Review of Baseline Report and Realignment of the National Statistical System with SDGs, 2020

Preface

Since the adoption of Agenda 2030 in September, 2015, the Federal Government of Nigeria in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders from the three (3) tiers of government (Federal, State and Local Government Area) became committed to implement, monitor and evaluate the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, like some other countries, Nigeria faced the challenge of understanding these aspirations and turning them into development plans with adequate resource allocation. Thus, monitoring the 230 indicators with 169 targets and by extension, 17 goals require employing good strategies that would ensure resource allocation to priority areas.

To achieve this, several steps were taken by government aimed at ensuring the country commences the implementation of SDGs on a good foundation. Amongst these was the conduct of a comprehensive data mapping exercise of the SDGs with a view to identifying agencies of government and other stakeholders that could provide on a sustainable basis relevant data for tracking the implementation of the SDGs. Thus, the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) engaged stakeholders to identify indicators relevant to specific MDAs and determine harmonized sources of data for those indicators. In effect, these indicators are the pillars for monitoring progress made towards attaining the SDGs at global, national, zonal, state and thematic levels and would serve as a scale to measure progress towards sustainable growth whilst ensuring accountability from all stakeholders.

In addition, the Government of Nigeria developed the SDGs Data Bond which was to serve as an Agreement between the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government at both the National and Sub-national level which are responsible for the collection, collation and management of administrative statistics in their respective agencies. The Bond which serves as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was to establish guidelines for collaboration and exchange of data on SDGs and Agenda 2063 between NBS, State Bureaus of Statistics (SBS), MDAs and other relevant stakeholders. It is important to stress that the

design of the data bond and its endorsement by all relevant stakeholders was timely as it provided an enabling platform for effective mobilization and subsequent buy-in of the various tiers of Government.

In conclusion, government has started the process of realigning the Nigerian Statistical System (NSS) with SDGs. This is aimed at strengthening and repositioning the NSS with a view to ensuring synergy and effective collaboration amongst data producers, suppliers and users. The realignment was designed to be followed with extensive advocacy in order to create awareness on the importance of statistics, build capacity and ensure sustained statistical production process by all stakeholders on what is required to achieve the SDGs in Nigeria. In order to achieve the objectives of the realignment, many activities that drive the implementation of SDGs have been mainstreamed by line Ministries and MDAs into their annual programmes and budgets. Indeed, I must say, this development is timely as it would ensure availability of robust and reliable statistical information for successful implementation of SDGs in Nigeria.

Dr. Yemi Kale
Statistician General of the Federation

Foreword

The SDGs are as much about development and transformation as they are about the restoration of the dignity of people around the world, especially in Nigeria with a history of deprivation and exclusion of the majority of its people. In 2016, the SDGs baseline report reminded us that for Nigeria to fulfil its transformative mission, and for development to truly respond to the aspirations signed by all UN member nations, we have to build meaningful, lasting and effective partnerships. The 2030 Agenda has further reminded us that we have a window of opportunity during which to accelerate the implementation of sustainable development in Nigeria and this can only be achieved if every stakeholder from all tiers of government, private sector, civil society, academia **and development partners** work together towards a more sustainable and better country for all.

The Report is a follow-up of the Baseline Report of 2016 and Nigeria's 2nd Voluntary National Review report, which was presented during the High Level Political Forum in July. It provides us with a timely reminder of our successes as well as the challenges that have to be addressed if we must achieve the goals and targets set out in this development framework. There is no doubt that the road map already defined by Nigeria for the implementation of SDGs provides a veritable platform for positive results. The report of the data mapping exercise, design and endorsement of the SDGs Data Bond are clear indications of the preparedness of the Nigerian Statistical System to play the role expected of it towards the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria. The Office of Senior Special Assistant To the President on Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP-SDGs) is committed to supporting the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the entire Nigerian Statistical System to guarantee sustained production of relevant statistical information needed for effective implementation and tracking of SDGs in Nigeria.

As a Coordinating Office for the SDGs in Nigeria, OSSAP-SDGs will continue to promote strong synergy between Ministries, Department and Agencies for a harmonised implementation of the realignment arrangement for sustained production of statistics needed for monitoring and tracking progress in attaining the SDGs in Nigeria. In this regard, the Office will provide the necessary support to strengthen NBS to deliver on its mandate as the coordinator of the statistical system in Nigeria. This report will no doubt be useful in providing the framework for sustained production of timely, robust and reliable statistics that will give a picture of Nigeria's progress in achieving the SDGs. With this Report, Nigeria is the first country to successfully realign its statistical with the requirements and indicators of SDGs.

I, therefore, wish to appreciate all stakeholders for the efforts made in the design of this formidable roadmap towards providing the needed support for the implementation and tracking of SDGs in Nigeria. I urge all relevant stakeholders to make use of it so that we can remain focused in the task of achieving the goals and targets of SDGs in Nigeria.

Princess Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire
Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs

Acknowledgments

Dr. Simon B. Harry,
Director, Corporate Planning and
Technical Coordination Department,
National Bureau of Statistics

Acronyms & Abbreviations

CAC - Corporate Affairs Commission

CBN - Central Bank of Nigeria

CPTC - Corporate Planning and Technical Coordination

CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child

CSOs - Civil Society Organizations

DFID - Department for International Development

ERGP - Economic Recovery and Growth Plan

FMWASD - Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

FDI - Foreign Direct Investment

FEAP - Family Economic Advancement Programme

FGN - Federal Government of Nigeria

FME - Federal Ministry of Education

FMOH - Federal Ministry of Health

FOI - Freedom of Information

FSIs - Financial Soundness Indicators

GDP - Gross Domestic Products

GEM - Gender Entrepreneurship Markets

HIV/AIDS - Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome

IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons

ICT - Information Communication Technology

IFC - International Finance Corporation

ILO - International Labor Organization

iSDGs - Integrated Sustainable Development Goals

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature

LDCs - Less Developed Countries

MDAs - Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs - Millennium Development Goals

MFIs - Micro Finance Institutions

MSMES - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MICS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

NACA - National Action Committee on AIDs

NACB - Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank

NAPEP - National Poverty Eradication Programme

NBS - National Bureau of Statistics

NBTE - National Board for Technical Education

NCC - Nigerian Communications Commission

NCCE - National Commission for Colleges of Education

NDHS - Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

NIOMR - National Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research

NERGP - Nigerian Economic Recovery and Growth Plan

NEMA - National Emergency Management Agency

NLSS - Nigeria Living Standards Survey

MTEF - Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

MTFF - Medium-Term Fiscal Framework

MTSS - Medium-Term Sector Strategy

NHIF - National Hospital Insurance Fund

NHIS - National Health Insurance Scheme

NHRC - National Human Rights Commission

NIPC - Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

NNHS - National Nutritional and Health Survey

NPC - National Planning Commission

NPF - Nigeria Police Force

NPopC - National Population Commission

NSDS - National Strategy for Development of Statistics

NSHDP - National Strategic Health Development Plan

NSS - National Statistical System

NTDC - Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation

NUC - National Universities Commission

OD - Open Defecation

OSSAP-SDGs - Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on
Sustainable Development Goals

PBN - Peoples Bank of Nigeria

PPP - Purchasing Power Parity

PwDs - People with Disabilities

RLI - Red List Index (RLI)

R&D - Research and Developments

SAS - System of Administrative Statistics

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

SDMX - Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange

SMEs - Small and Medium Enterprises

SMoE - State Ministry of Education

SMoH - State Ministry of Health

SPARC - State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capacity

SSAP-SDGs - Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs

SWAs - State Water Authorities

UBEC - Universal Basic Education Commission

UHC - Universal Health Coverage

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WHO - World Health Organization

ZBB - Zero Base Budget

Contents

Executive Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which spanned over the period 2000 – 2015. The MDGs focused largely on social outcomes, while key development priorities, such as infrastructure and energy were not prioritized. On the other hand, the SDGs reflect the challenges that were encountered over the years; thus, emphasizing the underlying drivers of sustainable development and not just measurable outcomes. The SDGs have adopted an all-inclusive approach, taking on board challenges faced by all nations and promoting the cooperation between the private and public sector in the execution of its goals.

Thus, the SDGs provide opportunities as well as challenges for developing countries including Nigeria, although Nigeria, the cost of its implementation is high. However, it can fetch long-term benefits. This is because nations have their peculiarities and different perspectives. As a result, Nigeria attempted to translate each relevant SDG into a Development Plan, referred to as the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP, 2017-2020). Therefore, one can rightly summarize that without effectively integrating the SDGs into plans and policies, challenges with its implementation remain unresolved. There are four major challenges that need to be addressed for achieving the SDGs in Nigeria, which include funding, maintaining peace, measuring progress and accountability.

Nigeria has made tremendous improvement in providing data from the 126 Indicators reported in the Baseline, 2016 to 141 indicators in the current report of 2020. As the implementation of the SDGs progresses with strong collaboration from relevant stakeholders, more information will be harnessed with continuous sensitization and capacity building since the SDGs is expected to take a more diverse and inclusive approach by mobilizing key players at both federal and state levels to actively participate.

Across the goals, 42 targets focus on implementation, although somewhat unevenly, while the last goal, Goal 17, is entirely devoted to means of implementation. However, these implementation targets are largely silent about linkages and interdependencies among goals, regardless of their ambition to be universal, indivisible, and interlinked.

As a framework, the SDGs is an extension of the MDGs in many ways particularly, in the social, economic, and environmental aspects of human existence. Thus, ensuring that the short-term achievement of improved human well-being does not occur at the cost of undermining well-being in the long term by supporting social and environmental capital on which global life support system depends.

Apart from the challenges that SDGs are experiencing due to ineffective channeling of funds to their implementation, there are still unsatisfactory issues arising from inadequate data to track what has been done. Despite considerable progress between the time the Baseline Report was developed and this current report, inequalities report, among MDAs still exists in accessing data. If data on implementation of SDGs are not captured for whole groups of people, then it is difficult to track improvements in people's lives and environmental conditions. Also, too often, existing data remain unused because they are released too late or not at all, not well-documented and harmonized, or not available at the level of detail needed for decision-making.

As Nigeria continues with the implementation of SDGs, there is an urgent need to mobilize the data revolution for all people in order to monitor progress, hold government accountable and foster sustainable development. More diverse, integrated, timely and trustworthy information can lead to better decision-making and real-time feedback.
In order to make progress on data for monitoring the SDGs, certain key actions will be required. These include:
(i)   developing a global consensus on principles and standards: This is by adopting principles concerning legal, technical, privacy, geospatial and statistical standards, which among other things, will facilitate openness and information exchange thereby promoting and protecting human rights;
(ii)   sharing technology and innovation for the common good of the people: This will require that the mechanisms through which technology and innovation can be accessed are available, understood by all the stakeholders and used for the common good. Thus, contributing to the adoption of best practices for improving the monitoring of SDGs, identify areas where common data-related infrastructures could address capacity problems and improve efficiency, encourage collaborations, identify critical gaps and create incentives to innovate; improving data is a development agenda in its own right, and can improve the targeting of existing resources as existing gaps can only be overcome through new investments and the strengthening of capacities.

This Report provides evidence of the level of implementation of where we are after the first four years of why 'leave no one behind' matters. There are five Sections. Section 1 is the introduction and background which more importantly provided for the convergence of the National Development Plan (ERGP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Section 2 shows the methodology adopted by the National Bureau of Statistics and relevant stakeholders in gathering data as well as the process for preparation of the Report. Section 3 discusses tracking the progress of the SDGs in Nigeria. Section 4 provides information on the position of National Statistical System (NSS) on SDGs implementation. Section 5 discusses the realignment of the National Statistical System with SDGs in Nigeria and Section 6 gives the summary, recommendation and conclusions, the appendix contains a layout of tables with summary of findings.

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

Nigeria as a member of the United Nations adopted the decision of the Organization at its meeting held in New York in September 2015 to participate in the SDGs processes at national, regional and global levels. Consequently, Nigeria signed and adopted the SDGs agenda (otherwise referred to as AGENDA 2030). Since adoption of the Agenda 2030, the Federal Government of Nigeria and all the tiers of Government (Federal, State and Local Governments) as well as non-state actors and Development Partners became committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the agenda.

The agenda was adopted when Nigeria was already developing its mid-term development blueprint as enshrined in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) for the period 2017-2020. This Plan provided for the country to restore growth and provide strategic economic direction following the recession experienced in 2016-2017. Since signing up to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda in September 2015, the Government of Nigeria has taken several steps aimed at ensuring that the country commences implementation on time, and also has a good foundation for planning, partnerships, and reporting. Like most countries, Nigeria faced the challenge of turning the aspirations embedded in Agenda 2030 into actual development plans. Meeting the targets under the 17 goals required, among other things, employing strategies that ensure that resource allocation to priority areas is smart and efficient.

To achieve this, Nigeria made attempts to customize an integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDGs) policy simulation model, as an addition to the existing family planning tools. The iSDGs model was developed in order to enable policy makers and planning officials at all levels of governance to understand the interconnection of policies designed as embedded in the current economic thrust of Government, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) to achieve the SDGs and test their likely impacts before adopting them. The model simulates the fundamental trends for SDGs until 2030 under a business-as-usual scenario, and supports the analysis of relevant alternative scenarios.

The ERGP comprises three strategic objectives which include:
(i) restoring and sustaining growth;
(ii) investing in the people; and

(iii) building a globally competitive economy.

This Plan is based on five fundamental principles:
(a) tackling constraints to economic growth;
(b) leveraging the power of the private sector to drive economic recovery and sustained growth;
(c) promotion of national cohesion and social inclusion;
(d) allowing markets to function optimally while strengthening Government regulatory oversight to minimize abuse; and
(e) upholding core values that define the Nigerian society as enshrined in the 1999 Constitution, notably; discipline, dignity of labor, social justice, religious tolerance, self-reliance and patriotism.

The ERGP has five pillars. These are
(i)   Stabilizing the macroeconomic environment;
(ii)   Achieving agriculture and food security;
(iii)   Improving transportation infrastructure;
(iv)   Ensuring energy sufficiency in power and petroleum products; and
(v)   Driving industrialization focusing on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

Table: 1: Nigerian Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (ERGP) and Linkage with SDGs

Economic Recovery and Growth Plan – Objectives	Integrated SDGs
Restoring Growth	Goal 1: No Poverty Goal 2: Zero Hunger Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Production Goal 13: Climate Action Goal 14: Life Below Water Goal 15: Life on Land Goal 16: Peace and Justice; Strong Institutions Goal 17: Partnership for all Goals
Investing in our People • Social Inclusion • Job Creation • Improved human capital	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being Goal 4: Quality Education Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
Building Globally Competitive Economy • Investment in Infrastructure • Improving the Business Environment	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Goal 14: Life Below Water Goal 17: Partnership for all Goals
Building strong governance institutions	Goal 16: Peace and Justice; Strong Institutions Goal 17: Partnership for all Goals
Driving performance and results through vigorous Delivery Unit	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 16: Peace and Justice; Strong Institutions Goal 17: Partnership for all Goals

Source: Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan

To start the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria, it was found necessary to establish the extent to which the SDGs converge with Nigeria's development objectives as set out in the ERGP (2017-2020) and therefore, identify which SDGs are relevant to Nigeria's development context.

In addition, a Data Mapping exercise was conducted that enabled the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs) to map each of the 17 goals and the associated indicators to specific agency of Government at federal, state and local government levels in order to enable effective tracking of implementation as they provide funds through their annual budgets for implementation as contained in the ERGP. The mapping provides for total alignment of the ERGP, the SDGs with the strategic budget implementation programs of the Sectors and MDAs. This is based on the assumption that the SDGs linked with ERGP provides for a progressive process with goals and milestones that will be achieved over time.

In line with the outcome document of the United Nations Summit for Sustainable Development which encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven, NBS in collaboration with OSSAP-SDGs carried out a review of the implementation of the SDGs between 2016 to 2019 from the status as depicted in the Baseline Report, 2016. This was to enable Nigeria share her experiences in the implementation of the SDGs four (4) years after its adoption. The goal of the current review is to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals for purpose of continued policy formulation and implementation. The specific objectives are to:

(i)   share experiences in the transition from MDGs to SDGs;

(ii)   review progress and status on SDGs implementation;

(iii)   highlight progress and initiatives related to eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity to ensure no one is left behind;

(iv)   identify best practices; lessons learnt; emerging issues and areas that would need support in the implementation of the SDGs; and

(v)   identify challenges and actions being undertaken to address them.

This Report is organized into the following sections. Section I which gives a brief introduction, Section II presents the methodology that was used to prepare the report, Section III discusses tracking the progress of the SDGs in Nigeria. The position of National Statistical System (NSS) on SDGs implementation is covered in Section IV.

Section V discusses the realignment of the National Statistical System with SDGs in Nigeria, while Section VI gives the summary, recommendations and conclusion. The appendix contains a layout of tables with summary of findings.

SECTION 2
METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

I. Methodology

The coordination of this Report was done by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs). Data for the Report were obtained from National Bureau of Statistics, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government at the federal level as well as from the States through the various States Bureaus of Statistics. Templates for the collection of data were prepared by NBS and validated by relevant stakeholders after which staff were deployed to selected MDAs for the collection of primary/secondary data on each of the indicators.

Though this report is an update to the Baseline Report produced in 2016, data reported on the indicators covered the period 2016 - 2019. The report covers actions that were undertaken after the preparation of the baseline report aimed at domesticating the SDGs, progress made in the implementation of all the 17 SDGs, the realignment process of the National Statistical System (NSS) with SDGs, challenges and the next steps. It drew heavily from inputs prepared by different stakeholders, based on their relevant goals and targets. The inputs focused on specific areas were guided by the NBS Technical Committee responsible for the coordination of the report.

Recognizing the critical role played by stakeholders in the SDGs data production process, the review was highly consultative, involving MDAs at both the national and sub-national levels, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), special groups including youth and persons living with disabilities and the private sector in order to increase ownership in the process. All relevant inputs constitute the content of this report.

The first critical step involved a review of the template used for the collection of data for the Baseline Report, how exhaustive it was, what weaknesses were inherent in the templates used, what volume of data gaps were left and measures taken to reduce the gaps going forward.

This was followed by the preparation of data/information collection templates/tools, targeting specific stakeholders and their relevance to each stakeholder. The preparation of the tools drew heavily from the experience of staff who participated in the preparation for field work towards the production of the Baseline Report. Further discussions were held by the SDGs Unit in collaboration with OSSAP-SDGs and the technical departments in NBS such as Macroeconomic Analysis (MAD), Real Sector and Household Statistics (RSHSD), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Demography and Social Statistics (DSSD), as well as Field Services and Methodology (FSM). The feedback from these consultations enabled the SDGs Unit to develop templates and tools for efficient and effective collection of data.

The templates were then used to train staff drawn from both NBS and OSSAP-SDGs to enable them get acquainted with the details contained therein before they were deployed to the States and Federal MDAs for the data collection exercise. The data collection took a period of two weeks. There were a few challenges during the fieldwork as not all were able to get their templates completed as required. However, quality measures put in place through phone calls amongst others helped to a greater extent to reduce the degree of non-response. These efforts provided for more than 90 percent of the data used for the production of this report.

This report went through series of internal reviews within NBS and in close collaboration with OSSAP-SDGs. In addition, a Stakeholders' validation workshop was held which appraised the content of the report.

It is worth mentioning that the following limitations were identified during this exercise:
i. Failure to close the data gaps that were observed during the preparation of the Baseline Report.
ii. Inadequate capacity on SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting affected the adequacy of stakeholders' submissions.
iii. No clear modalities for engaging the large number of stakeholders in the preparatory process.
iv. Consolidation of inputs from stakeholders with different views into one report that conforms to the common reporting guidelines.

v. Inconsistent sensitization about SDGs and the value of statistics at the MDAs and States.
vi. Bureaucracy in Ministries and State level slowed coordination effort.
vii. Competing demands on MDAs' focal persons slows inter and intra coordination efforts; and
viii. Weak quality culture in administrative data production.

II. Process

(a) Policy and enabling environment

Nigeria has demonstrated strong political commitment for national ownership and implementation of the SDGs by ensuring the establishment of a strong National Coordinating Office. As part of this commitment, and following the pattern of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a Senior Special Assistant on the SDGs (SSAP-SDGs) was appointed to coordinate the implementation. The SSAP-SDGs has full mandate of coordinating the SDGs-related interventions; tracking of national progress; reporting on performance as well as managing the operational processes for results. OSSAP-SDGs is an agency under the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development. Government has also deployed seasoned public servants and professionals to the OSSAP-SDGs in order to ensure readily available multi-skills, talent-building as well as a reservoir of institutional memory for subsequent lessons and knowledge transfer.

b) Sensitization and Advocacy

In partnership with relevant stakeholders, the OSSAP-SDGs carries out publicity and advocacy programmes in order to create and enhance awareness about the SDGs across the length and breadth of the nation. The awareness process targets key institutions and decision-makers for purposes of ensuring seamless policy integration and for forging the enabling environment for the proper mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs within the national fabric. Some of the key national stakeholders that are targeted in this respect include the sub-national Governments; Parliamentarians; Heads and staff of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations, the Academia, vulnerable population, groups and persons with disability; organized youth groups, Media, Heads and members of traditional institutions, among others. In

advancing the SDGs' publicity, advocacy and sensitization programme, multiple strategies were deployed in order to ensure behavior-change, response as well as targeting key messages. Moreover, the OSSAP-SDGs conduct workshops aimed at educating targeted persons and groups on the SDGs and their potentials therein. Policy briefs are prepared; media briefings and appearances conducted coupled with publications on the main print and electronic media as well as in Social Media platforms.

c) Availability of SDGs Data, Information and Performance Accountability

In building from the MDGs experience, the OSSAP-SDGs developed and disseminated Nigeria's MDGs End-Point Report (2015) as a national case-study of remarkable progress that requires further consolidation, deepening and building upon for sustainability. The consolidation was accomplished by working closely with the Development Partners, especially, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness, and Capability (SPARC) Programme of the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), select members of the MDAs, State Governments and other stakeholders. Moreover, the OSSAP-SDGs developed a National Strategy on the Transition from the MDGs to SDGs which provided for appropriate institutional arrangements in building on key lessons from the experience of implementing the MDGs across such a vast population with multiple layers of autonomous Governments within one economy and across various bureaucratic bottlenecks. The strategy also provides for an operational and regulatory framework for advancing and managing the SDGs implementation and coordination. Indeed, the office also developed a Transition Strategic Action Plan targeting the actual and effective operationalization of the transition strategy within both the horizontal and vertical coordination parameters.

In response to the felt-need for timely availability of SDGs data for tracking, reviews and performance accountability, OSSAP-SDGs conducted an activity on SDGs indicator mapping by data sources at both the national and sub-national level in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and UNDP, Nigeria. While conducting the SDGs-data mapping exercise, a Data Dictionary was produced which defines each indicator within the national context; the means of data collection (either from sample surveys,/censuses or the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS). This was later advanced to conducting data collation activity from SAS and existing survey reports which led to the establishment of baseline data on some of the SDGs indicators with a

view to building an SDGs Results Framework; indicator performance database as well as a practice of open data principles. The database will be progressively updated as performance information are available.

d) Integration of the SDGs into Nigeria's National Development Frameworks

Nigeria's national strategic framework comprises its development policies, plans and strategies which are, in turn, implemented through the various sectoral plans, action plans and annual budgets. This section provides information on how the SDGs have been integrated into key national policy, planning and the legislative frameworks. It provides a historical overview on Nigerian development planning process, the MDGs era and how these flow into the SDGs within the current national policy frameworks and sector plans as well as budgets.

As part of the incorporation of SDGs into the national strategic policy frameworks, Nigeria in 2017 launched and commenced the implementation of its Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP). The ERGP is a sustainable development strategy that is aligned with the SDGs in both intent and content and serves as Nigeria's National Medium-Term Plan for 2017 – 2020. The ERGP strategy was developed to restore economic growth, while also leveraging on the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people. It spells out the government's roadmap for security improvement; war against corruption as well as general economic revitalization. It serves as a compendium of government's sectoral plans for agriculture and food security; energy and transport infrastructure as well as for industrialization and social investments. In, addition, the ERGP consists of plans aimed at driving economic growth in order to achieve a seven percent (7%) growth rate by 2020. However, as at 4th quarter 2019, the growth rate was 2.551.87%.

Quite clearly, the ERGP aims at restoring and sustaining economic growth while promoting social inclusion and laying the foundation for long-term structural change. It focuses on providing macro-economic stability, stimulating performance in priority sectors and tackling critical constraints to long-term growth. The strategic policy objectives directly provide for the needed policy platform that should trigger supportive initiatives for achievement across the 17 SDGs. The other notable national SDGs incorporation initiatives include, the environmental restoration projects undertaken in the Niger Delta, which clearly demonstrates the Federal Government's determination to bring environmental sustainability to the forefront of its policies.

In a nutshell, Nigeria has established an unprecedented and enabling policy environment that will support the implementation of the SDGs and realization of the 2030 targets. To this end, the implementation strategy focuses on prioritizing the identified strategies; establishing clear systems of accountability for well-defined assignment of responsibilities; setting targets and developing detailed action plans; allocating resources to prioritized interventions; creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment; developing an effective monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, and using effective and an-all-encompassing communication strategy.

e) SDGs integration into Sector Plans and the National Budget

Apparently, the SDGs programmes and projects have been broadly spread to almost all the MDAs that are directly or indirectly connected with the 17 SDGs and targets. There are specific and direct focus on education, health, environment, youth development, women and social development, agriculture and water resources. For budgeting, the country has adopted the principles of Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB), with the multi-year budget planning framework such as the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as well as the Medium-Term Sector Strategy (MTSS).

Indeed, Nigeria continues to strengthen her commitment to integrating SDGs into the national framework by ensuring the passage of suitable Appropriation Bills that are capable of addressing the problems retarding the achievements of some goals. In order to gain momentum in the effort "to leave no one behind", government at federal and state levels should provide for adequate funding of programmes being implemented at MDAs' levels that are specific on the SDGs indicators. For instance, at the Health Sector, in order to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, funds should be copiously provided in the Budget to address specific indicators in Goal 3. There is no more time to wait or plan.

SECTION 3
TRACKING THE PROGRESS OF SDGs IN NIGERIA

In 2016, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP-SDGs) produced a Baseline Report on SDGs. The objective of the Report was to serve as a benchmark, providing the status of the indicators for which data were available. So far, contained in the Baseline Report were data on 126 indicators cutting across the 17 Goals. This is a good beginning considering the daunting challenges faced by NBS in the area of availability of data and funding. On the availability of data, NBS as the coordinator of the Nigerian Statistical System (NSS) to a larger extent depends on the data produced by other data producing agencies within the NSS such as the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the State Bureau of Statistics at the sub-national level to effectively track and report on the progress being made on SDGs. Unfortunately, because of the nature of the data required, which are to be sourced through System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) by the relevant MDAs, limitations inherent in the capacities of MDAs have made it difficult to access the required data. This could be attributed to poor funding of the operations of MDAs by their respective authorities.

The current report provides an update on the status of 141 indicators. This is an improvement on what was reported in the Baseline Report. With increased support on the part of government and commitment on the part of agencies saddled with the responsibility of producing official statistics, there is room for improvement in sourcing for more data to track progress made in achieving SDGs in Nigeria. It is worthy of mention, that, like any developing country, Nigeria faces limitations in terms of data availability for some indicators. For example, not all indicators have disaggregated data at sub-national level, or in terms of sex or disabilities as required for some of the global indicators. As earlier mentioned, this limitation is partly due to challenges arising from limited resources like finance to collect and collate data of such disaggregation. Where possible, global indicators have been domesticated to reflect the situation at the local level. This implies that progress for some of the SDGs is limited to the indicators with data for this 2020 reporting cycle.

Thus, this section is aimed at assessing the progress made in each goal and its associated indicators since the baseline report was produced. The assessment will cover all the 17

1 NO POVERTY

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Poverty no doubt is a multi-dimensional indicator of lack of well-being, reflected in poor access to basic necessities such as food, clothing and shelter.

Indicator 1.1.1 & 1.2.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line by geographical location (Urban/Rural) and proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

The figures for indicator 1.2.1 show that in 2016, the proportion of population living below the national poverty line was at 62.6 percent with 69 percent in rural areas but only 51.2 percent in urban areas. However, the 2019 Nigeria Living Standards Survey (NLSS) indicated a decrease in the national poverty line to 40.1 percent. Further desegregation shows that poverty is higher in the rural than in the urban with 52.1 and 18 percent respectively.

According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index as reported in the Human Development Report 2018, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in extreme poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions was measured as 22.5 percent.

Indicator 1.4.1 & 1.4.1b: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved sanitation)

On other dimensions of Poverty as contained in the Report of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2016/2017, the proportion of Nigerians living in households with access to improved sanitation was 35.9 per cent for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, while the proportion of Nigerians living in the households with access to improved water source was 64.1percent for the same period. This was a decrease over the figures of 60.3 percent and 69.6 percent for improved sanitation and improved water source respectively as reported in the Baseline Report using the Panel Survey results. The difference in the figures could be attributed to either the use of different sources of reporting or sample size used for the Survey. It is pertinent to mention here that the figures contained in the MICS 2016/2017 remain valid for all other succeeding years until the next round of MICS is conducted, which is usually after every five (5) years.

Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services by year (federal government recurrent spending on essential services)

Figure 1.1 shows the proportion of Federal government recurrent spending on essential services (Education, Health, Social and Community Services). From available data, federal government recurrent expenditure on education in 2015 was 8.6 percent. This figure dropped to 8.2, 8.5 and 8.2 percent in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. The recurrent spending on health was 6.7 percent in 2015, but later decreased to 4.8, 5.1 and 5.2 percent in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. Overall, federal government recurrent spending on social and community services showed a sinusoidal trend with a decrease from 5.9 percent in 2015 to 5.7 in 2016 followed by 5.9 and 5.7 in 2017 and 2018 respectively.
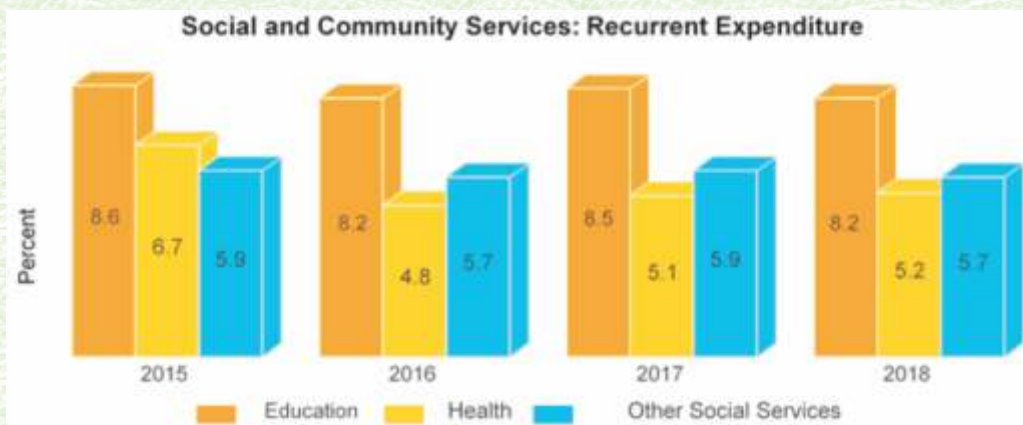
Figure 1.1: Recurrent expenditure on essential services
Source: The Appropriation Act, 2015 - 2018

Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups by year (Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Total Expenditure)

Figure 1.2 shows the proportion of government recurrent and capital expenditure on sectors that are more beneficial to women, the poor and other vulnerable groups as represented by appropriated amount to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The broad mandate of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is to advise government on gender and children issues; Issues affecting Persons with Disabilities and the Aged; initiate policy guidelines; and lead the process of gender equality and mainstreaming at both the national and international levels.
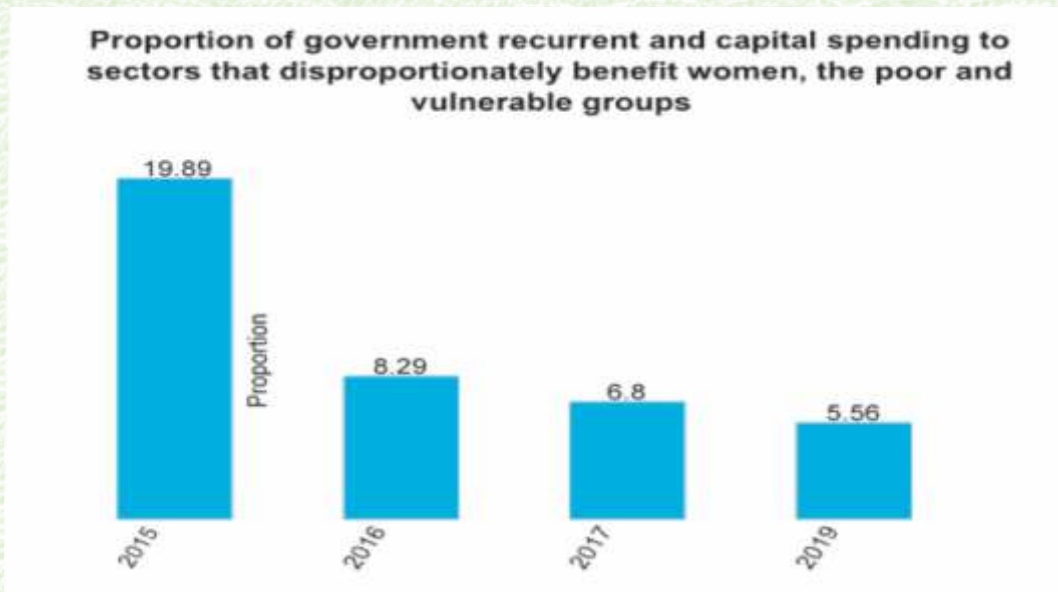
Figure 1.2: Recurrent expenditure on women, poor and vulnerable
Source: The Appropriation Act, 2015 – 2018

Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, achieve food security and sustainable food production by 2030. Households are highly dependent on buying their food and therefore market integration and food prices are key determinants of household food security. Rainfall performance to date has been near-average across most parts of the country. The onset of rains has been generally typical, with seasonal rains beginning in March in the south, and by April/May in the north. However, delays of rainfall during the start of season (one to three weeks) were noted in some central and northern areas, which in turn delayed the start of agricultural activities in some areas. These seasonal variations result to different stages of cultivation activities throughout the country.

Agricultural activities in northeastern/northwestern part of Nigeria, however, continue to be disrupted by insecurity and displacement. Over two million people remained displaced in northeast Nigeria, and those who have returned often remain in larger cities in their local government areas. In displaced settlement areas and larger cities, affected populations have restricted access to land for cultivation. Additionally, increase in the rate of ongoing insecurity in the country is keeping many from engaging or participating fully in cultivation.

As a result of these variations in seasons and disruptions in agricultural activities, a large proportion of people continue to suffer from hunger and food insecurity. Nigeria also faces malnutrition especially in areas with poor intake of adequate and nutritious food in children leading to stunting, wastage, immune-compromise, high morbidity incidences with poor health outcomes among children as well as in the camps that house the internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment

According to the results of the National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS), Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age was 32 percent in 2019, which is a decrease from 32.9 percent recorded in 2016. Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 was 8.9 percent in 2019. This is considered acceptable by

WHO's cut-offs, though a marginal improvement from 2016 figure of 7.2 percent.

In order to ensure progress in the attainment of this goal, the country needs to fast track interventions to enhance high quality and quantity food production, access and availability through increased agricultural productivity as a way of ensuring increased household access to food in sufficient quantity, quality and surplus for sale. Towards this end, government has been implementing improved agricultural projects and interventions to transform agriculture from subsistence to productive commercial farming, subsidizing fertilizer and seeds, distribution of drought tolerant crops, strengthening the PPP's framework, implementation of livestock and livelihood support projects, construction and renovation of fresh-produce markets, and provision of extension services to improve horticultural and livestock farming.

Figure 2.1 shows the prevalence of undernourishment using stunting and underweight as the indicators. The figure shows that severe stunting reduced from 12.5 percent in 2016 to 10.8 percent in 2019. Severe underweight also reduced, though marginally from 5.6 percent in 2016 to 5.1 percent in 2019.
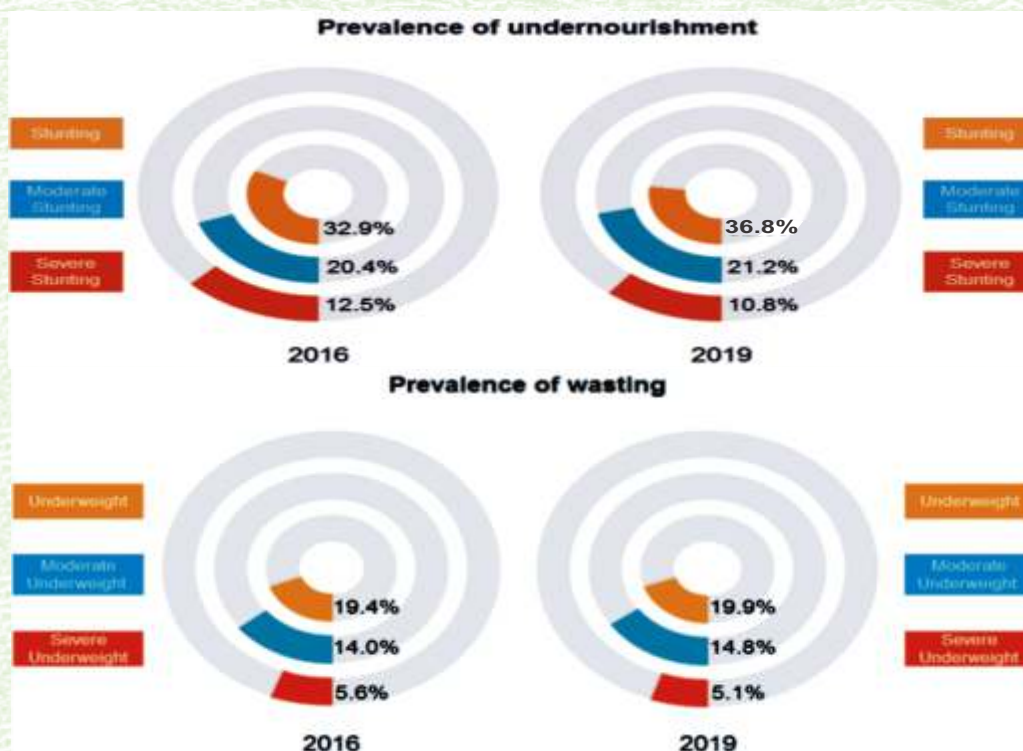
Figure 2.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment/Wasting
Source: NNHS (2015, 2018)

Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Weight for height>+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type (wasting and over weight)

Figure 2.2 depicts the prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight). The figure indicates that global acute malnutrition increased from 7.2 percent in 2016 to 8.9 percent in 2019, while severe malnutrition reduced from 1.8 percent in 2016 to 1.5 percent in 2019.
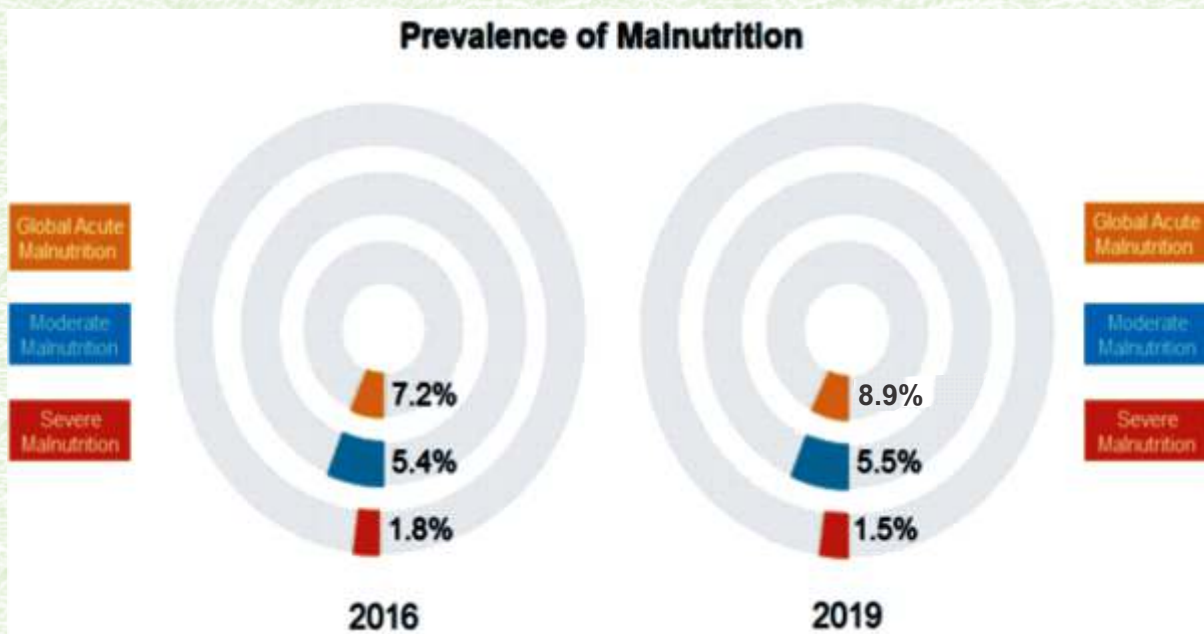
Figure 2.2: Prevalence of Malnutrition
Source: NNHS (2015, 2018)

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages

The health sector's goal is to attain equitable, affordable, accessible and quality health care for all Nigerian citizens, thereby reducing health inequalities while reversing the downward trend that has been seen in health-related outcome and impact indicators. The progress on health goal is anchored on the Nigeria's National Health Policy, 2017-2030, the National Strategic Health Development Plan and Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (NSHDP, 2018-2022). The policy objectives include: leadership and governance, health service delivery, human resource for health, health financing, health information system, community participation and ownership, partnerships for health and research for health. Others include: eliminate communicable diseases, halt and reverse burden of non-communicable diseases, reduce the burden of violence and injuries, provide essential health care, minimize the exposure to health risk factors and strengthen collaboration with sector providers.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)

Figure 3.1 shows an increase in Under-5 mortality rate which indicates that the probability of a child born in a specified year to survive before reaching age 5 is low. The mortality rate of Under-5 children per 1,000 live births was 128 in 2016 and 2017, but increased to 132 in 2018, decreased to 117 in 2019. Thus, the gains recorded during the MDGs seem to be declining.
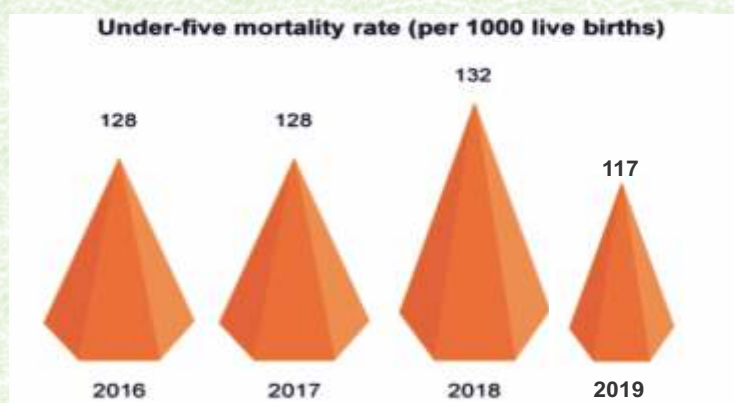
Figure 3.1: Under-5 Mortality rate per 1,000 live births
Source: NDHS 2013, 2018 & 2019

Indicator 3.3.1:HIV incidence per 1,000 population

According to National Agency for Control of Aids (NACA) 2017 report, the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected reduced from 1.9 in 2016 to 1.2 in 2017.

3

3

Indicator 3.8.2: Population covered by health insurance per 1,000 inhabitants by year

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), is an initiative aimed at contributing to better quality of life, poverty alleviation and human development through meeting population health needs; removal of financial barriers to health care and reduction of incidences due to catastrophic health expenditures. NHIS data as depicted in Figure 3.4 indicates that the number of registered contributors to the Scheme has increased over time. The increase in number could be as a result of the inclusion of private individuals and companies into the Scheme.
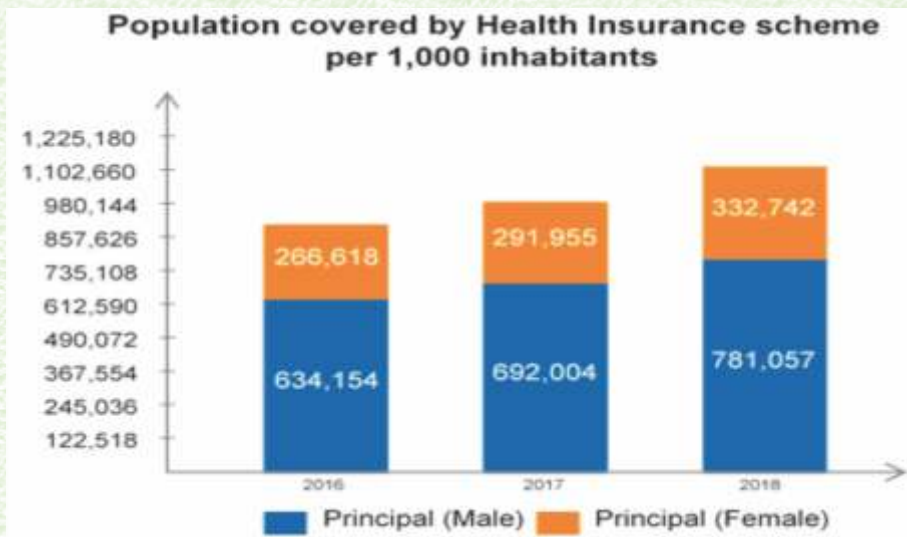
Figure 3.4: Population covered by Health Insurance Scheme per 1,000 inhabitants
     Source: NHIS
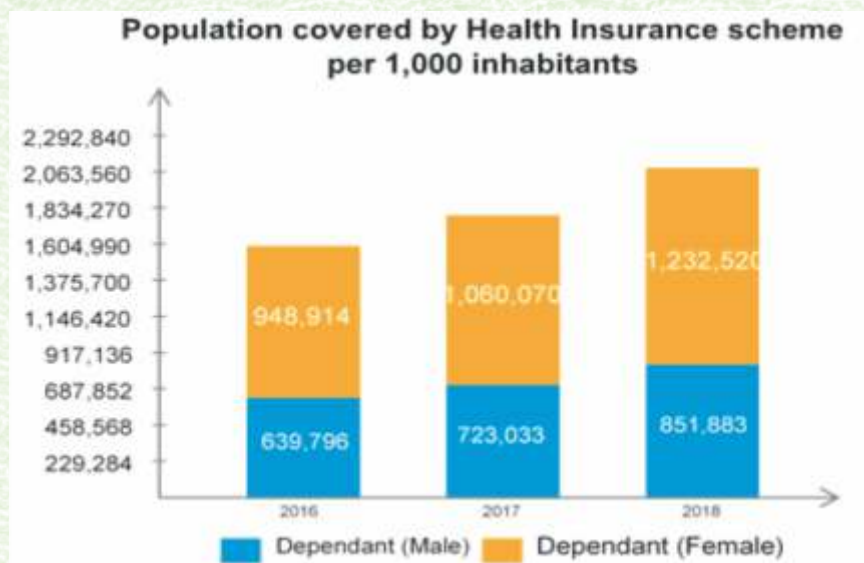
Figure 3.4: Population covered by Health Insurance Scheme per 1,000 inhabitants
     Source: NHIS

Social Health Insurance is one of the most innovative and efficient ways of financing health care. It has been recognized in the Health Sector Policy as one of the pillars for Nigeria to achieve Universal Health Coverage. In this regard, the government has devolved a health service provision aimed at improving health delivery at both the national and sub-national levels. One of the primary functions of the sub-national level of government is health service delivery which saddles the responsibility of primary health care and curative service on local government authorities.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all

Education in Nigeria is generally stratified into three sectors which are basic, Post-basic/Senior Secondary and Tertiary Education. In this regard, early childhood Care and Development (or pre-primary education) is viewed as part of basic education, but is specialized for younger children who are not yet of primary school age. Similarly, Nomadic education is part of basic education but is for special groups of migrants. Adult and Non-Formal education may be part of basic education or may transcend it, as it can go as high as the post-basic level. Technical/Vocational education is a subset of Basic, Post-basic and even Tertiary education, while Teacher education is also a sub-set of tertiary education.

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex

Figure 4.1 indicates the participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months. The figure shows that the participation rate of youth and adults in formal education increased to 5.62 percent in 2017 from 5.17 percent in 2016 while non-formal participation decreased to 2.17 percent from 3.38 percent recorded in 2016. In 2018, participation rate of youth and adults in formal education was 5.62 percent with non-formal decreased to 2.06 percent.
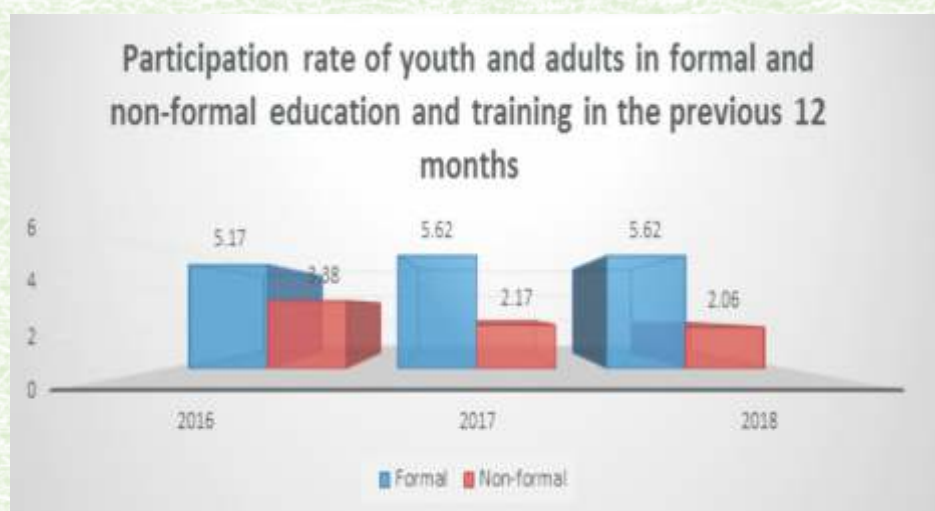
Figure 4.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months
  Source: NBS

Indicator 4.c.1: Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification by sex and year (public primary and secondary school)

Figure 4.2 indicates the number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification by sex and year in public primary and secondary school with a decrease of 361,199 in the number of male in 2016 as compared to 156,248 in 2018 and a significant increase of 135,513 in 2016 as compared to 352,979 in 2018 in 2016participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months.
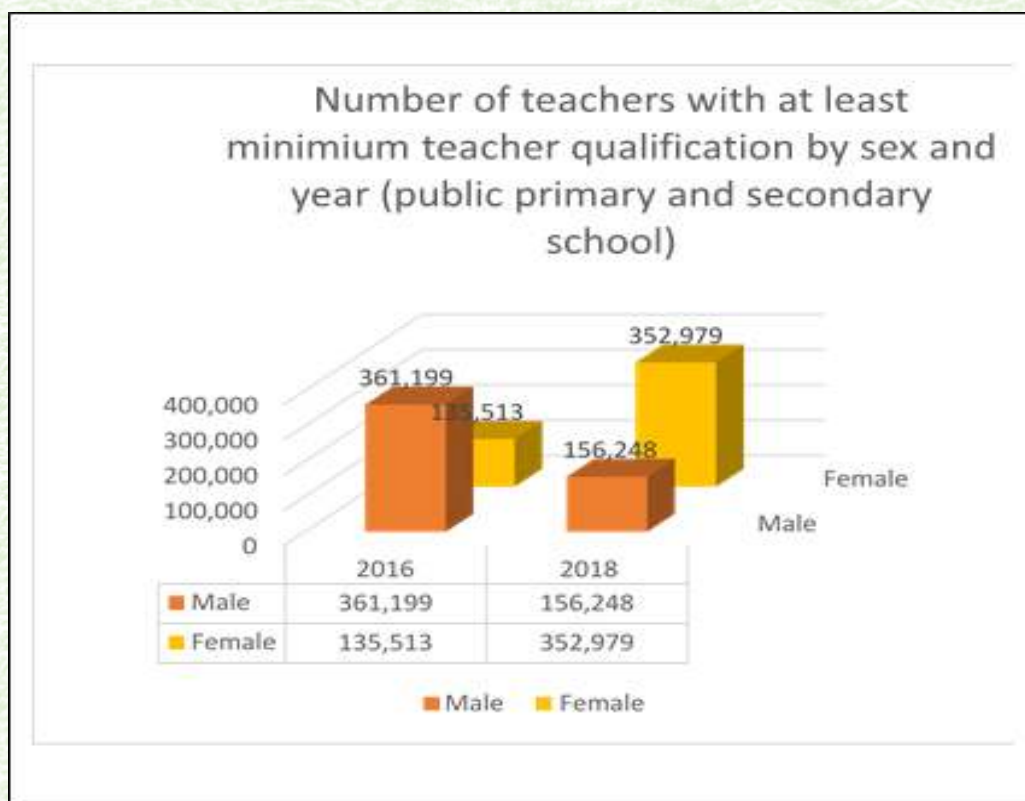
Figure 4.2: Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification by sex and year (public primary and secondary school)

Source: Digest FME, 2018

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and empower all Women and Girls

Presently, there is an increased awareness by the government and stakeholders that women empowerment is critical in effectively combating poverty, hunger and diseases in the country which also paves way for development and achievement of the other SDGs. Although, efforts at achieving gender equality are moving at a slow pace, government has recognized that initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women with the aim of ensuring equal access, control and resource distribution will improve livelihood for the marginalized categories of people, including women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Gender concerns militate against the extension of equal opportunities to women and children and therefore, lead to frustration, apathy, violence and lopsided development and underdevelopment. Considering the unsung role women and children play in development and the need to operationalize equal opportunities for the enhancement of sustainable human development, there is need to examine the various practices of marginalization of women and children in Nigeria. Statistics show that marginalization against women and children are more pronounced in the areas of unemployment, access to health facilities, rights and disinheritance issues, suppressed status, child trafficking/labour/prostitution and poor representation in governance. Underdevelopment and inadequate access to micro credit are also some areas of concerns in Gender inequality.

The current data show that the number of seats held by women in the National Assembly at the upper and lower chambers have remained the same at 8 and 23 respectively since 2016. Even the election of 2019 pending court cases have not changed the trend.

Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Figure 5.3 shows that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use has reduced, while those who use modern contraceptives remained at 10.8 percent from 2016 through 2019. The same is the case with the use of traditional contraceptive at 2.6 percent, while those who would use any contraceptive was reported at 13.4 percent.

Again, it is important to note that the 2016/17 results of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5) remain valid until the next round of MICS (MICS6) is conducted.
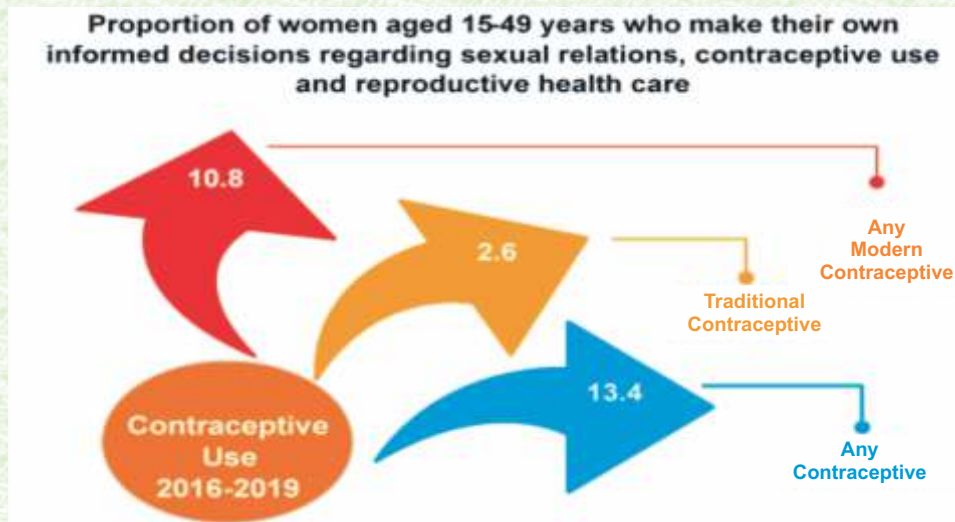
Figure 5.3: proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own
(Informed decisions regarding contraceptive use
Source: MICS5 2016/2017

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (access)
Figure 5.4 show proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone in 2016 with 74 percent for urban and 48.3 percent for rural. In addition, the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone increased in 2017 with 92.9 percent for urban and 86.12 percent for rural as indicated in figure 5.4.
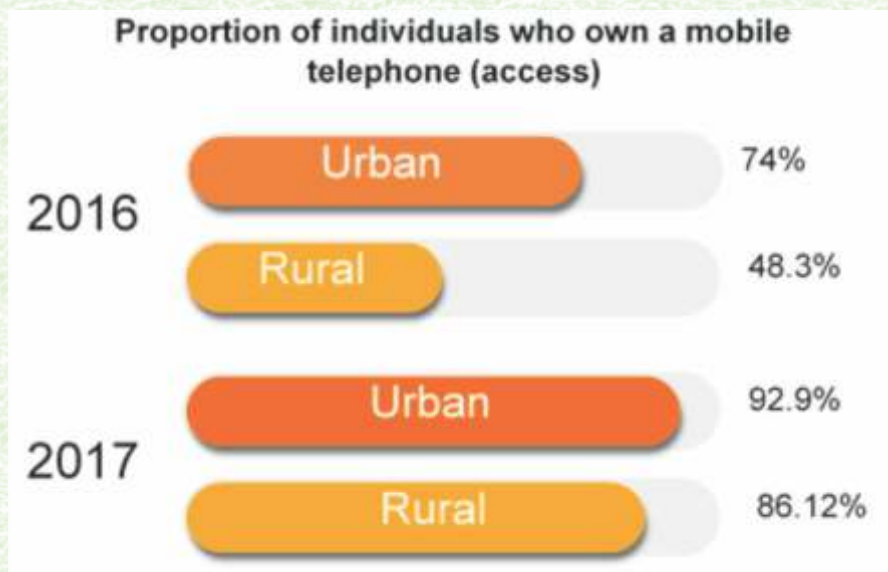
Figure 5.4: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone
Source: GHS Panel

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all

The need to ensure the achievement of this goal cannot be over emphasized. However, in the water and sanitation sub-sector, a fundamental re-orientation is needed in the concept of provision of services for the citizenry.

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services show a slight improvement at 64.1 percent as indicated in MICS5 2016/17 Report, while the proportion of population using safely managed Sanitation services remained at 12.4 percent from 2016 through 2019. This shows a major decrease from MICS4, 2011 Report which recorded 48.0 percent.

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality. Figure 6.1 shows proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality recorded 63.9 percent in 2019 as against 52.3 percent in 2017. This indicates water quality has improved over the years as reported by Federal Ministry of Water Resource.

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Year	Value
2019	63.9
2018	0
2017	52.3

■ Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
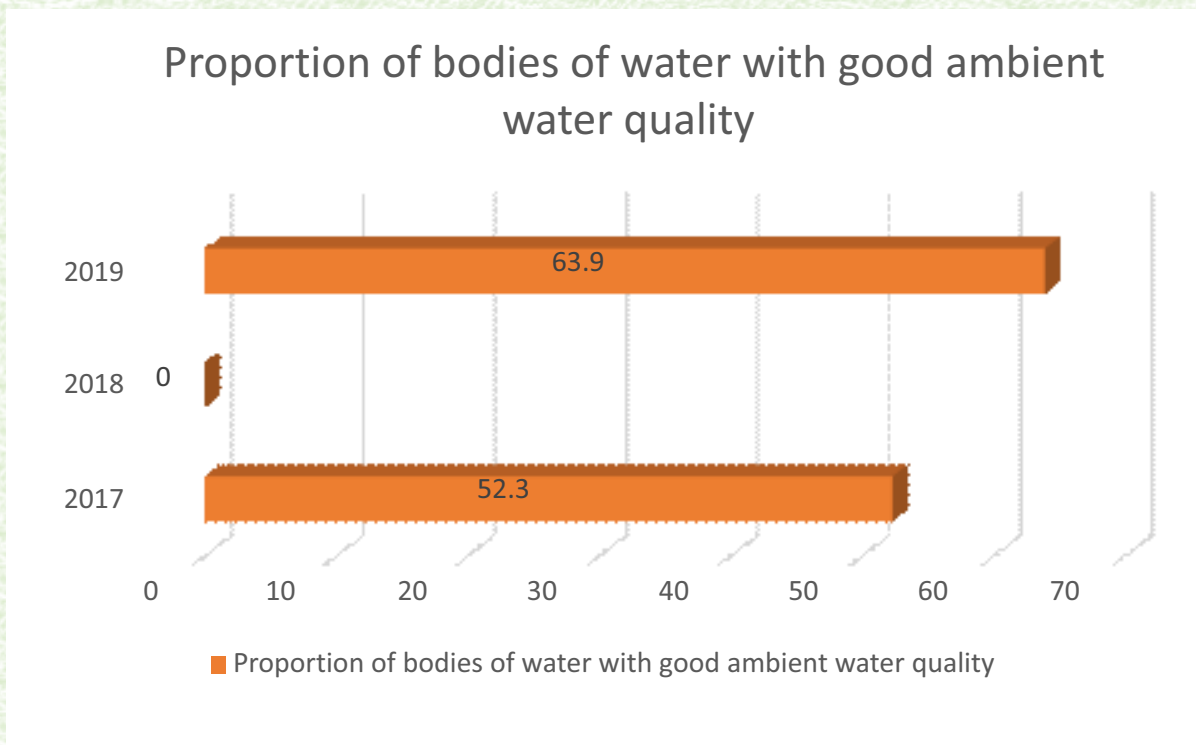
Figure 6.1 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
Source: FMWR

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy intensity is a measure of efficiency of a nation's economy. It is calculated as units of energy per unit of GDP. High energy intensity indicates a high price or cost of converting energy into GDP and low energy intensity indicates a lower price or cost of converting energy into GDP. Thus, high energy intensity means high industrial output as a proportion of GDP. Most times, Energy Intensity is analyzed from the point of view of total energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.

Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Figure 7.1 shows 8.97 percent recorded in 2016 during the country's recession which was predominately fueled by huge fall in world oil prices. Away from economic meltdown, the rate increased from 9.35 percent in 2017 to 9.32 percent in 2018, and increased to 9.47 percent in 2019 respectively. This recent increase in energy intensity implies a high labor-intensive production system.
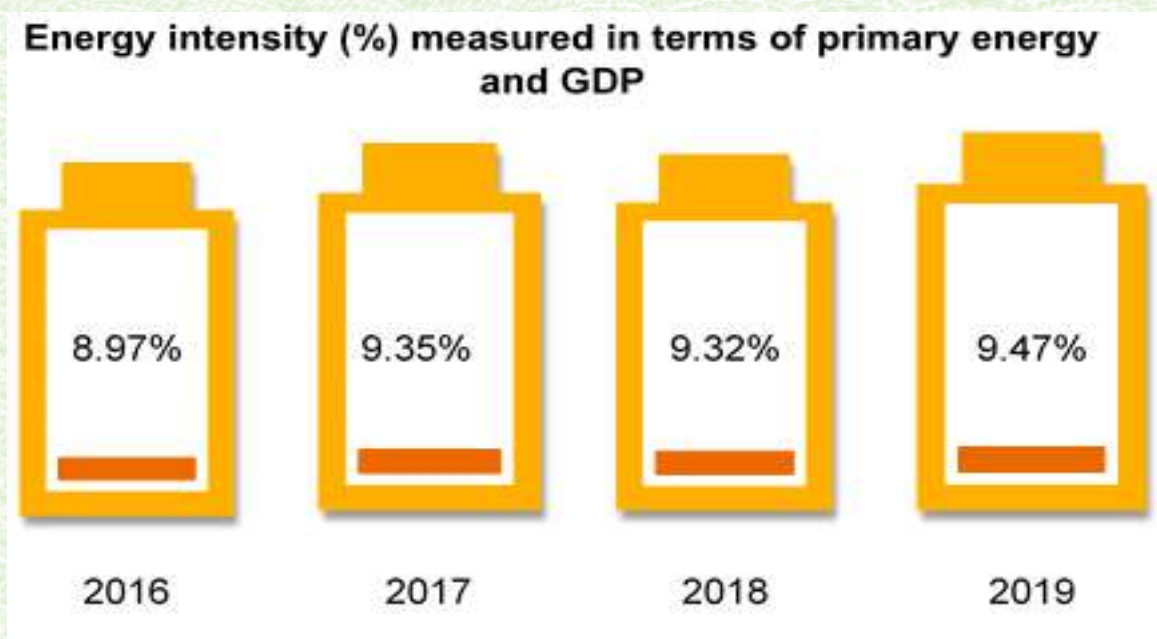
Figure 7.1: Energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Source: NBS

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

This goal aims at providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all. Nigeria's economic performance measured by GDP was rebased in 2013 with an estimated GDP of about USD 510 billion. The rebasing made Nigeria the largest economy in Africa ranking her 26th in the world which was attributed to new sectors of the economy such as telecommunications, movies, and retail which were previously not captured or underreported. In 2015, Nigeria's economy was ranked 29th largest economy for nominal GDP and 24th by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). However, in 2018, Nigeria's economy was ranked 30th in the world.

Table 8.1: Annual Growth rate of GDP, GDP per capita, and GDP per person employed

	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP (%)	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita (%)	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per employed person (%)
2016	-1.58	-27.84	-2.55
2017	0.82	-16.82	1.90
2018	1.91	-0.78	0.93
2019	2.27	-0.59	

Indicator 8.1.1a: Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)

Real GDP hinges on the volume of output within the economy. It portrays the true picture of production irrespective of price variations. In 2016, Nigeria's real GDP fell to -1.58 percent. Although, government made efforts to revamp the economy to a positive path which resulted in 0.82 percent growth in 2017 and subsequently 1.91 and 2.27 percent in 2018 and 2019 respectively which was more than double the growth rate of the preceding year.

The annual GDP growth rate measures the rate of change of a nation's economic performance over a period of time, usually a year. This translates to how fast the economy is growing. The annual GDP growth rate depicted in figure 8.1 shows the performance of the economy between 2016 to 2019. However, Nigeria's population growth rate per annum continues to outpace the growth of the economy, thus, accounting for noticeable low per capita income. This is evident in the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita at -27.84 percent in 2016 and the improvement recorded as -16.82 and -0.78 percent in 2017 & 2018 respectively. In addition, slight growth was recorded at -0.59 in 2019 which is an improvement from 2018.

Indicators 8.1.1b and 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita(%) and Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)

It is important to note that unfavourable exchange rate in acquiring dollar had played a significant role in lowering GDP per capita occasioned by recurrent volatility of the dollar to naira. This is evident in the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita at -27.84 percent in 2016 and -16.82 percent in 2017. Afterwards, there was an improvement to -0.78 percent in 2018 and -0.59 percent in 2019.

Also, the growth rate of real GDP per employed person takes into account the working population and output as generated by the working population. The growth of real GDP per employed person was recorded at -2.55 percent in 2016. With improved economic performance in 2017, aggregate output rose to 1.90 percent from a negative rate recorded in the previous year 0.93 percent in 2018 and 0.92 percent in 2019 as shown in Figure 8.2.
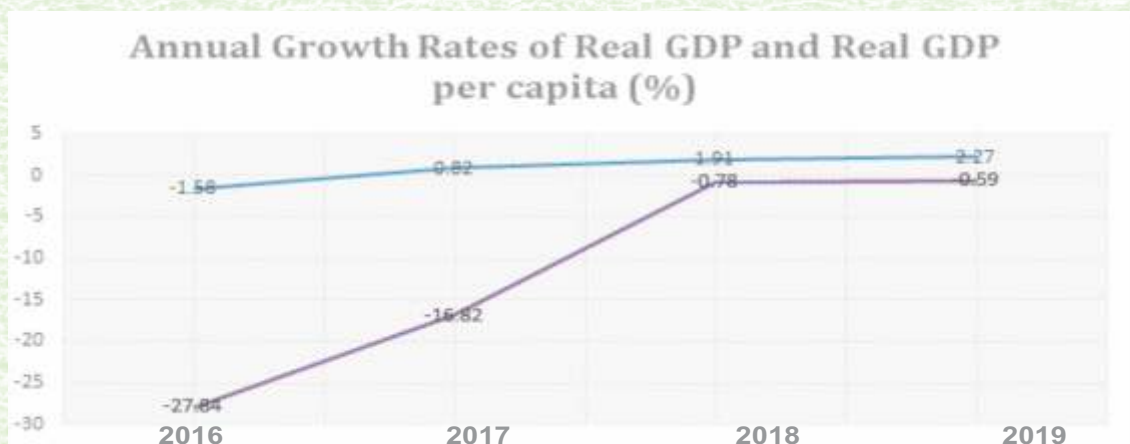
Figure 8.1: Annual growth rate of Real GDP and GDP per Capita
Source: NBS
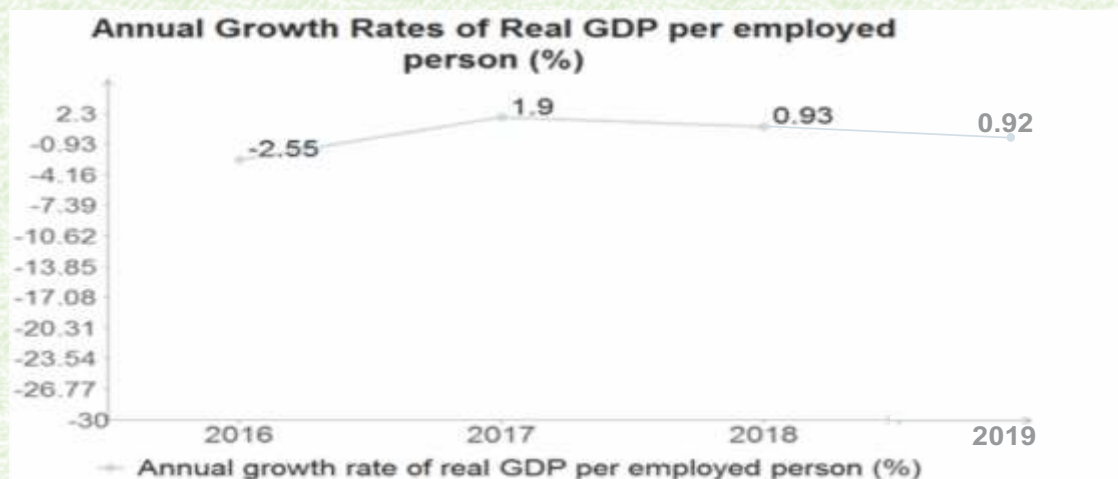
Figure 8.2: Annual growth rate of real GDP per Employed person
Source: NBS

Economic growth and development require the production of goods and services that improve the quality of life. Sustainable growth and development require minimizing the natural resources and toxic materials used, waste and pollutants generated throughout the entire production and consumption process. Domestic material consumption measures the amount of natural resources used in the production processes.

Indicator 8.4.1b: Material footprint, material footprint per capita (tons)

There are two measures (material footprint and domestic material consumption) that provide an accounting of global material extraction and use, as well as flows or consumption of materials in countries. The material footprint reflects the amount of primary materials required to meet a country's needs. It is an indicator of the material standard of living or the level of capitalization of an economy. Figure 8.3 shows an increase in material footprint per capita for each year from 2016 to 2019.

Material footprint, material footprint per capita (tons)

2016	2.80
2017	2.81
2018	2.87
2019	2.88
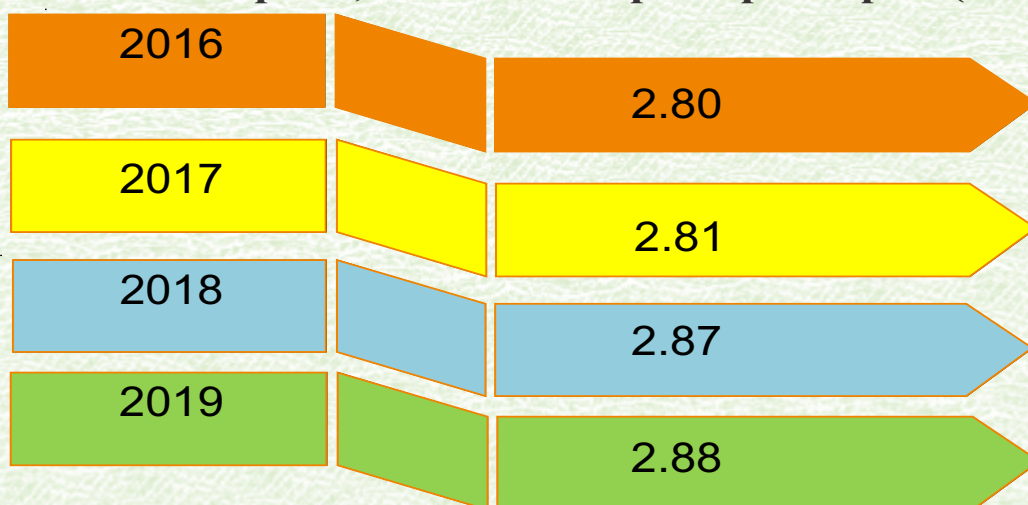
Figure 8.3: Material Footprint per capita
Source: NBS

This indicator consists of Biomass, Fossil fuels, Metal Ores and Non-metallic minerals. In addition, this indicator was compiled in metric tonnes using:

  i.   *Charcoal for Biomass*
  ii. *Crude petroleum for Fossil Fuels and*
  iii. *Metal ore and non-metal ores minerals in Nigeria*

It is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and this reports the apparent annual production per capita of materials in a national economy.

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment Rate

Figure 8.4 shows the trend of unemployment in Nigeria between 2016 and 2018. The unemployment rate which was recorded as 14.2 percent in 2016, increased to 20.4 per cent in 2017. This was preceded by the economy going into recession during which jobs were reportedly lost and firms were relocating out of the country. Unfortunately, unemployment rate has increased from 14.2 percent in 2016 to 33.3 percent in 2020.

Unemployment Rate in Nigeria

33.3%	2020
23.1%	2018
20.4%	2017
14.2%	2016
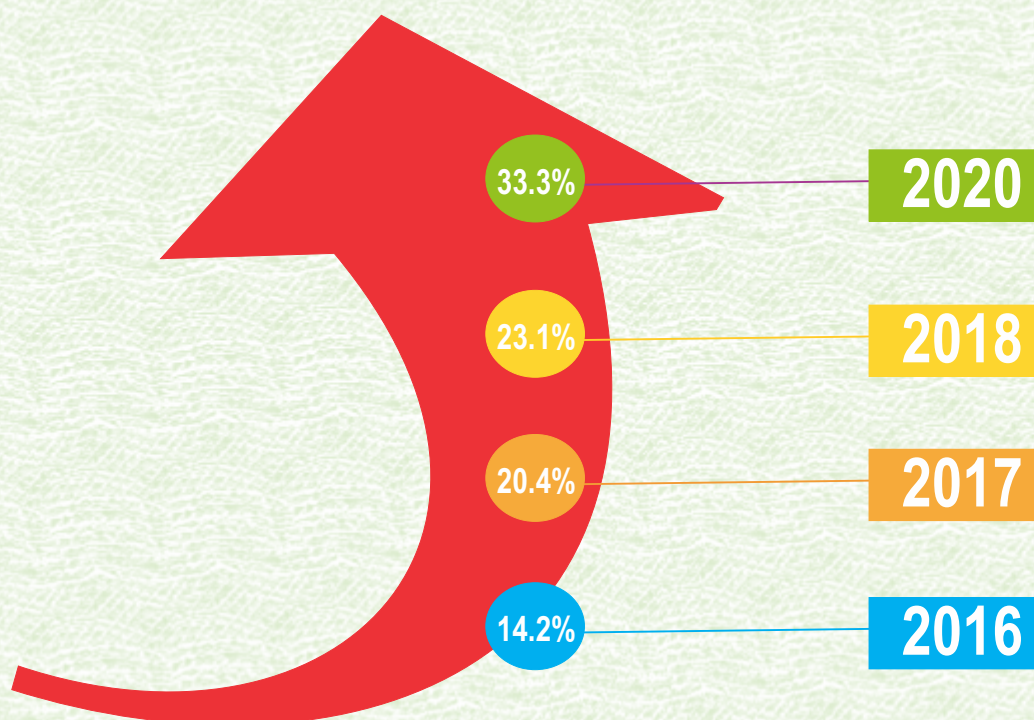
Figure 8.4: Unemployment rate in Nigeria
Source: NBS

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a Percentage of Total GDP (%) and (Growth Rate (%) and   Number of Jobs in Tourism Industries as a Proportion of Total Jobs (%)

The activities of persons identified as visitors either for pleasure, business or other purposes form Tourism Gross Domestic Product. Therefore, tourism comprises productive activities that cater mainly for visitors or whose main output represents an important share of consumption by visitors.

Tourism GDP was compiled from economic activities of accommodation and food services; transportation and storage; activities of administration and support such as renting and leasing activities of travel agencies and tour operators, art, entertainment and recreation and retail trade. The industry contributed 5.62 percent to aggregate GDP in 2016 with slight decrease of 5.39 percent in 2017 and 5.38 percent in 2018.
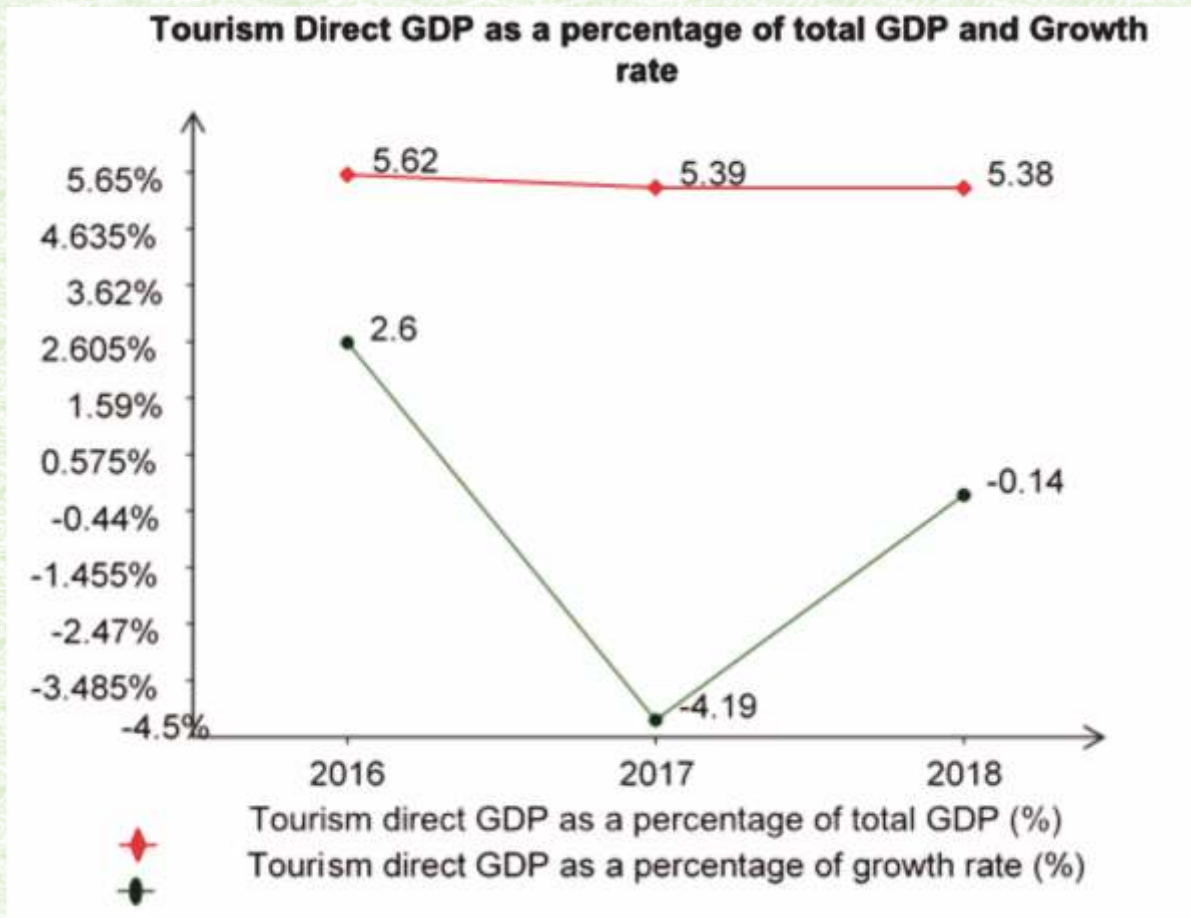
*Figure 8.5: Tourism Direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and Growth rate
Source: NBS*

Employment is an important dimension of tourism from production point of view. Jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs accounted for 8.47 percent in 2016. This increased to 8.97 percent in 2017 and subsequently reduced to 8.72 percent in 2018 as shown in figure 8.6. It is expected that government policies would help drive growth of the industry, as its immense potential is yet to be explored fully in Nigeria.
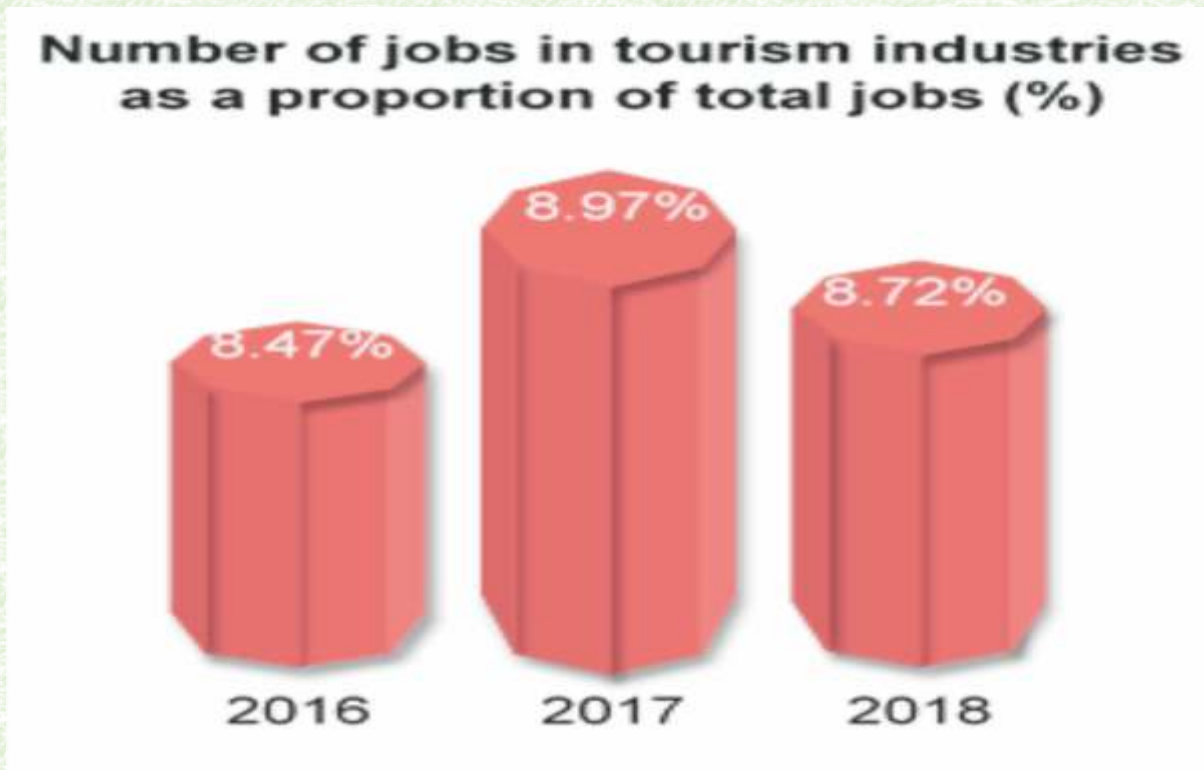
Figure 8.6: Number of jobs in Tourism Industries as a proportion of total jobs
Source: NBS
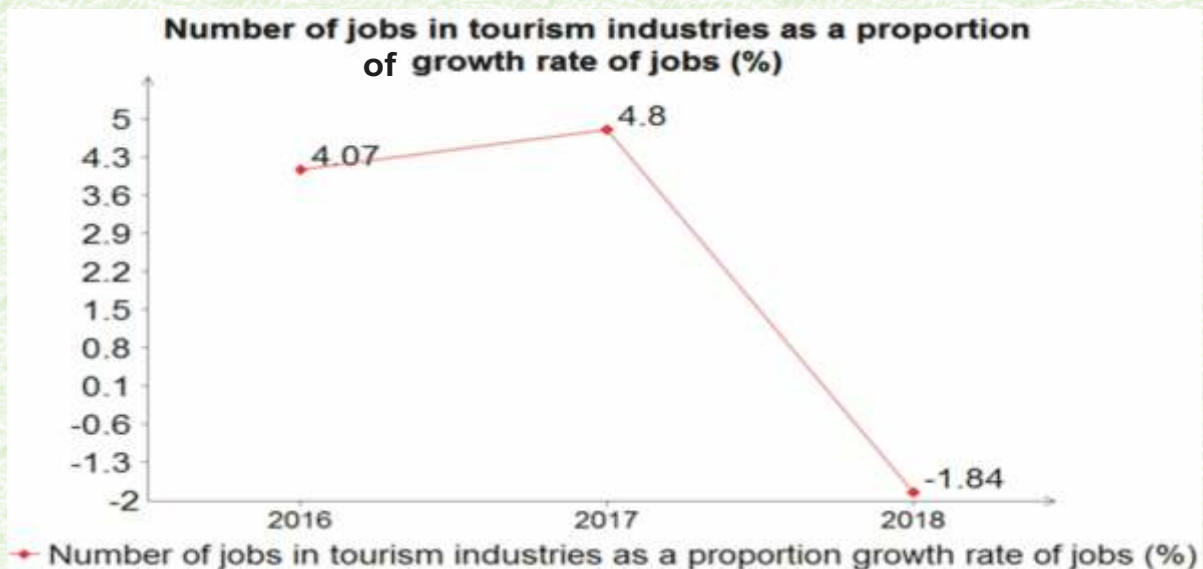
Figure 8.7: Number of jobs in Tourism Industries as a proportion of growth of jobs
Source: NBS

At the end of 2016, growth rate was recorded at 4.07 percent but improved brightly to 4.8 percent in 2017. There was, however, a drastic reduction to -1.8 percent in 2018 as depicted in figure 8.7.

Table 8.2: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour

	Reported Cases	Investigated Cases	Total Number Rescued	Proportion of reported cases investigated	Proportion of Rescued cases reported
2016	188	89	382	47.3%	49.2%
2017	136	25	506	18.4%	26.9%
2018	111	32	581	28.8%	19.1%

The number of males and females rescued between 2016 and 2018 showed that there has been under reporting as less than 50 percent of rescued cases were reported in 2016, and only 26.9 percent and 19.1 percent were reported in 2017 and 2018, respectively (see Table 8.2).
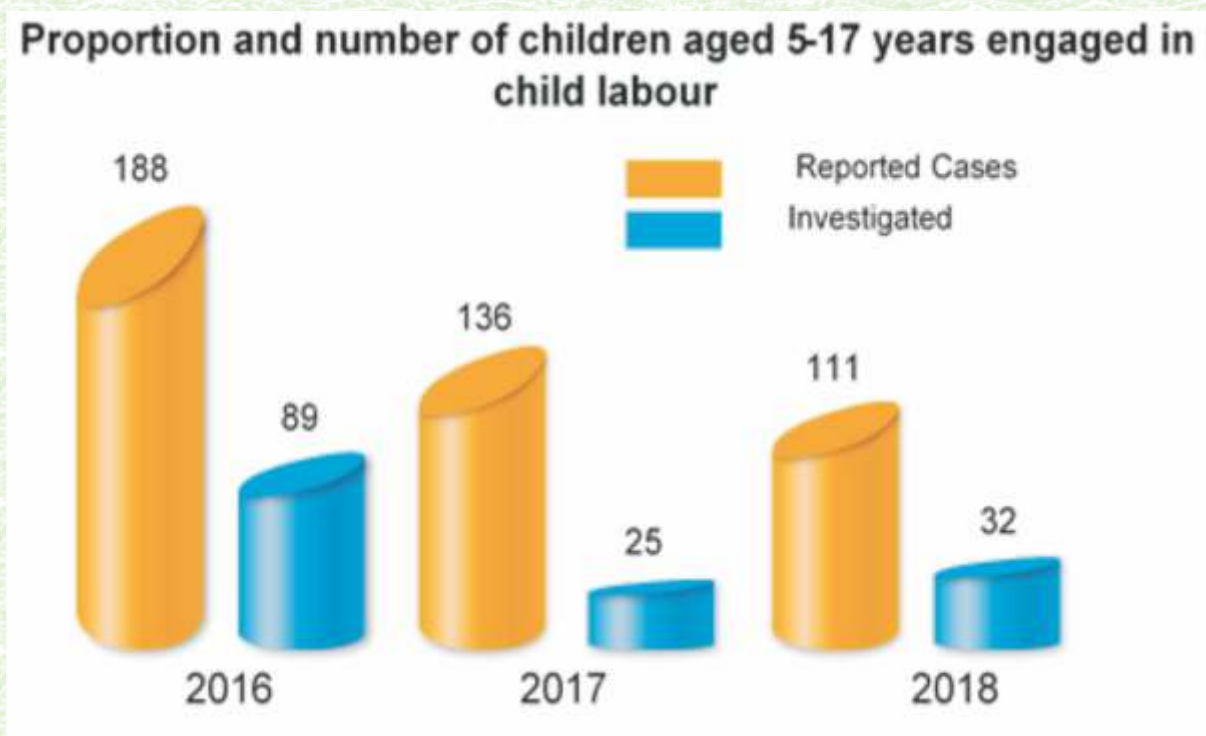
Figure 8.8a: Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour
Source: NAPTIP

Figure 8.8b show the number of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour an increased in reported cases from 2016 at 288, 2017 at 261 and 2018 at 348 respectively
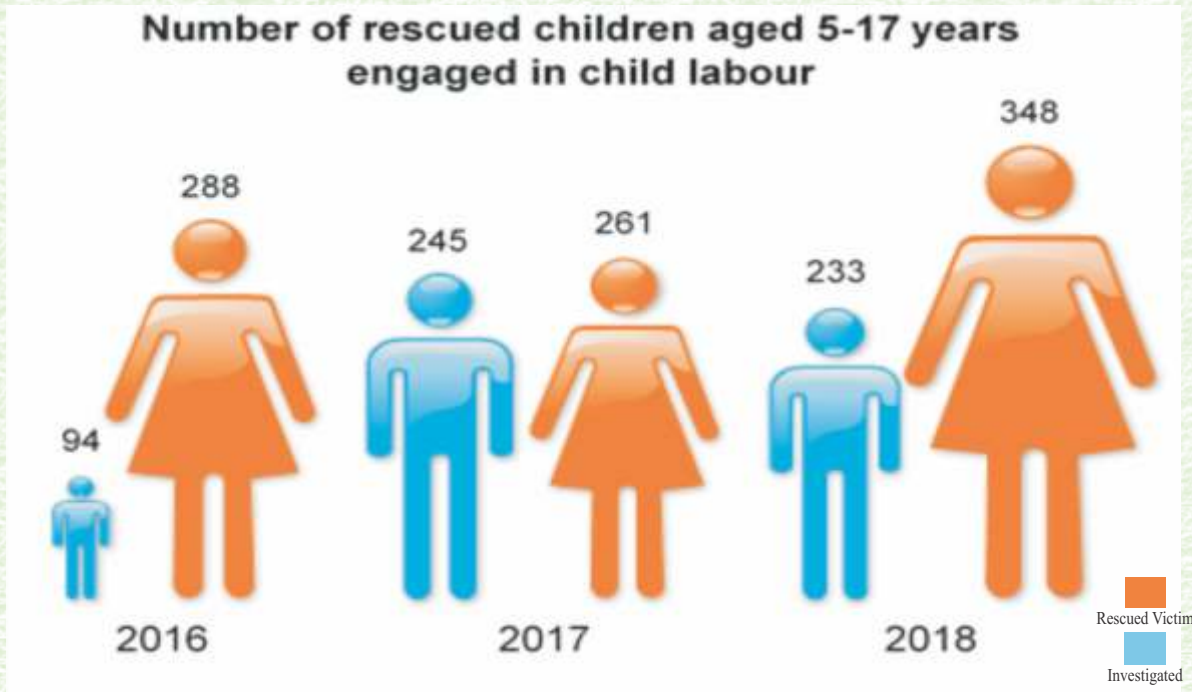
*Figure 8.8b: Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour
    Source: NAPTIP*

Indicator 8.10.1: Number of Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 Adults by Year (Deposit Money Banks)

Figure 8.9 shows the downward trend of commercial banks growth judged by the number of branches across the country.

The banking industry is moving fast in the implementation of cashless economy in Nigeria. In 2011, it had 11.8 ATM per 100,000 adults which increased to 42.8 by 2015. The commercial bank branches, which increased to 7.5 per 100,000 adults in 2016 decreased to 5.7 and 5.5 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively.
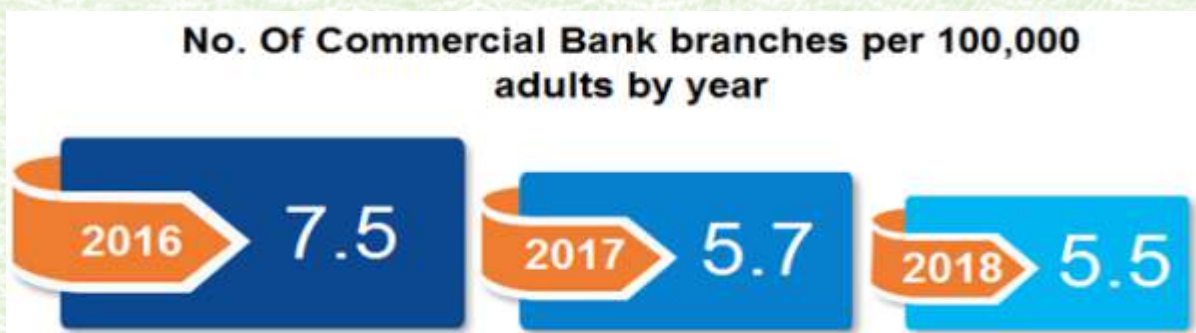
*Figure 8.9: Number of Commercial Bank branches per 100,000 adults
    Source: CBN Annual Report*

Indicator 8.b.1: Total Government Spending in Social Protection and Employment Programmes for Youths as Percentage of National Budgets (%)

Government spending on social protection and youth employment programmes as percentage of national budget decreased from 8.23 percent in 2016 to 6.72 percent in 2017 and also reduced to 5.48 percent in 2018 (see Figure 8.10). Consequently, total government spending on social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of GDP declined from 0.49 percent in 2016 to 0.44 percent in 2017 and 0.39 percent in 2018. The reason may not be far from the reduced spending capacity of the government arising from drop in revenue. Moreover, lower GDP numbers were recorded over the period. At the end of 2018, an estimated 0.39 percent was recorded.
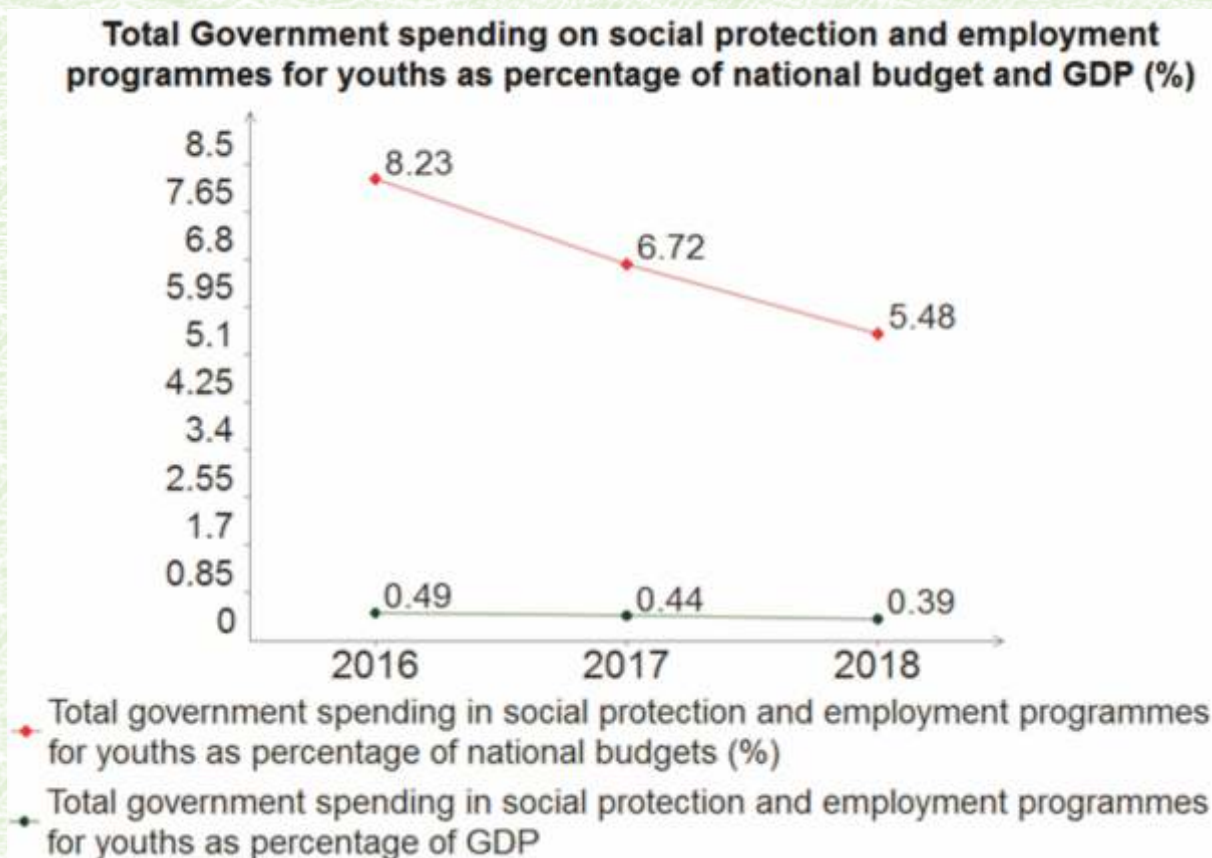
Figure 8.10: Total Government spending on social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of national budget and GDP
Source: NBS

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This Goal targets the advancement of infrastructural development, industrialization and innovation. Infrastructure provides the basic physical facilities essential to business and society, while industrialization drives economic growth and job creation, thereby reducing income inequality. On the other hand, innovation expands the technological capabilities of industrial sectors which leads to the development of new skills for sustainable development.

Indicator 9.1.1a: Passenger Volume by Mode of Transport in Million (Rail, Domestic Air, International Air and Sea/Water

Figure 9.1 shows that the volume of passengers by rail has been fluctuating over time. Giving the data obtained in 2016, there was a decrease in the number of passengers from 3,158,785 to 2,593,744 passengers in 2017. However, the number of passengers increased to 3,019,689 in 2018. This trend is not surprising given the government commitment to improving rail transportation over the years. The incidence of kidnaping and bad roads has also made road transport not the first choice when traveling, thereby leading to increase in the number of passengers transporting via rail and air.
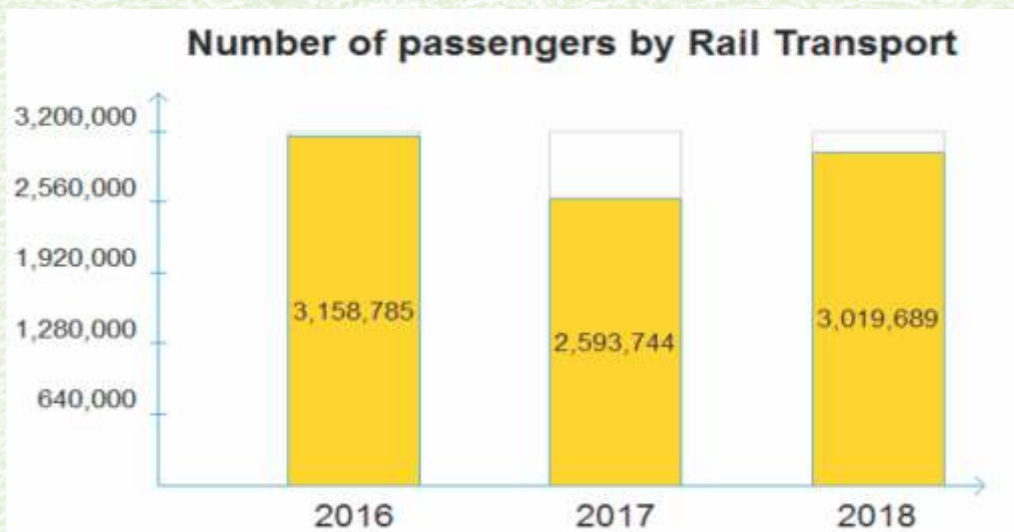
Figure 9.1: Volume of Passengers by Rail Transport
Sources: NBS

According to the data obtained from the Federal Airports Authority as shown in Figure 9.2, the number of passengers arriving to and departing from the domestic and international airports slightly dropped in 2017 with a subsequent increase in 2018. There was, however, about 50 percent reduction in 2019 from the numbers obtained in 2018.

Number of passengers by Domestic Air Transport
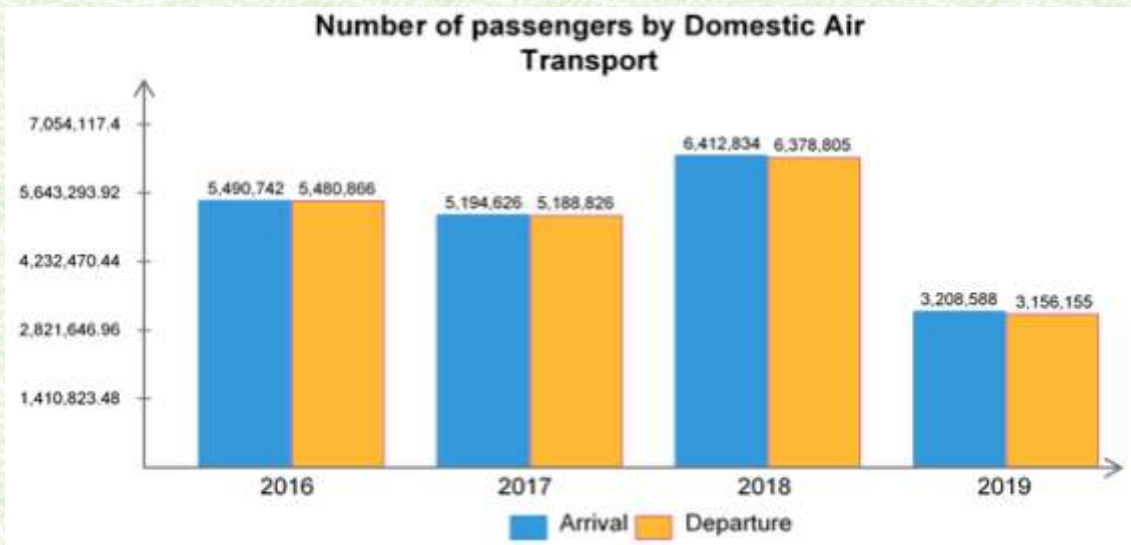
Figure 9.2: Passengers Traffic at the Domestic Airports
Source: FAAN

Figure 9.3 shows that the number of passengers departing the country was more than those arriving. However, the trend indicates that International departures decreased from 2,161,213 in 2016 to 1,101,112 in 2019. The same for arrival, decreasing from 2,099,776 to 1,021,843. This could be attributed to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic towards the end of 2019 that affected the number of people travelling in and out of the country.

Number of passengers by International Air Transport
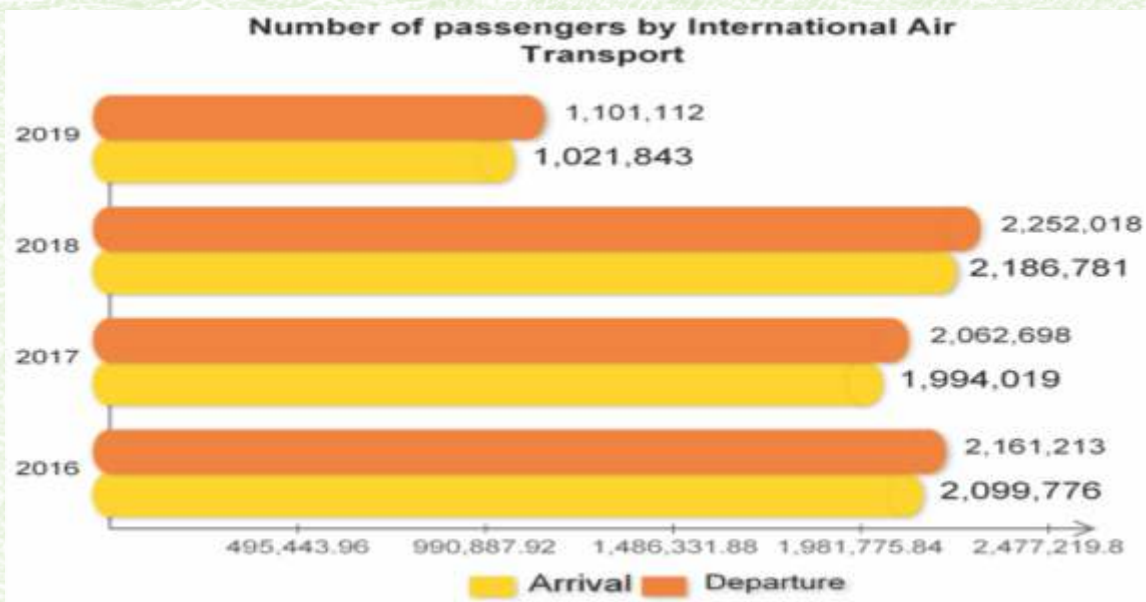
Figure 9.3: Passengers Traffic at the International Airports in Nigeria
Source: FAAN

The volume of goods/cargo transported through the rail system increased in 2016. This might be associated with the rejuvenation in the rail system. Figure 9.4 shows that goods/cargo through the rail increased from 103,183 tons in 2016 to 141,186 tons in 2017 and to 328,634 tons in 2018.

Volume of goods/cargo (tons) by Rail Transport
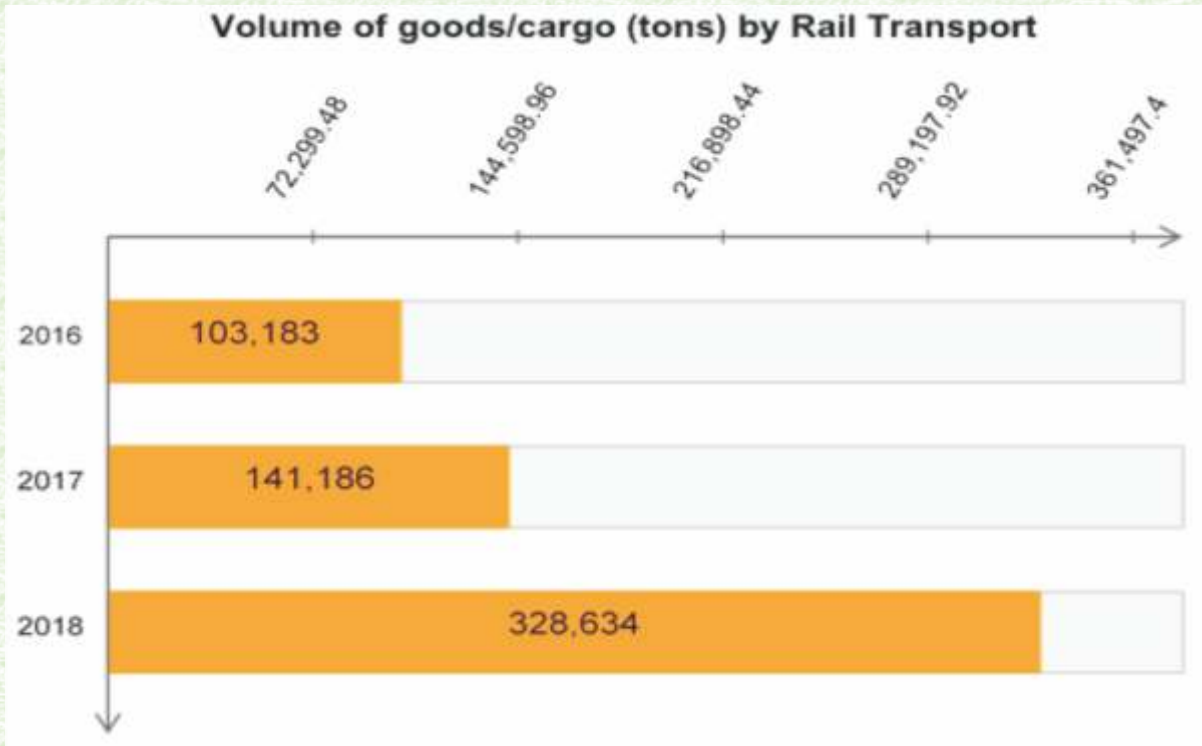
Figure 9.4: Freight Volumes by Rail
Source: Nigerian Railway Corporation

Figure 9.5: Freight Volumes by Air Transport
Source: FAAN

Indicator 9.1.1b: Freight Volumes by Mode of Transport (Rail, Air Cargo Movement (kg) Air Mail Movement (kg), Sea/Water (International)

Figure 9.5 depicts the freight volume through the Airways. While there was notable increase in the volume of goods/cargoes imported into the country by air, exports of goods by air consistently decreased as can be visualized from the figures. This could be largely attributed to Nigeria being a predominantly consuming nation.

Figure 9.6 shows the International cargo freight by sea which indicates that outward cargo increased between 2016 and 2017. This is still below inward cargo which show that imports was higher than export in those two years.

Cargo freight by Sea/water - International

9,563,542.12 19,127,084.24 28,690,626.36 38,254,168.48 47,817,710.6

2016	Inward: 43,470,646 / Outward: 26,894,390
2017	Inward: 43,099,088 / Outward: 28,436,548

■ Inward
■ Outward
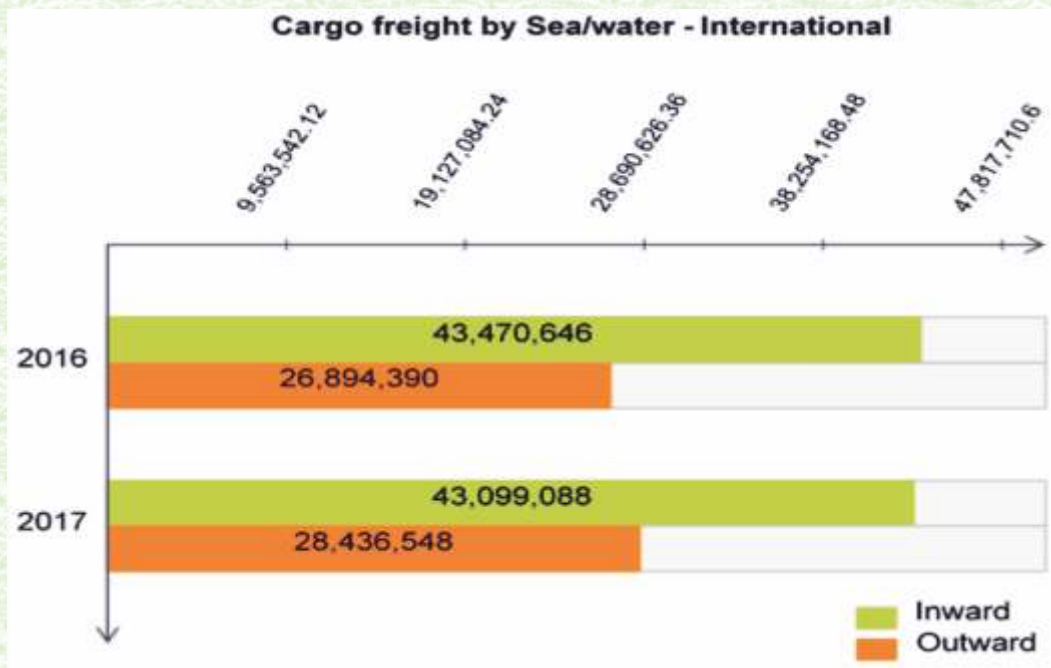
Figure 9.6: Cargo freight by Sea/water – International

Source: NPA

Indicator 9.2.1 : Manufacturing value-added as a Proporttion of per Capita (N)

Manufacturing is one of the key sectors that boost the GDP of any country. The manufacturing industries transform primary products to finished or semi-finished goods. It is the bedrock of most thriving economies of the world. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of per capita takes cognizance of the population growth. The Nigeria's manufacturing value added to aggregate output recorded a decline over the reporting years from N33,860.89 in 2016 to N32,166.57 in 2019. This may be due to increase in the population growth rate compared to the growth of manufacturing value added.
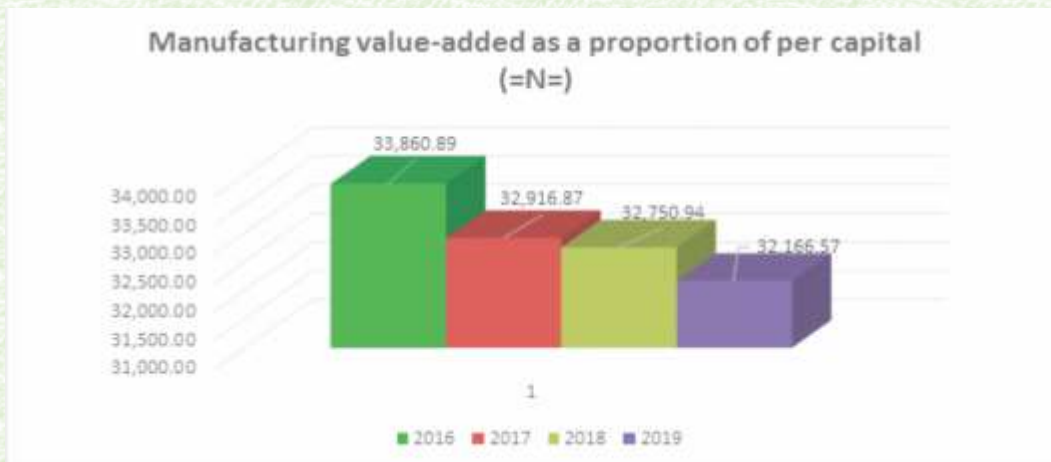
Figure 9.7: Manufacturing Value-Added as a proportion of GDP and GDP Per Capita
Source: NBS

In this report, only manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment was accounted for in 2017 and 2018 as 6.83%.

Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of Small Scale Industries in Total Industry Value - added (%)

The proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added, which was also estimated at 48.47 percent in 2016 increased to 49.78 percent in 2017 and 2018 (see Figure 9.8). These estimates stem from SMEDAN-NBS collaborative survey conducted every four years.
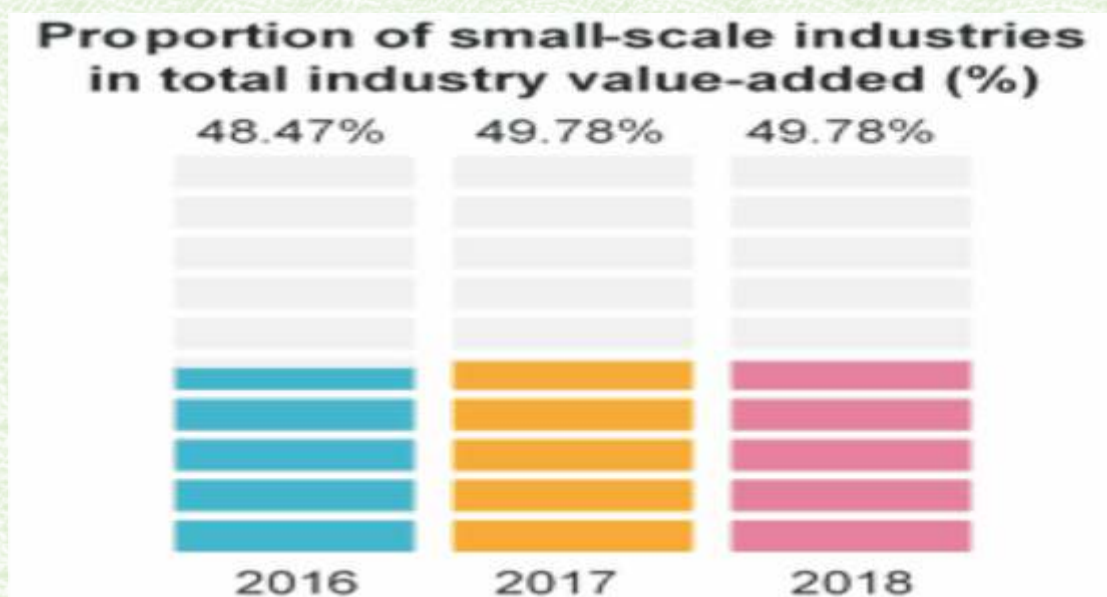
Figure 9.8: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added
Source: NBS

Indicator 9.5.1: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%)

Research and Development (R&D) play a crucial role in novelty and advancement. The contribution of R&D to GDP declined from 0.86 percent in 2016 to 0.77 percent in 2017. However, lower ratio is an indication that spending in R&D may not have changed radically compared to change in GDP. The contribution of R&D to GDP further declined to 0.68 percent in 2018 and 0.61percent in 2019.
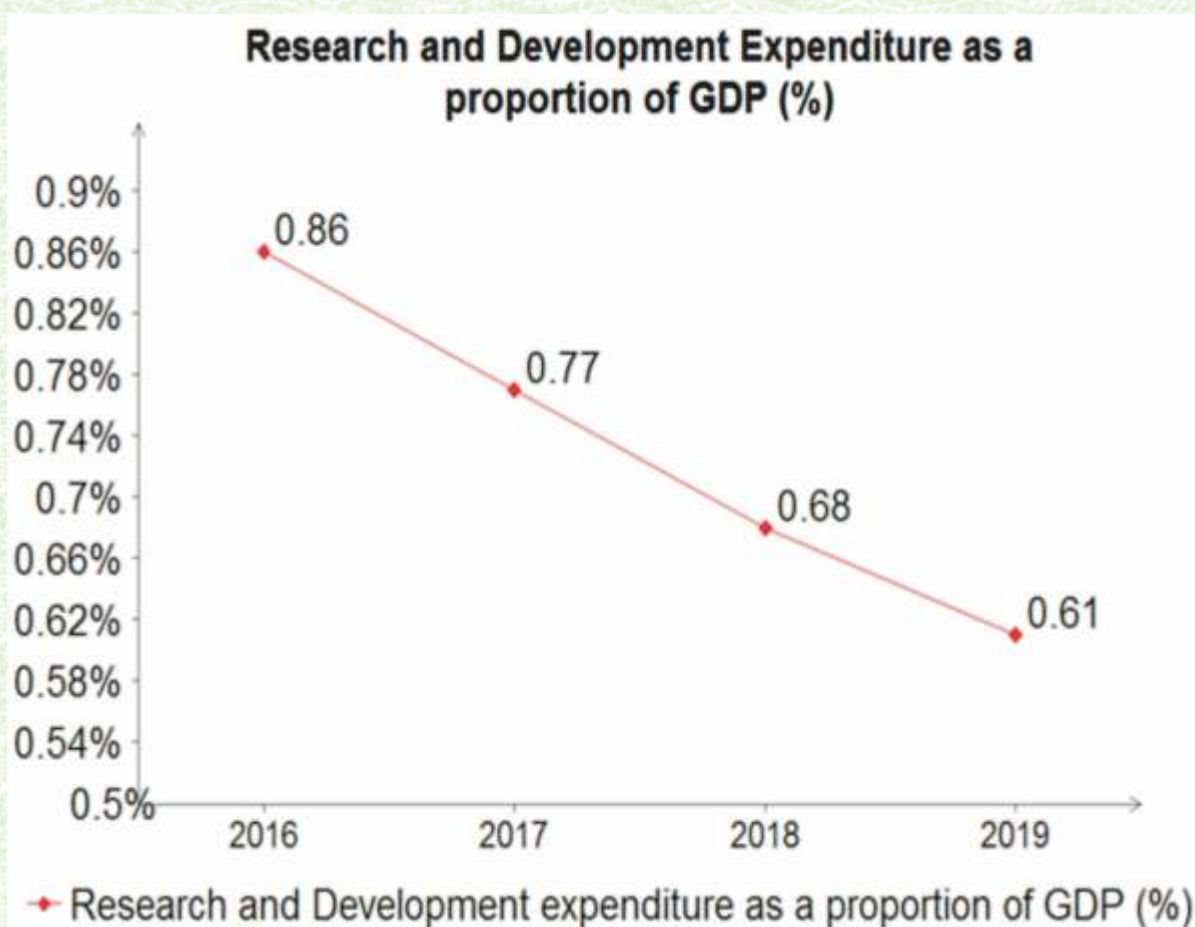
Figure 9.9: Research and Development Expenditure as a proportion of GDP
Source: NBS

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a third generation mobile – broadband network (spread 3G coverage to at least 80% of population)

According to the data from Nigerian Communications Commission, the proportion of population covered by a third generation mobile-broadband network has increased from 52.0 per cent in 2016 to 56.4 percent in 2018.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among countries

The aim of this goal is to reduce inequalities within and among countries, with emphasis on income, sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity. It is also targeted at ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration and addressing issues related to representation of developing countries in global decision-making and development assistance.

Indicator 10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP, Comprising Wages and Social Protection Transfers (%)

Labour share of GDP, which includes wages, salaries and social protection transfers from one person to another is presented in figure 10.1. Estimates of labour share of GDP was 25.17 percent in 2016. This grew to 26.06 percent in 2017 and 26.61 percent in 2018, and then declined slightly to 26.51 percent in 2019.
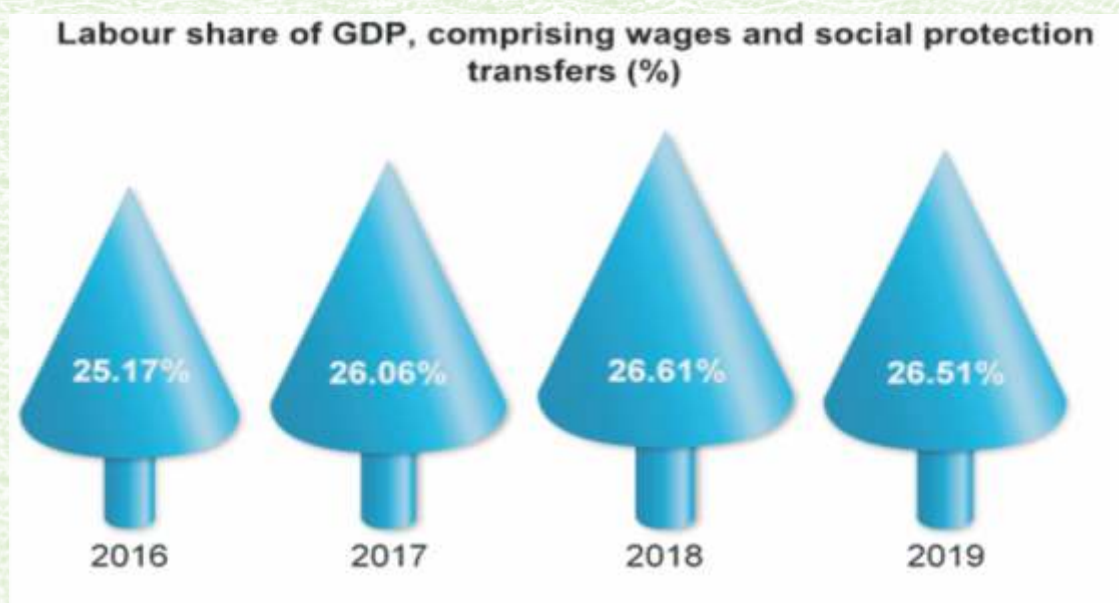
Figure 10.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
Source: NBS

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness

Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) provide insight into the financial health and soundness of a country's financial institutions as well as corporate and household sectors. FSIs support economic and financial stability analysis. Data obtained from CBN shows that capital adequacy decreased from 14.8 percent in 2016 to 10.2 percent in 2017. However, Asset Quality and Earnings Profitability increased over the 2 years period.
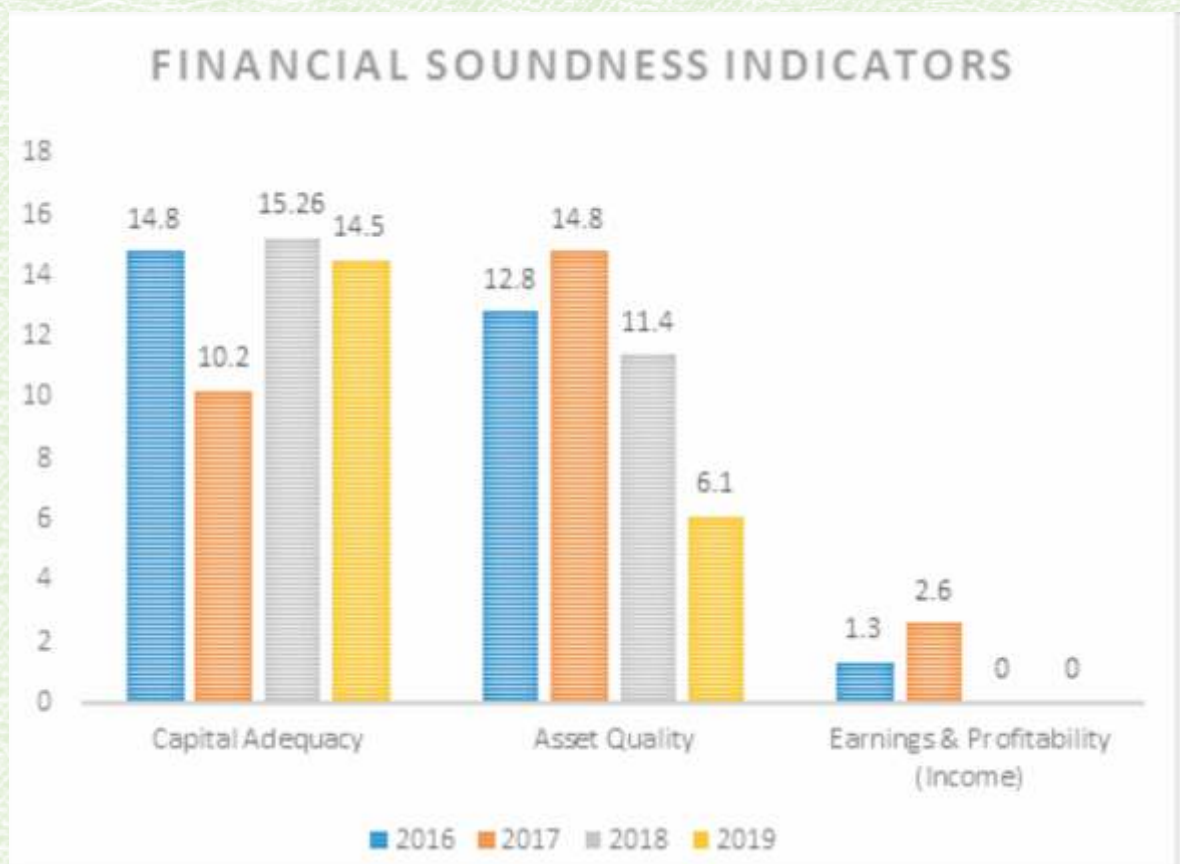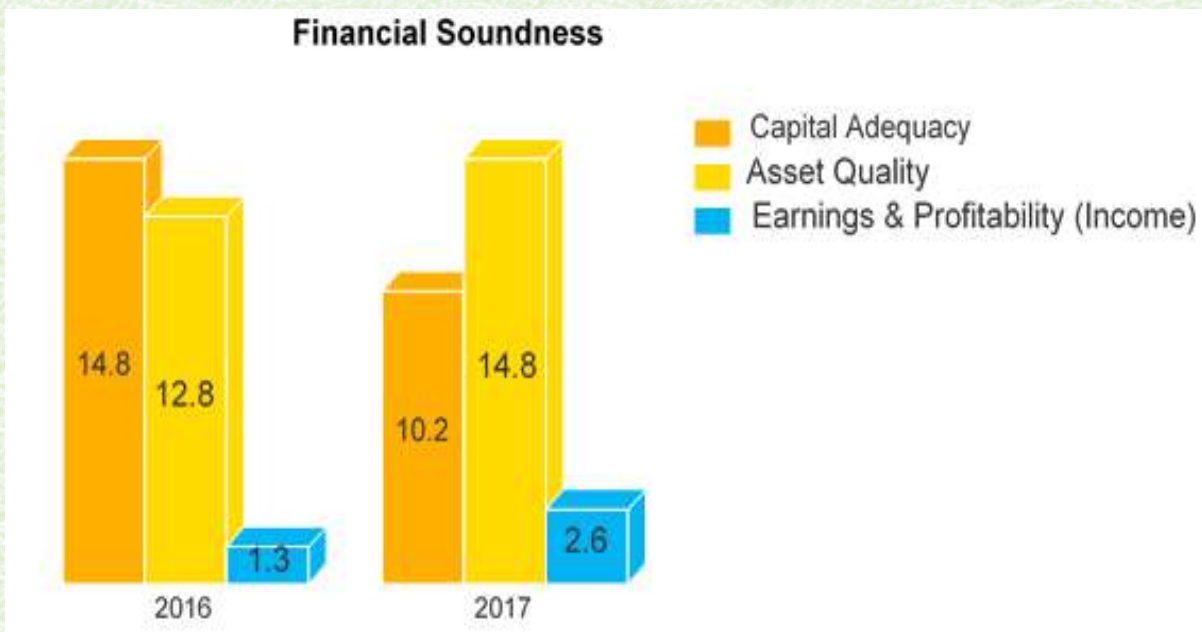
Figure 10.2: Financial Soundness
*   Source: CBN*

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

This goal is aimed at renewing planned cities and other human settlements in a way that fosters community cohesion and security, while stimulating innovation and employment.

There were many disasters which occurred in Nigeria in 2016. As reported by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the number of IDPs in 2016 was 981, 416 followed by 868,235 persons affected by insurgency in North East and finally 66,087 displaced persons.

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

It is important to note that Nigeria has a National and Local disaster risk reduction strategy. Effective implementation of this strategy will help in making progress towards achieving this indicator.
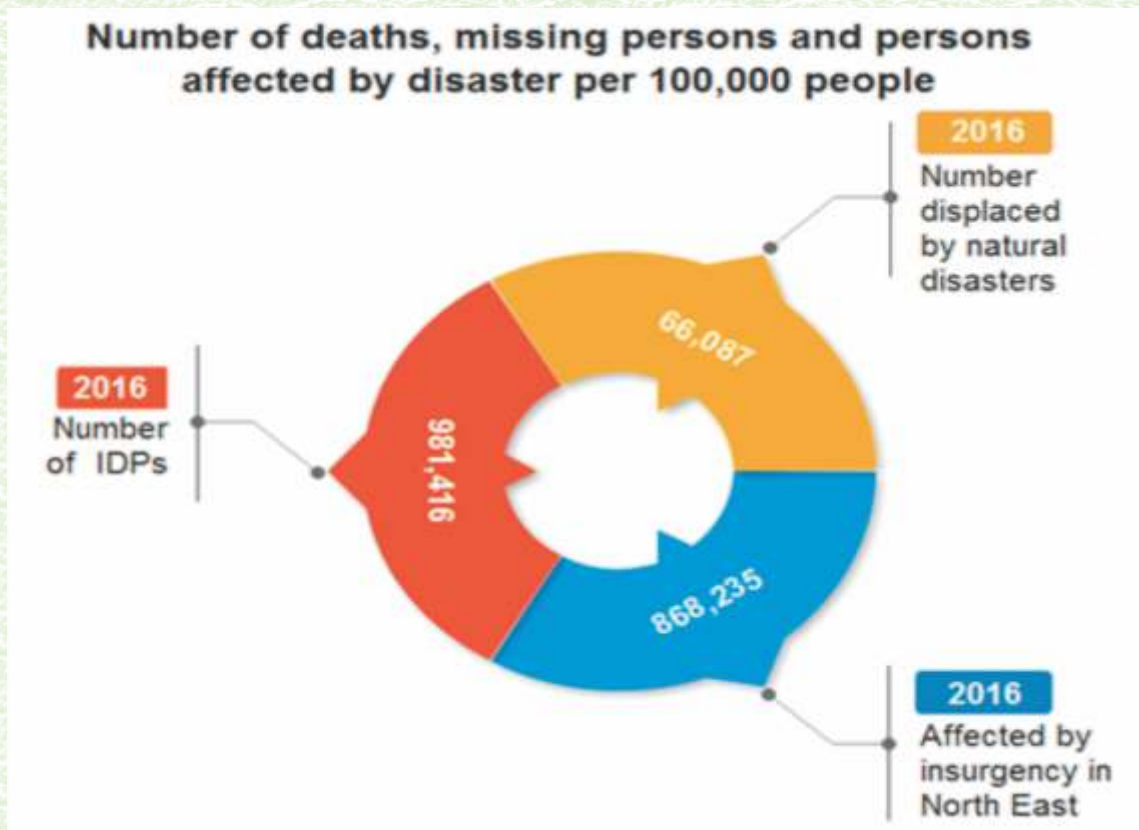
Figure 11.1: Persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
Source: NEMA, 2015
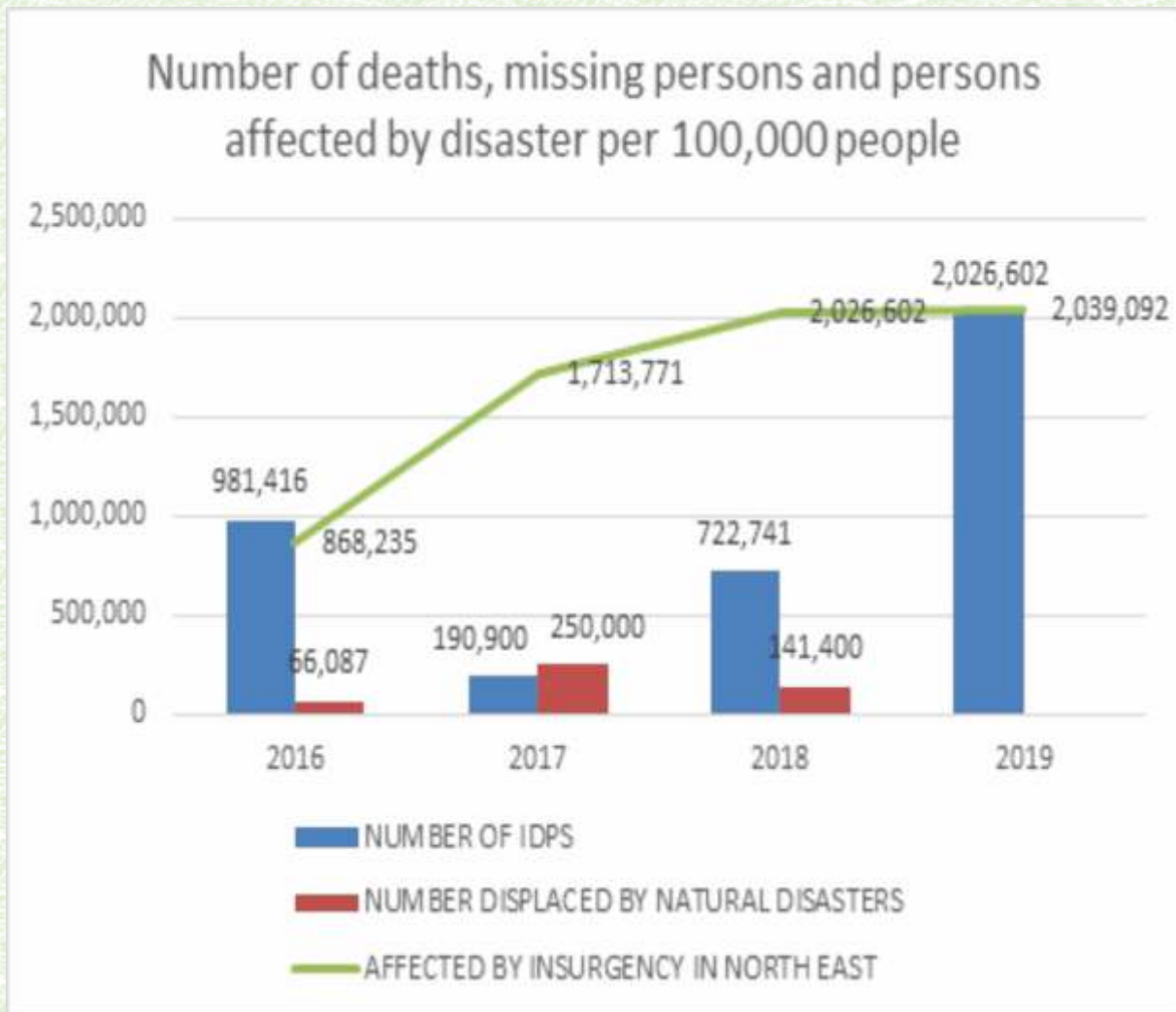
*Figure 11.2: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people *
Source: NEMA

The data presented in figure 11.2 show that 2019 recorded the highest number of IDPs and persons affected by insurgency in North East with 2,026,602 and 2,039,092 respectively.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The objective of this goal is to promote sustainable consumption and production pattern through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies that adopt sustainable practice and integrate sustainability information into their reporting circle

Data obtained from Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) show that the number of companies which adopted sustainable practice and integrated sustainability information into their reporting circle increased over time. Figure 12.1 show that the number increased from 75,543 in 2016 to 86,132 in 2018.
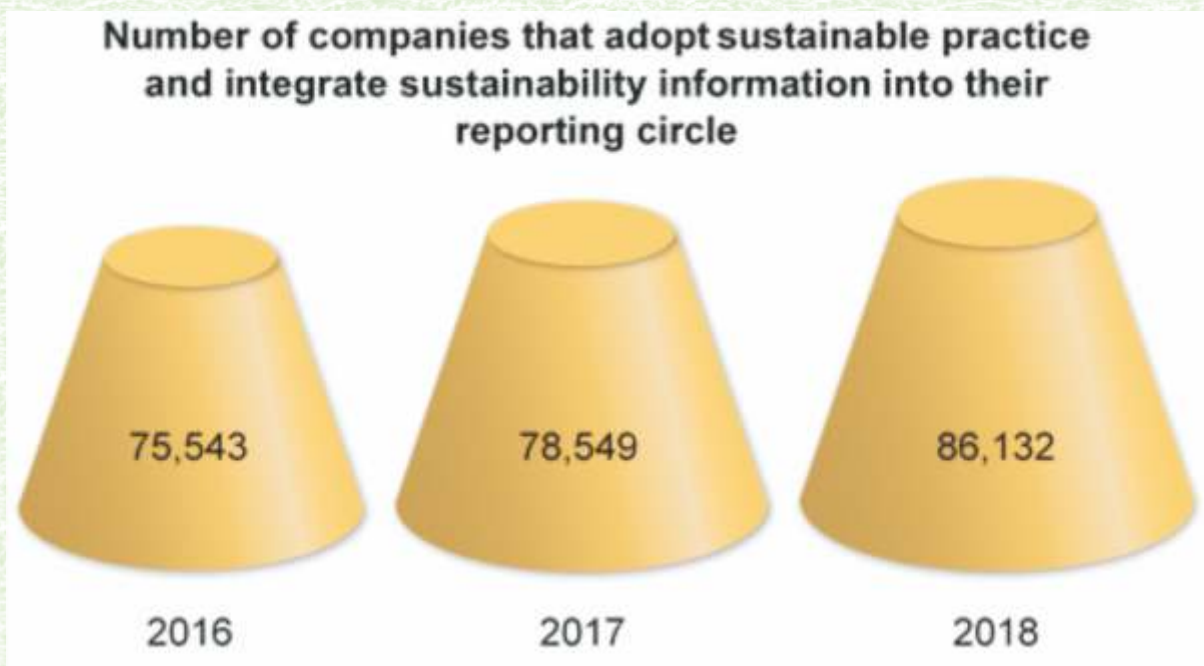
Figure 12.1: Number of companies that adopt sustainable practice and integrate sustainability information into their reporting circle.
Source: CAC

Indicator 12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

The number of tourism strategies developed and implemented over time has not been impressive. Data obtained from Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) indicates that 2 strategies were implemented in 2016, while 5 were developed and implemented in 2017. However, out of the 4 strategies developed in 2018, none was implemented.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The Federal Government of Nigeria, through Decree No. 12 of 1999, established the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to manage emergencies in every part of the country. Other government agencies established to respond to one form of disaster or emergency are the Federal Road Safety Corps, Federal Fire Service, Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps, among others.

Indicator 13.1.2: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Nigeria recorded the highest number of IDPs in 2019, being 2,026,602 persons as reported by NEMA. It also recorded the number of displaced persons by natural disasters as 66,087 persons in 2016 and number of persons affected by insurgency in North East, being 868,235 persons in 2016 as reported by NEMA.

Indicator 13.3.1: Recorded that Nigeria has integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary curricular

In recent times, Nigeria has recorded integrated disaster mitigation strategies at University level. For example, the Geography and Environmental Management Department of University of Abuja has integrated issues on climate change into their curriculum both at the Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels. Indicator 13.3.2 shows the number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions. Nigeria has over 10 agriculture-related research institutes which build the capacity of their personnel to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This goal and targets seek to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems; prevent marine pollution and increase the economic benefits to small island developing states and Less Developed Countries (LDCs) from the sustainable use of marine resources.

According to the Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR), the proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches remained at 0-50m between 2016 and 2018. Ocean acidification is largely the result of loading earth's atmosphere with large quantities of CO_2 produced by vehicles, industrial and agricultural processes, resulting into the reduction of pH of seawater.

Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Figure 14.1 shows that there is a reduction in the average marine acidity (pH) in 2016 with 8.1 percent to 7.9 percent in 2018.
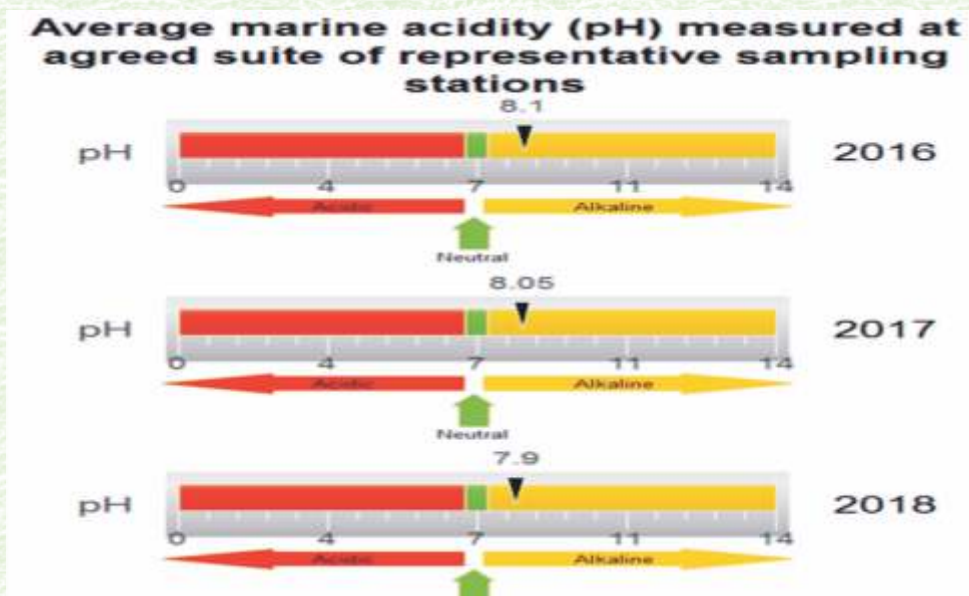
Figure 14.1: Average marine Acidity (pH)
  Source: NIOMR

Indicator 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries

Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries (%) which was computed at 0.88 percent in 2016 gradually increased to 0.92 percent in 2017 and decreased to 0.79 percent in 2018 (see figure 14.2). In 2019, this further decreased to 0.67 percent, lower than years before.

This show that the economic benefits from sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and tourism is decreasing and its not being maximized.
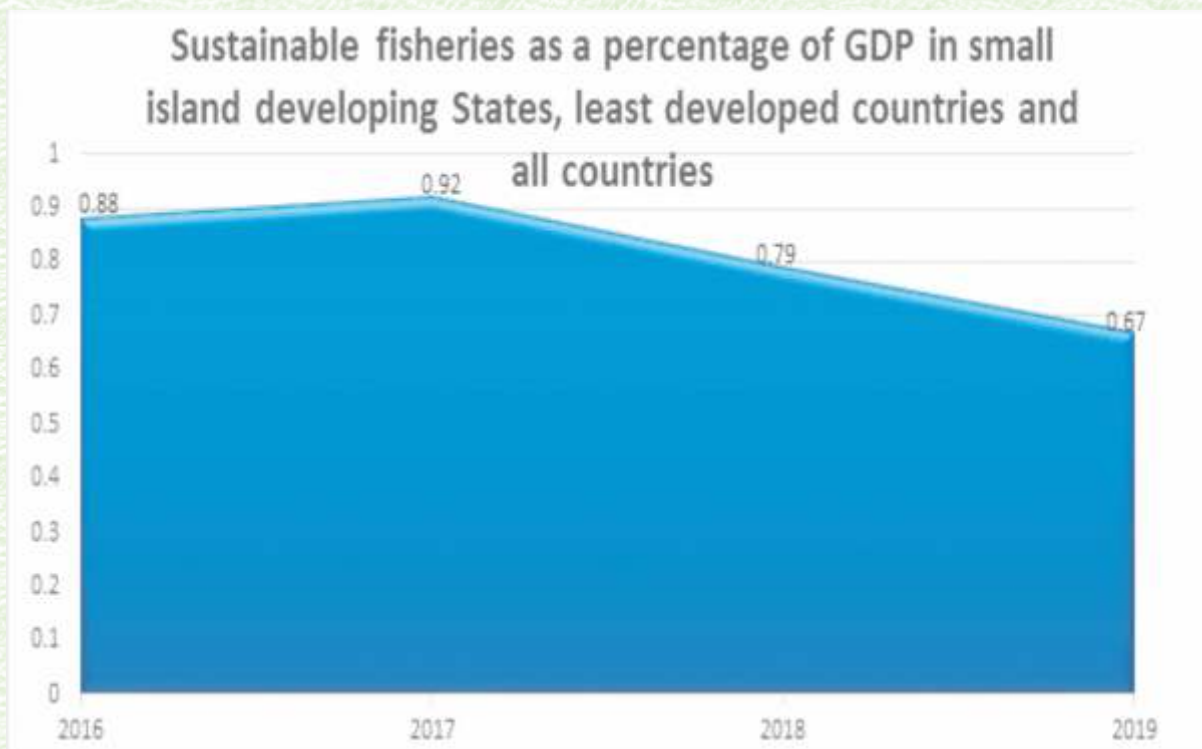
Figure 14.2: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP
Source: NBS

15 LIFE ON LAND

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of torrential ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This goal clearly focuses on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. The land area covered by forest and trees is an important indicator of environmental condition.

Indicator 15.1.2; Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas by ecosystem type

Protected areas can provide multiple benefits for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. There is scarcity of data on this indicator. The only available data showing that the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity covered by protected areas was 15.95 percent in 2017. This indicator is widely recognized as a major strategy for the conservation of species and the ecosystem. The biodiversity they protect provides a range of goods and services that are essential to human wellbeing. They also help to safeguard natural resources and areas of cultural importance that local communities and indigenous people depend on.

Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index

The Red List Index (RLI) based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species is an indicator of the changing state of global biodiversity. It defines the conservation status of major species group and measures trend in extinction risk overtime. By conducting conservation assessments at regular intervals, changes in the threat status of species in a taxonomic group can be used to monitor trends in extinction risk. RLIs have been calculated for birds and amphibians using changes in threat status for species in each of the groups. Index Mundi using data from international union for conservation of nature (IUCN) indicated that 29 percent of species in Nigeria are threatened with extinction.

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), 9.9 percent or about 9,041,000 ha of Nigeria is forested. Nigeria has 382,000 ha of planted forest change in forest cover in the two decades between 1990 and 2010. Nigeria lost an average of 409,650 ha or 2.38 percent of its forest cover per year. On the whole, between 1990 and 2010, Nigeria lost 47.5 percent of its forest cover or around 8,193,000 ha.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all events

This goal is aimed at promoting a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, provide access to Justice for all as well as building an effective, accountable and inclusive institutions for all. Based on the data obtained from the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), number of reported cases of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population associated with land dispute, communal & religious conflicts has increased tremendously over time.

Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, (land disputes, communal and religious)

In 2016, there were 282 males and 149 females reported deaths. This number increased to 914 males and 298 females in 2017 before declining to 509 males and 208 females in 2018 as shown in figure 16.1.
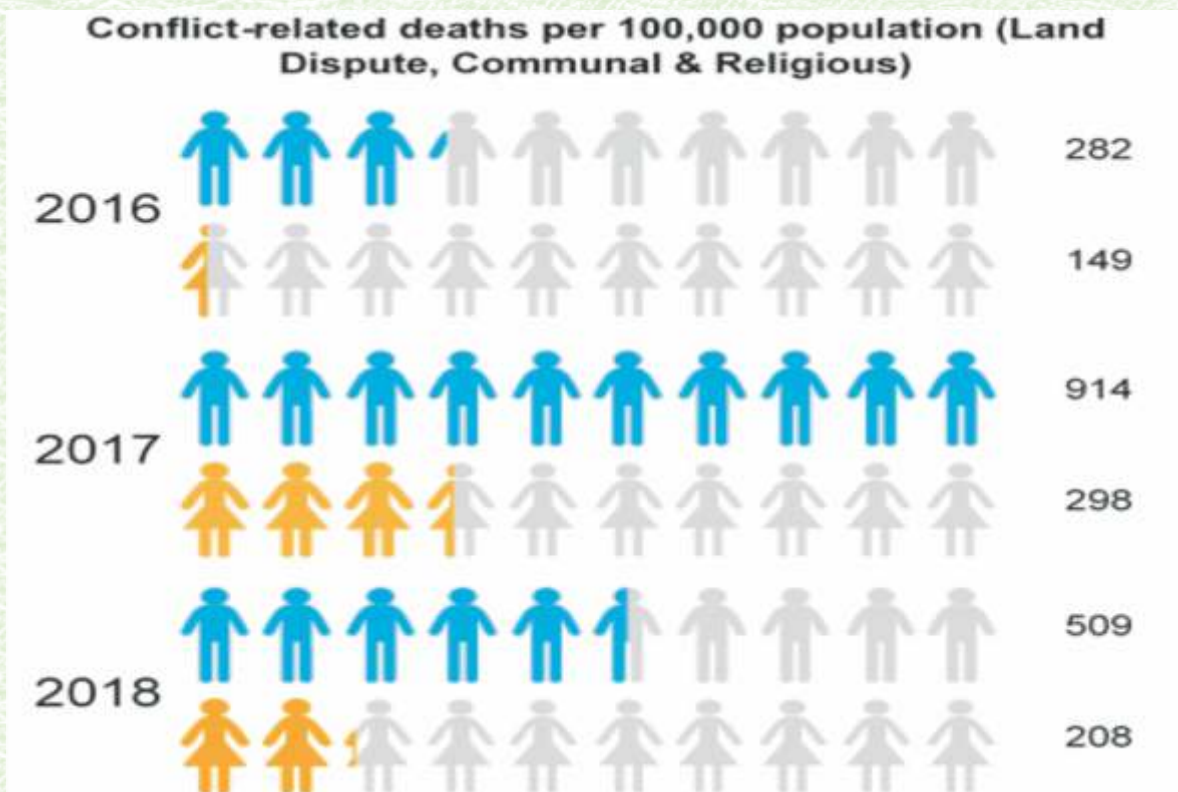
Figure 16.1: Reported cases of conflict related deaths
Source: NPF

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments (Number intercepted)

Figure 16.2 shows the number of seized small arms, light weapons and ammunition that were recorded and traced between 2016 and 2018. The number of Small Arms seized declined from 505 in 2016 to 2 in 2018, while the number of weapons declined from 7,002 in 2016 to 2,671 in 2017 and 2 in 2018. However, the number of ammunitions seized has increased over time from 514 in 2016 to over 1.8 million in 2018.
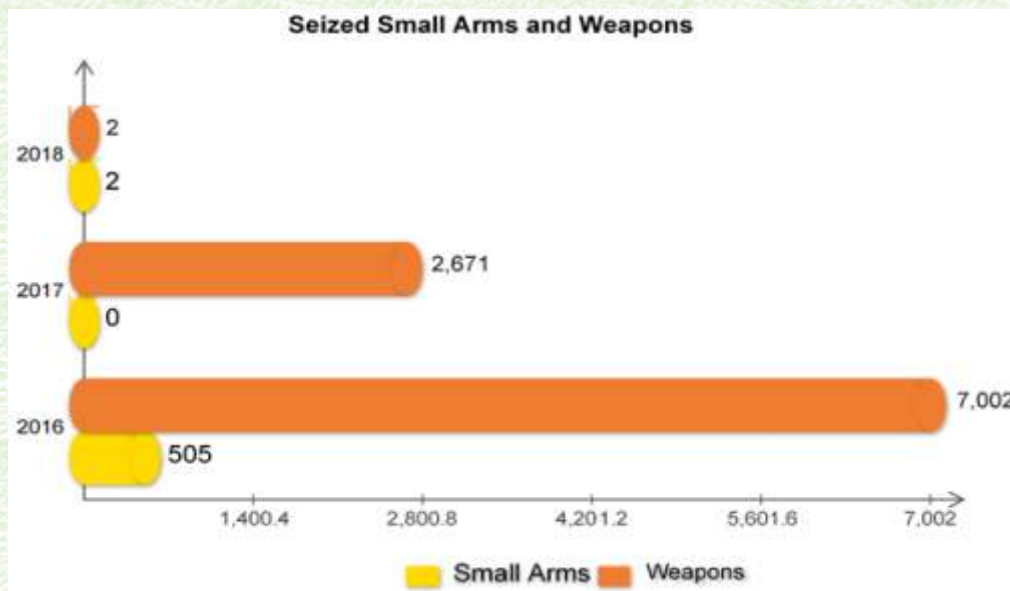
Figure 16.2: No of Small Arms and Weapons seized
Source: NCS

The data obtained from Nigeria Custom Service (NCS) as shown in figure 16.3 indicates a high increase of seized ammunition in 2018 compared to other reported years.
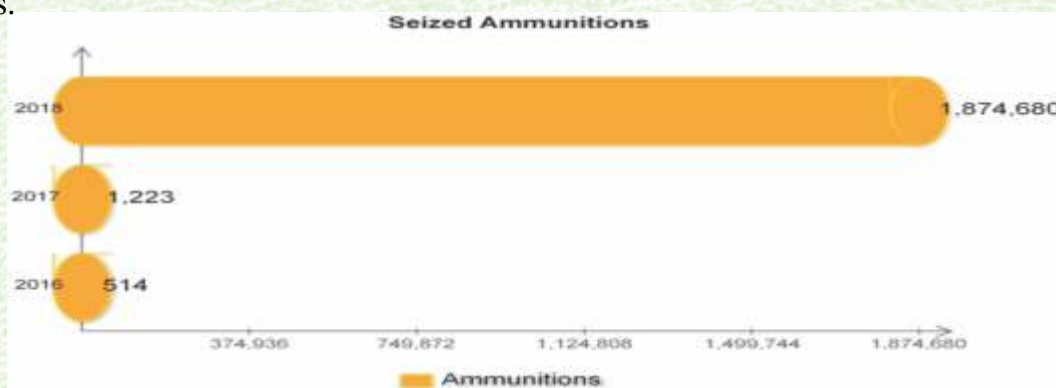
Figure16.3 : Number of seized Ammunitions
Source: NCS

Indicator 16.10.1: Number verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionist and human right advocates in the previous 12 months

Figure 16.4 shows the number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

The figures as reported by the Nigeria Police Force indicates that the number of killings has declined for both males and females, number of verified males killed was highest in 2016 with 2,313 but declined to 1,380 in 2017 and to 1,115 in 2018. In addition, the number of females killed was 782 in 2016, 580 in 2017 and declined to 64 in 2018. However, the number of verified cases of kidnapping rose between 2016 and 2017 for both sexes, though there was a decline in 2018. The data obtained from the Nigeria Police Force shows that verified males kidnaped rose from 473 in 2016 to 1,101 in 2017 before declining to 920 in 2018, while that of females rose from 298 in 2016 to 790 in 2017 before declining to 359 in 2018. Also, verified enforced disappearance cases declined in 2017 but increased in 2018 for both sexes with Male cases decreasing from 957 in 2016 to 835 in 2017 and later rose to 1,135 in 2018. On the other hand, female cases decreased from 3,092 in 2016 to 493 in 2017 and later rose to 9,072 in 2018. Also, the number of verified detention and torture cases significantly declined from 2016 to 2018 for both sexes. Male cases decreased from 821 in 2016 to 732 in 2017 and to 584 in 2018. However, female cases declined from 213 in 2016 to 114 in 2017 and to 82 in 2018. Figure 16.4 gives a picturial illustration of the movement of variables under indicator 16.10.1.
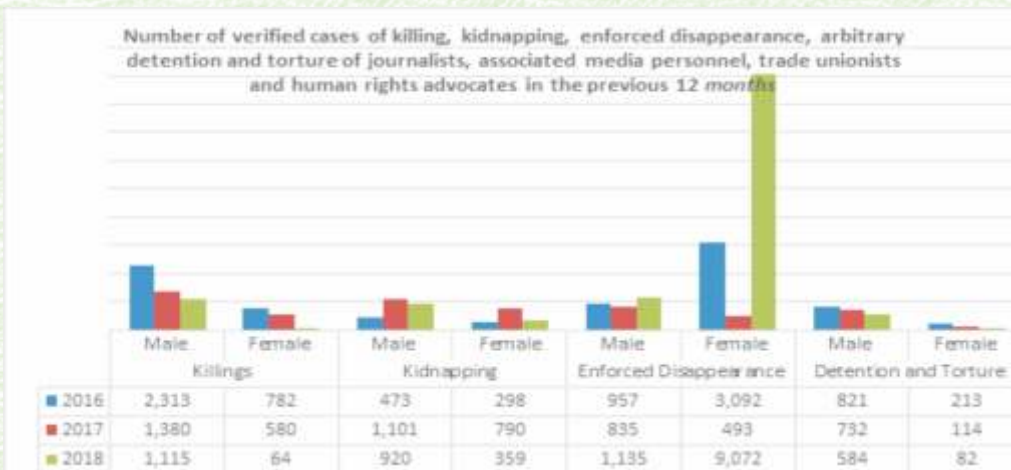
Figure 16.4: Number of verified cases of Killing, Kidnapping, Enforced Disappearance and Detention and Torture associated with Media, trade Union and Human Right Advocate and Personnel
Source: NPF

Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed (Number reported)

Nigeria adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information, the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act. Nigeria has also established an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) which was established by the Act.

Figure 16.5 shows the number of people reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed. The data obtained from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) indicated that reported cases were higher in 2017 with 59,492 but reduced to 30,858 in 2018.
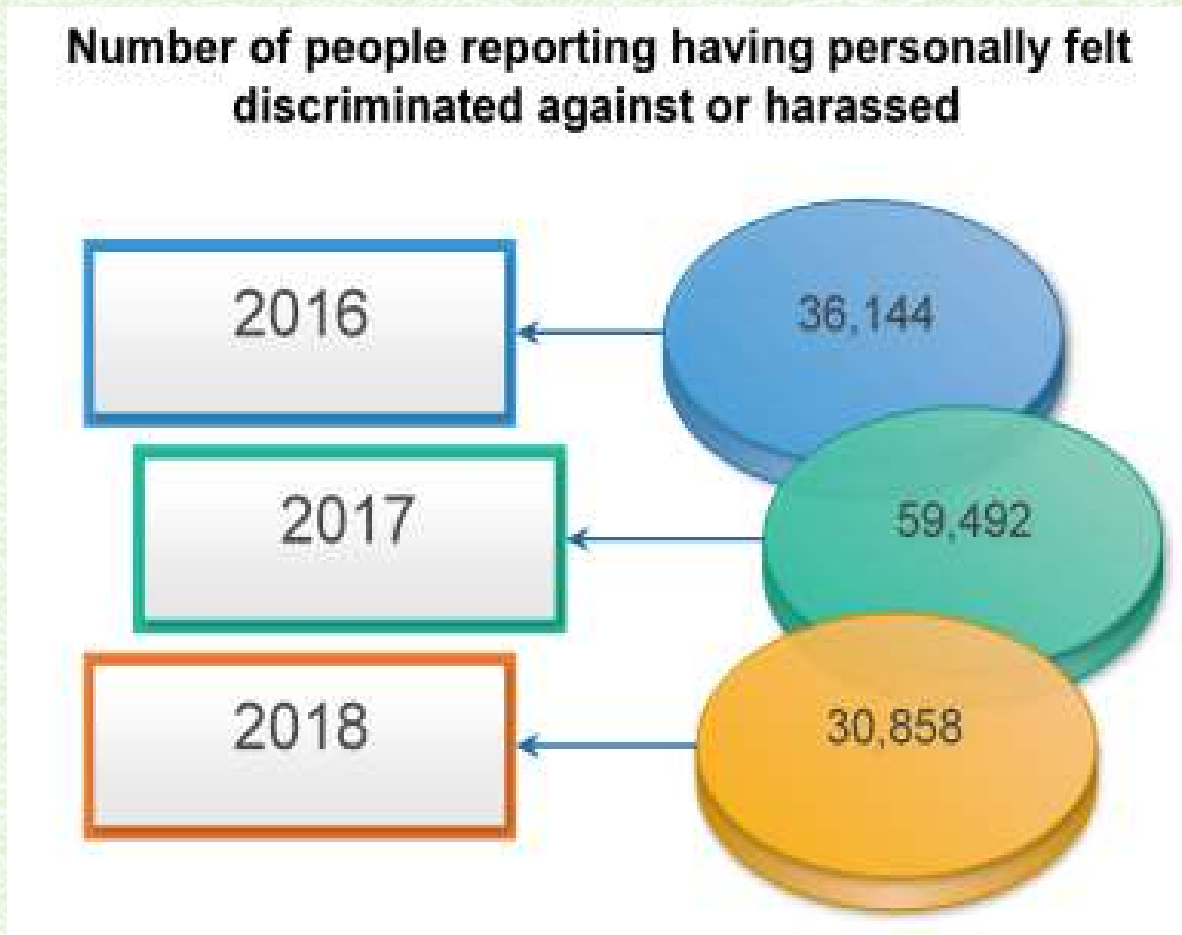
Figure 16.5: Number of people reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed
Source: NHRC

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The objective of this goal and targets is the revitalization and enhancement of global partnership that mobilizes all available resources from governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total Government Revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)

Figure 17.1 shows that total government revenue as a proportion of GDP was 4.93 percent in 2016 but improved in 2017, 2018 and 2019 to 5.97, 6.86 and 6.11 percent respectively.
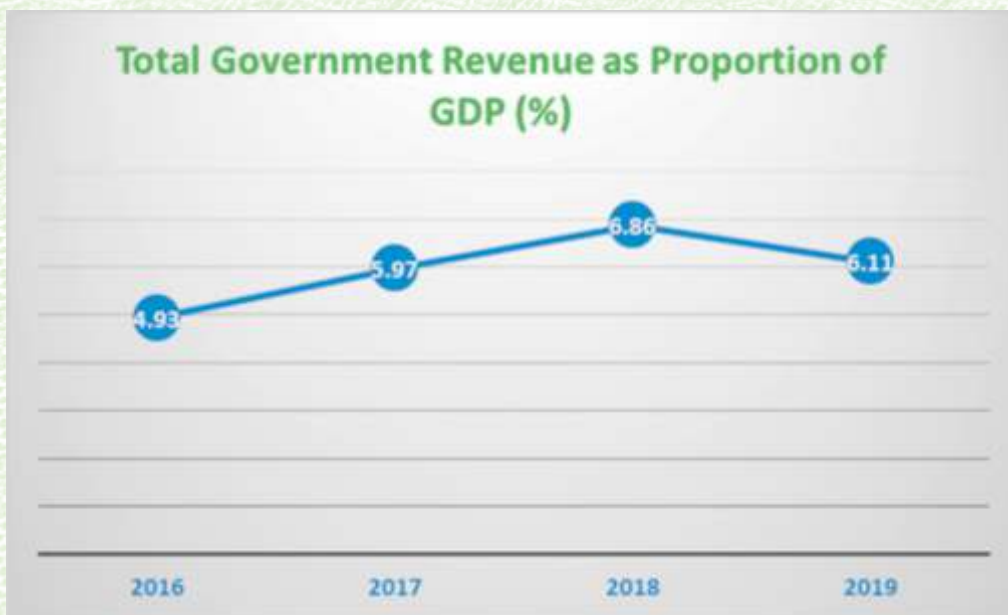
Figure 17.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP
Source: NBS

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), Official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

Data obtained from CBN show that foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget has been rising since 2016 from 6.08 percent in 2016 to 7.44 percent in 2017 and to 9.12 percent in 2018 (see figure 17.2).
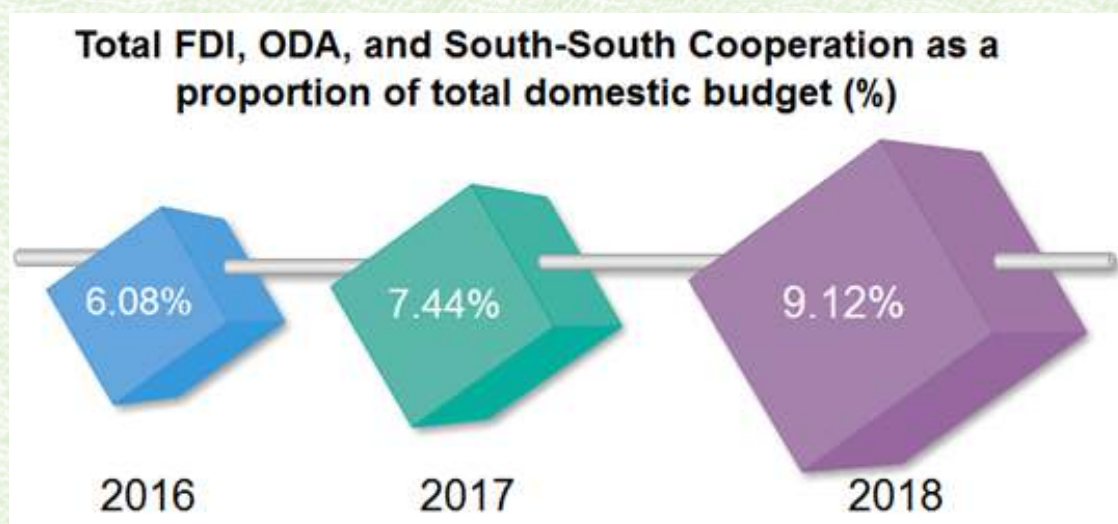
*Figure 17.2: Total FDI, ODA, and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total
domestic budget*
Source: CBN

**Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (United States dollars) as a proportion of total
GDP**

As computed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the derived data show that
Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP present a relatively steady trend at
5.47 percent in 2016, 6.4 percent in 2017 with a little decline to 6.3 percent in 2018 and
6.21 percent in 2019 *(see figure 17.3)*.
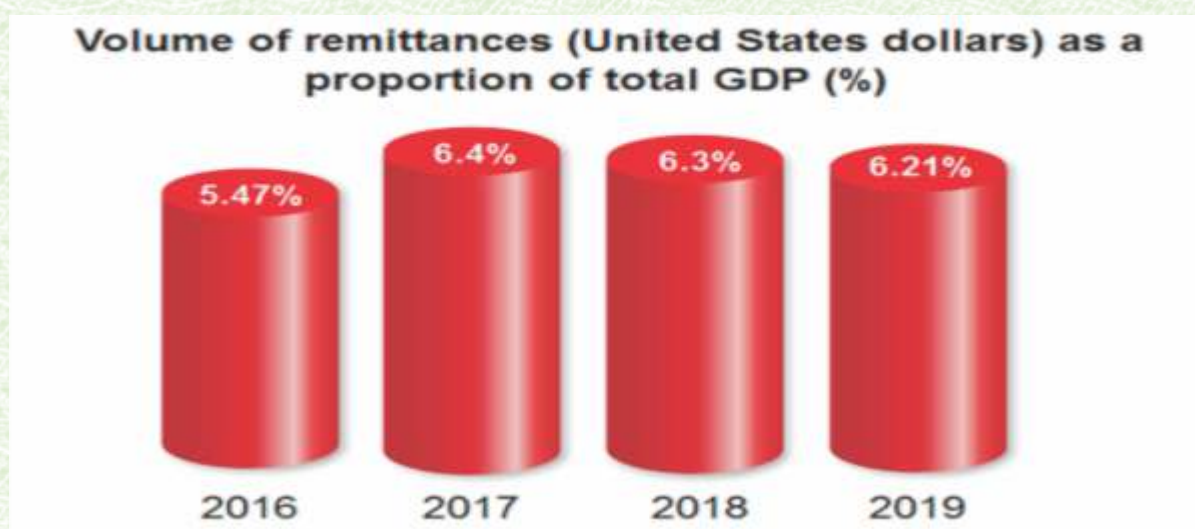
Figure 17.3: Volume of remittances (United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
Source: NBS

Indicator 17.4.1; Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)
Figure 17.4 shows that debt service to exports of goods and services has continually declined from 17.3 percent recorded in 2016 to 11.74 percent in 2019.

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)

| 17.3% | 13.54% | 11.89% | 11.74% |

| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
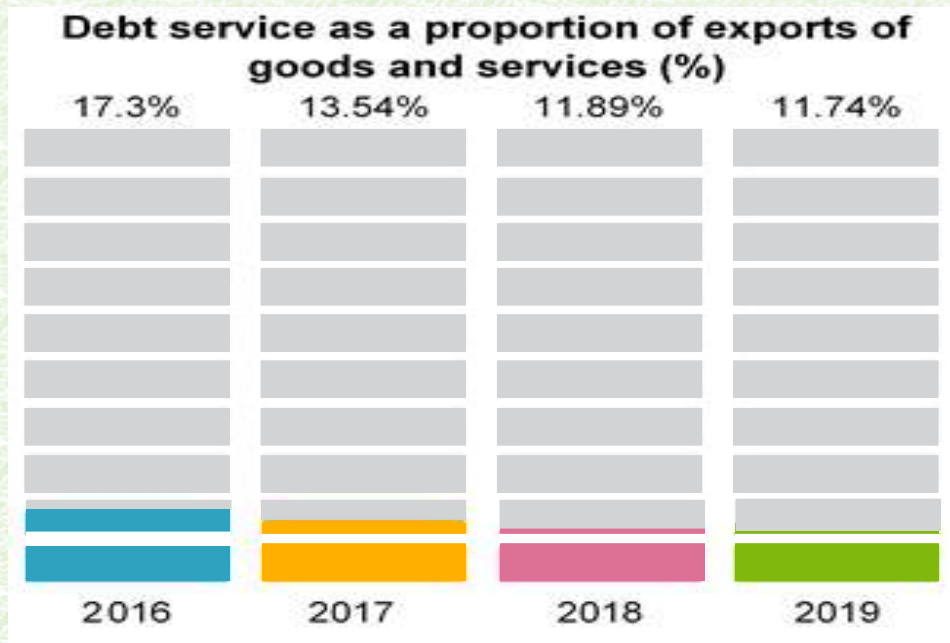
Figure 17.4: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
Source: NBS

Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (wired subscribers)
Figure 17.5 depicts the trend of fixed internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants in Nigeria at 36.33 in 2016 which showed a decrease to 31.71 in 2017 and subsequently increasing to 31.96 per 100 inhabitants in 2018.

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (wired subscribers)

| 36.33 | 31.71 | 31.96 |

| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
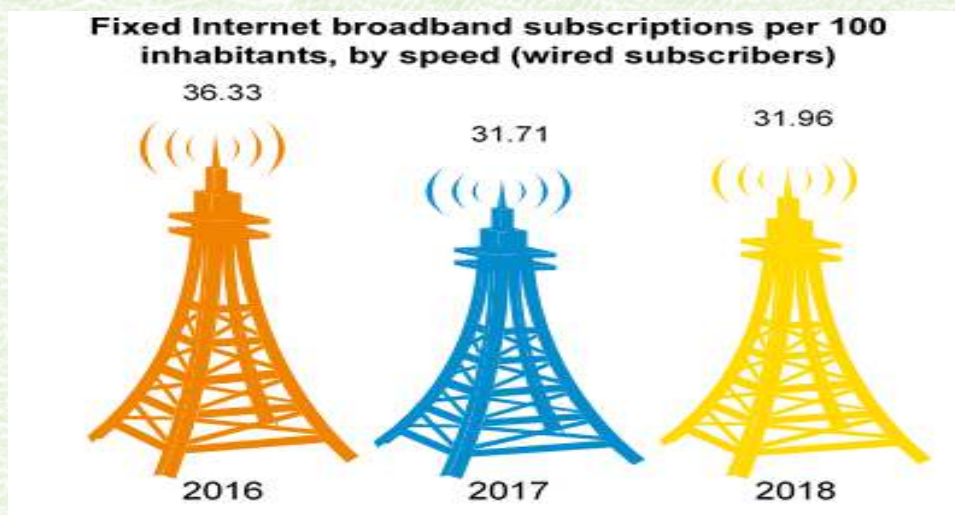
Figure 17.5: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
Source: NCC

SECTION 4
THE POSITION OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM ON SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

By the Statistics Act of 2007, a National Statistical System (NSS) is a system that has a coherent body of data producing agencies interacting and inter-related with various entities that form a unified whole. The essence of the NSS is to bring together players in the data production industry and ensure continuous cooperation among suppliers, producers and users of official statistics in order to advance standardization, quality, consistency and comparability with a view to avoiding unnecessary and costly duplication. Without doubt, statistical production, dissemination and usage require some coordination, cooperation and teamwork of relevant stakeholders within the system. The key players of the NSS include: producers, users, suppliers of statistics and research/training institutions, while activities involved are compilations, use and supply of raw data. Thus, a National Statistical System is a partnership between those responsible for policy formulation and those implementing such that the latter know precisely what the former wish to achieve and thereby facilitate production of relevant information to reinforce planning process.

The Nigerian Statistical System constitutes myriads of agencies saddled with the responsibility of producing statistics that are peculiar to their respective mandates. In order to satisfy the SDGs data requirements, deliberate efforts have been made using the Supply Responsibility Framework from the Data Mapping Report to build a system in each agency that would guarantee the production of statistics required for the monitoring and tracking of progress being made in achieving the SDGs. In doing this, relevant SDGs indicators were integrated into the data production modules of NBS and other relevant agencies. This arrangement took into consideration the various sources and systems of data production including the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS), Surveys and Censuses.

The integration of the SDGs indicators into the data production process of NBS and other relevant agencies involved the process of realignment of the National Statistical System (NSS) with the SDGs data requirement such that each statistical agency would be required to review its methodology for data production to enable it fit into the current dispensation. The realignment was designed to be followed with continued sensitization and awareness, capacity building and sustained statistical production process by all stakeholders on what is required to achieve the SDGs in Nigeria. In order to achieve the

objectives of the realignment, many of the activities that drive the implementation of SDGs have been integrated or mainstreamed by line MDAs into their annual budget programmes. In effect, for Nigeria to attain the goals of SDGs, there is need for all relevant data producing agencies at both the national and sub-national level of government to as a deliberate policy design programmes that would ensure sustained production of statistical information for monitoring and tracking progress being made in achieving the SDGs. The SDGs which is also tagged Agenda 2030 explicitly calls for enhanced capacity building to support national strategies that are geared towards the attainment of the SDGs.

As a key stakeholder in the implementation of the SDGs, it is pertinent for the entire national statistical system to adapt and develop an approach or strategy in order to meet the widening, increasing and evolving needs of data users, including the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. It is obvious that statistical agencies within the NSS are at different levels of development due to variations in the required capacities. While some states have stronger capacity to track the implementation of SDGs through the State Bureau of Statistics, others are very feeble in capacity and resources, thereby creating serious challenges for meaningful comparison. In order to address these daunting challenges, the Office of the SSAP-SDGs has provided NBS with both Technical and Financial support to assist in the realignment, modernization and strengthening of the National Statistical System to meet the enormous demands of statistics, but it is important to note that alot still needs to be done. The realignment process will require the full, active and focused commitment of government, policy makers and the international community to implement the sustainable development agenda.

It is pertinent to note that the National Statistical System has to be involved in taking decisive actions on how data are produced and disseminated to inform development policy decision, with the vital support of governments and in close partnership with stakeholders from the academia, civil society, the private sector, and the public at large. This will entail the concerted and sustained accounting and coordination of existing efforts and the strategic identification of investment of resources in order to significantly address existing gaps in the technical and institutional capacities of the players in the national statistical system, thereby improving the coverage, quality and frequency of data

made available.

As the apex statistical body saddled with the responsibility of producing official statistics and coordinating the activities of the NSS, NBS is expected to champion the course of promoting the key principles of statistical production process which include completeness of scope, accountability and cooperation. The details of these principles are as provided below:

i) Completeness of scope: This will address all aspects of coordination, production and use of data for sustainable development. It will provide the necessary steps to modernize and strengthen statistical system as well as address short, medium and long-term actions, with particular focus on building the infrastructure and capacity needed to support statistical requirements at both national and sub-national levels of government.

ii) Accountability: The modern production of statistics requires comprehensive interaction among data providers, producers and users. Therefore, trust among data providers, producers and users of statistics is key for the effective functioning of the national statistical system in full adherence with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Thus, to achieve the objective of the realignment, there is need for continued statistical awareness campaigns to sensitize data providers on the need for them to willingly respond to statistical inquiries.

iii) Cooperation: The NSS recognizes the crucial role of cooperation among countries, regional organizations, and other international organizations and stakeholders in supporting countries' plans and efforts in capacity building. Therefore, the NSS recognizes and uses the expertise and abilities of these key stakeholders as essential resources for progress and modernization. This is important as it plans crucial role in capacity building exercises and in carrying out statistical capacity building efforts in their areas of work. Nonetheless, the role of international organizations and regional entities to the development of methodologies and data in their respective programmes must be conducted in full consultation and coordination with National Statistical Office. Coordination and streamlining of these activities are necessary to avoid duplication of efforts and channel efforts to furthering the Agenda.

In order to strengthen relevant stakeholders in the Statistical System towards effectively gathering, processing, and reporting on data aimed at tracking SDGs, NBS is expected to strengthen its coordination role with key stakeholders at both the federal and sub-national levels towards achieving the following:

33 the National Statistical System with SDGs, 2020*

a. ***Coordination and strategic leadership on data*** for sustainable development: Strengthen national statistical system and the coordination role of national statistical office. Some of the actions that would be taken is to integrate the acquisition of data production and dissemination of statistics for sustainable development into;

(i) the established work programmes of national statistical systems;

(ii) existing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS);

(iii) national and sector development plans and priorities, and

(iv) the capacity building programme that would reposition and strengthen all data producing agencies.

b. ***Strengthen coordination among stakeholders*** in the national statistical systems, especially those active in the production of data for sustainable development. Through this, establish and/or improve the coordination mechanism for collecting, sharing, and communicating sustainable development statistics among national statistical systems; review the effectiveness of the coordination mechanism for collecting, sharing, and communicating sustainable development statistics among national statistical systems and from MDAs and other agencies of Government that are key to producing data on SDGs.

c. ***Innovation and modernization of national statistical* system**: Modernize governance and institutional frameworks to allow key stakeholders in the national statistical system to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems. This will be done through promoting the revision of statistical laws and regulatory frameworks, where necessary, consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics so as to;

(i) enhance the status, independence and coordination role of the stakeholders of statistics offices;

(ii) strengthen their access to data, including enhanced data sharing across and peer review with each other as well as improve their ability to more efficiently respond to emerging data needs;

(iii) develop a mechanism for the use of data from alternative and innovative sources within official statistics;

(iv) improve transparency of, and public access to, official statistics; and

(v) strengthen the availability of sustainable funding for national statistical systems.

66

d.   *Modernize statistical standards*, particularly those aimed to facilitate data integration and automation of data exchange across different stages of the statistical production process. This will be done as the NSS;

(i)   defines and implements standardized structures for the exchange and integration of data and metadata on the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development and at all levels (national and sub-national), following the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) and related standards; and

(ii)   Promote operationalization of these systems to facilitate such integration.

e.   *Facilitate the application of new technologies* and new data sources into mainstreamed statistical activities. The NSS will encourage the stakeholders to

(i)   identify specifications for interoperable, open source technologies to incorporate the flexibility in information systems needed to allow the strategic use of new and emerging technologies for official data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis;

(ii)   identify and remove barriers to the use of new data sources, including registries and administrative data and other data from new and innovative sources, and coordinate efforts to incorporate them into mainstreamed statistical programmes through, inter alia, confidence and trust-building measures, legal reforms, better funding and capacity building;

(iii)   develop guidelines on the use of new and innovative data generated outside the official statistical system, into official statistics (that is, principles on using big data for official statistics); and

(iv)   promote the development of integrated database systems to support the efficient and effective review and follow-up the implementation process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building, where possible, on existing MDG database platforms.

f.   *Strengthening of basic statistical* activities and programmes, with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda. This will be done through   Strengthening and expanding household survey programmes, businesses and other economic survey programmes, population and housing census programmes, civil and vital statistics programmes and the International Comparison Programme taking into account the needs posed by the 2030 Agenda.

g. ***Improve the quality of national statistical*** registers and expand the use of administrative records, integrating them with data from surveys and other new data sources, for the compilation of integrated social, economic and environmental statistics and in order to monitor the 2030 Agenda.

h. ***Other areas of intervention by the NSS is the*** strengthening and expanding the scope of the System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental Economic Accounts and the integration and use of geo-spatial data into statistical production programmes at all levels.

SECTION 5
REALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM (NSS) WITH SDGs IN NIGERIA

I. Data Mapping and Supply Responsibility Framework

To measure the achievements of the SDGs targets in Nigeria effectively, all relevant data must be provided for each of the indicators. In order to achieve this, NBS in collaboration with OSSAP-SDGs and UNDP conducted a data mapping exercise which linked all relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government identified to produce statistical information that would help to measure and track progress being made in achieving the SDGs in Nigeria. The data mapping exercise achieved three main objectives: Firstly, it offered a preliminary picture of the data required for individual indicators of the SDGs. Secondly, it identified data gaps and considered strategies for filling them and thirdly, it identified key challenges in the data systems needed to measure the SDGs. The result of the data mapping exercise serves as one of the several contributions of the National Statistical System (NSS) in Nigeria as a way of supporting the implementation of SDGs.

Specifically, the objectives of the exercise were to:

i. appraise the capability of the MDAs at both the federal and sub-national level of Government to ensure that it is able to compile the data and establish the indicators that are in consonance with the SDGs and Agenda 2063;

ii. propose guidelines (including capacity development needs) for incorporating the data collection instruments into the NBS yearly household surveys at the MDAs and state level;

iii. determine the cost/budget and timeframe required for improving the capacity and resources for meeting the data compliance expected of the MDAs and state governments; and

iv. propose recommendations for replicating the initiatives which will help to guide all stakeholders in the data revolution agenda of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Following the successful adoption of the Report of Data Mapping of SDGs Indicators, the Central Planning Committee on Data Mapping for SDGs proposed ways of improving the quality of data for tracking implementation and monitoring data capturing of the SDGs Indicators as follows:

a) Develop and integrate SDGs related indicators as modules in NBS data collection instruments and manuals;

b) Conduct Capacity Building programmes for statistical personnel in both Federal MDAs & SBS/SSAs aimed at developing and strengthening the human capacity within the statistical system to produce data for tracking the SDGs indicators in a reliable and timely manner; and

c) Design and ratification of SDGs Data Bond and Supply Responsibility Framework.

II. SDGs Data Bond and Supply Responsibility Framework

The SDGs Data Bond was developed to serve as an Agreement between NBS (as the statutory authority for collection and dissemination of official statistics in Nigeria) and MDAs at the Federal and State level that are considered responsible for the collection, collation and management of administrative statistics in their respective agencies. The supply responsibility framework on the other hand, provides in clearer terms lists of indicators associated to their respective targets and goals expected to be produced by each MDA. The process entails the entrenchment of relevant elements that guarantee data accountability and ownership, organizational roles, data capture and validation standards, information security and data privacy guidelines, data access and usage, data dissemination, retention, as well as data masking and archiving policies.

The Data Bond which serves as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was to establish guidelines for collaboration and exchange of data on SDGs and Agenda 2063 between the NBS, SBS/SSA, MDAs and all relevant stakeholders. As part of the process of ensuring that all relevant agencies at both the National and sub-national level of Government are committed into the task of providing the data required of them, NBS in collaboration with OSSAP-SDGs in 2019/2020 embarked on the conduct of sensitization Workshops on the SDGs Data Bond and Supply Responsibility Framework starting with the Federal level and then the six (6) Geo-political zones. During the workshops, representatives of all MDAs and States were properly sensitized on the

significance of the Data Bond after which they signed it, signifying their acceptance and commitment to providing the data required of them. The import of this development was to ensure the institutionalisation of a system that would guarantee the production of SDGs related statistics in the course of routine statistical production process within the Nigerian Statistical System.

Perhaps, it is pertinent to stress that the design of the data bond and its endorsement by all relevant stakeholders was timely as it provided an enabling platform for effective mobilization and subsequent buy-in of the various tiers of Government. Indeed, it has strengthened the efforts that would help to ensure the successful implementation of SDGs in Nigeria through the production and usage of robust and reliable statistical information. The degree of acceptance of this initiative can be seen from the level of participation of relevant stakeholders in the sensitization workshops conducted as depicted in the Table 5.1:

Table: 5.1

FEDERAL MDAs		
Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of bonds signed
67	57	57
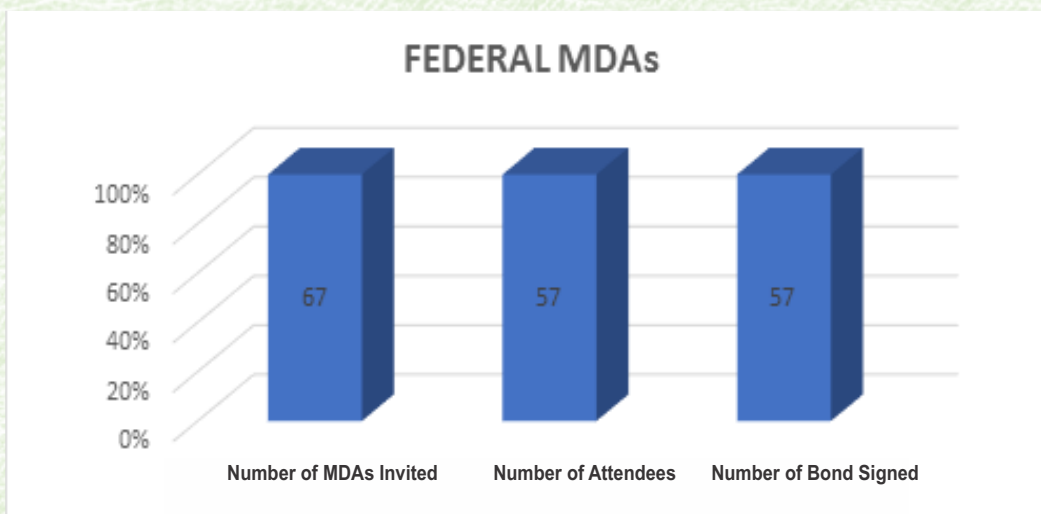
Figure 5.1: Chart showing the signing of Data Bond for Federal MDAs

From table 1. above, it shows that out of the sixty-seven MDAs that were invited, fifty-seven were in attendance and the same number of data bond were duly signed.

Table:5.2

STATE STATISTICIAN GENERALS`		
Number of state Statistician-Generals invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
37	33	33
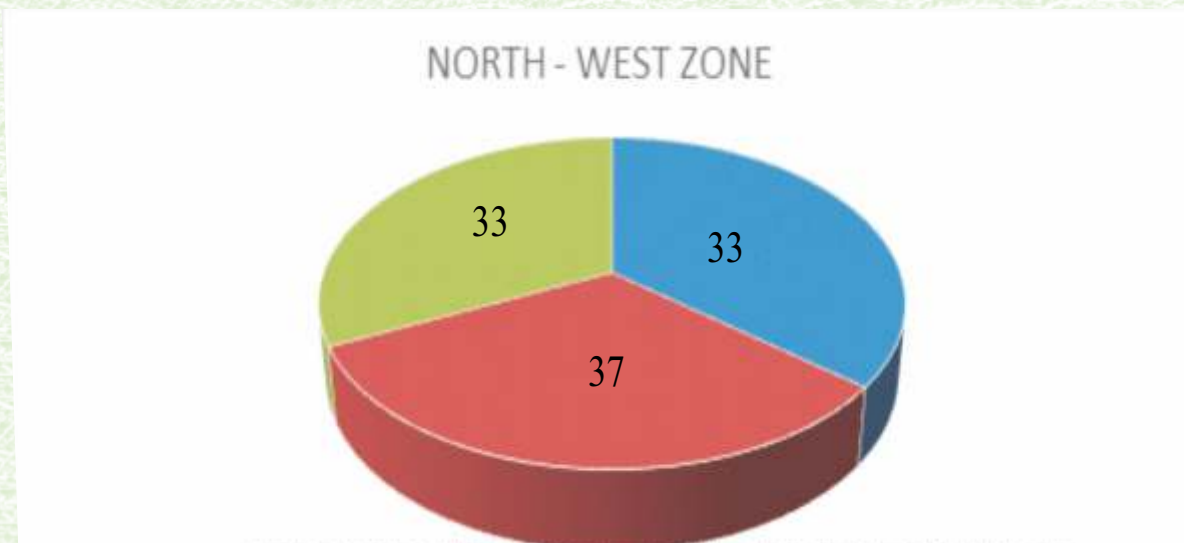
Figure 5.2: Pie Chart showing the signing of Data Bond for North-West Zone

■ NUMBER OF STATE STATISTICIAN - GENERALS INVITED

■ NUMBER OF ATTENDEES

■ NUMBER OF BONDS SIGNED

From table 5.2, out of 37 State Statistician-Generals that were invited, only 33 of them were present and the same number signed the data bonds.

Table: 5.3

NORTH -WEST ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Jigawa	14	11	11
Kaduna	12	12	12
Kano	16	14	14
Katsina	13	3	3
Kebbi	12	5	5
Sokoto	15	11	11
Zamfara	15	11	11
Total	97	67	67
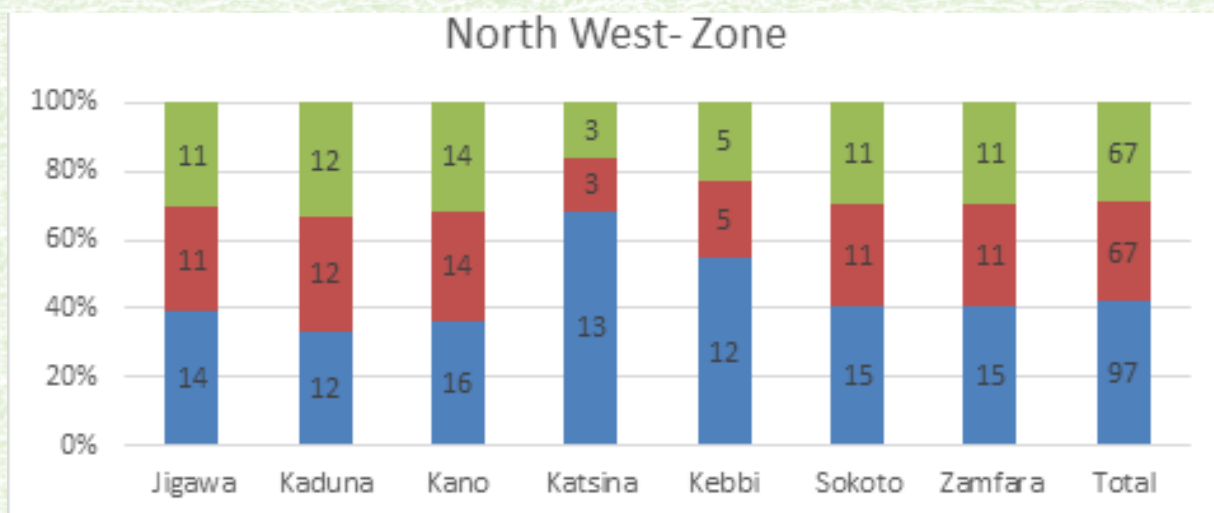
Figure 5.3: Bar Chart showing the signing of Data Bond for North-West Zone

NORTH-WEST ZONE NUMBER OF BOND SIGNED

NORTH-WEST ZONE NUMBER OF ATTENDEES

NORTH-WEST ZONE NUMBER OF MDAs INVITED

As shown in table 1.3, out of 97 MDAs that were invited from North - West Zone, only 67 of them were present with Kano state having the highest turnout and same number of Data Bond signed and Katsina having the least.

Table:5.4

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Benue	12	7	7
Kogi	15	1	1
Kwara	16	7	7
Nasarawa	14	12	12
Niger	14	9	9
Plateau	13	13	13
FCT	13	6	6
Total	97	55	55
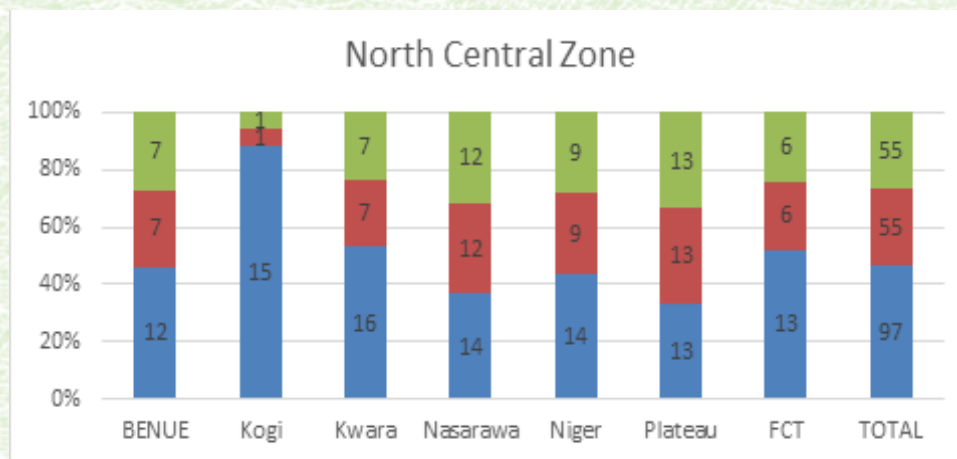
Figure 5.4: Bar Chart showing the signing of Data Bond for North-Central Zone

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE NUMBER OF BOND SIGNED

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE NUMBER OF ATTENDEES

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE NUMBER OF MDAs INVITED

As shown in table 1.4, Out of the 97 MDAs that were invited from North-Central Zone, only 55 of them were in attendance with Plateau state having the highest figure and the same number of Data Bond signed, while Kogi state had the lowest.

Table: 5:5

SOUTH- SOUTH ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Akwa-Ibom	14	13	13
Bayelsa	10	9	9
Cross-River	12	10	10
Delta	12	7	7
Edo	14	14	0
Rivers	15	12	12
Total	77	65	51
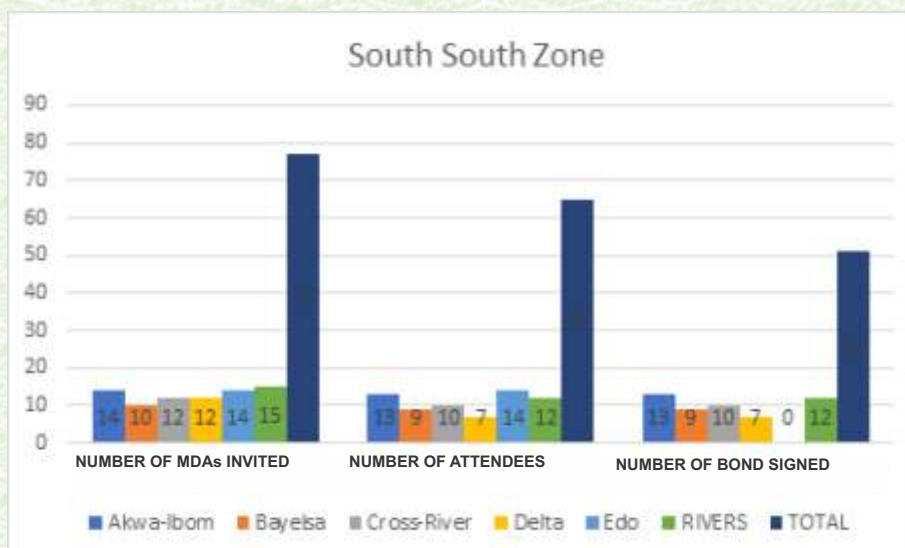
Figure 5.5: Histogram showing the signing of Data Bond for South-South Zone

As shown in table 5.5, out of 77 MDAs that were invited from South- South Zone, only 65 of them were in attendance, with Akwa-Ibom having the highest number and the same number of Data Bond signed, while Delta state had the least.

Table: 5.6

SOUTH-EAST ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Abia	12	6	6
Anambra	12	9	9
Ebonyi	12	7	7
Enugu	13	10	10
Imo	10	6	6
Total	59	38	38
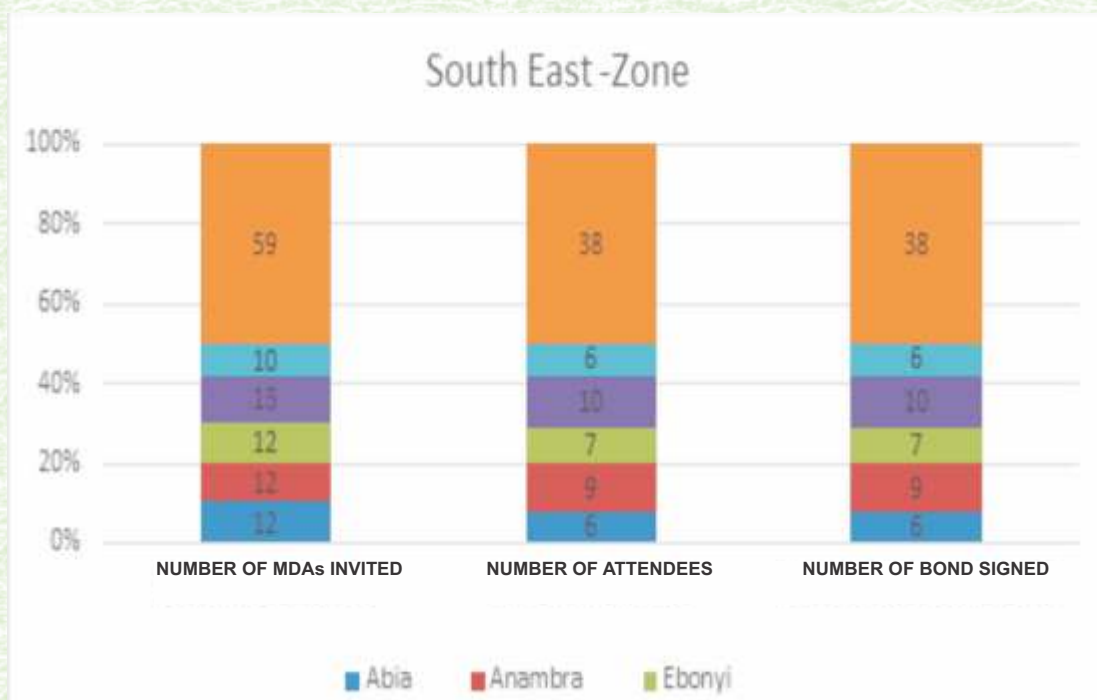
Figure 5.6: Bar Chart showing the signing of Data Bond for South-East Zone

As shown in table 5.6, out of 59 MDAs who were invited from South- East Zone, only 38 of them were in attendance, with Enugu State having the highest number and the same number of Data Bond signed, while Abia and Imo state had the least.

Table: 5.7

NORTH-EAST ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Adamawa	13	13	13
Bauchi	12	6	6
Borno	14	13	13
Gombe	15	12	12
Taraba	13	3	3
Yobe	13	9	9
Total	80	56	56
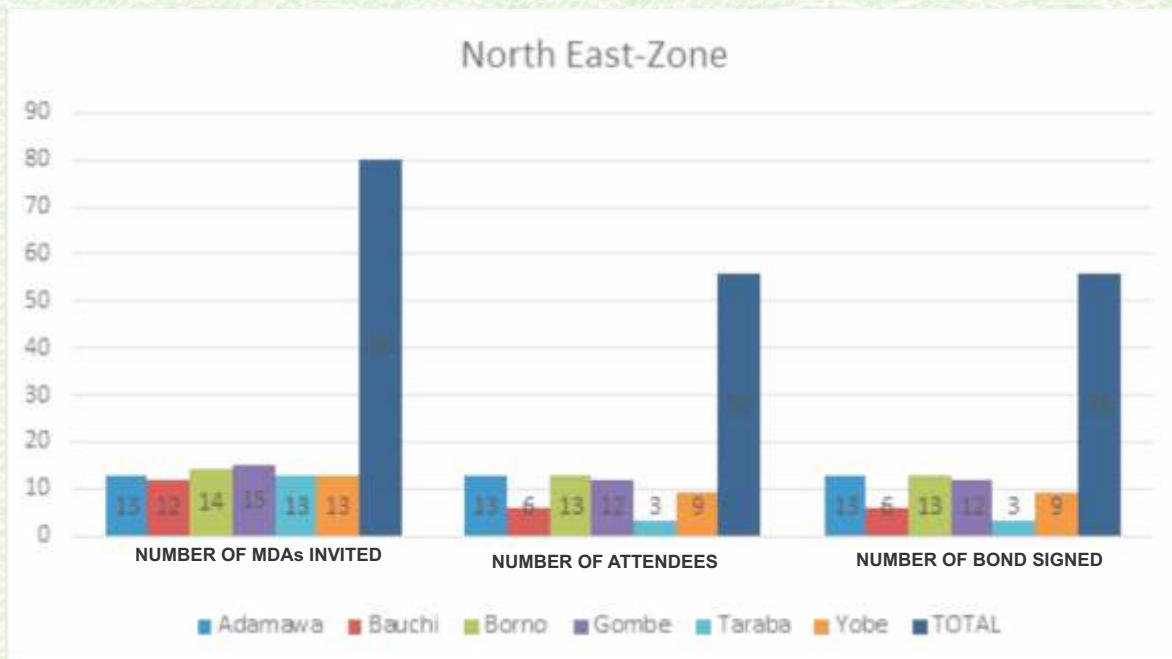
Figure 5.7: Histogram showing the signing of Data Bond for North-East Zone

As shown in table 5.7, out of the 80 MDAs that were invited from North-East Zone, only 56 of them were in attendance, with Adamawa and Borno State having the highest number, while Taraba state recorded the least.

Table: 5:8

SOUTH WEST ZONE			
State	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
Ekiti	16	13	13
Ondo	15	9	9
Osun	16	13	13
Ogun	17	17	17
Lagos			1
Total	64	52	53
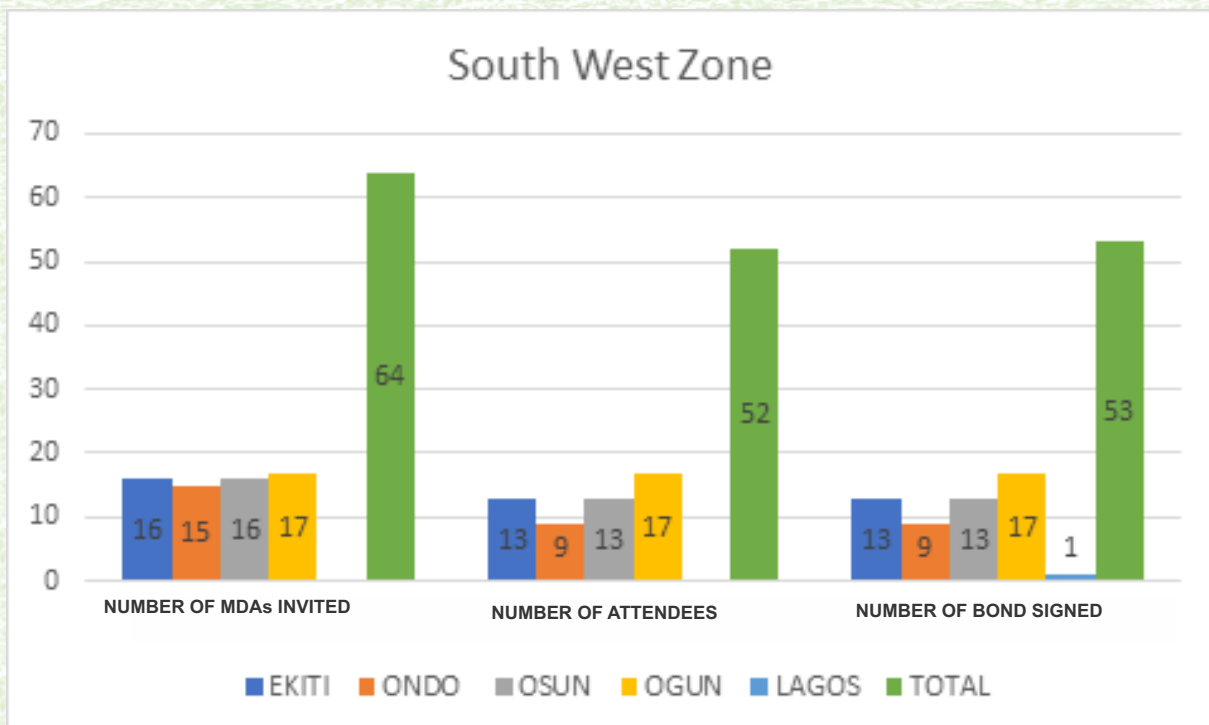
Figure 5.8: Histogram showing the signing of Data Bond for South-West Zone

As shown in table 5.8, out of the 64 MDAs that were invited from South-West Zone, only 52 of them were in attendance, with Ogun state having the highest number, while Ondo state recorded the least.

Table: 5.9

ZONAL-LEVEL			
Zones	Number of MDAs invited	Number of Attendees	Number of Bonds signed
North-West Zone	97	67	67
North-Central Zone	97	55	55
North-East Zone	80	56	56
South-South Zone	77	65	51
South-East Zone	59	38	38
South-West Zone	64	52	53
Total	474	333	320
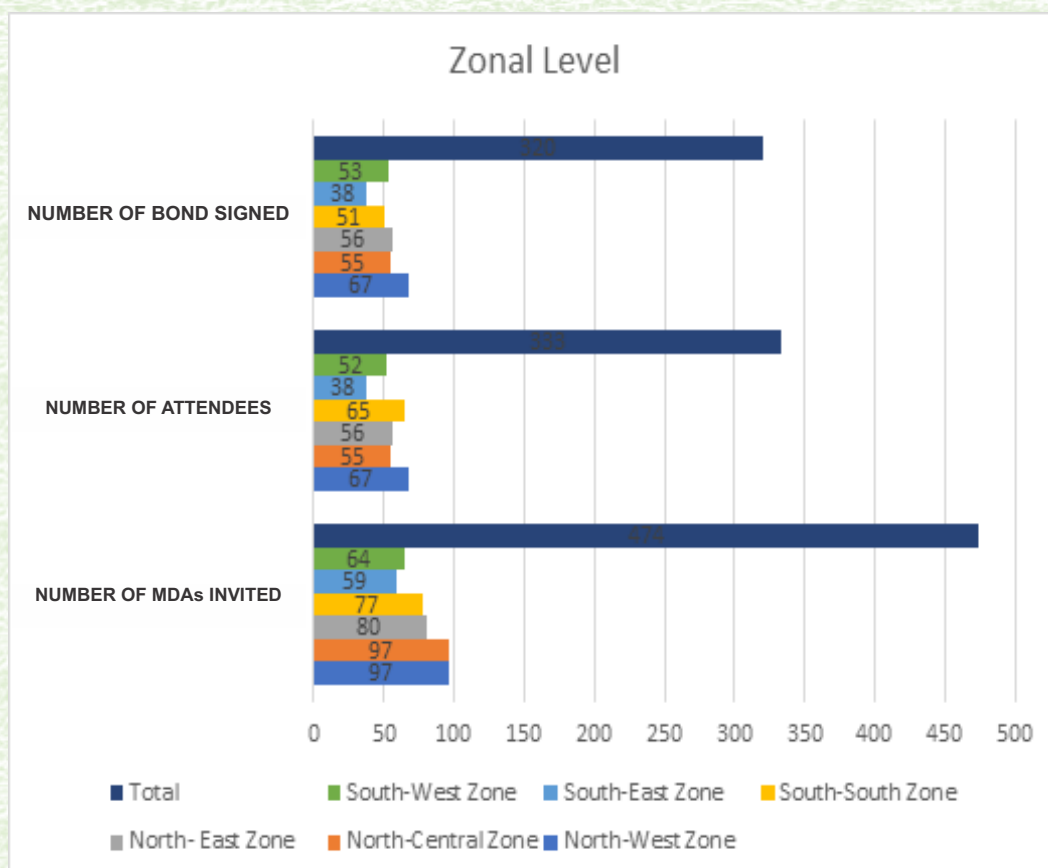
Figure 5.9: Histogram showing the signing of Data Bond at Zonal Level

Challenges

In spite of the successes recorded through the series of sensitization workshops conducted on the SDGs Data Bond and Supply Responsibility Framework, the following challenges were identified as significant and capable of affecting the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria:

      i.   Slow pace of statistical development in some states/ MDAs.

     ii. Poor funding of statistical activities

   iii. Poor statistical culture

   iv. Low statistical capacity in some states and MDAs

    v. Lack of cooperation and synergy amongst agencies

   vi. Insecurity and unrest in some parts of the country

  vii. Inability of MDAs to devise specific measuring system as an informational tool for SDGs

 viii.Lack of ICT infrastructure in most States and MDAs, and

   ix. Lack of adequate professional Statisticians in some MDAs and States.

SECTION 6
SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

(a) Summary

This report is a review of the information contained in the SDGs Baseline Report, 2016. It also provides an overview of the realignment process of the National Statistical System (NSS) with **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. It is structured into six (6) sections. Section one (1) gives an introduction of the Decade of Action and when the 2030 Agenda was adopted in Nigeria which was during the development of her Mid-Term Blueprint as enshrined in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) for the period 2017-2020. The Plan provided for the country to restore growth and provide strategic economic direction following the recession experienced in 2016-2017. It indicates that since signing up to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda in September 2015, Government has taken several steps aimed at ensuring that Nigeria commences its implementation on time, and also has a good foundation for planning, monitoring and reporting the implementation of the SDGs.

Section two (2) shows the methodology deployed for data collection and the role of each stakeholder from all tiers of government as well as the Civil Socieity and Private sector. Most of the the information presented in this Report were collected using System of Administrative Statistics and Surveys, while some were derived by National Accounts Division of NBS using a harmonized template designed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.

Section three (3) shows progress of tracking SDGs in Nigeria. This section gives a picture of current position of Nigeria, providing the status of the indicators for which data were available. So far, only 141 out of 230 indicators were reported on, based on available data as against the 126 indicators reported in the Baseline Report across the 17 Goals. This is a relatively good progress considering the daunting challenges faced by NBS in the area of harnessing statistical information from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government at both the national and sub-national levels. As the apex statistical agency saddled with the responsibility of coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS), NBS plays a crucial role in harmonizing the available statistical information and as such, synergized with relevant stakeholders within the NSS to effectively harness, track and report progress made in

achieving the SDGs.

Section 4 gives an overview of the position of the NSS on SDGs Implementation. There is no doubt that statistical production, dissemination and usage require some levels of coordination, cooperation and teamwork approach by relevant stakeholders within the system. The essence of a NSS is to bring together all producers, suppliers and users of statistics, ensure coordination, cooperation & synergy amongst key players. The section emphasizes the need to strengthen stakeholders in the statistical system towards effective gathering, processing, and reporting on data aimed at tracking SDGs.

Section five (5) discusses the processes involved in the Realignment of the National Statistical System with SDGs in Nigeria. The process started with data mapping exercise which achieved three main objectives including preliminary picture of the data required for individual SDGs indicators; identification of data gaps and strategies for filling them and finally identification of key challenges in the data systems needed to measure SDGs. This was followed with the design of a Data Mapping and Supply Responsibility Framework and SDGs Data Bond which was signed by relevant stakeholders at both the national and sub-national levels of government. The section emphasizes on the need for all data producing agencies to take advantage of the realignment process and integrate SDGs requirements into their respective routine data production instruments.

Section six (6) gives the summary of the report, makes recommendations and draws conclusion.

(b) Recommendations
In order to address the above-mentioned challenges, the following are recommended as measures to ensure sustained production of statistics for the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria:

 i. Conduct of an intensive but structured high-level statistical advocacy at the national and sub-national levels to support the development of statistics at all levels;
 ii. Strengthening of the System of Administrative Statistics by developing and implementing various strategic frameworks and Master Plans on development of administrative statistics at all levels;
 iii. Establishment of an effective monitoring and evaluation process with the

inclusion of deadlines for the assessment of progress which would provide measurable outcomes;

iv. Establishment of a data standardization and verification mechanism which would address data viability, quality, gaps and differences in data sets supplied by various sources;

v. Organizing series of intensive capacity building training and skill enhancement exercises across the NSS targeting officers from MDAs, States, OSSAP-SDGs and NBS on SDGs indicators (concepts, definitions and methodologies) and how to collect and report on the associated statistics in compliance with international standards;

vi. Establishing a common platform for data gathering and sharing through an open-source system which is user-friendly and encourage transparency in data reporting.

vii. Strengthening statistical coordination of the NSS towards SDGs tracking and reporting to enhance seamless flow of data on Nigeria's achievements in attaining the SDGs;

viii. Developing and fully adopting the SDGs Statistical Instructors Manual with Domesticated Targets and Indicators to ensure uniformity and minimize working across purposes; and

ix. Upgrading the NSS with modern tools and methodologies for data production and management to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

(c) Conclusion

Perhaps, it is pertinent to mention that in the course of gathering information for the production of this report, it was observed that unless drastic measures are taken to strengthen and reposition the PRSDs of MDAs to enable them produce Administrative Statistics, Nigeria will find it difficult to track, monitor and report on the impact of SDGs. Thus, for effective implementation of SDGs, there has to be deliberate policy that would integrate SDGs Data Requirements into the National and State Development Plans. This is important because a Development Plan should be made to accommodate the SDGs indicators for monitoring the growth and development pattern of the country. In effect, planning, budgeting and resource allocation should be guided by the prioritized standard SDGs indicators agreed for implementation in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as at the sub-national level. Through the National Statistical System (NSS) data are then produced regularly to track progress in the implementation

and achievement of SDGs using existing data production coordination mechanisms led by the National Bureau of Statistics.

There is no gain saying that Nigeria has taken giant strides by putting in place the process of realigning the National Statistical System with SDGs. This, indeed, if meticulously implemented will guarantee continuous production of robust and reliable statistics on sustainable basis. The success of this deliberate arrangement, however, depends on the support of the various Governments of the Federation. Thus, this calls for intensive advocacy at all levels in order to instil the political will of Government functionaries for them to ensure the installation of the necessary machinery for the production and usage of statistics in tracking and monitoring the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria.

As a way forward, the implementation of the recommendations made in this report would help to a larger extent to strengthen and reposition the statistical system in Nigeria for it to be able to cope with the challenges as entailed in the SDGs implementation. In addition, the Supply Responsibility Framework which provides a veritable platform for sustained data production for SDGs tracking and reporting in Nigeria would need to be carefully studied and meticulously implemented. To achieve this, it is imperative that all agencies avoid working in silos, but rather should be seen to be working as a team in the task of data production. This will no doubt help to optimally utilize available resources both in terms of personnel and finances, apart from the merits of ensuring consistency and coherency in statistical production. This has become necessary if the Nigerian Statistical System must abide by the principle of "Leave no One Behind".

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Goal 1- End Poverty in all its form every where							
SDGs Indicator Number	**SDGs Indicators**		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by geographical location (urban/rural)	Rural	*69.0*	*69.0*	*52.1*	*52.1*	*HNLSS 2010 (Absolute poverty rate) and NLSS 2019*
		Urban	*51.2*	*51.2*	*18*	*18*	
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		*62.6*	*62.6*	*40.1*	*40.1*	*HNLSS 2010 (Absolute poverty rate) and NLSS 2019*
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		*22.5*	*22.5*	*22.5*	*22.5*	*Human Development Index Report (2016 revised in 2018)*
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved sanitation)		*35.9*	*35.9*	*35.9*	*35.9*	*MICS5 2016 /17*
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure		*NA*	*NA*	*84.2*	*84.2*	*NLSS 2019*
1.4.1b	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved water source)		*64.1*	*64.1*	64.1	64.1	*MICS5 2016 /17*
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number of IDPs	981,416	*190,900*	*722,741*	*2,026,602*	*NEMA*

			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
		Number displaced by natural disasters	66,087	*250,000*	*141,400*	NA	
		Affected by insurgency in North East	868,235	*1,713,771*	*2,026,602*	*2,039,092*	*NEMA*
1.5.3	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction (strategies)?		YES	YES	YES		NEMA
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services by year (Federal Government Recurrent Expenditures for Education, Health, other services in ₦' Billion)	Education	*8.2*	*8.5*	*8.2*		CBN STATISTICAL BULLETIN (PUBLIC FINANCE), 2018
		Health	*4.8*	*5.1*	*5.2*		
		Other social and community services	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.7*		
		Total	*18.6*	*19.5*	*19.1*		
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups by year (Federal Ministry of Women affairs and Social Development, Total Expenditure)		*8.29*	*6.80*	*5.56*		*Computed by NBS Appropriation Act (2016–2018)*

Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Stunting	32.9	32.9	36.8	36.8	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
		Moderate Stunting	20.4	20.4	21.2	21.2	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
		Severe Stunting	12.5	12.5	10.8	10.8	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
	Wasting	Underweight	19.4	19.4	19.9	19.9	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
		Moderate Weight	14.0	14.0	14.8	14.8	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
		Severe Weight	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	NNHS, 2015 & 2018
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (Trends of Malnutrition in Nigeria) -	*Underweight*	20.6	19.4	19.9	19.9	2014, 2015 and 2018 (NNHS)
		Stunting	31.9	32.9	32.0	32.0	
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	*Moderate*	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	MICS5 2016/17
		Severe	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	MICS5 2016/17
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Global Acute Malnutrition	7.2	7.2	8.9	8.9	NNHS 2015/2018
		Moderate Malnutrition	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	NNHS 2015/2018
		Severe Malnutrition	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	NNHS 2015/2018
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		56.55	56.55	NA	NA	NBS (MDGs 2015)

Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio			576	576	512	512	NDHS, 2013 & 2018
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	MICS 2016/17
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			128	128	132	117	NDHS 2013, 2018 & 2019
3.2.2a	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			37	37	39	36	NDHS 2013 & 2018
3.2.2b	Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)			69	69	67	74	NDHS 2013, 2018 & 2019
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per '000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (Distribution of HIV patients by sex)	Male		1,500,879	NA	NA	NA	*NACA*
		Female		1,699,219	NA	NA	NA	
3.3.1a	HIV incidence per 1000 population			1.9	1.2	NA	NA	NACA
	Number of new HIV infections per '000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	HIV incidence per 1000 population (all ages)		NA	NA	0.65 (0.40-1.03)	1,400,000	***UN AIDS Country Factsheets, NIGERIA 2018 (HIV and AIDS Estimates) UNAIDS
3.3.1b	HIV prevalence percentage of people living with HIV (adults 15-NA 49)				NA	1.4 (NAIIS)	0.52 (0.31-0.88)	

			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
3.3.1c	People newly infected with HIV		NA	NA	130,000	82,000 (47000-140,000)	
3.3.1d	Women aged 15 and over newly infected with HIV		NA	NA	26,000	46,000 (26000-79000)	
3.3.1e	Men aged 15 and over newly infected with HIV		NA	NA	15,000		
3.3.1f	Children aged 0 to 14 newly infected with HIV		NA	NA	24000 [14000 - 38000]		
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (new and relapse) reported cases by sex and year for 219/100,000 population	New — Male		0.6	0.6		FMOH
		New — Female	0.67	0.37	0.37		
		Relapse — Male		0.16	0.02		
		Relapse — Female		0.009	0.01		
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0−59 months	37	43	47		NMEP, FMOH - DHIS
		Above 5 years	41	49	53		
3.4.2	Number of suicide cases reported by year and sex	Male	14	46	34		NPF

			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders by year and sex (percentage of drug users that receive treatment for substance abuse)	**Male**		**12**	**12**		Drugs Use Survey 2017
		Female		13	13		
		Female	221	183	150		
3.6.1	Number of death due to road traffic injuries by sex and year	Male	3,970	4,020	4,079	4,255	FRSC
		Female	1,083	1,101	1,102	1,288	
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	MICS5 2016/17
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (Age specific fertility rate for women age 15 – 19 years)		120	120	120	120	MICS5 2016/17
3.8.2	Population covered by health insurance per '000 inhabitants by year (*Number of Registered contributors to the National Health Insurance Scheme by year and sex)	Principals (Male)	634,154	692,004	781,057		NHIS
		Principals (Female)	266,618	291,955	332,742		
		Dependants (Male)	639,796	723,033	851,883		
		Dependants (Female)	948,914	1,060,071	1,232,518		
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (Use of any tobacco product)		6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	MICS5 2016/17
3.b.1	Percentage of Children age 12-23 Months who received all vaccination		21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	MICS5 2016/17

**** Proxy data for Nigeria

Goal 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
4.1.1	Percentage of Children of Secondary School age currently attending Secondary School or higher		46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	MICS5 2016/17
4.1.2	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school		60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	MICS5 2016/17
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	*Health Male*	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	MICS5 2016/17
		Health Female	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	
		Learning Male	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	
		Learning Female	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	
		psychosocial well-being Male	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	
		psychosocial well-being Female	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning)		*61.2*	*61.2*	*61.2*	*61.2*	MICS5 2016/17

			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
4.2.2 a	Participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex (Private Schools reported)	*Male*	*734,72 6*				*Digest FME 2014 – 2016*
		Female	*722,736*				
4.2.b	Participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex (Public Schools reported)	*Male*	*1,374,998*				
		Female	*1,346,738*				*FME*
4.c.1	Number of Teachers with at least minimum Teacher Qualification by sex and year (Public Primary & Secondary schools)	*Male*	*361,199*		*156,248*		*Digest FME 2018*
		Female	*352,979*		*135,513*		
4.c.1 a	Number of Teachers with at least minimum Teacher Qualification by sex and year (Private Junior and Secondary schools)	*Male*	*108,223*				*Digest FME 2014 - 2016*
		Female	*127,056*				
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	*Formal*	*5.17*	*5.62*	*5.62*	*NA*	*Computed by NBS*
		Non-formal	*3.38*	*2.17*	*2.06*	*NA*	
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Primary School	0.97	0.97	0.97	*0.97*	MICS5 2016/17
		Secondary	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	MICS5 2016/17

Goal 5 — Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
5.1.1	Does Nigeria have legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex?		YES	YES	YES	YES	
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (preceding the survey)	Physical violence	14.4	14.4	11.8	11.8	NDHS 2013 and 2018
		Sexual violence	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	
		Emotional (Psychological violence)	19.2	19.2	26.7	26.7	
		Spousal violence committed by husband/partner (physical and /or sexual)	17.4	17.4	NA	NA	
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months (preceding the survey)	Ever partnered	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	NDHS 2013 & 2018
5.3.1a	Proportion of women aged 15 - 49 years who were married or in a union before age 15		18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	MICS5 2016/17
5.3.1b	Proportion of women aged 20-49 years who were married or in a union before age 18		44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	MICS5 2016/17
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting.		18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	MICS5 2016/17

			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
5.5.1a	Number of seats held by women in National Parliaments by year	Senate	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*Statistical Report on Women and Men in Nigeria, 2018*
		House of Reps	*23*	*23*	*23*	*23*	
5.5.1b	Number of Women and Men Occupying Position at the Local Government Level		*603*	*603*	*603*	*603*	*Statistical Report on Women and Men in Nigeria, 2018*
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15 -49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Any Modern contraceptive	*10.8*	*10.8*	*10.8*	*10.8*	*MICS5 2016/17*
		Traditional contraceptive	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	2.6	
		Any contraceptive	*13.4*	*13.4*	*13.4*	13.4	
5.6.2	Does Nigeria have laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education?		*YES*	*YES*	*YES*	*YES*	
5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and	Male	78.1	56.32			*PANEL SURVEY 2016 NLSS 2018/19*
		Female	71.1	70.49	82.35	82.35	
5.a.1	(b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	% share of women	NA	NA	18.2	18.2	NLSS 2019
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (access)	URBAN	74.0	92.90	65.4	65.4	*PANEL SURVEY 2016 & 2018*
		RURAL	48.3	86.12			

Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		*64.1*	*64.1*	*64.1*	*64.1*	*MICS5 2016 /17*
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	*Hand washing*	*12.4*	*12.4*	*12.4*	*12.4*	*MICS5 2016/17*
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality			*52.3*	NA	63.9	FMWR
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)			35	NA	NA	FMWR
6.5.2	Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation			100	NA	NA	FMWR

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	*59.3*	*59.3*	*57.6*	*57.6*	*PANEL SURVEY 2016 & 2018*
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (percentage)	*80.6*	*80.6*	*80.6*	*80.6*	*MICS5 2016/17*
7.3.1	Energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	8.97	9.35	9.32	9.47	Computed by NBS
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	0.67	0.51	0.55	NA	Computed by NBS

Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
8.1.1a	Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)			- 1.58	0.82	1.91	2.27	Computed by NBS
8.1.1b	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)			-27.84	-16.82	-0.78	-0.59	
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)			*-2.55*	*1.90*	*0.93*	0.92	
8.4.1b	Material footprint, material footprint per capita (Tonne)			2.80	2.81	2.87	2.88	
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP*	*Per Capital (Tonne)*		2.80	2.81	2.87	2.88	Computed by NBS
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	*10.4*		14.2	20.4	23.1	NA	Labour Force Survey
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	20.5		20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	PANEL SURVEY 2015
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	Reported		188 (26.1%)	136 (21.9%)	111	NA	Data Analysis Report, NAPTIP
		Rescued Victims	M	94 (47.7%)	245 (20%)	233	51 (2.2%)	NAPTIP
			F	288 (35.1%)	261 (21.3%)	348	113 (12.2%)	
		Investigated		89 (22.8%)	25 (18.4%)	32	15 (7.4%)	NAPTIP
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP (%)			5.62	5.39	5.38	5.53	Computed by NBS
	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of growth rate(%)			2.60	(4.19)	(0.14)	2.73	Computed by NBS

* No export and import component included

		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
8.9.2	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs (%)	8.47	8.97	8.72	8.72	Computed by NBS
	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion growth rate of jobs (%)	4.07	4.80	(1.84)		
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults by year (Deposit Money Banks)	5.7	4.9	4.8	NA	CBN Annual Report, 2017/2020
8.10.1b	Number of ATM per 100,000 adults by year	17,131	18,028	17,512	19,129	CBN Annual Report, 2017/2019
8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of national budgets (%)	8.23	6.72	5.48	5.61	Computed by NBS
	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of GDP	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.34	

- *Average population growth rate of 2.65% over 2015 – 2019. However, the rate varies from year to year, 2015 (2.73), 2016 (2.69), 2017 (2.65), 2018 (2.61) & 2019 (2.60).*
- *Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods (%)*
- *Revised trade data 2018. Merchandise trade was used only*
- *Revised labour share of GDP 2018*
- *R&D nominal figures used*
- *Exchange rates at 258.94 (2016), 305.78 (2017), 306.08 (2018) and 306.92 (2019)*
- *Total government revenue was revised using actual*
- *Domestic taxes were also revised using actual*

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
	Goal 9 – Build resilient infrastructure. promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.1.1a	Passenger volume by mode of transport in Million						
	Rail	No of Passengers	3,158,785	2,593,744	3,019,689		FAAN {NBS website) Note Q1 & Q2 2019
	Air (Domestic)	Arrival	5,490,742	5,194,626	6,412,834	3,208,588	
		Departure	5,480,866	5,188,826	6,378,805	3,156,155	
	Air (International)	Arrival	2,099,776	1,994,019	2,186,781	1,021,843	
		Departure	2,161,213	2,062,698	2,252,018	1,101,112	
	Sea / Water (in Calabar Port)	Embarked	6,003	3,375	NA		NPA
		Disembarked	6,943	3,329	NA		
9.1.1b	Freight volumes by mode of transport						
	Rail	Volume of goods/ cargo (tons)	103,183	141,186	328,634		Nigerian Railway Corporation
	Air Cargo movement (kilograms)	Import	122,555,780.07	104,385,885	139,334,931	70,027,443.70	FAAN {) Note Q1 & Q2 2019
		Export	69,182,220.00	57,414,635	25,603,468	12,567,456.90	
	Air Mail movement (kilograms)	Import	3,053,977.07	30,456,946	27,806,505	22,244,811.73	FAAN {NBS website) Note Q1 & Q2 2019
		Export	3,752,580.20	8,988,777	19,512,013	3,132,294.81	
	Sea/water (International)	Inward	43,470,646	43,099,088	NA		NPA
		Outward	26,894,390	28,436,548	NA		

		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
9.2.1	Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of per capital (=N=)	33,860.89	32,916.87	32,750.94	32,166.57	Computed by NBS
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	NA	6.83	6.83	NA	Computed by NBS
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added (%)	48.47	49.78	49.78	NA	Computed by NBS
9.5.1	Research and Development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	0.86	0.77	0.68	0.61	Computed by NBS
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a third generation mobile -broadband network (Spread 3G coverage to at least 80% of Population)	52.0		56.4		NCC

Goal 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (%)		25.17	26.06	26.61	26.51	Computed by NBS
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Capital Adequacy	14.8	10.2	15.26	14.5	CBN Annual Report, 2017/2018
		Asset Quality	12.8	14.8	11.4	6.1	
		Earnings & Profitability (Income)	1.3	2.6	-		
10.7.2	Has Nigeria implemented well-managed migration policies		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number of IDPs	981,416	190,900	722,741	2,026,602	NEMA (website)
		Number displaced by natural disasters	66,087	250,000	141,400	NA	
		Affected by insurgency in North East	868,235	1,713,771	2,026,602	2,039,092	
11.5.1b	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Missing persons	1,094	675	50	NA	NPF
11.b.2	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies?		YES	YES	YES	YES	

Goal 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
12.1.1	Does Nigeria have SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategy and sustainable development strategies?		YES	YES	YES	YES	
12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP:	Per capita (Tonne)	2.80	2.81	2.87	2.88	Computed by NBS
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP, and domestic material consumption per capita:	Per capita	2.80	2.81	2.87	2.88	Computed by NBS
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (%) FCT only		0.28	-	2.56	NA	Computed by NBS
12.6.1	Number of companies that adopt sustainable practice and integrate sustainability information into their reporting circle		75,543	78,549	86,132	NA	CAC
12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Number of Tourism Strategies Developed	5	5	4	NA	NTDC
		Number of Strategies implemented	2	5	0		NTDC

Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
13.1.1	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
13.1.2	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number of IDPs	981,416	190,900	722,741	2,026,602	NEMA (Website)
		Number displaced by natural disasters	66,087	250,000	141,400	NA	
		Affected by insurgency in North East	868,235	1,713,771	2,026,602	2,039,092	
13.1.2b	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Missing persons	1,094	675	50	NA	NPF
13.3.1	Has Nigeria integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricular?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FME
13.4.1	Has Nigeria communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity - building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMEnvn Climate change Dept.

Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
14.2.1	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	0-50M	0-50M	0-50M		NIOMR
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (ph) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	8.1	8.05	7.9		NIOMR
14.6.1	Is there Progress in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing?	YES	YES	YES	YES	NIOMR
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	0.88	0.92	0.79	0.67	Computed by NBS

Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy framework to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Fed Ministry of Justice*
15.7.1 & 15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Total Number of Wildlife seized/ Traded)	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	

Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators			2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, (Land Dispute, Communal & Religious)	Male		*282*	*914*	*509*	*NA*	NPF
		Female		*149*	*298*	*208*	*NA*	
16.2.1	Percentage of Children age 1 - 14yrs who experienced psychological aggression			*84.9*	*84.9*	*84.9*	*84.9*	MICS5 2016/17
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age (NOTE: information is for women only and 2018 figure is for ages 15 – 19)	*18-19*		*2.1*	*2.1*	*7.4*	*7.4*	NDHS, 2013 & 2018
		20- 24		*2.1*	*2.1*	*8.5*	*8.5*	
		25-29		*1.9*	*1.9*	*4.3*	*4.3*	
16.3.2	Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population			69.37	72.53			Nigeria Prisons Service

			2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Sources**
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (Outward flows)		$2,085,950.76	$270,000	$1,560,200	NA	Nigeria Custom Service
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with standards and legal instruments (Number intercepted)	Small Arms	*505*	*0*	*2*	2	NCS
		Weapons	*7002*	*2671*	*2*	4	
		Ammunitions	*514*	*1223*	*1,874,680*		
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector (or by budget codes or similar) by Sector and year			Table 2			APPROPRIATION BILL (BOF)
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months		32.3	32.3	30.2	30.2	Corruption Survey 2019
16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority		46.8	46.8	46.8	46.8	MICS5 2016/17
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Killings Male	2313	1380	1115		Nigeria Police Force
		Killings Female	782	580	64		
		Kidnapping Male	473	1101	920		Nigeria Police Force
		Kidnapping Female	298	790	359		
		Enforced Disapperance Male	957	835	1135		
		Enforced Disapperance Female	3092	493	9072		
		Detention and Torture Male	821	732	584		
		Detention and Torture Female	213	114	82		

		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
16.10.2	Has Nigeria adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information?		Yes			Federal Ministry of Justice
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		Yes			NHRC
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed (Number reported)	Felt discriminated	36,144	59,492	30,858	4	NHRC

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		2016	2017	2018	2019	Sources
Goal 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)		4.93	5.97	6.86	*6.11*	*Computed by NBS*
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		52.70	64.10	NA	NA	OAGF, FIRS, NCS, JTB, Computed by NBS
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South	Total Amount (FDI)	1,124.15	1,069.42	610.38		CBN
	Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Total Domestic Budget	6.08	7.44	9.12		CBN
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP		5.47	6.40	6.30	6.21	Computed by NBS
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)		17.3	13.54	11.89	*11.74*	*Computed by NBS*
17.5.1	Has Nigeria adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for least developed countries?		YES	YES	YES	*YES*	
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (wired subscribers)		36.33	31.71	31.96		NCC
	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Women)		17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	MICS 5 2016/17
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Men)		32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	MICS 5 2016/17
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff – average (North America, Asia, Europe, Australia, South America, Africa) in naira		738,640,134,871	667,259,915,910	355,509,216,827		NCS (Table 2)

17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs	10.0	10.0			Computed by NBS
17.13.1	Does Nigeria have Macroeconomic Dashboard?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17.14.1	Does Nigeria have mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17.18.2	Does Nigeria have national statistical legislation that compiles with the Principles of Official Statistics?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17.9.2	Has Nigeria conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years?	No	No	No	No	
	Has Nigeria achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration?	No	No	No	No	

APPENDIX B

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide Weighted Tariff -Average

YEAR	NORTH AMERICA (₦)	ASIA (₦)	EUROPE (₦)	AUSTRALIA (₦)	SOUTH AMERICA (₦)	AFRICA (₦)
2016	99,503, 767,465	312, 279, 949,040	281, 980, 400,854	4, 591, 750, 718	19, 702, 945, 986	20, 581, 320, 808
2017	122,995,179,451	296,128,523,557	191, 317, 400, 917	6, 199, 865, 903	21, 545, 128, 021	29, 073, 818, 061
2018	71,677,419,063	178,601,724,836	84, 395, 058, 304	844, 594, 505	5, 534, 409, 391	14, 456, 010, 728

Note: Worldwide weighted tariff-average is an indicator that provides the value of custom duties levied by every importing continents from all their trading partners.

Table 2: Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector (or by budget codes or similar) by Sector and year Appropriation Bill

Source: Appropriation Bill (Budget Office of the Federation)

S/N	MDAs	2016	2017		2018	2019		2020	
			Re- Current	Capital		Re- Current	Capital	Re- Current	Capital
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	75,806, 548,274	31,752,144,051	103,793,201,010	203,010,092,743	`57,677,415,129	107,218,344,102	58,686,551,003	124,395,096,917
2.	Auditor General for the Federation	2, 798, 094, 527	2,693,253,521	90,509,818	5,102,415,524	2,961,311,965	188,451,747		
3.	Ministry of budget and national planning	1,156,332,146,233	8,843,198,998	4,092,773,627	1,858,844,306,387	9,340,417,673	2,901,013,008		
4.	Code of Conduct Bureau	6,926,110,433	2,337,582,923	1,394,854,364	3,077,182,241	2,382,327,877	514,099,154		
5.	Code of Conduct Tribunal	1,607,433,876	573,778,581	513,616,705	1,197,770,841	701,550,713	380,007,363		
6.	Ministry of communication technology	15,997,128,516	11,192,782,734	8,434,669,142	19,765,740,637	12,583,902,706	5,030,836,567	12,765,138,159	5,919,002,554
7.	Ministry of Defense	443,077,795,159	330,543,309,223	139,294,920,350	576,399,335,119	430,829,670,487	159,125,439,612		
8.	Ministry of Education	480,278,214,688	398,686,819,418	56,720,969,147	651,226,697,523	463,395,832,111	58,689,905,930		
9.	Ministry of Environment	19,473,373,106	16,108,983,841	12,479,369,455	35,378,408,624	18,774,175,241	13,719,898,877	18,367,382,771	12,350,140,731
10.	Federal Civil Service Commission	1,053,055,043	943,761,945	16,171,828	1,092,172,286	1,073,053,180	173,062,977	1,153,225,532	123,837,786
11.	FCTA	29,297,122,872		30,397,122,872	46,297, 122,872		23,023,593,146		
12.	Federal Character Commission	3,049,452,729	2,158,721,471	400,000,000	3,087,256,556	2,725,327,846	386,373,456	2,763,328,707	231,824,074
13.	Federal Ministry of Finance	10,662,833,476	9,521,555,393	5,181,348,624	2,247,577,377,798	10,842,380,374	1,729,705,700	3,757,001,308,752	387,936,562,425
14.	Fiscal Responsibility Commission	443,243,016	332,848,038	148,155,391	534,578,479	328,332,567	111,306,657		
15.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	46,516,323,009	56,424,094,037	10,291,783,534	83,312,206,168	66,107,076,684	7,549,877,047		

16.	Ministry of Health	250,062,891,075	252,854,396,662	55,609,880,120	356,450,966,085	315,717,344,056	57,085,655,234	381,095,711,715	59,909,430,837
17.	ICPC	4,618,378,795	5,159,640,131	767,865,170	7,030,865,777	5,380,108,639	571,980,863		
18.	Infrastructure Concessionary Regulatory Commission	897,835,007	884,624,464	34,310,245	1,542,198,903	1,074,704,993	320,586,147		
19.	INEC		45,000,000,000		45,500,000,000				
20.	Ministry of Information and Culture	44,800,950,439	40,821,093,321	9,546,245,041	57,135,247,001	44,601,559,361	7,536,672,066	44,731,841,597	7,555,803,233
21.	Ministry of Interior	513,655,831,565	472,597,817,561	63,760,562,487	576,708,246,704	564,222,701,345	53,678,355,247	219,457,740,793	34,035,824,302
22.	Judiciary (National Judicial Council)		100,000,000,000		100,000,000,000				
23.	Ministry of Justice	18,269,519,380	21,038,344,711	12,705,755,001	28,751,625,728	22,323,618,624	2,116,262,589	27,707,924,799	4,303,600,220
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	13,278,259,992	8,626,186,611	8,803,520,400	27,397,512,045	10,205,456,568	10,180,952,829		
25.	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development		10,385,055,182	12,455,000,000	22,943,075,245	10,285,785,797	9,891,135,562	10,905,604,610	10,431,563,177
26.	Ministry of Niger Delta	21,410,455,882	1,764,382,365	34,201,500,001	127,229,020,657	2,199,690,571	35,243,402,023	82,901,745,960	23,120,350,399
27.	National Salaries, Income and Wages Commission		631,503,868	163,121,916	955,032,005	718,630,588	201,037,348		
28.	National Assembly		125,000,000,000		139,500,000,000			128,000,000,000	128,000,000,000
29.	National Security Adviser		76,281,025,653	47,209,203,765	122,680,943,684	86,840,262,348	33,872,448,872	116,907,758,883	27,418,469,323
30.	Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation	8,042,152,611	6,652,280,969	1,974,176,735	9,942,847,406	5,343,166,040	3,127,326,734		
31.	Secretary to the Government		51,933,366,906	32,778,490,342	111,786,939,502	63,400,282,728	37,636,306,823	59,596,945,231	25,188,940,930
32.	Ministry of Petroleum Resources	62,115,123,639	63,222,101,051	6,793,128,647	68,940,971,701	67,850,632,923	5,257,866,299	75,959,587,057	3,337,444,887
33.	Police Service Commission	980,705,292	705,772,631	758,900,000	6,865,973,709	783,323,173	967,950,858	788,816,160	580,770,515

34.	National Population Commission	9,323,384,402	5,563,110,903	3,936,308,554	10,806,046,852	6,013,849,931	3,137,537,499	6,272,635,692	2,032,717,266
35.	Ministry of Power, Work and Housing	456,936,811,203	32,821,929,055	553,713,857,113	714,668,969,899	33,530,704,800	394,906,215,852		
36.	Presidency	44,680,477,626			59,343,353,082	33,056,842,954	18,156,273,668		
37.	Public Complaints Commission		4,000,000,000		7,480,000,000			4,700,000,000	
38.	Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission	2,111,195,904	2,061,930,637	229,093,337	2,218,005,230	2,174,200,141	206,491,685		
39.	Ministry of Science and Technology	52,560,217,383	27,785,074,208	41,699,655,490	75,677,747,631	35,020,953,142	48,100,521,991	42,759,981,586	62,882,531,566
40.	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment	16,296,622,303	10,797,165,779	81,726,971,059	117,770,088,516	14,501,926,373	63,112,112,708		
41.	Ministry of Transportation	202,341,802,265	14,810,103,581	241,709,000,000	267,145,582,503	19,170,761,142	179,384,331,427		
42.	Ministry of Water Resources	53,300,177,864	7,301,176,944	104,245,803,117	155,149,395,652	8,371,713,581	92,178,020,778	8,875,958,206	91,679,927,042
43.	Ministry of Women Affairs	3,555,252,814	1,466,534,201	4,250,732,000	7,409,748,628	1,521,618,086	4,045,078,314	1,530,943,792	6,650,300,966
44.	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	75,794,369,595	89,316,015,167	5,441,000,000	116,249,860,159	122,668,019,823	4,078,486,817		
45.	Ministry of Solid Minerals Development	16,734,729,961							
46.	Ministry of Special Duties	65,604,713						1,530,943,792	6,650,300,966
45.	Total	6,060,677,358,227	2,145,770,132,950	1,697,763,546,407	9.12 Trillion			TOTAL 270,116,740,042 TRILLION	TOTAL 1,240,209,670,739 TRILLION

APPENDIX C

Percentage of adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documents and who perceive their rights to land as secure	
NATIONAL	84.2
STATE	
1. Abia	90.9
2. Adamawa	90.9
3. Akwa Ibom	72.1
4. Anambra	62.2
5. Bauchi	94.5
6. Bayelsa	87.1
7. Benue	79.4
8. Borno	85.0
9. Cross River	64.9
10. Delta	86.7
11. Ebonyi	79.5
12. Edo	59.1
13. Ekiti	86.6
14. Enugu	59.9
15. Gombe	95.3
16. Imo	27.0
17. Jigawa	97.9
18. Kaduna	77.8
19. Kano	95.1
20. Katsina	83.1
21. Kebbi	97.7
22. Kogi	92.6
23. Kwara	88.6
24. Lagos	100.0
25. Nasarawa	91.2
26. Niger	92.7
27. Ogun	95.3
28. Ondo	83.1
29. Osun	78.1
30. Oyo	97.2
31. Plateau	81.5
32. Rivers	95.9
33. Sokoto	97.0
34. Taraba	94.4
35. Yobe	95.6
36. Zamfara	95.4
37. FCT	98.2

Zone	
1. North Central	88.3
2. North East	91.8
3. North West	87.4
4. South East	59.7
5. South South	77.6
6. South West	92.3
Sector	
Urban	88.9
Rural	81.6
Sex	
Male	87.0
Female	72.0

APPENDIX D

Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population)	
NATIONAL	82.35
STATE	
1. Abia	95.1
2. Adamawa	89.5
3. Akwa Ibom	88.8
4. Anambra	97.5
5. Bauchi	95.5
6. Bayelsa	89.8
7. Benue	94.6
8. Borno	73.0
9. Cross River	91.3
10. Delta	72.4
11. Ebonyi	97.1
12. Edo	72.3
13. Ekiti	59.1
14. Enugu	98.0
15. Gombe	92.1
16. Imo	97.6
17. Jigawa	96.1
18. Kaduna	84.1
19. Kano	75.3
20. Katsina	94.4
21. Kebbi	98.1
22. Kogi	76.9
23. Kwara	80.6
24. Lagos	9.8
25. Nasarawa	84.9
26. Niger	90.9
27. Ogun	57.3
28. Ondo	67.6
29. Osun	77.5
30. Oyo	61.1
31. Plateau	92.9
32. Rivers	80.1
33. Sokoto	98.3
34. Taraba	94.7
35. Yobe	97.5
36. Zamfara	97.2
37. FCT	84.2

Zone	
1. North Central	87.3
2. North East	92.0
3. North West	88.5
4. South East	97.2
5. South South	82.0
6. South West	53.1
Sector	
Urban	57.8
Rural	92.3
Sex	
Male	84.0
Female	75.6

5.a.1 (b) Share of women among owners of rights over agricultural land	
%share of women	18.2

APPENDIX E

List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Statistician-General; National Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Yemi Kale

Coordinators

I.   Engr. Ahmad Kawu
ii.   Dr. Simon B. Harry
iii. Dr. Bala Yusuf
iv.   Mr. Edward Jerry Ehoda
v.   Dr. Ifeyinwa Ukaegbu
vi.   Mr. Ochala Mark
vii. Mr. Ibrahim Baba T.
viii. Dr. Ishiaku Olarewaju
ix.   Mrs. Eweama Patricia
x.   Mr. Samanja Bappayo Maudo
xi.   Mr. Yemi Adeniran
xii. Mr. Biyi Fafunmi
xiii. Mr. Emuesiri Ojo
xiv. Mr. Ishiaku Zom Maigida

SDGs Unit Team

i.   Mrs. Lohdir Anne Ibrahim
ii. Ms. Angela Augustine
iii. Mr. Omorusi Emmanuel Ufuoma
iv. Mr. Mudasiru Ibrahim
v.   Ms. Ikwue Ooja Vera

Data Collection Team
(Monitors & Field Personnel)

i.   Mr. Samuel Adakole
ii. Mr. Peter Mbamo
iii. Ms. Rita Awara
iv. Ms. Idongesit Frank
v.   Ms. Winnie Tariah

vi.   Mrs. Oseh Patience
vii.   Mr. Christopher Gomper
viii.   Mr. Thomas E. G
ix.   Mr. Ntukidem Edet
x.   Ms. Rosemary Ndong
xii.   Mrs. Comfort Idoko
xiii.   Mr. Oluwafemi Ogunrinola
xiv.   Mrs. Agnes Nwokocha
xv.   Mr. Afamefula Anih
xvi.   Mrs. Shola Olukotun
xvii.   Mrs. Maryam Abdullahi
xviii   Mrs. Rita Idonkumoh
xix.   Mrs. Adile Mary-Jane
xx.   Mrs. Chieme Ejifor
xxi.   Mr. Nuhu Waney
xxii.   Mr. Simon Idoga
xxiii. Mr. James Hemba
xxiv.   Mrs. Treasure Amos
xxv.   Mr. Ifeanyi Agu
xxvi.   Mr. Adegbola Oyedeji
xxvii. Mr. Jimoh Iboh
xxviii. Mr. Akinola Micheal
xxix.   Mr. Isah Ibrahim
xxx.   Mrs. Ronke Omoniyi
xxxi.   Ms. Nwahiri Modesta
xxxii. Mrs. Kambasaya Ruth Samaila
xxxiii. Mrs. Adebiyi Tayo
xxxiv. Mrs. Awolowo Titi
xxxv.   Mr. Abolade Surajudeen

xxxvi.	Mr. Samuel Igbagaav		Lxv.	Mr. Akeem Kenku
xxxvii.	Mr. Rowland Nwosu		Lxvi.	Mr. John Njoku
xxxviii.	Mrs. Peggie Umagba		Lxvii	Mr. Omodele Atinuke O
xxxix.	Mr. Stanley Nwosu		Lxviii.	Ms. Adija Momoh
Xl.	Mrs. Adewale Adeniyi Mopelola		Lxix.	Mr. Victor Otori
Xli.	Mr. Oklobia O David		Lxx.	Mr. Onydinefu B.C
xlii.	Ms. Bukola Adegbindin			
xliii.	Mr. Oyediran Abiola			
xliv.	Ms. Francess Tobi			
xlv.	Mrs. Jalilah Ahmadu- Bello			
xlvi.	Mr. Israel Echekwu			
xlvii.	Mr. Arabo Umar			
xlviii.	Mr. Henry Mfon			
xlix.	Mr. Akor Francis			
L.	Mr. Zanna Mohammed			
Li.	Mr. Mangai Marcus			
Lii.	Mrs. Patricia Aniebue O			
Liii.	Mr. Ebiega Francis			
Liv.	Mr. Onah Vincent N			
Lv.	Mr. Oheren Edekin			
Lvi.	Mrs. Mbaeeyi Nnenna Joy			
Lvii.	Mrs. Akintomide Oluwatosin N			
Lviii.	Mr. Elisha Williams			
Lix.	Mr. Ariku Mike			
Lx	Mr. Nasiru Bello			
Lxi	Mr. Datit Yohanna Audu			
Lxii.	Mr. Goni Damu			
Lxiii	Mr. Mohammed Ojochogwu			
Lxiv.	Mr. Ettu Suraju			