils of the FCT.

Research Question

The study focus on answering the research question stated below;

To what extent has the programs implemented by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) contributed to enhancing reproductive health within the indigenous communities of Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils

Research Objective

The objective of the study is stated below

To assess the impact of Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) programs on reproductive health within indigenous communities Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils.

Research Hypotheses

NGO programs have no significant impact on improving reproductive health within indigenous communities Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils.

Literature review

Human capital development and Non-Governmental organization and reproductive health care are interwoven and can be found appearing to complement one another. The roles played by NGO in the development of infrastructure and improvements of lives in Africa cannot be overemphasized. However, it is pertinent to discuss the concepts and present their interwoven perspectives.

Concept of Non-Governmental Organization and Reproductive Health Care

The concept of Non-Governmental Organization has been defined by many authors. Ball and Dunn (1995) hold that presently there are two methods to defining NGOs, the broad and the narrow definitions. The broad definition argued that every organization in society which is not part of government, and which operates in civil society, is a non-governmental organization. This comprises associations such as political groups, labor and trade unions, religious bodies and institutions, guilds, sports clubs, arts and cultural societies, trade associations, chambers of commerce, professional associations, as well as small and large businesses. While the broad definition is based on ‘semantic correctness, it is problematic because it embraces a huge number and variety of diverse organizations.

Also, the United Nations Department of Public Information (2003), further defined the Non-Governmental Organization as organizations which are not part of the government and which have not been established as a result of an agreement between governments. NGOs can be research institutions, professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, youth organizations, religious institutions, senior citizen's associations, tourist bodies, private foundations, political parties, funding or development international and indigenous and any other organization of a non-governmental nature. This buttresses the definition of the United National Development Programme (UNDP 2009) who sees the Non-Governmental Organization as an independent and not for profit organization which operates differently from the government with the aim of providing humanitarian services to the populace.

The definitions above points to the fact that Non-Governmental organization is are voluntary, different from government, not for profit and offers humanitarian services to the masses. This services includes and not limited to healthcare delivery services which includes reproductive healthcare system under review in this study.

The concept of reproductive health care has been defined by several scholars. In the view of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 1994) as cited by Cottingham and Ravindran (2008) it includes range of issues such as birth control, childbirth, safety, being free from sexually acquired reproductive tract infections and general human sexual relations. These submissions shows that reproductive health care involves both men and women sexual relationship and related matters which includes child birth and the healthiness.

In the views of Tekwu& Kuete (2013), reproductive health care involves reproductive processes and functions at every stage of human life. It contains health matters of both men and woman in terms of sexual life and sexual relationships, also encompasses maternal and child health wellbeing. Judging from the above scintillating submissions, it is deduced that both male and female reproductive systems and processes are complex and sensitive which at any point in time can be infected if proper care is not observed and prevented. The male and female reproductive system differs in terms of their vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases and other related viruses therefore, a proper awareness, education and precaution is a needed from stakeholders involves both government and non-governmental organizations towards actualization of reproductive health care.

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Reproductive Health care delivery

The role of NGO is such important that some countries who are financially backward have allowed them the opportunities to operate unhindered. Government in some situation allows this voluntary organization to activate their roles and perform duties in relations to human health care delivery. Such significant areas that NGO has invested in Africa and Nigeria includes the reproductive Health care delivery. This is because numerous health issues have been associated maternal health and infant health problems in Nigeria which is partly accounted for as a result of growth in population and congestion of urban centers in Nigeria.

NGOs activities are crucial to the general population health where dysfunctional or availability of health infrastructure is constrained. NGOs' unique qualities make them well suited for health services in marginalized areas. Their ability to work based on trust, experience and with the marginalized people give them a comparative advantage over other healthcare providers (Micheal 2002, Kelly et.al 2006).

The Reproductive Health (RH) situation in Nigeria is abysmal and the country has one of the worst bio-data in the world. It has a fast-growing population, characterized by high infant, under five and maternal mortality ratios. The World Health Organization succinctly submitted that between 2015 till date, the under-five death rate, infant mortality rate and maternity rate remained steadily on the increase. The recent statistics shows that there exist 74 and 117 deaths per 1000 live births, also 1 of every 13 live births dies before age 1 while one in every eight children do not witness their fifth birthday. There is also 1047 maternal deaths of every 100,000 pregnant women at birth which accounts for nearly 20% of global maternal records.

In other words, a Nigerian woman dies every 10 minutes from the complications of pregnancy (FMN, n.d). Over one million Nigerian children will die before their fifth birthday, a figure that represents about 10 % of the global total (Black, Morris, Bryce, 2003) although many of these deaths are preventable.

The adolescent reproductive health situation is equally poor. The sexual and reproductive health needs of young persons are often unattended to and they have poor access to sexual reproductive health information and services. These result in risky sexual behaviors, teenage pregnancies, unsafe abortions, drug abuse and contraction of STIs including HIV/AIDS (United Nations Population Fund, 2013). This brings to fore the contribution of gender inequalities and reproductive right violation to the rate of contraction of HIV and poor Sexual Reproductive Health outcomes among this target group. Health Policy (2001), National Family Life HIV&AIDS Education Program (2004) National Gender Policy (2006) and the Adolescent Health & Development Policy (2007) However; a wide gap still exists between policy intentions and programmed implementation (U.N, 2005). Enlisting meaningful political priority for safe motherhood and other RH issues in Nigeria is dependent on gaining the active support of state-and local-level political, social and religious leaders, as the federalized nature of the political system circumscribes the power of the national government (Shiffman &Okonofua, 2007).

Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is cross sectional research design method. This will enable the researcher to collect large data from the respondents in the area councils under study. The study population comprises of 150 respondents purposively selected from the study area. considering that the population of the two areas under study are not the total population but rather a segment of the population which are basically women particularly, the study took the purposive. methods to identify 150 respondents who agreed to take part in the survey and data collection. Cross sectional approach was used to sample the respondents as many of them gather in hospitals for medication attention and check-up. The study utilized the instrument of questionnaire and interview also referred to as the mixed method for gathering responses from the respondents. The descriptive statistical analysis method was adopted, data were presented using frequency tables and simple percentages. inferential statistical tool of analysis with the help of SPSS version 2022 to run the regression analysis for the study.

Discussion of findings

This chapter discusses the developmental role played by NGO in the area of Reproductive Healthcare programme implemented in some indigenous community of the FCT which includes Kuje and Gwagwalada Area councils. A total of 150 respondents were selected purposively in the study to be able to establish the level of developmental roles of NGO in

the area of reproductive healthcare delivery. The responses are presented below where the issues such as demographic information of the respondents, their level of awareness, identification of the NGO that have contributed in the area of reproductive healthcare system, their perception about the effectiveness of such NGOs and the level of benefits they have enjoyed from the NGO in question.

4.2.1 Demographic Information

Table 4.2: Demographic Information

Question	Response	Percentage%
Gender		
- Male	75	50%
- Female	75	50%
		Total 100%
Age		
- 18-24	30	20%
- 25-34	40	26.6%
- 35-44	40	26.6%
- 45-54	20	13.3%
- 55 and above	20	13.3%
		Total 100%
Educational Background		
- Less than High School	10	6.6%
- High School	30	20%
- Some College/Technical Training	40	26.6%
- Bachelor's Degree	40	26,6%
- Postgraduate Degree	30	20%
- First School Leaving Certificate	10	6.6%
		Total 100%
Occupation		
- Student	20	13.3%
- Employed	70	46.6%
- Unemployed	30	20%
- Self-employed	20	13.3%
- Other (please specify)	10	6.6%
		Total 100%

Source: Fieldwork (2024)

The demographic information table provides insights into the characteristics of the 150 respondents participating in the survey on the developmental role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Kuje and Gwagwalada Area Councils of FCT. The gender distribution among respondents is evenly split, with 50% identifying as male and the remaining 50% as female. This balanced representation ensures that perspectives from both genders are well-represented in the survey results. Regarding age groups, the majority of respondents fall within the 25-34 and 35-44 age categories comprising 40% each. The younger demographic, aged 18-24, constitutes 20%, while respondents aged 45 and above represent 20% collectively.

Educational backgrounds of the respondents reveal a diverse group, with the highest proportion holding a Bachelor's degree (40%), followed closely by those with Some College/Technical Training (27%). The distribution across various educational levels ensures a comprehensive understanding of the topic, as perspectives from individuals with varying

educational backgrounds contribute to a well-rounded analysis. In terms of occupation, a significant majority of respondents are employed (70%), reflecting a workforce-centric sample. Students constitute 13%, while self-employed individuals represent 13%, contributing to a varied occupational representation. Those with low educational qualification are with First School Leaving Certificates but still falls within the younger age group which makes them very informed.

This demographic information provides a foundation for interpreting the subsequent survey responses. The balanced gender distribution, diverse age representation, and varied educational and occupational backgrounds ensure a comprehensive and inclusive analysis of the developmental role of NGOs in Nigeria. The subsequent sections of the survey will delve deeper into respondents' awareness, perceptions, and experiences regarding the reproductive health programs initiated by NGOs in their indigenous communities.

Reproductive Health Programs by NGOs

Table 1.0 NGOs' Programs for Reproductive Health

Question	Response	Percentage %
Awareness of Reproductive Health Programs		
- Yes	100	66,66%
.- %No	50	33.33%
		Total 100%
NGOs Involved		
- Health for All	45	30%
- Wellness Initiative	35	23.33%
- Others (specify)	20	13.33%
-Undecided	50	33.33%
		Total 100%
Effectiveness Rating		
- Very effective	20	13.33%
- Effective	40	26.66%
- Fairly Effective	30	20%
- Ineffective	25	16.66%
- Very ineffective	15	10%
- Undecided	20	13.33%
		Total 100%
Personal Benefit		
- Yes	90	60%
- No	60	40%
		Total 100%

Source: Fieldwork (2024)

This table provides insights into respondents' awareness, perceptions of effectiveness, and personal benefits derived from reproductive health programs initiated by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the indigenous communities of Abuja. Among the respondents, 100 individuals (two-thirds of the total sample) reported being aware of reproductive health programs facilitated by NGOs in their communities, indicating a considerable reach and visibility of such initiatives. This high level of awareness suggests that NGOs have effectively communicated their reproductive health programs, successfully engaging a significant portion of the surveyed population.

In terms of the effectiveness of these reproductive health programs, the distribution of ratings shows a positive trend, with 60% of respondents (90) rating the programs as either "very

effective", “fairly effective” or "effective." This indicates that a majority of individuals perceive the reproductive health initiatives by NGOs as contributing positively to enhancing reproductive health within their communities. The 13.33% who provided neutral ratings and the 10% who rated the programs as either "ineffective" or "very ineffective" might offer valuable insights during qualitative analysis, allowing for a deeper exploration of factors influencing their perception.

Regarding personal benefit, 90 respondents reported direct personal benefits from the reproductive health programs initiated by NGOs. This suggests that a substantial portion of individuals have experienced positive outcomes personally, aligning with the intended goals of the NGOs involved. Further exploration into the nature of these benefits during qualitative analysis may reveal specific ways in which individuals feel empowered or impacted by the reproductive health initiatives.

In summary, the findings from this table indicate a notable level of awareness and positive perceptions of effectiveness regarding reproductive health programs initiated by NGOs in the indigenous communities of Abuja. The high awareness levels, positive effectiveness ratings, and a significant proportion reporting personal benefits underscore the potential success of these initiatives in enhancing reproductive health within the surveyed communities.

Reproductive health programs initiated by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in indigenous communities of FCT play a crucial role in addressing and improving various aspects of reproductive and sexual health among the population. These programs encompass a range of interventions, including education, awareness campaigns, and healthcare services, aiming to enhance reproductive health outcomes and empower individuals to make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive well-being.

One prominent NGO actively engaged in reproductive health initiatives in the FCT is the Society for Family Health (SFH). SFH has implemented comprehensive reproductive health programs, including family planning services, maternal health interventions, and initiatives targeting the prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Their efforts align with national reproductive health goals, contributing significantly to the overall improvement of reproductive health indicators in Nigeria (Society for Family Health, n.d.).

Another notable organization is the Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (PPFN), which focuses on providing accessible and affordable reproductive health services. PPFN implements programs that encompass family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, and sexual health education. Through community outreach and partnerships with healthcare facilities, PPFN aims to reach diverse populations, addressing the unique reproductive health needs of individuals across Nigeria (Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria,). These NGOs collaborate with governmental bodies, international agencies, and local communities to create a holistic approach to reproductive health. Their initiatives not only prioritize clinical services but also emphasize education and awareness as key components for achieving sustainable improvements in reproductive health outcomes.

Conclusion

In recent years, the Nigerian government has recognized the significance of collaboration with NGOs in achieving national reproductive health goals. Policies and strategies have been developed to facilitate partnerships and strengthen the overall reproductive health framework in the country (Federal Ministry of Health, 2017).

In conclusion, this research delved into the developmental role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Kuje and Gwagwalada area councils of FCT. The study aimed to understand the challenges hindering development in Nigeria and to assess the extent to which NGOs contribute to addressing these challenges, particularly in the realms of reproductive health.

The survey findings provided valuable insights into the perceptions and experiences of 150 respondents within these communities. The diverse demographic representation ensured a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. The results indicated a high level of awareness and positive perceptions regarding the effectiveness of reproductive health programs initiated by NGOs. Moreover, a substantial number of respondents reported personal benefits from these programs, underscoring their positive impact on individuals and communities.

The overwhelmingly positive overall perceptions (95%) of NGOs' roles in fostering development suggest that these organizations are seen as significant contributors to positive change and progress in the surveyed communities. The strong endorsement (80%) for increased collaboration between NGOs and the government.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are hereby proposed

1. **Enhanced Inter-NGO Collaboration:** Based on the findings that NGOs play a crucial role in the developmental landscape of indigenous communities in Abuja, it is recommended that NGOs actively seek opportunities for collaboration with each other. Establishing partnerships and coordinating efforts can lead to a more comprehensive and synergistic approach to addressing the diverse challenges faced by these communities. By pooling resources, expertise, and networks, NGOs can maximize their impact and contribute more effectively to sustainable development.

2. **Government-NGO Partnerships:** The research underscores the positive perception among respondents regarding the collaboration between NGOs and the government. To leverage this sentiment, it is recommended that NGOs actively engage in dialogue with government agencies to establish formal partnerships. These partnerships can involve joint planning, resource-sharing, and coordinated implementation of development initiatives. Governments can play a pivotal role in supporting and scaling up successful NGO-led programs, ensuring a more integrated and sustainable approach to community development.

3. **Community-Driven Initiatives and Participation:** The research highlights the positive impact of NGO-led programs on education and reproductive health in indigenous communities. To further enhance the success of these initiatives, it is recommended that NGOs adopt a community-driven approach. This involves actively involving community members in the planning, decision-making, and implementation phases of development programs. By incorporating local perspectives, knowledge, and priorities, NGOs can tailor their interventions to better suit the specific needs and cultural context of each community, fostering greater ownership and sustainability. Community participation also ensures that the developmental initiatives align with the aspirations and values of the people they aim to benefit.

References

Abiddin, N. Z., Ibrahim, I., & Aziz, S. A. A. (2022). The Role Of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) For Community Development: Way Forward. Journal of Management Information & Decision Sciences, 25(2).

Alam, K. and Ahmed, S. (2010). Cost Recovery of NGO Primary Health Care Facilities: A Case Study in Bangladesh. *Biomedical Central Journal*, 8(12), 1-10.

Asogwa, I. E. (2021). Sustainability reporting relevance to non-governmental organisations: evidence from Nigeria.

Black RE, Morris SS, Bryce J. (2003). Where and Why Are 10 Million Children Dying Every Year? *Lancet*, 361(9376):2226–34.

Federal Ministry of Health. (2002). Nigeria National Reproductive Health Strategic Framework and Plan, 2002–2006.

Federal Ministry of Health. (2007). National Policy on the Health & Development of Adolescents & Young People in Nigeria. http://www.health.gov.ng/doc/policy.pdf

Federal Ministry of Health. (2007). Nigeria Integrated maternal newborn and child health strategy 2007. https://www.healthresearchweb.org/files/IMNCHSTRATEGICPLAN.pdf

Federal Ministry of Health. (2012). National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health survey, 2012 (NARHS Plus). Federal Ministry of Health Abuja, Nigeria. http://nascp.gov.ng/demo/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/NARHS-Plus-2012-Final-18112013.pdf

Federal Ministry of Health. (2017). National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development. Retrieved from https://www.health.gov.ng/doc/NPPFSD.pdf

Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. (2007). National Gender Policy, Situation Analysis and Framework. http://cewhin.org/pdf/National%20Gender%20PolicySituation%20Analysis.pdf

Formosa, M., & Shankardass, M. K. (Eds.). (2023). The United Nations Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: Global Perspectives. Taylor & Francis.

Gruzina, Y., Firsova, I., &Strielkowski, W. (2021). Dynamics of human capital development in economic development cycles. Economies, 9(2), 67.

Lewis & Kanji (2009) Non-Governmental Organization and Development. First Edition, London https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203877074

Launi &Osiobe (2019) The Role of Non-Governmental Organization in Community Economic Development: Using a System Dynamic Approach. Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development. ISSN 222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 (Online). Vol.10, No. 20, 2019

Makofane, H. R., & Selepe, M. (2022). The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in South Africa with Specific Reference to Rural Development. Eurasian Journal of Social Sciences, 10(4), 262-276.

Micheal, S. (2002). The Role of NGOs in Human Security, The Hauser Centre for Non-profit Organizations and Harvard The Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, pp. 1-29.

Nguyen, H. (2023). Government-NGO relationship: regulatory constraints and uncertain policy implementation in Vietnam. *SN Social Sciences, 3(6),* 100.

Save the Children. (2020)

Shiffman, J., &Okonofua, F. (2007). The state of political priority for safe motherhood in Nigeria. *BJOG, 114*(1), 127–133.

Tlaye, K.G., Belete, M.A., Demelew, T.M. *et al.* (2018) Reproductive health services utilization and its associated factors among adolescents in Debre Berhan town, Central Ethiopia: a community-based cross-sectional study. *Reprod Health* **15**, 217 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-018-0659-4

United Nations Population Fund. (2005). State of Nigerian Population.

Walker, M. (2008). A human capabilities framework for evaluating student learning. Teaching in higher education, 13(4), 477-487.

Watts, M. J. (2023). Nigeria and the Humanitarian International. The Routledge International Handbook of Critical Philanthropy and Humanitarianism.

WHO: Programming for adolescent health and development report of World Health Organization/ United Nations population fund / the United Nations International Children's emergency fund study group on programming for adolescent's health. Geneva: WHO; 2009.