NIGERIA

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report 2016

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNDP

Foreword

Like every other Member State of the United Nations, Nigeria adopted the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a vehicle for freeing humanity from poverty, securing a healthy planet for future generations, and building a peaceful, inclusive society as a foundation for ensuring a life of dignity for all. This global momentum has at its heart a promise to leave no one behind. In effect, the 2030 Agenda is both ambitious and transformational, with a set of 17 integrated and indivisible Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) broken down to measurable targets and indicators. Essentially, the Agenda is a shared plan to transform the world by looking after the welfare of the people within a period of fifteen years.

Accordingly, Nigeria began to implement the SDGs in 2015 as an immediate successor and inheritor of the activities previously carried out under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These activities ranged from the conduct of a comprehensive data mapping exercise aimed at ascertaining the various sources of data for the SDG Indicators to be monitored as well as the awareness programmes to be carried out at national and sub-national levels of government. Another critical aspect of the early preparations was the development of a robust and comprehensive statistical information system for monitoring progress achieved in the SDG targets that are of special relevance to Nigeria. Therefore, data collection for the development of a baseline database for SDG implementation in Nigeria aimed at laying a solid foundation for monitoring and evaluating the progress achieved in the SDGs in Nigeria.

Along with the implementation of the SDGs, the need to provide Government with adequate, reliable and timely statistical information for implementing the Economic Reform and Recovery Programme (ERGP) of the government cannot be over-emphasized. In particular, to effectively implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their relevant indicators, it is necessary to have robust and comprehensive statistical information that reflect the peculiarity of Nigeria. To this end, the National Bureau of Statistics, being the coordinating agency of the Nigerian Statistical System, embarked on extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders with a view to clearly understanding the indicators, their relevance in the Nigerian context and the feasibility of producing them for policy formulation and informed decision-making process.

Thus, in an effort to provide the country with reliable and comprehensive baseline data, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Office of Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), embarked on a data collection exercise, especially for the administrative statistics component of the SDGs data requirements. The result of this exercise was complemented with data from other sources such as the Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS), the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), General Household (Panel) Survey, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), and so on. The datasets derived through these statistical activities constitute the content of this Report. The report provides a benchmark of the statistical information required for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria. It underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted.

Perhaps, it is pertinent to mention that the content of this report is not as exhaustive as expected due to lack of data on some of the Indictors. I, however, wish to commend it to all stakeholders, researchers and the general public for their respective usage. While NBS wishes to appreciate the contributions and support made by relevant stakeholders, especially OSSAP-SDGs and UNDP, to mention but a few, the Bureau will be glad to welcome useful comments, ideas and suggestions that would help to improve the quantum and quality of subsequent reports on this subject.

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Acknowledgements

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CDGG	Coalition for Development and Good Governance
CDT	Core Drafting Team
CGS	Conditional Grants Scheme
CPTC	Corporate Planning and Technical Coordination
DSSD	Demography and Social Statistics Department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMY	Federal Ministry of Youth
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
HDI	Human Development Index
HNLSS	Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs	Less Developed Countries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NACA	National Action Committee on AIDs
NARHS	National AIDS/HIV Reproductive Health Survey
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCC	Nigeria Communications Commission
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic Health Survey
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NPS	Nigeria Prison Service
NPopC	National Population Commission
OSSAP-SDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Sustainable Development Goals
RLI	Red List Index
SAS	System of Administrative Statistics
SCP	Standing Committee on the Law of Patents
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMoE	State Ministry of Education
SMOH	State Ministry of Health
SUFEGOR	Support to Federal Governance Reform
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WDI	World Development Index
WHO	World Health Organization

Overview

Following the expiration of the implementation timeline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which came to end in 2015, the international community through the United Nations in collaboration with the Heads of States and Governments of the 193 Member Nations, launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a new development agenda. This agenda, also known as Agenda 2030, is framed into 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators. Nigeria, being one of the countries that ratified and adopted the Agenda for implementation in September 2015, proceeded immediately to domesticate it. The domestication began with the data mapping of the SDGs with a view to identifying which agencies of government and other stakeholders could provide relevant and sustained data for tracking the implementation of the programme.

Consequently, the National Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs), collaborated with other stakeholders to establish a baseline for the SDG indicators that are domesticated in Nigeria. The early commencement of this programme was to avoid the challenges faced during the implementation of the MDGs, including the challenges of generating the required baseline data. The approach also highlights the importance of using data to confirm the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs. This Report, therefore, emphasizes the critical role of data in monitoring the implementation and progress of the SDGs from the beginning.

The Report tracks and examines the baseline status of the SDG indicators before the commencement of full f implementation of the SDGs in 2016. In other words, it identifies the status of the indicators as at 2016 as the benchmark from which tracking can commence as the Government provides resources and policies that impact on the indicators. Therefore, this Report is very important for several reasons. First, it clearly sets 2016 as the benchmark, for the identified SDG indicators for which data was collected. Second, it forms the basis for monitoring the performance of the indicators as well as all the future efforts to attain the SDGs by 2030. Third, it provides key lessons and challenges that data compilers, collectors and analysts will have to contend with while tracking the implementation of the SDGs. For all these features to inhere in the Report, it has to undergo a participatory process. Indeed, the Report is the result of an inclusive and participatory process involving all stakeholders, including ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) of the federal state governments as well as international development partners.

In preparing this Report, a conscious attempt was made to cover the 17 Goals of the SDGs. This was done through visits to federal and state MDAs for data collection using typical data templates. This was followed by data mining within the National Bureau of Statistics and the citing of the outcome of surveys carried out by the NBS. Of the 230 Indicators, this Report captured 126 indicators. Despite this rigorous effort, data could not be captured for several indicators under some of the Goals. To draw attention to these missing indicators, however, the Report made a provision for what it calls the "Missing Data" in Chapter 4. In the course of implementing this new development agenda, it is expected that a full-scale stand-alone SDGs survey will be carried out to address these missing data specifically. This is because the successful tracking of the implementation of the SDGs will depend very significantly on the availability of those missing data for the indicators listed under Chapter 4. It is very important for these missing data to be made available as government strives intensely to implement the SDGs through policy changes, budget provision and programme effectiveness.

Effectively, therefore, this Report provides for an understanding of where Nigeria stands on each of the Goals as shown below.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The baseline findings for most of the indicators under this Goal date back to the 2010 Report on the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) for which indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 report 62.6 per cent, 62.6 per cent and 42.2 per cent, respectively. While indicators 1.4.1 and 1.4.1b were drawn from the PANEL Survey 2017 Report, indicator was obtained from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Report 2015. Other indicators for which the baseline was obtained from the 2015 Study include 1.a.2, 1.b.1a and 1.b.1b.

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

The baseline findings here were obtained from the 2015 Report of MDGs for the indicators identified, including 2.1.1 (26.5 per cent), 2.2.1 (37.4 per cent), 2.2.2 (16.4 per cent) and 2.4.1 (56.55 per cent). There are eight indicators under this Goal for which data is not available.

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

On the indicators under this Goal, namely, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.2.1, data was obtained from the 2015 MDG Report. Other sources of data include State Ministries of Health (SMoH), FRSC and NHIS. Data for 20 indicators were obtained while six indicators were classified as missing.

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

The findings for this Goal were drawn from MICS 2011, UBEC Report 2015, SMed and NBS (data mining). There are six indicators for which data could not be obtained.
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
    The findings for this Goal were drawn from several sources, including NDHS (2015) for indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.3.2; MICS 2011 for indicators 5.3.1 and 5.3.1b; SDGs 2016 for indicators 5.5.1, 5.5.2 and 5.6.1. The PANEL Survey 2015 provided the data for indicators 5.a.1 and 5.b.1.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation

The baseline findings for this Goal were obtained from the PANEL Survey 2015 (Indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1a), MICS 2011 (indicators 6.2.1b) and SDGs 2016 (indicators 6.3.1). There are seven indicators for which no data could be obtained from any of the sources under observation.

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

The data obtained for this Report were drawn from PANEL Survey 2015 (indicator 7.1.1); NDHS 2013 (indicator 7.2.1); and NBS (indicator 7.3.1).

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

The baseline findings were predominantly obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics and the Central Bank of Nigeria. There are seven indicators for which no data could be obtained from the identified sources.

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

The findings show available data for six indicators (9.1.1, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.5.1 and 9.c.1) all of which were obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics and the Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC). Five indicators under this Goal are missing.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Only five of the 11 indicators under this Goal could be obtained, and these came from the NBS (10.1.1, 10.4.1, 10.7.2 and 10.c.1) and the CBN (10.5.1).

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

The baseline findings show that three indicators could be obtained from NEMA (11.5.1) and from SME (11.6.1). There are seven indicators for which no data could be obtained.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The findings under this Goal were drawn mainly from the NBS data mining exercise. The indicators for which data is available in this Report include 12.1.1, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.4.2 and 12.5.1

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

The baseline findings show that data for all the indicators could be obtained from sources relevant to the Climate Change Programme of Government.

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

Only 1 of 7 indicators under this Goal could be captured (14.7.1). The baseline findings show that more search needs to be carried out for the missing indicators.

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

The baseline findings show that the indicators obtained from

other sources including UN/FAO/World Bank are limited. Only data for three of the 11 indicators could be obtained.

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

The baseline findings identified 10 indicators under this Goal out of which seven could be obtained from WDI or UNICEF. These indicators for which data are available include 16.1.2, 16.3.2, 16.4.2, 16.6.1, 16.9.1, 16.10.1 and 16.10.2.

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

The baseline findings show that 14 of the 26 indicators under this Goal are available and can be tracked over time. These indicators include: 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.5.1, 17.6.2, 17.8.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1, 17.14.1, 17.15.1, 17.18.2, 17, 19.1 and 17.19.2.

On a final note, the conclusion and recommendations of the Report is very important to guide the tracking of the implementation of the SDGs on a sustained basis. More importantly, to implement the SDGs effectively such that 'no one is left behind', efforts should be made to include the SDGs in the Annual Budgets of the Governments at the federal and state levels.

The baseline data is basic information gathered before a programme/project begins. It is used later to provide a comparison for assessing the net effect of the programme/project. This baseline study has attempted to provide the information base against which to monitor and assess the intervention of all stakeholders during and after the implementation of the SDGs. It provides for data upon which progress made in addressing the implementation of SDGs indicators and their tracking is assessed, monitored and evaluated. It is the first step in the M&E system.

The information contained in this Report will be used in subsequent assessments to show how efficiently Agenda 2030 is being implemented in Nigeria and what results are being achieved over time. The information also forms the basis for setting performance targets and demonstrating accountability to partners and other stakeholders.

This report is drawn from several sources, including visits made to the states and local governments to which data templates were administered, data from various surveys conducted by the NBS, including MICS 4 as well as the Nutrition Surveys. The indicators presented are those for which there sufficient data available are and whose sources of data can be sustained while tracking implementation and improvements.

Quality data is important for informed decision-making and to accurately track the implementation of the SDGs in the country. However, tracking the achievements of the SDGs requires tenacity in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data collected from all governmental or official statistical systems. It is important to say, therefore, that with the conclusion of this baseline study and the publication of this SDG Baseline Report, the foundation work for the monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda 2030 programme in Nigeria has been done. The stage is now set for implementation.

Summary Table of Findings

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline Study

(SDGs) Indicators, Nigeria, 2016

SDGs Indicator Number	SDGs Indicators		Baseline Findings	Source
Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by geographical location (urban/rural) Urban 51.2 Rural 69.0		National 62.6 per cent	HNLSS 2010
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.		62.6 per cent	HNLSS 2010
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		42.2 per cent	HNLSS 2010
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved sanitation)		60.3 per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
1.4.1b	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (improved water source)		69.6 per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Death	5.07	NEMA 2015
		Missing	0.02	NEMA 2015
		Affected	607	NEMA 2015
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)		0.39per cent	Derived (NBS)
1.5.3	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction (strategies)		Yes	
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services by year		21.5 per cent	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportion-ately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups by year Capital	Recurrent	13.84 per cent 6.24 per cent	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture				
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment		25.5 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Severe	Moderate	26.4 per cent 19.6 per cent	NBS (PANEL 2015)

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		37.4 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
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)		16.4 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		56.55 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio		243 per 100,000	NBS (MDGs 2015)
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		58.6 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate		89 per 1000	NBS (MDGs 2015)
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate		37 per 1000	NPOpC (NDHS 2013)
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per '000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		264.5 per 1000	NACA 2015
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (new and relapse) reported cases by sex and year	Male	12.73 per cent	
		Female	7.50 per cent	
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Male	99.18 per 1000	
		Female	95.61 per 1000	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population by year and sex	Male	0.081	
		Female	0.097	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases by year and sex	Male	15,005,034	
		Female	15,077,209	
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by year and sex	Male	159 per 100,000	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	129 per 100,000	
3.4.2	Number of suicide cases reported by year and sex	Male	246	
		Female	128	
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders by year and sex	Male	443	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	591	
3.6.1	Number of death due to road traffic injuries by sex and year	Male	4,245	FRSC 2015
		Female	1,195	

3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		77.8 per cent	NBS (MDGs 2015)
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		74 per 1000	NBS (MDGs 2015)
3.8.2	Population covered by health insurance per '000 inhabitants by year		294 per 1,000	NHIS
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene by sex and year	Male	335 per 100,000	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	382 per 100,000	
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning by sex and year	Male	0.0173 per 100,000	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	0.0192 per 100,000	
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		31.7 per cent	NBS (GATS 2013)
3.c.1	Distribution of health workers by type, sex and year		Table 3.c.1(a-c)	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)

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

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	93.5 per cent	MICS 2011
		Health Female	93.1 per cent	
		Learning Male	77.4 per cent	
		Learning Female	79.1 per cent	
		psychosocial well-being Male	63.8 per cent	
		psychosocial well-being Female	66.1 per cent	
4.2.2	Participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex (Private Schools reported)	Male	169,130	UBEC 2015
		Female	186,904	
4.2.a	Participation in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex (Public Schools reported)	Male	432,807	UBEC 2015
		Female	424,759	

Code	Indicator	Category	Value	Source
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Male Formal	51.5 Per cent	NBS (Youth Survey 2012)
		Female Formal	48.5 Per cent	
		Male Non-Formal	49.0 Per cent	
		Female Non-Formal	51.0 Per cent	
4.c.1	Number of Teachers with at least minimum Teacher Qualification by sex and year.	Male	408,964	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	457,185	
4.c.1a	Number of Teachers with at least minimum Teacher Qualification by sex and year (Private)	Male	158,557	NBS (SDGs Study 2016)
		Female	148,024	
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	
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.		33.5 Per cent	NpopC (NDHS 2013)
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.		34.9 Per cent	NDHS 2013
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15		17.6 Per cent	MICS 2011
5.3.1b	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18		39.9 Per cent	MICS 2011
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting.		24.8 per cent	NpopC (NDHS 2013)
5.5.1	Number (Percentage) of seats held by women in local government parliament by year		6.89	SDGs 2016
5.5.2	Number (Percentage) of women in managerial positions by sector and year		(Table 5.5.2)	SDGs 2016
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		24.8 Per cent	NARHS 2007
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	

5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure Female 71.1 Per cent	*Male*	*78.1 Per cent*	*PANEL SURVEY 2015*
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, RURAL 48.3 Per cent	*URBAN*	*74.0 Per cent*	*PANEL SURVEY 2015*

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

6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		69.6 Per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Sanitation	60.3 Per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
		Hand washing	48.0 Per cent	MICS 2011
6.3.1	Percentage of waste water safely treated by year		0.04 Per cent	SDGs 2016

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 Per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
7.2.1	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (percentage)	28.2 Per cent	NDHS 2013
7.3.1	Energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	7.65 per cent	Derived

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

8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capital		-13.99 per cent	
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		4.68 per cent	Derived
8.4.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita,		$1845.86	
8.4.1b	Material footprint, material footprint per GDP		$3491.94	
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP Per GDP $3491.39	Per Capital	$1845.57	Derived
8.5.2	Unemployment rate		36.0 Per cent	NBS

8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training			20.50 Per cent	PANEL SURVEY 2015
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour			47.1 Per cent	NBS_MICS 2011
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP			21.43 Per cent	DERIVED
	Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of growth rate			8.44 Per cent	
8.9.2	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs,			1.33 Per cent	DERIVED
	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion growth rate of jobs			8.44 Per cent	
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults by year			7.50 per 100,000	CBN FINANCIAL INCLUSION 2015
8.10.1b	Number of ATM per 100,000 adults by year			42.8 per 100,000	
8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of national budgets			17.85 Per cent	DERIVED
	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of GDP			0.95 Per cent	

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

	Passenger volumes by mode of transport in Million				
	·Rail				
9.1.1a	•Air	Arrival		7,529,535	
	Departure	7,581,677			
	Sea/water	Embark		1,193	
	Disembark	1,280			
	freight volumes by mode of transport in Million				FAAN (SDGs Study 2016)
	·Rail				
9.1.1b	•Air	Loaded		43,380,089.00	
	Unloaded	165,044,000.91			
	·Sea/water	Inward		49,303,209	
	Outward	29,019,349			
9.2.1	Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP			9.43 Per cent	DERIVED
	Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of per capital			0.03 Per cent	
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment			0.31 Per cent	DERIVED
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added			0.63 Per cent	DERIVED

| 9.5.1 | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | | | 0.87 Per cent | DERIVED |
| 9.c.1 | Proportion of population covered by a third generation mobile-broadband network | | | 52.0 per cent | NCC |

Goal 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population			14 75 Per cent	DERIVED
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			20.99 Per cent	DERIVED
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Capital Adequacy		5.91 per cent	CBN see table 10.5.1
		Asset Quality	5.32 per cent		
		Earnings & Profitability	2.50 per-cent		
10.7.2	Has Nigeria implemented well-managed migration policies			YES	
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted			0.0698	DERIVED

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

11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people				
	• Number of deaths			5.07	NEMA 2015
	• Missing persons			0.02	NEMA 2015
	• Affected by disaster			607	NEMA 2015
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities			6.2 Per cent	SME
11.b.2	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies a			Yes	

Goal 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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	
12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP:	Per capita		$1,845.85	DERIVED
		Per GDP	$3,491.93		
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP, and domestic material consumption per capita:	Per capita		$1,845.57	DERIVED
		per GDP	$3,491.39		

12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, :	generated per capita		73.28 Per cent	DERIVED
		waste treated	0.24 Per cent		
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			0.24 Per cent	SDGs 2016

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

13.1.1	Does Nigeria have national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			Yes	
13.1.2	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Death		5.07	NEMA 2016
		Missing	0.02		
		Affected	607		
13.3.1	Has Nigeria integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricular			YES	
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	

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

14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	0.50 Per cent	DERIVED

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

15.1.1		Forest area as a proportion of total land area	7.7 Per cent	U N / F A O / W O R L D BANK
15.1.2		Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	13.93 Per cent	WDI
15.5.1		Red list index	29 per cent	Int. Union Conserve of Nature

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

16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population,	10 per 100,000	WDI
16.3.2	Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	72.5 Per cent	SDGs
16.4.2	Proportion/Number of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	85 pieces	NCS
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 16.6.1	
16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	16.0 per cent	NPopC/ Rapid sms / UNICEF
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	4,419	NPF
16.10.2	Has Nigeria adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes	

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	7.82 Per cent	DERIVED
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	0.80 Per cent	DERIVED
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	0.0691 per cent	DERIVED
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	12.77 Per cent	DERIVED
17.5.1	Has Nigeria adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	YES	
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	10.1 Per cent	DERIVED
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	45.1 Per cent	DERIVED
17.12..1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs	10 Per cent	DERIVED
17.13.1	Does Nigeria have Macroeconomic Dashboard	YES	
17.14.1	Does Nigeria have mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	YES	
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation		

17.18.2	Does Nigeria have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	YES	
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	4.43 see Table 17.19.1	NBS
17.19.2	Has Nigeria (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years;	No	
	Has Nigeria achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	No	

Introduction

Background

Following the expiration of the timeframe for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015, the Heads of Government of 193 UN Member States gathered again in New York, USA, in September 2015 to unveil to the world a development agenda that would last the next fifteen years. This development agenda was code-named Agenda 2030, so named to signify its terminal date. And just as it happened with the Millennium Summit of 2000 which inaugurated the Millennium Development Goals, the 2015 Summit of the Heads of Government also formally launched the new development paradigm called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This action at the UN Headquarters was the official endorsement that the UN Member Countries around the world needed to formally adopt, domesticate and integrate the SDGs into the development planning strategies and agenda of their countries. Being of a much wider scope than the MDGs and thus attending to some of the needs of the developed countries, the SDGs could truly be referred to as Global Goals.

Like the rest of the world, Nigeria not only ratified the SDGs at the UN but also took immediate steps to distil them into the development framework of the country. To demonstrate its keenness to implement the SDGs seamlessly, the Government of Nigeria started developing its planning frameworks early so as to ensure greater successes during implementation.

As the UN Secretary-General stated at the September 2015 UN Summit, the SDGs cover various topics condensed into six essential elements. These include:

- Dignity: to end poverty and fight inequality.
- Prosperity: to grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy.
- Justice: to promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions.
- Partnership: to catalyse global society for sustainable development.
- Planet: to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children.
- People: to ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children.

According to the UN Secretary-General, "The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere. It is a universal, integrated and transformative vision for a better world. It is an agenda for people, to end poverty in all its forms, an agenda for the planet, our common home, and an agenda for shared prosperity, peace and partnership. It conveys the urgency of climate action. It is rooted in gender equality and respect for the rights of all. Above all, it pledges to leave no one behind". These essential elements constitute the set of 17 goals and 169 targets and 230 indicators.

The implementation of the SDGs requires that countries domesticate the goals, targets and indicators through their annual budgets and development agenda. As part of the integration of the SDGs, countries are required to strengthen their ability to collect, compile, analyse, and report on SDGs data from the period of commencement. They are to ensure easy tracking of the implementation of SDGs by maintaining very robust databases and consistent data revolution. It was in an attempt to achieve these planning strategies for the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria that the SDG Baseline Study, which forms the basis of this Report, was conceived and executed. The publication of this Report, therefore, has provided Nigeria the baseline datasets against which to measure the progress achieved in the implementation of the SDGs.

Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this baseline study is to provide an independently assessed information base against which to monitor and assess the progress and effectiveness of the SDGs during and at the end of the implementation period in Nigeria. The framework of the study is based on the current status of the SDG indicators and reflected in the budget planning and execution in the various aspects of life and as managed by the various arms of government. The baseline study establishes a benchmark for the implementation of the SDG and contributes to a better understanding of SDG-related programmes and projects in the country. Moreover, it provides the basis for subsequent assessments of how efficiently the programmes and projects of the SDGs are being implemented as well as their eventual outcomes. The mid-term review and final project evaluation of the SDGs will also use the baseline report as the frame of reference against which all progress in the key result areas are measured. Effectively, therefore, the specific objectives of the baseline study are to:

- Create an initial baseline of the SDG indicators behaviour to facilitate the measure of progress overtime;
- Provide the basis for measuring changes in the sectors, states and communities;

- Provide a reliable database to facilitate comparison and progress information on the specific indicators and general SDGs among countries; and
- Provide aggregate data that facilitates learning and steering of the programme.

Country Profile

Nigeria consists of 36 states and a Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. There are 774 local government areas within these states and they are referred to as the third tier of government. As at 2015, the country has an estimated population of about 186 million people. It is the largest country in Africa and accounts for 47 per cent of West Africa's population. It is also the biggest oil exporter in Africa and has the largest natural gas reserves in the continent. The challenging process of implementing reforms was revitalized through a roadmap developed in 2010, which clearly outlines the government's strategy and actions for implementing comprehensive power sector reforms to expand supply, open the door to private investment and address some of the chronic sector issues hampering improvement of service delivery.

The country has approximately a total land area of 923,768 and is bordered by several countries, such as the Republics of Niger and Chad are to the north and northeast, respectively, Cameroon in the east and southeast, and the Republic of Benin to the west.

Economic Outlook

Nigeria's real gross domestic product is estimated to have grown by 6.1 per cent owing to continuing strong performance in services, as well as in industrial activities (apart from oil mining) and agriculture. The oil sector was in decline, although at a slower rate, than in the previous year. Oil and gas GDP was estimated to have declined by 1.3 per cent, relative to a decline of 13.1 per cent in 2013. The sharp decline in oil prices since the third quarter of 2014 has posed major challenges to the country's external balance and public finances. Crude oil accounts for close to 90 per cent of Nigeria's exports and roughly 75 per cent of its consolidated budgetary revenues. The GDP numbers indicate that telecommunications, real estate, manufacturing, construction, and entertainment increased their shares of GDP. Nevertheless, much lower oil prices will continue to pose strong challenges for public finance at all levels of government during the year, and will also represent a major constraint on the ability of the federal government to launch some of its ambitious programmes.

Political Context

The fifth consecutive national elections held in March and April 2015 and won by an opposition party were considered fair and relatively peaceful by national and international election monitors, compared to the post-election killings and destructions of 2011.The success of the 2015 general elections is credited largely to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the presidential candidates. The Government is focusing on several social issues at the same time. These include corruption, unemployment, the dwindling fortunes of the economy and general insecurity in the country.

Development Challenges

In the North East, the Boko Haram insurgency has devastated public life, displacing millions of people and condemning them to a life of destitution in IDP camps where all manners of emotional and material violence continue to be visited on them. By turning different communities in Nigeria, especially the North East, into a war one, these insurgents have unleashed a major destruction on all socio-economic infrastructure on their path along with massive loss of lives and impoverishment in this region. The current administration will have a difficult time, at least in the short term, financing its major programmes and reconstructing public utilities in the North East.

Accelerating the creation of productive jobs through private sector growth and improvements in education (skills) remains the major medium-term challenge. So far, the pace of job creation has been inadequate, leading to increasing frustration among the underemployed Nigerian youth.

Progress Indicators

All the Indicators tracked, based on availability of data for the baseline study, are discussed below.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets: End poverty in all its manifestations, including extreme poverty, within the next 15 years. All people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should enjoy a basic standard of living and social protection benefits, as well as ensure that social protection benefits reach the poor and most vulnerable groups and that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

The indicators considered for the baseline include:

- Proportion of the population living below US$1.90 a day;
- Proportion of employed population living below US$1.90 a day, total, youths and adults;
- Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions;
- Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;
- Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights;

- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;
- Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP);
- Resources allocated by State Governments directly to Poverty Reduction, by year;
- Proportion of total government spending on essential services, by year;
- Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups, by year;
- Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies;

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

Targets: End hunger and all forms of malnutrition, achieve food security and achieve sustainable food production by 2030. The aim is to ensure that everyone eats enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. The target is based on the idea that everyone should have access to sufficient nutritious food, which will require widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture, a doubling of agricultural productivity, as well as increased investments and properly functioning food markets. This entails improving productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology and markets, sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. It also requires increased investments through international cooperation to bolster the productive capacity of agriculture in the country.

The indicators tracked for the baseline study include:

- Prevalence of undernourishment;
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES);
- Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age;
- Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight);
- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

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

Targets: Ensure health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidem-

ics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and environmental diseases; achieving universal health coverage; and ensuring access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines for all. The aim is to improve reproductive and maternal and child health; end the epidemics of HIV & AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases; reduce non-communicable and environmental diseases; achieve universal health coverage; and ensure universal access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines. This Goal impacts the life of everyone in the country.

The indicators captured for baseline analysis include:

- Maternal mortality ratio;
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel;
- Under-5 mortality rates;
- Neonatal mortality rates;
- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations;
- Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population;
- Malaria incidence per 1,000 population;
- Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population;
- Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases;
- Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease;
- Suicide mortality rate;
- Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders;
- Harmful use of alcohol (age 15 years and older) within a calendar year;
- Number of death rate due to road traffic injuries, by sex and year;
- Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods;
- Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group;
- Population covered by health insurance per '000 inhabitants, by year and sex;
- Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex and year;
- Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex and year;
- Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older;
- Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by year and sex.

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

Targets: Ensure that all people have access to quality education

and lifelong learning opportunities. This Goal focuses on the acquisition of foundational and higher-order skills; greater and more equitable access to technical and vocational education and training and higher education; training throughout life; and the knowledge, skills and values needed to function well and contribute to society.

The indicators covered under this Goal in the baseline analysis include:

- Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex;
- Participation in organized learning (one year before the official entry age), by sex (private schools);
- Participation in organized learning (one year before the official entry age), by sex (public schools);
- Proportion of youths and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill;
- Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification, by sex and year (public);
- Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification, by sex and year (private);
- Participation rate of youths and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

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

Targets: This Goal aims to empower women and girls to reach their full potential, which requires eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices, violence by intimate partners, sexual violence and harmful practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). It seeks to ensure that women have better access to paid employment, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; receive due recognition for their unpaid work; have real decision-making power in public and private spheres; have full access to productive resources; and enjoy equal participation with men in political, economic and public life.

The indicators covered as part of the baseline for this Goal include:

- Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex;
- 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, by form of violence and by age;
- 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, by age and place of occurrence;
- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before ages 15 and 18 (percentage);
- Proportion of girls aged 15 to 19 who have undergone female genital mutilation (percentage);
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid and paid work, women and men (percentage of time spent per day);
- Proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of national parliament (percentage);
- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care;
- Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education;
- Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and
- Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

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

Targets: The targets of Goal 6 go beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to also address the quality and sustainability of water resources. To achieving this Goal, which is critical to the survival of people and the planet, means expanding international cooperation and garnering the support of local communities to improve water and sanitation management. Agenda 2030 recognizes the centrality of water resources to sustainable development and the vital role that improved drinking water, sanitation and hygiene play in the development of the community.

The indicators covered under this goal for the baseline study include:

- Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources;
- Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water; and
- Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

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

Targets: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable,

and modern energy services; increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030; and double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

The indicators covered under this goal for the baseline study include:

- The proportion of population with access to electricity;
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (percentage);
- Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product
- Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to aid sustainable development services.

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

Targets: Continued, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is a prerequisite for global prosperity, therefore, this Goal aims to provide opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour. Economic growth can lead to new and better employment opportunities and provide greater economic security for all.

The indicators captured under this goal for the baseline study include:

- Average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita;
- Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person;
- Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex;
- Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP;
- Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP lack of expertise;
- Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities;
- Unemployment rates by sex, 2015 (percentage);
- Proportion of youths (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training;
- Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age;
- Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate;
- Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex;
- Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per

100,000 adults;
- Total government spending in social protection and employments programmes for youth as percentage of national budgets and GDP;
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institutions or with a mobile-money-service provider;
- Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youths as percentage of national budgets and GDP.

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

Targets: The targets under this Goal focus on the promotion of infrastructural development, industrialization and innovation, which can be accomplished through enhanced international and domestic financial, technological and technical support, research and innovation, and increased access to information and communication technology. Infrastructure provides the basic physical facilities essential to business and society; industrialization drives economic growth and job creation, thereby reducing income inequality; and innovation expands the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and leads to the development of new skills.

The indicators to measure performance of this Goal include:

- Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport;
- Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP per capita;
- Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment;
- Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added;
- Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP;
- Proportion of the population covered by a third-generation mobile-broadband network, by location and technology.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets: reducing inequalities in income, as well as those based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity—both within and among countries. It also aims to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration and addresses issues related to representation of developing countries in global decision-making and development assistance.

The indicators covered under the baseline study include:

- Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population;
- Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers;
- Financial Soundness Indicators;
- Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies;
- Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff.

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

Targets: The targets under this Goal aim to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that fosters community cohesion and personal security while stimulating innovation and employment. With sound, risk-informed planning and management, cities can become incubators for innovation and growth drivers of sustainable development.

The indicators captured as part of the baseline include:

- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;
- Direct disaster, economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services;
- Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities;
- Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets: The targets promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

The indicators for tracking this Goal include:

- Number of countries with SCP National action Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategy and sustainable development strategies;
- Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP;

- Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP;
- Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment;
- Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

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

Targets: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning; improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

The indicators captured under this goal for baseline study include:

- Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies;
- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;
- Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula;
- 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.

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

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 LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources.

The indicators captured as part of this Baseline Study include:

- Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in Small Island Developing States, least developed countries and all countries;
- Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in marine technology.

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.

Targets: the Targets focus on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. All of these efforts in combination will help ensure that livelihoods are preserved for those that depend directly on forests and other ecosystems, that biodiversity will thrive, and that the benefits of these natural resources will be enjoyed for generations to come.

The indicators captured as part of this baseline study include:

- Forest area as a proportion of total land area;
- Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas;
- Red list index.

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

Targets: These targets envisage peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Many countries still face protracted violence and armed conflict, and far too many people are poorly supported by weak institutions and lack access to justice, information and other fundamental freedoms.

The indicators captured as part of this baseline study include:

- Number of victims of international homicide per 100,000 population;
- Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population;
- Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments;
- Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector (or by budget codes or similar), by sector and year;
- Proportion of children among detected victims of trafficking in persons, by sex;

- Estimated proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered;
- Has Nigeria adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information?

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

Targets: By 2030, Agenda requires a revitalized and enhanced global partnership that mobilizes all available resources from governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors. Increasing support to developing countries, particularly the LDCs, landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States is fundamental to equitable progress for all.

The indicators captured under this goal for baseline study include:

- Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP;
- Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes;
- Volume of remittances (in US$) as a proportion of total GDP;
- Debt service as a proportion of total exports of goods and services;
- Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries;
- Proportion of individuals using the Internet;
- Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed;
- Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs;
- Does Nigeria have Macroeconomic Dashboard?
- Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development;
- Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
- Has Nigeria (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years or Has Nigeria achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration?
- Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.

Methodology

A sound and methodological approach is germane to the development of any research endeavour. The importance of a good methodological approach, in this particular study, is that it presents a true and realistic setting against which the achievements of the SDGs will be measured in Nigeria. It follows, therefore, that if the premises of this background setting are wrong, then Nigeria would have embarked on a wild goose chase in its attempt to have a true and rigorous measurement of its advancement on the SDG trajectory.

In keeping with this overriding need, therefore, the study adopted the use of System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) approach in data gathering across the thirty-six states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT-Abuja). The details of the approach used in the data collection as well as other data sources are discussed in the subsequent sub-sections of this chapter.

Coverage

The baseline study covers the entire country. The understanding and focus of this preliminary data collection was that over 65 per cent of the data required to track the implementation of the SDGs would be derived from administrative sources.

Scope

The study focused on the 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators of the SDGs.

Training of field Staff

The National Bureau of Statistics developed a set of data templates on each of the SDGs indicators. There were two levels of training: the first level was the Training of Trainers (TOT) while the second level was the State-level training

The TOT was held in Abuja and involved members of NBS and those of the Office of the Senior Special Adviser to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs). It lasted three days.

The State-level Training was held across the 36 states and FCT for the field staff. This training involved the staff of State Statistical Agencies and NBS enumerators and lasted four days.

Data Collection

The NBS collaborated with the State Statistical Agencies for effective data collection through the administration of data templates that centre specifically on the SDGs indicators. This exercise continued for a month. To ensure success of the exercise, some field staff were assigned to the Federal MDAs in FCT and other states of the federation. Other field staff were deployed to the state MDAs, including the FCT. The trainers from the NBS/OSSAP-SDGs also participated in the data collection.

Quality Assurance Measures

To guarantee the quality assurance of the study, the following measures were put in place:

- Competent senior staff of the NBS were engaged as resource persons at the TOT and at the state-level training to prepare the enumerators and supervisors for excellent field work.
- Six zonal controllers, 37 state officers and 18 senior officers from both NBS and OSSAP-SDGs constituted the monitoring team for the field exercise.
- Furthermore, three directors each from NBS and OSSAP-

SDGs served as coordinators of the exercise in the six geopolitical zones of the federation.

All these measures made it possible to put the entire process of the study under effective control and supervision.

Study Instrument

The instruments used in this study are very few. They included:

- SDGs indicator manual;
- Developed data template; and
- Flash drives

Data Processing & Analysis

Data obtained from the fieldwork were processed shortly thereafter. Duly completed study instruments were first checked and manually edited by a team of editors before entry into the computer to ensure accuracy and consistency. Then data were captured and compiled using appropriate software. All entered data

were again checked for consistency and verified before the analysis. The analysis involved aggregating the data captured and applying the appropriate formula.

Data Mining

The core objective of the study was to get as many indicators as possible from the administrative sources and surveys conducted by government agencies. Data were mined for some of the indicators within the NBS database to give robust estimates, which include Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey (MICS), Integrated Surveys on Agriculture General Household Survey PANEL, Harmonized National Living Standard Survey (HNLSS), Quality and integrity (Corruption) Survey, Millennium Development Goals (Performance Tracking Survey), National Youth Survey and other collaborative surveys conducted by the NBS.

Report Writing

The writing of this Report was done by senior and experienced staff of the NBS and other equally competent stakeholders. The Report was validated and finalized to make it useful to all users, including policy makers, planners, researchers and students.

Documentation and Dissemination

The results of the study has been published in the E-Book format and hosted on the NBS and OSSAP-SDGs websites for further dissemination. It is also being published in print form for the wider audience to help further related research in Nigeria.

Presentation of Findings

The purpose of any study or research is to discover rather than to prove. Findings, therefore, constitute one of the most critical elements of a study and, indeed, have a controlling effect on other segments of the study. For one, the findings constitute the objectives in view while designing the entire study and they exert considerable influence in the consolidation of research from the beginning. They also determine the appropriate methodology to use to arrive the valid points that justify the energy and resources poured into the exercise. The saliency of the discovery, which we call findings, also provides the ingredients needed to draw reasonable conclusions at the end of the study. It thus means that findings are at the core of any study as they present the solid ground upon which to rest the narrative of the research and also draw reasonable conclusions.

It must be emphasized that while the findings of a study generally uphold or debunk the arguments in previous researches, this does not occur in all cases. In fact, in the reporting of this SDG Baseline Study, the findings do not prove the correctness of any previous position. Rather, they constitute a body of background data against which to measure future achievements in the implementation of the SDGs in Nigeria. The main purpose of the exercise, therefore, is to determine the present position, or tell a story about the present position, of things. It is this body of baseline information that helps in the analysis of a trend or the extrapolation of data to show the achievements or failures recorded over time.

This chapter presents in a rather snapshot manner the major findings from this baseline study.

SDGs Baseline Indicators

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere: an agenda to eradicate poverty in every sphere of human life

The absolute proportion of Nigerians living below the poverty line as at 2010 was estimated at 62.6 per cent – 51.2 per cent for the urban people and 69.0 per cent for the rural. The proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions was measured using extreme poverty as 42.2 per cent.

In 20, the proportion of Nigerians living in households with ac-

FIGURE 1.1

Proportion of total governments spending on essential services by year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EDUCATION	10.62	14.55	17.48	14.43	19.50
HEALTH	4.62	6.76	8.06	7.08	12.13
SOCIAL PROTECTION	1.03	7.06	7.93	2.19	1.74
Total	16.27	27.86	33.52	21.94	21.51
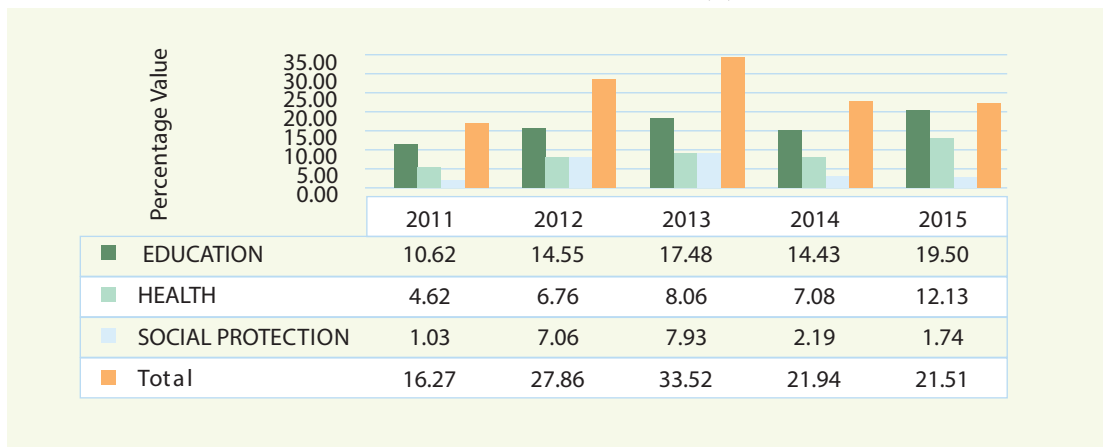
cess to improved sanitation was 60.3 per cent as against 69.6 per cent who had access to improved water source.

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at 0.39 per cent. However, this figure was derived by factoring in the effect of militants in the southern part of Nigeria. The actual figure of disaster economic loss based on the Boko Haram insurgency was not available for 2015.

Nigeria is among the nations with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. This is implemented by National Emergency Management Agency in Nigeria.

Figure 1.1 shows the proportion of government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) within

a year. From available data, government expenditure on education in 2011 was 10.62 per cent as against 19.50 per cent in 2015. The spending on health was 4.62 per cent in 2011 but increased to 12.13 per cent in 2015. Despite the volatile environment, social protection attracted government spending of 1.03 per cent in 2011 and 1.74 per cent in 2015. In all, total government spending on essential services was 16.27 per cent in 2011 and 21.51 per cent in 2015.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. In 2011, the recurrent expenditure on these sectors was 9.66 per cent, rising to 13.89 per cent in 2015. But the trend in capital spending was in the reverse, falling from 7.93 per cent in 2011 to 6.24 per

FIGURE 1.2

Government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit the women, poor and vulnerable groups
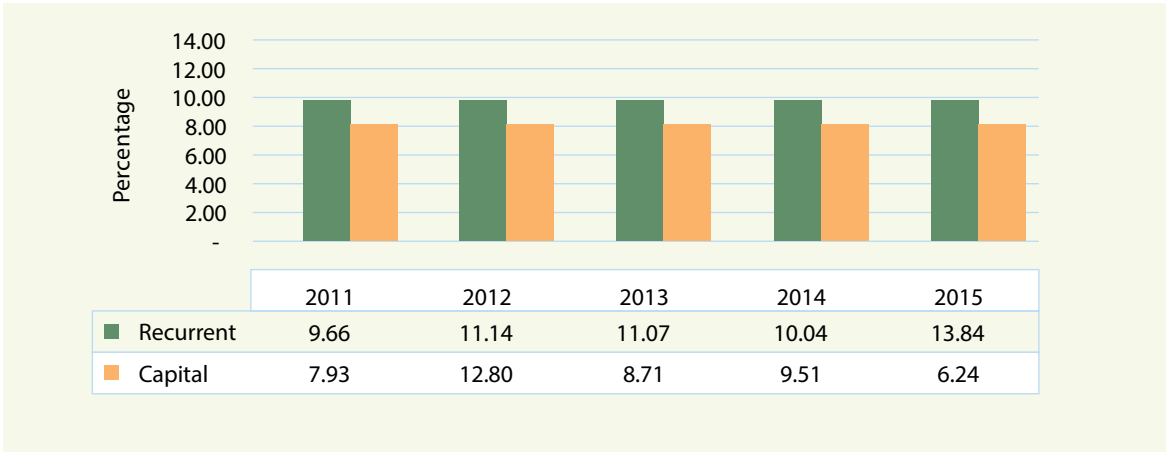
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recurrent	9.66	11.14	11.07	10.04	13.84
Capital	7.93	12.80	8.71	9.51	6.24

Goal 2

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

This Goal seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, achieve food security and sustainable food production by 2030. So the following indicators were considered:

From various surveys conducted by NBS in collaboration with UNICEF and OSSAP-MDGs, the prevalence of undernourishment as shown in Figure 2.1 was as follows: MICS 2011 (24.20 per cent), OSSAP-MDGs 2012 (27.40 per cent) and 2014 (25.50 per cent)

MDGs 2015, and NDHS 2013 by NPopC and UNICEF, (28.70 per cent).

From the general household survey (panel) conducted in 2015, the prevalence of moderate food insecurity in Nigeria was estimated at 26.4 per cent and severe food insecurity at 19.6 per cent

Figure 2.2 also depicts the prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age to be 35.8 per cent (MICS 2011), 41.3 per cent (MDGs 2012) and 37.4 per cent (MDGs 2015).

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) is depicted in Figure 2.3 which shows the following results: 10.2 per cent (MICS 2011), 18.0 per cent (NDHS 2013), 12.0 per cent (MDGs 2012) and 16.4 per cent (MDGs 2014).

Based on the available data from MDAs involved, Figure 2.4 shows that 45.95 per cent of the agricultural area was under productive and sustainable agriculture as at 2011 but has now increased to 6.55 per cent in 2015.

FIGURE 2.1

Prevalence of undernourishment
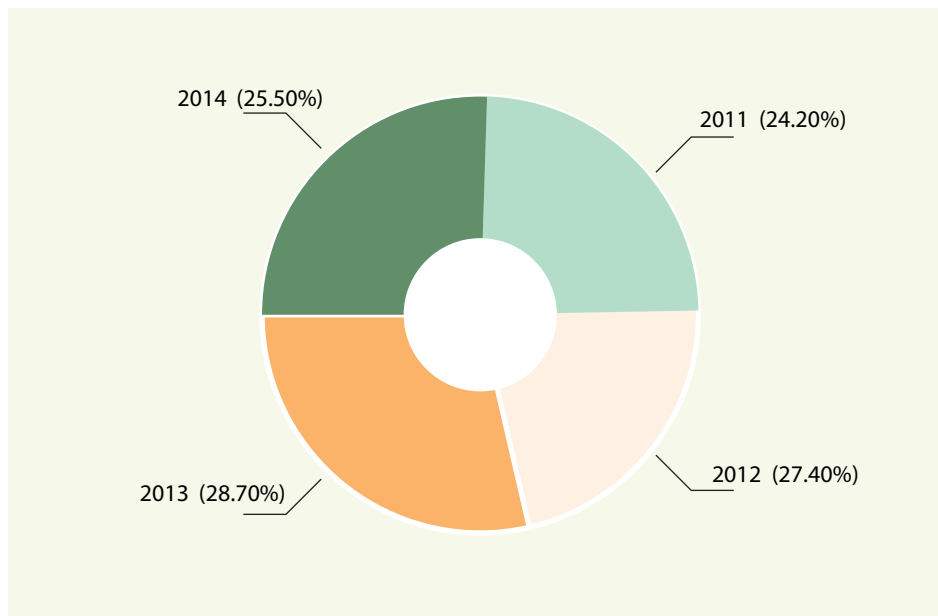
Figure 2.2

Prevalence of stunting

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	35.8	41.3	36.8	37.4
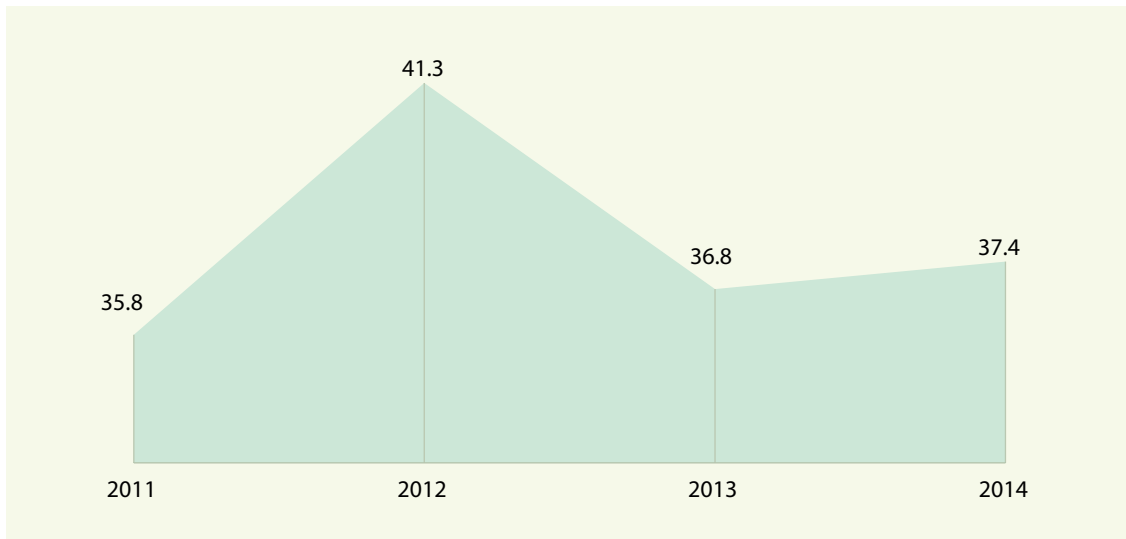
FIGURE 2.3

Prevalence of malnutrition
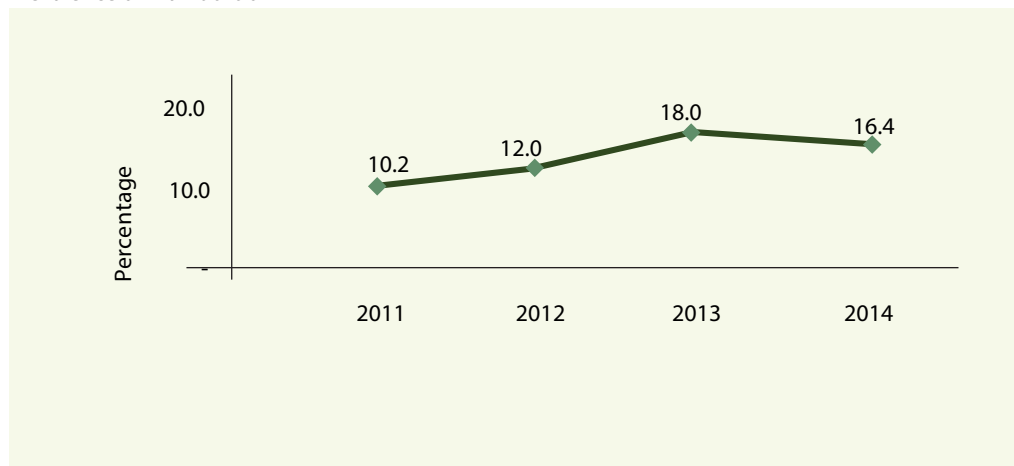
FIGURE 2.4

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
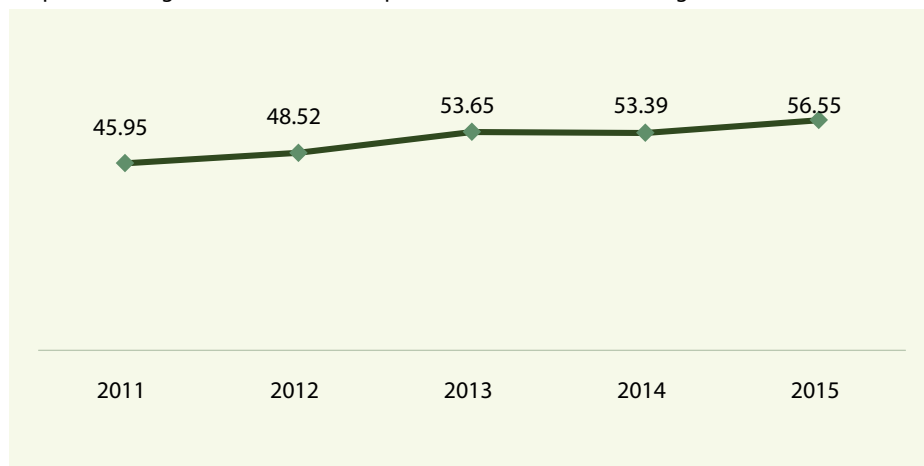
Goal 3

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

The target of this Goal is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and environmental diseases.

Figure 3.1 shows a considerable increase in the women having their births attended by skilled health personnel. In 2011 more than 48 per cent of the women gave birth with the assistance of the skilled health personnel, this trend increased considerably to 58.6 per cent in 2014 even though it fell to 38.1 per cent in 2013.

Figure 3.2 shows a reduction in Under-5 mortality rate which

indicates that more live births are surviving to age 5 and above. The mortality rate of Under-5 children was 158 per thousand children (MICS 2011). There was a reduction in the rate between 2012 and 2014. According to the MDG performance tracking survey, the rate reduced from 94 to 89 per thousand live births.

Also, neonatal mortality rate was estimated at 37 per 1000 by the National Population Commission using the National Demography and Health Survey (NDHS 2013).

Figure 3.3 shows the responses from states: the incidence of new HIV infections continued to increase tremendously over the years under review. However from NACA publication, it was found that reported cases of Testing to HIV positive were 353.5 persons per thousand in 2014 which reduced to 264.5 persons per thousand in 2015.

Figure 3.4 shows that tuberculosis is more common among males than females. It also shows that the incidence or relapsing case was higher in 2013 with males recording 14.01 per cent against 8.61 per cent for females. By 2015, the figures had reduced to a 12.73 per cent for males and 7.50 per cent for females.

Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations almost tripled be-

FIGURE 3.1

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
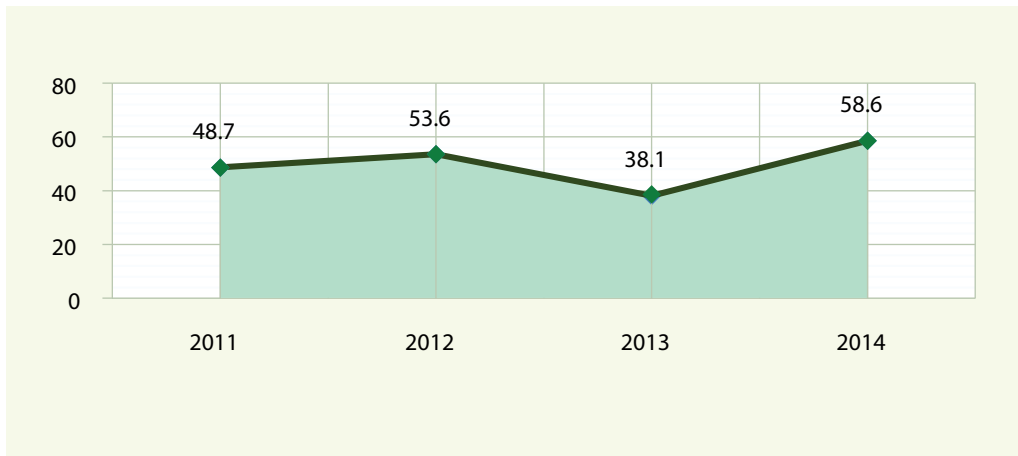
FIGURE 3.2

Under-five mortality rate
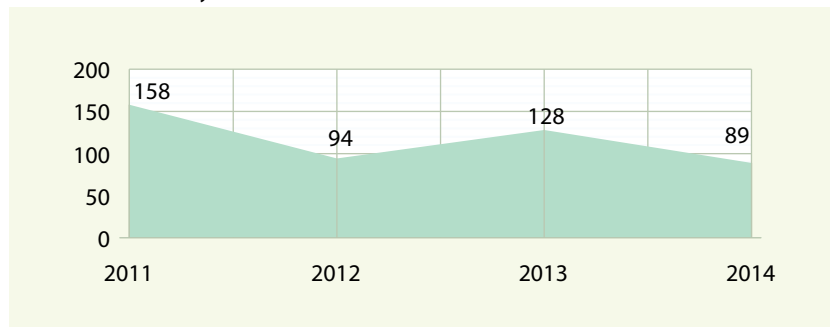
tween 2011 and 2015. It was 99.2 per thousand for males and 95.6 per thousand for females in 2015. This implies that in every 1,000 persons in Nigeria, not less than 99 males and 95 females contracted malaria. These represented sharp rises from the 2011 figures when the male malaria incidence per 1,000 persons was as low as 37.5 compared to 35.47 for the females (see Fig 3.5).

Figure 3.6 shows that Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population dropped among females from 511 in 2011 to 239 in 2012 before rising to 973 in 2015.Reported cases among males kept rising from 473 in 2011 to 810 in 2015 even though it fell

to 536 in 2013. This shows a rising trend in the incidence of the disease for both genders.

The available data on number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases increased yearly as depicted by Figure 3.7. A total of 16,075,734 persons were reported in 2011, including 8,254,165 males and 7,821,569 females. In 2015 the number increased to 20,686,247, 15,005,034 males and 15,077,209 females

Figure 3.8 depicts the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in Nigeria per 100,000 population. The data shows an increase

FIGURE 3.3

Number of new HIV infections per '000 uninfected population
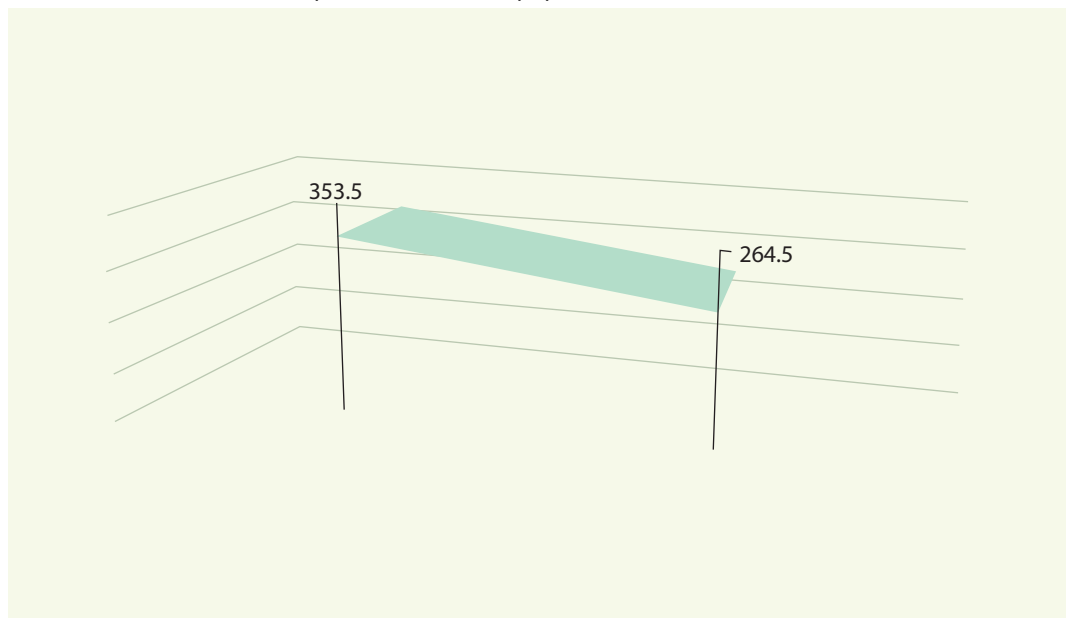
FIGURE 3.4

Tuberculosis incidence reported cases by year and sex

		Male	Female
■	2011	9.97	5.98
■	2012	12.37	7.59
■	2013	14.01	8.61
■	2014	13.32	7.92
■	2015	12.73	7.50
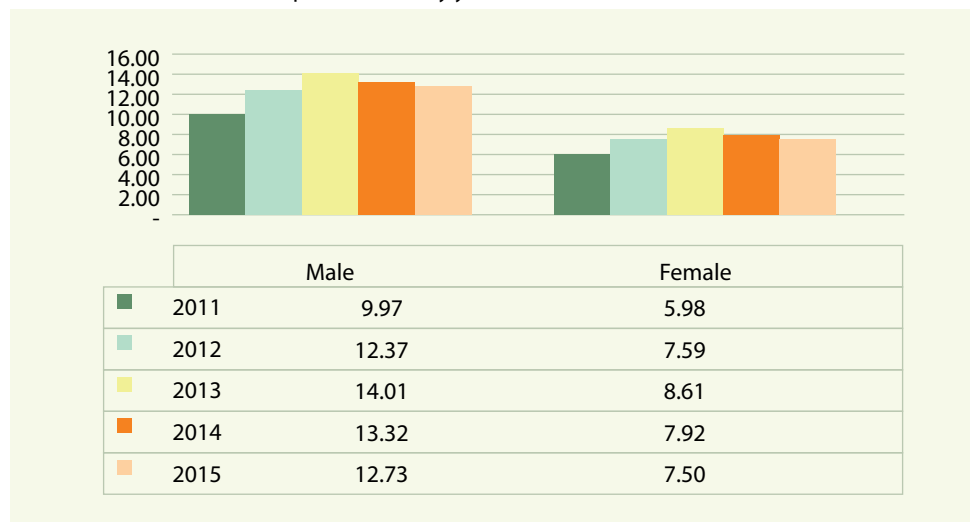
both in males (from 200 to 258 per 100,000 in 2011 and 2013) and females (from 206 to 281 during the same period). Figure 3.8 further indicates a drop in the number for both sexes in 2015.

Reported cases of suicide in Nigeria show a consistent higher rate among males than females. In 2011, total reported cases among males were 244 persons as against 153 females. But while the figures tended to reduce among females (from 153 in 2011 to 128 in 2015), those for males fluctuated while still maintaining the upward trend (from 244 in 2011 through 253 in 2014 to 246 in 2015) (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.10 shows the coverage of treatment interventions in pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare

services for substance use disorders. The data shows a continuous increase over the five-year period despite the reduction in the coverage of females in 2014 and that of the males in 2015.

When road accident occurs, there could be instant deaths or sustenance of injuries which may later result in death. The victims could be occupants of the vehicles, or passers-by. Figure 3.11 shows a consistent higher death rate among the male victims. The data should not be misunderstood to mean more resilience of the females during road accidents. In fact, given the very wide margin between both genders, this could be an indication of far more road usage or travels among males than among females.

Figure 3.12 shows a reduction in the proportion of women

FIGURE 3.5

Distribution of malaria incidence per 1,000 populations by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	37.50	57.92	39.03	78.59	99.18
Female	35.47	54.78	27.97	81.49	95.61
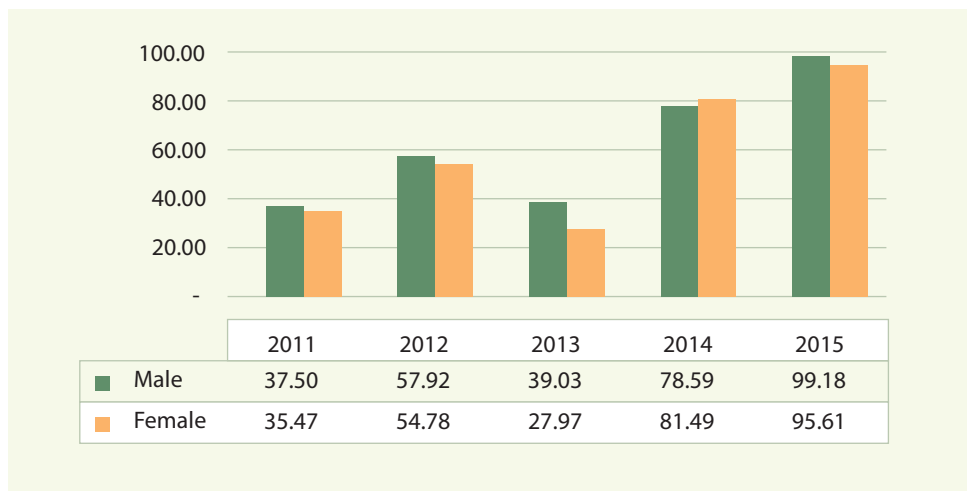
FIGURE 3.6

Hepatitis B incidence per '00,000 population by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	0.0473	0.0619	0.0866	0.0536	0.0810
Female	0.0511	0.0239	0.0321	0.0749	0.0973
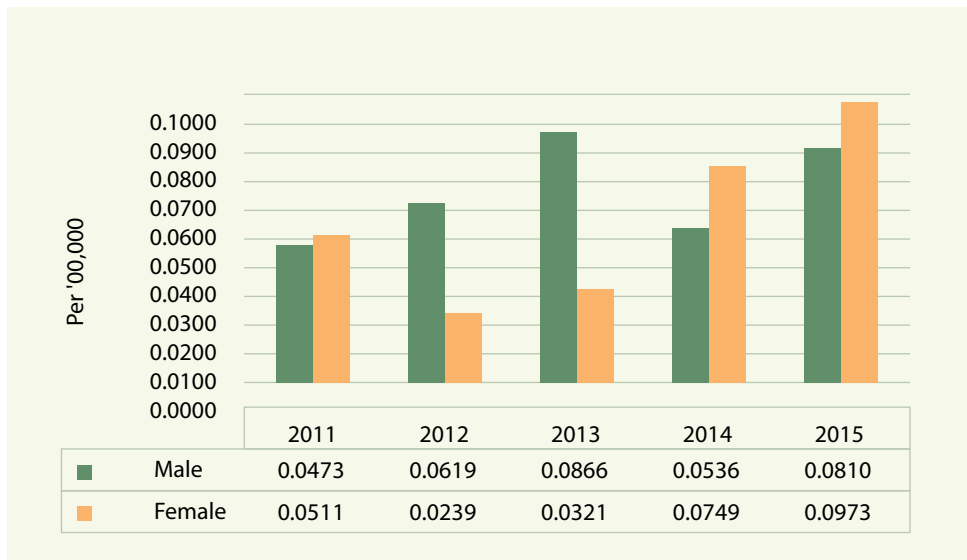
FIGURE 3.7

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	8,254,165	8,307,210	9,659,727	10,794,214	15,005,034
Female	7,821,569	7,508,446	8,598,664	9,892,033	15,077,209
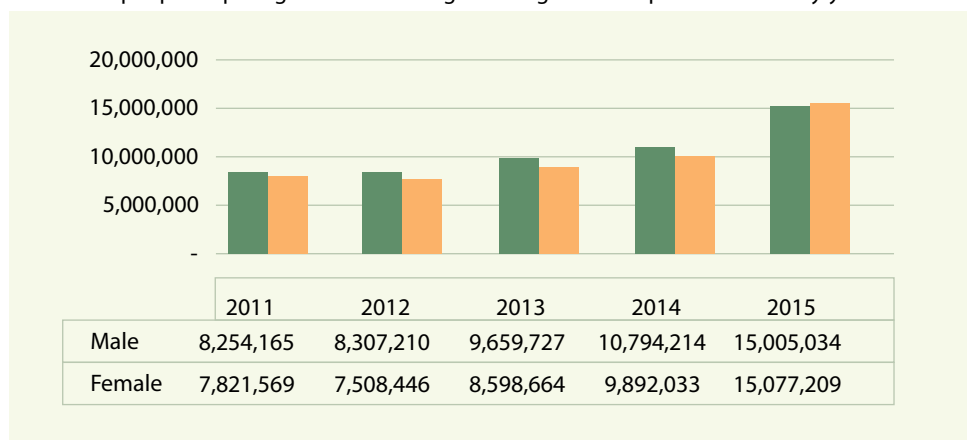
of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) whose family planning needs are satisfied with modern methods in 2012 (74.9 per cent) compare to 2011 (80.6 per cent). The proportion however improved in 2014 (77.8 per cent).

Figure 3.13 shows a considerable reduction in the proportion of adolescent birth rate (aged 10-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. In 2011, the highest figure of was 89 per thousand in the age group was recorded before the decline to 74 per thousand in 2014.

The population covered by health insurance per '000 inhabitants by year 2014 is 294.

The available data reveals that women as well as children were great beneficiary of the scheme. The variation was not high over the years because the scheme is still among the federal government workers and few state civil servants.

Safe water, improved sanitation and good hygiene are very important for maintaining a sound public health. Figure 3.14 shows clearly that women are more prone to mortality from poor or unsafe provision of these facilities than men. We can also infer that what goes for women also apply to children because they are more at home and need to be a hygienic environment with safe water and sanitation facilities. The data shows a fluctuating trend in which the mortality rate reduces in a year only to rebound to a much higher level the following year. The pattern is noticeable in the figures for both genders, perhaps showing that as the death rate reduces in a particular year, the people tend to relax only to experience more deaths the following year.

It is difficult to measure mortality rate resulting from unintentional poisoning because most people do not insist on a medical inquiry on the causes of death. Moreover, allegations of death through poisoning are not commonly reported in Nigeria as it requires medical confirmation to prove. Interestingly, people seem to believe more in deliberate poisoning than unintentional poisoning simply because they do not easily believe that what they consume can be poisonous to their system. Figure 3.15 thus shows a very small chance of death through unintentional poisoning.

In a country where most people have no idea of the nutritional value or possible health damage of the food and drinks they consume, they usually trace the causes of death to everything else but unintentional or cumulative poisoning. For many years now, cigarette smoking has been banned in public spaces, but the law is hardly enforced. Also cigarette manufacturers have been compelled to include a clause in their media campaigns that smokers are liable to die young, but this seems to have little deterrence on smokers. A 2013 Global Adult Tobacco Survey by the NBS on age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older was estimated as 31.7 per cent (GATS 2013). This means that almost a third of the population are active smokers not to talk of the mass of passive smokers who are subjected to unintentional poisoning through indiscreet smoking.

The categorization of the health workers by type shows that the Registered Nurses (36.85 per cent) were the highest followed by registered midwives (28.22 per cent) while the least in the category is Burns and Plastic Nurses as shown in Figure 3.16 (see Table 3.1 in the Appendix.).

FIGURE 3.8

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		236	258	254	159
		236	281	221	129
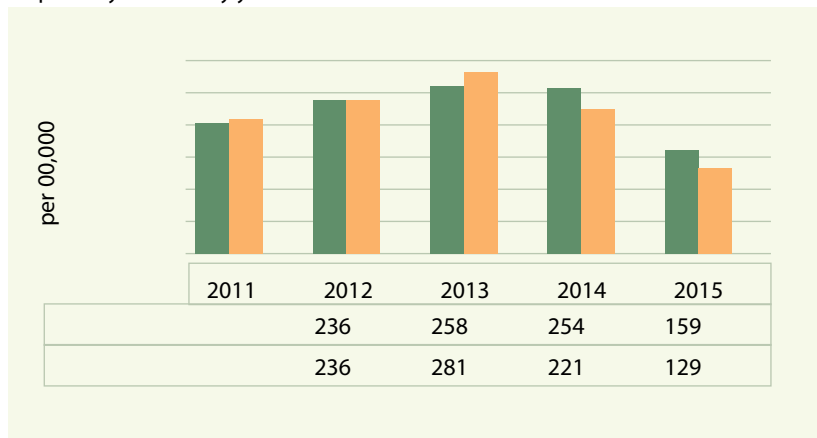
FIGURE 3.9

Number of suicide cases reported by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
MALE	244	191	227	253	246
FEMALE	153	154	133	133	128
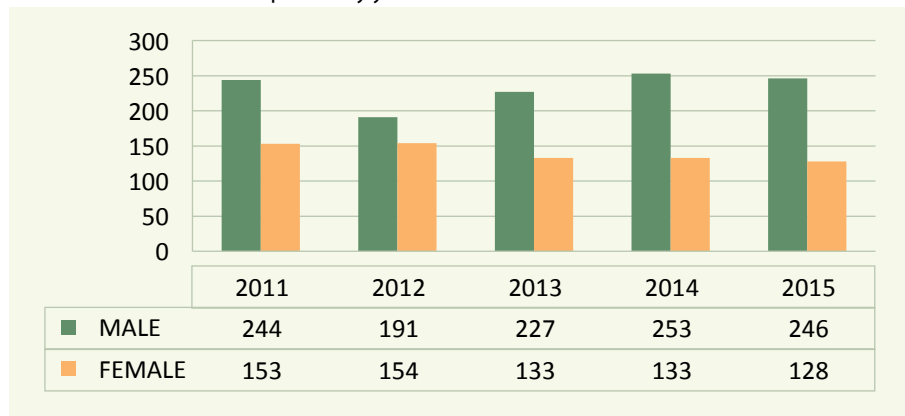
FIGURE 3.10

Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders by year and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	385	423	574	598	443
Female	427	519	555	478	591
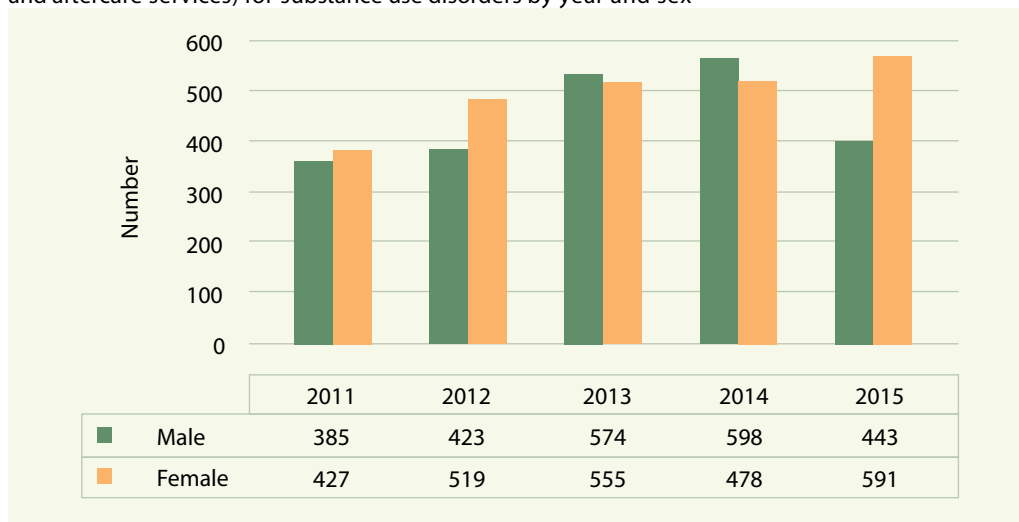
FIGURE 3.11

Number of death due to road traffic injuries by sex and year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
■ Male	4904	4773	4930	4646	4245
■ Female	1150	1319	1614	1350	1195
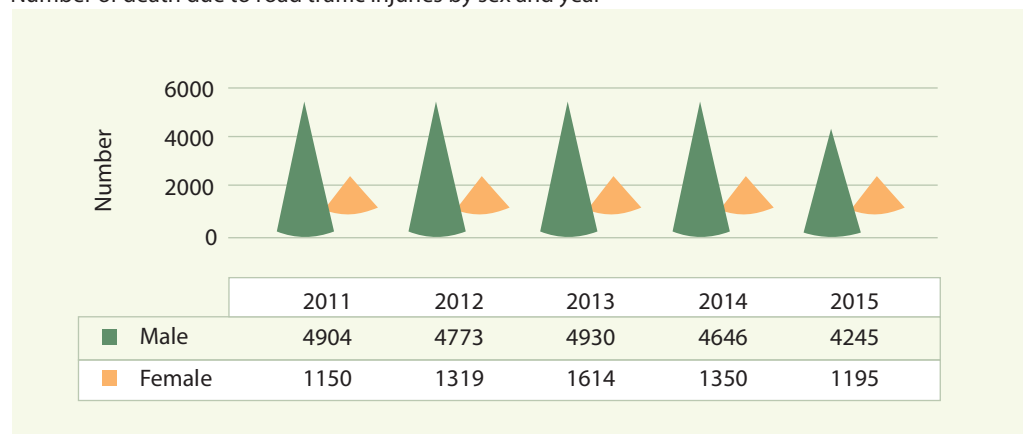
FIGURE. 3.12

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
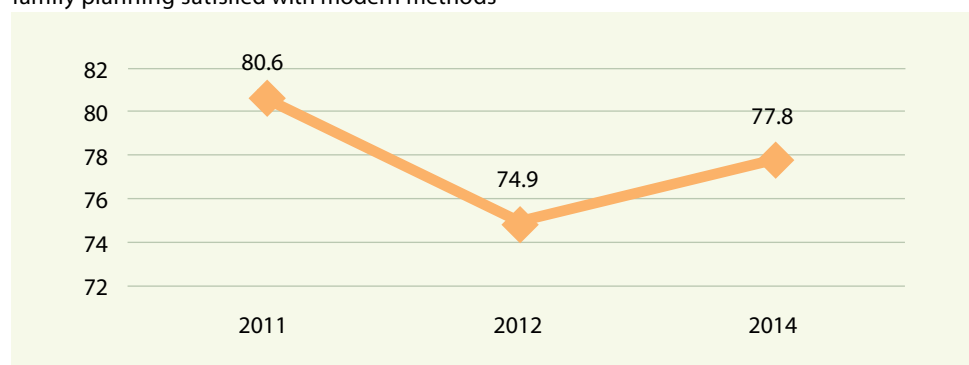
FIGURE 3.13

Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
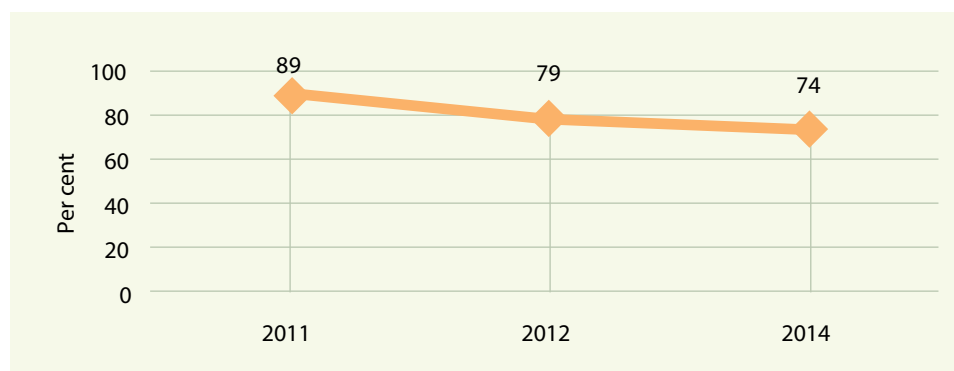
FIGURE 3.15

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene by sex and year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
■ Male	357	380	280	437	335
■ Female	439	516	431	500	382
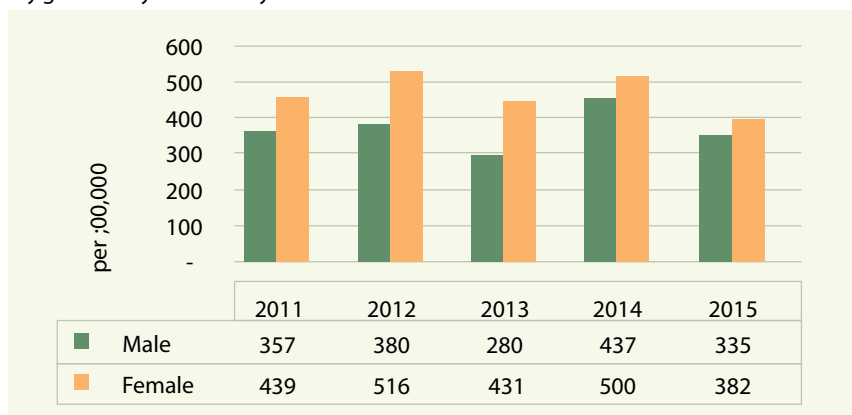
FIGURE 3.16

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning by sex and year
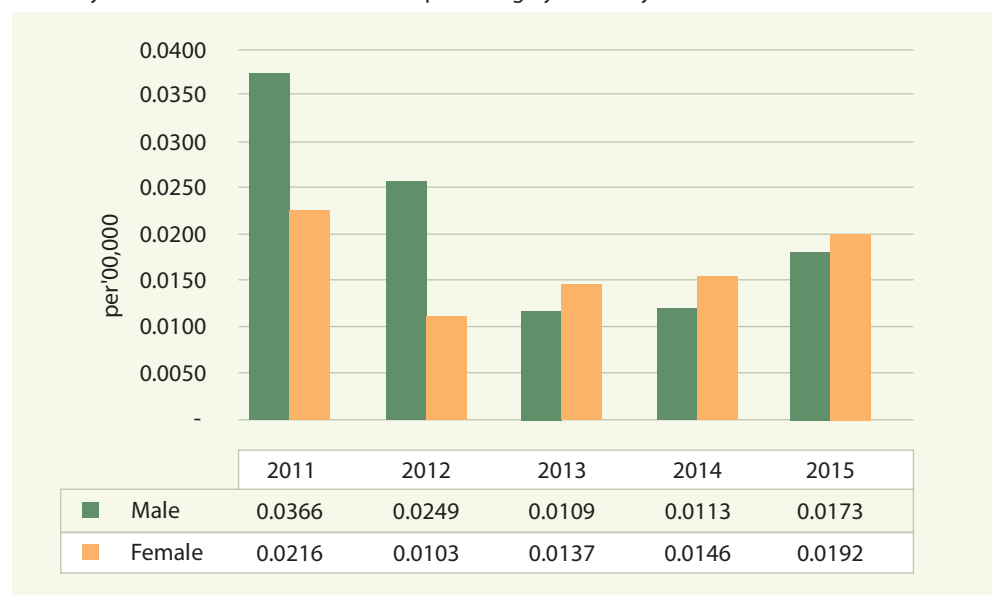
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
■ Male	0.0366	0.0249	0.0109	0.0113	0.0173
■ Female	0.0216	0.0103	0.0137	0.0146	0.0192

FIGURE 5.2

Percentage of women in managerial positions by economic sector (2015)

Sector	Percentage
Education	74.86
	7.03
Activities of Households as…	3.21
	3.20
Other Service activities	2.61
	2.58
Public administration and…	2.56
	1.32
Agriculture,Forestry and Fishing	1.16
	0.40
Information and Communication	0.32
	0.21
Water supply,Sewage,Waste…	0.16
	0.14
Construction	0.14
	0.08
Electricity,Gas,System and Air…	0.01
	-
Wholesale and Retail trade,Repair of…	-
	-
Mining and quary	-
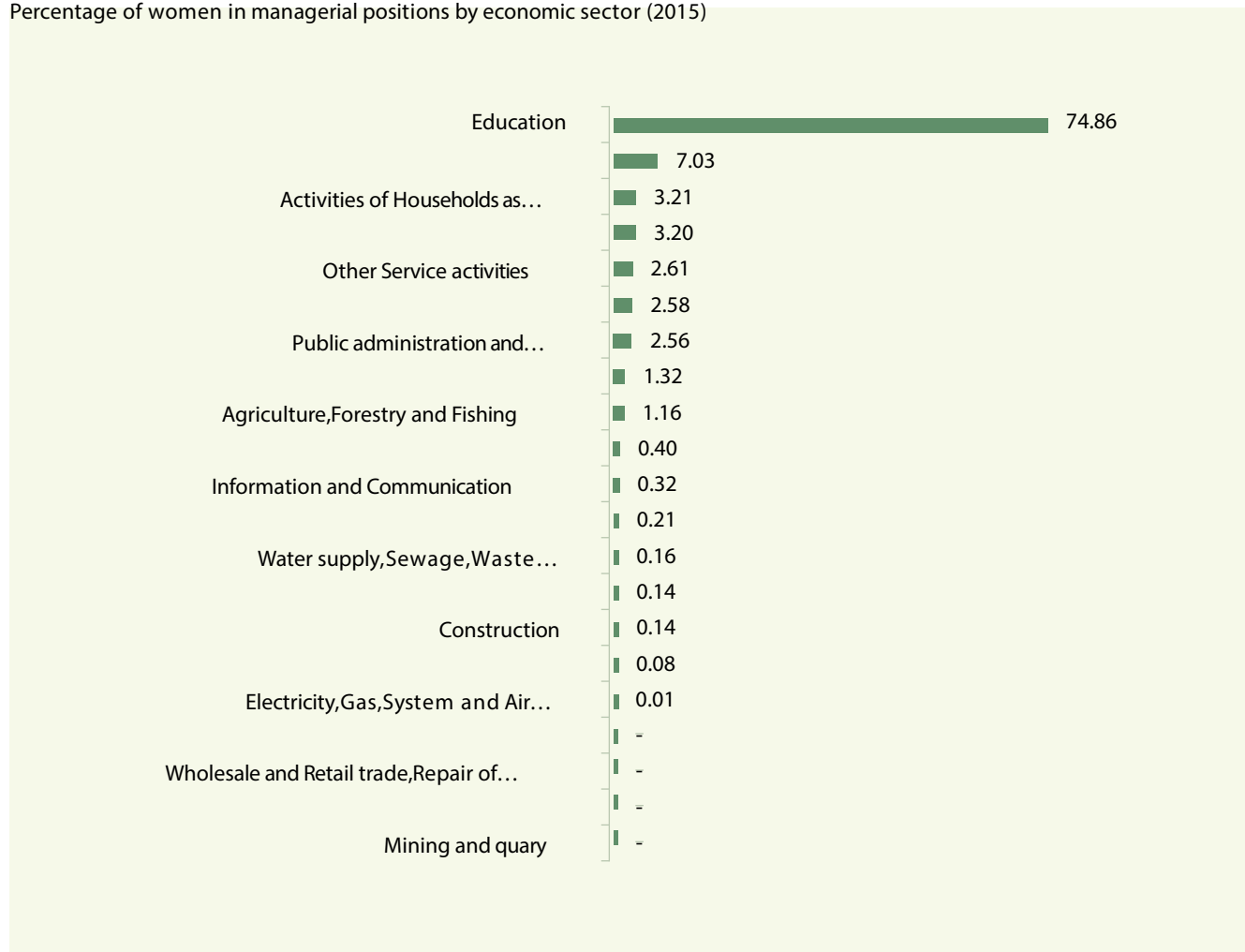
Goal 4

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

This Goal aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. The Goal focuses on the acquisition of foundational and higher-order skills at all stages of education and development; greater and more equitable access to quality education at all levels, as well as technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

Data from the 2011 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF shows that the proportion of male children under age 5 who are developmentally on track in health was 93.5 per cent as against 93.1 per cent female. The applicable figures for other indicators are learning (male 77.4 per cent; female 79.1 per cent) and psychosocial well-being (male 63.8 per cent, female 66.1) (see Figure 4.1.).

One year participation in organized learning before the official entry age into private schools was highly effective from 2011 till 2015 among the Preschool 1 (male and female). However there are reductions in entrance to preschool 2 and 3 (see Figure 4.2).

FIGURE 4.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
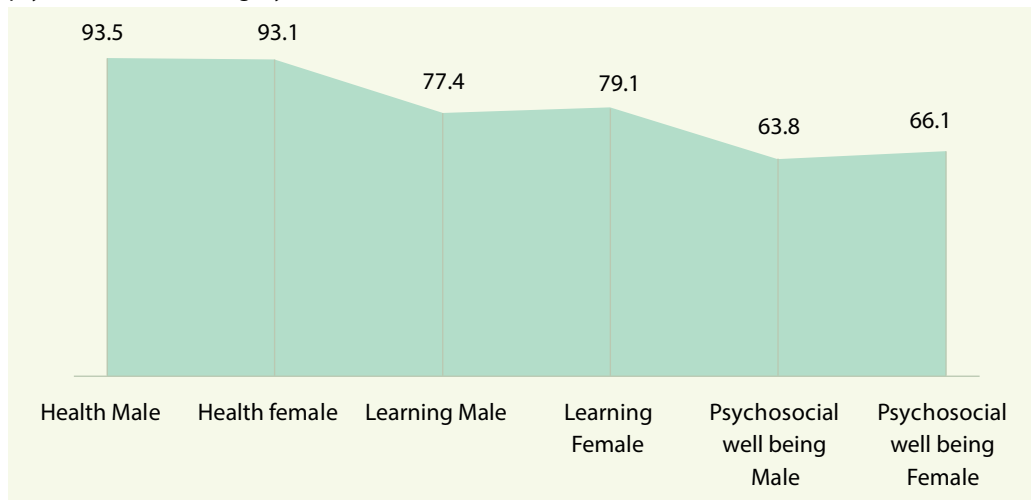
FIGURE 4.2

Participation in organized learning (one year before the official entry age) by sex (Private Schools)

	Crech Male	Crech Female	Pre1 Male	Pre 1 Female	Pre 2 Male	Pre 2 Female	Pre 3 Male	Pre 3 Female
2011	109,815	103,215	298,778	264,349	196,616	234,807	269,035	254,144
2012	112,651	106,724	279,113	266,982	197,220	233,491	250,426	234,125
2013	125,333	119,703	276,521	283,849	254,585	221,682	224,893	213,761
2014	158,180	153,787	247,053	229,142	222,670	201,395	189,381	183,521
2015	175,083	190,758	265,280	255,570	206,228	220,506	169,130	186,904
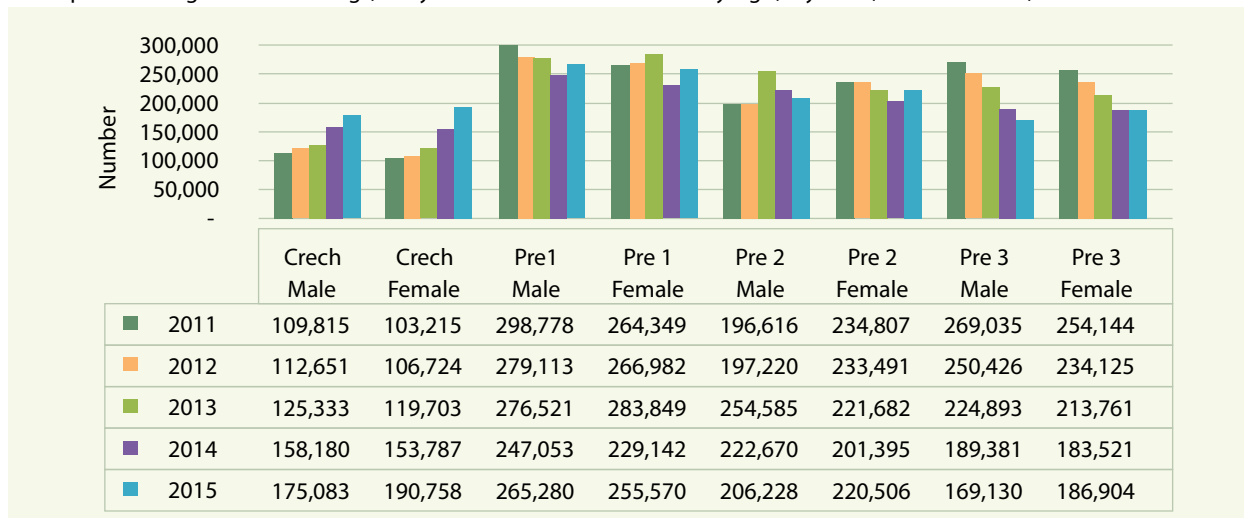
One year participation in organized learning before the official entry age into public school also rose steadily from 2013 till 2015 among the preschool ages (male and female) (see Figure 4.3).

The participation rate of youths and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months was fished out from National Youth Survey conducted by National Bureau of Statistics and the Federal Ministry of Youth in 2011, as presented in Figure 4.4. It was observed that the percentage of males (51.5 per cent) that went to formal school was higher than that of females (48.5 per cent). Compared to their counterparts who became literate through non-formal educa-

tion, the study found more female (51.0 per cent) than male participants (49.0 per cent).

The National Policy on Education stipulates that to be a qualified teacher one must obtain a certificate in education. Figure 4.5 shows the number of teachers with at least minimum teaching qualification by sex and year in Nigerian public schools. It clearly shows that more qualified teachers are in the public schools than private (see Figure 4.6 for comparison).

Figure 4.6 also shows a steady increase in the number of qualified teachers in the private schools between 2011 and 2015.

FIGURE 4.3

Participation in organized learning (one year before the official entry age) by sex (Public Schools)

	Crech Male	Crech Female	Pre1 Male	Pre 1 Female	Pre 2 Male	Pre 2 Female	Pre 3 Male	Pre 3 Female
2011	134,870	123,586	323,948	252,434	215,238	212,437	268,210	253,703
2012	176,517	164,352	319,090	306,213	255,821	254,708	401,908	390,845
2013	186,119	175,743	429,257	425,424	394,971	384,755	509,021	494,712
2014	119,393	112,857	476,930	472,641	432,278	435,393	348,292	337,451
2015	175,675	168,605	493,989	483,449	478,057	472,804	432,807	424,759
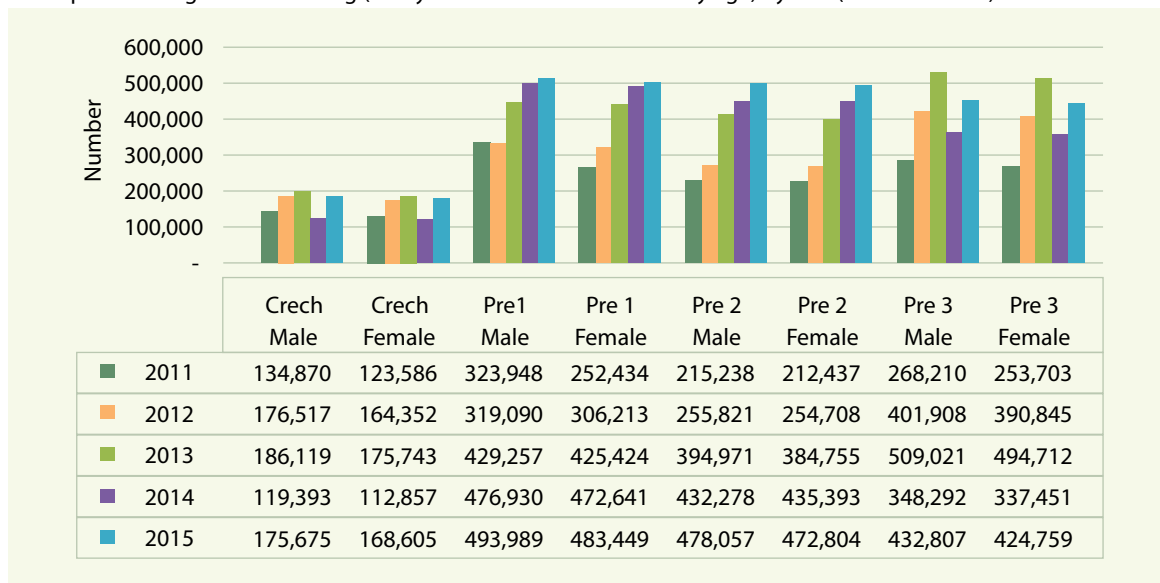
Fig 4.4:

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
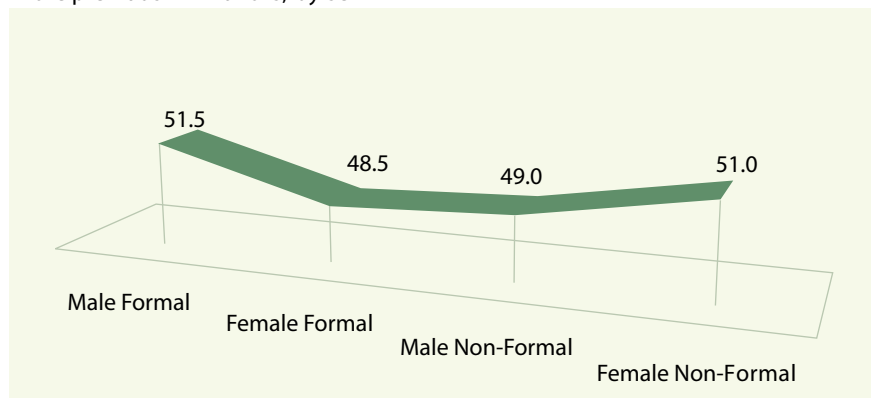
FIGURE 4.5

Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification by sex and year (Public)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male Qualified	331,085	348,500	387,143	458,161	408,964
Female Qualified	441,047	443,384	459,097	483,202	457,185
Male Others qualifications	286,932	277,986	282,985	359,258	285,502
Female other Qualifications	211,286	205,797	234,129	243,429	204,610
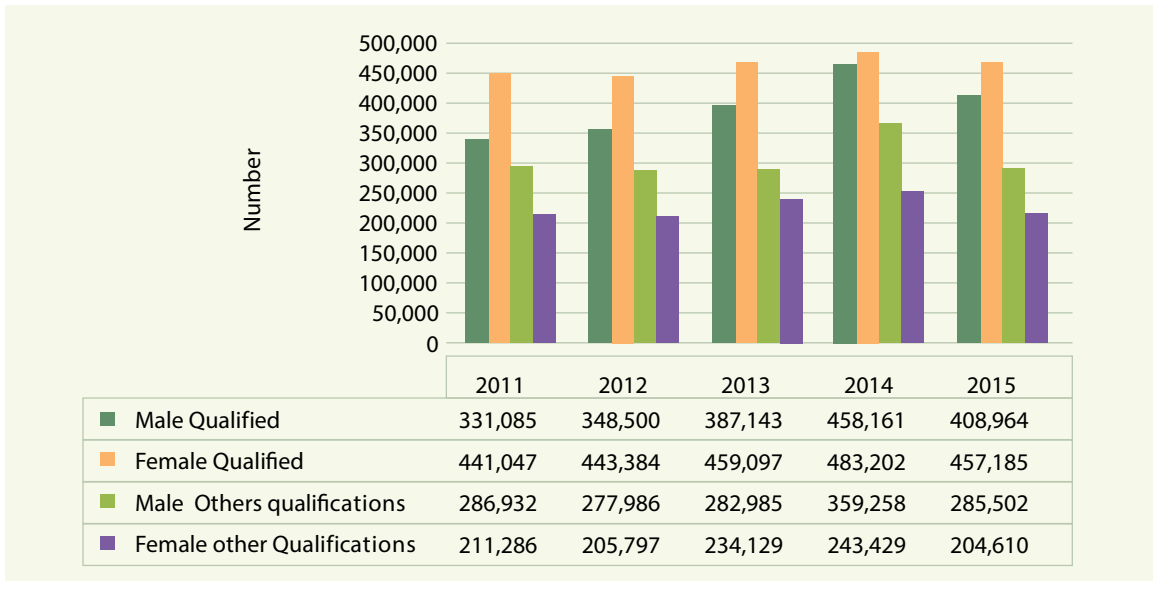
FIGURE 4.6

Number of teachers with at least minimum teacher qualification by sex and year (Private)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male Qualified	148,329	134,440	134,618	147,454	158,557
Female Qualified	141,053	128,666	146,814	141,390	148,024
Male Others qualifications	158,186	137,571	120,063	103,637	106,403
Female other Qualifications	69,069	61,779	67,557	51,747	69,401
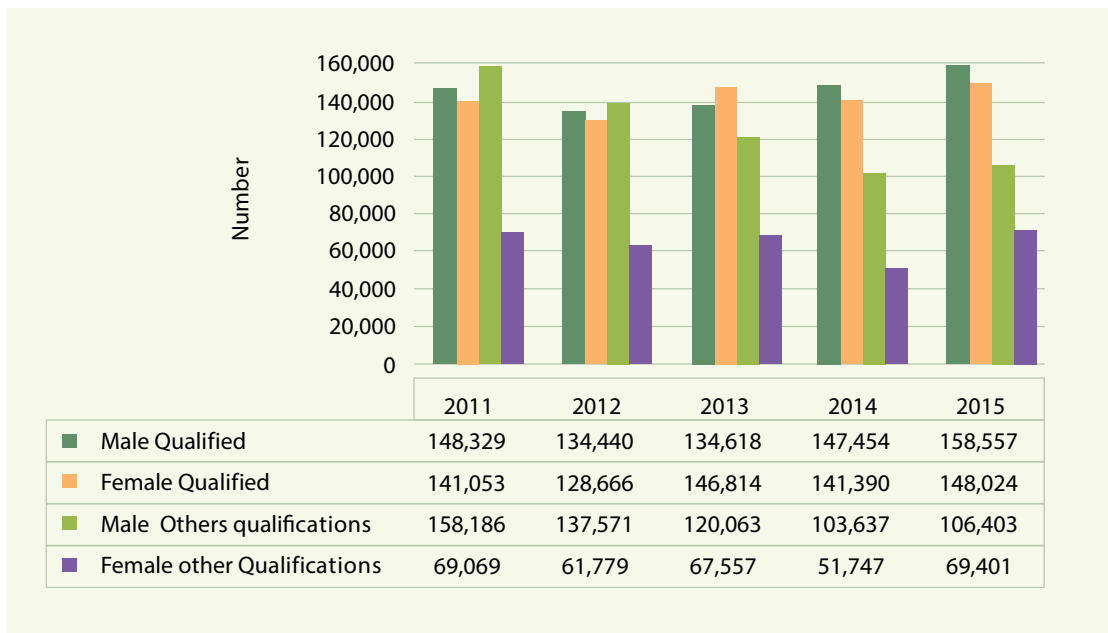
Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Empowering women and girls to reach their full potential requires that they have equal opportunities with men and boys. This means eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including violence by intimate partners, sexual violence and other harmful practices.

There are legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex at Federal and State level. According to the NDHS 2013 conducted by National Population Commission, the 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 was estimated to be 33.5 per cent.

Also, the proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who were subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months was estimated by the same survey as 34.9 per cent.

Similarly, the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey conducted in 2011 also estimated the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 at 17.6 per cent while those who were married or in a union before age 18 constituted 39.9 per cent.

Both the NDHS and the MICS gave estimates of the proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting. While MICS gave the national value to be 27.0 per cent in 2011, NDHS gave an improved value of 24.8 per cent in its 2013 estimate.

Figure 5.1 shows that Nigerian women held the highest percentage of seats (8.5 per cent) in state parliaments and local governments in 2013. The lowest percentage of similar positions held by women within the years under review was in 2012 (6.6 per cent). About 6.9 per cent was recorded for 2015.

Figure 5.2 shows sectors where women had risen to managerial positions in the year 2015. Education had the highest percentage (74.86 per cent), followed by human health and social work activities (7.03 per cent).

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use

National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey (NARHS 2007) gave the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care as 24.8 per cent.

Nigeria is one of the countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

FIGURE 5.1

Percentage of seats held by women in local government parliament by year
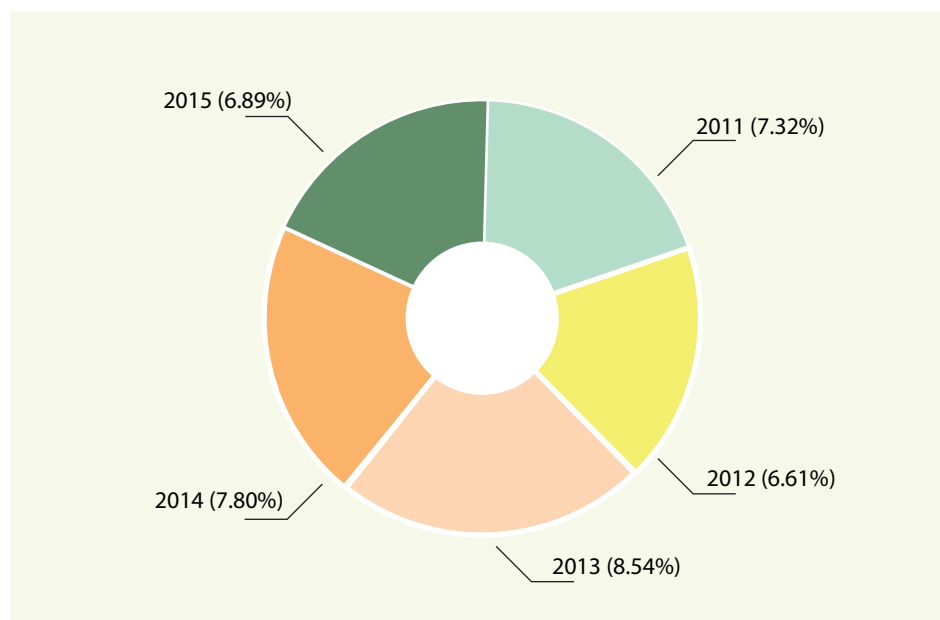
FIGURE 5.2

Percentage of women in managerial positions by economic sector (2015)
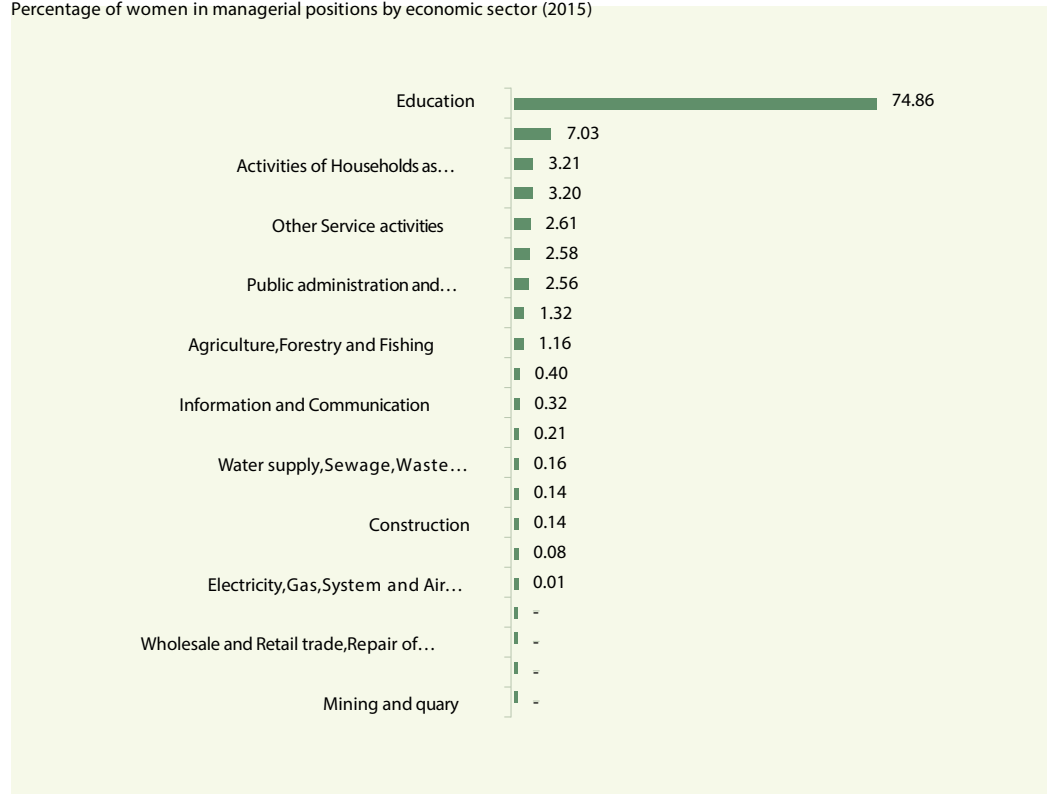
Sector	Value
Education	74.86
	7.03
Activities of Households as…	3.21
	3.20
Other Service activities	2.61
	2.58
Public administration and…	2.56
	1.32
Agriculture,Forestry and Fishing	1.16
	0.40
Information and Communication	0.32
	0.21
Water supply,Sewage,Waste…	0.16
	0.14
Construction	0.14
	0.08
Electricity,Gas,System and Air…	0.01
	-
Wholesale and Retail trade,Repair of…	-
	-
Mining and quary	-

Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land

The Integrated Surveys on Agriculture General Household Survey Panel conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with World Bank estimated the proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land as 78.1 per cent and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure as 71.1 per cent.

The same survey estimated the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone in the urban sector of the nation at 74.0 per cent and those who own telephone lines in the rural sector at 48.3 per cent.

Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Without any doubt, achieving this goal is critical to the survival of people and the planet.

Various national surveys (MICS, NDHS, MDG GHS-Panel) estimated the population using safely managed drinking water services at various times as 58.5 per cent (2011), 57.8 per cent (2012), and 62.2 per cent (2014) (Figure 6.1). The surveys show a slight improvement in the supply of safe water that Nigerians drink. As at 2015, it was estimated that 69.6 per cent of Nigerians had safe sources of drinking water, which shows an improvement over the 2012 estimate during which a little above half of Nigerian population (57.8 per cent) had safe water to drink

Figure 6.2 indicates the proportions of population using safely managed sanitation services. These range from 31.0 per cent in 2011 through 60.3 per cent in 2015. The marked improvement observed suggests the possible effect of awareness programmes implemented to educate Nigerians on managing sanitation services in their places of abode. MICS 2011 also shows 48.0 per cent of Nigerian have access to hand-washing facility with soap and water.

Figure 6.3 shows an increase in the volume of safely treated waste water from 0.04 per cent in 2011 to 0.09 per cent in 2012. The volume safely treated water, however, reduced considerably from 2013 to 2015, as shown in Figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
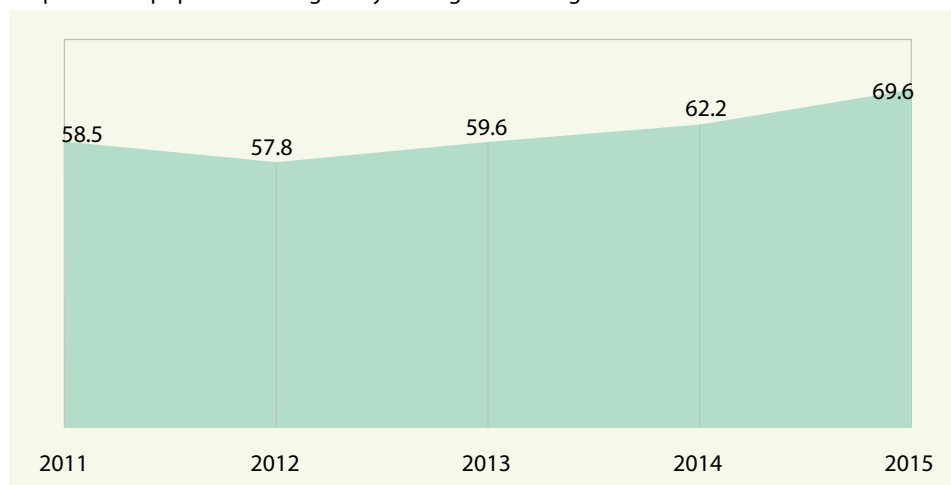
FIGURE 6.2

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water
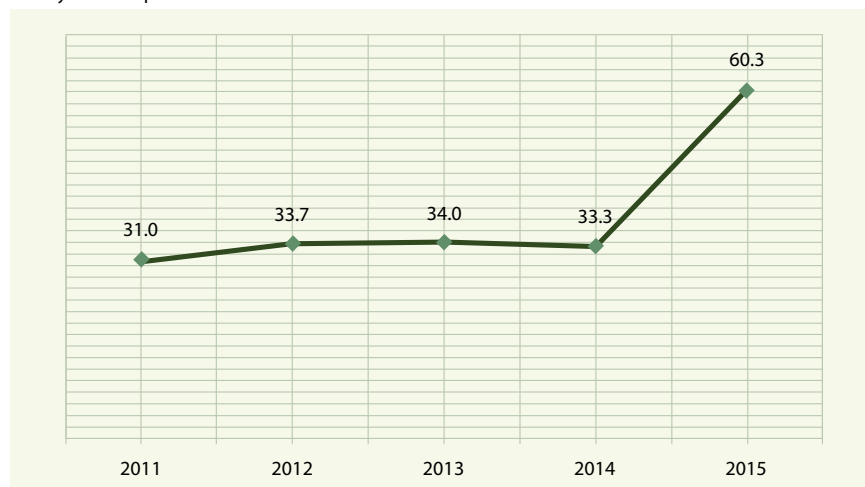
FIGURE 6.3

Percentage of waste water safely treated by year
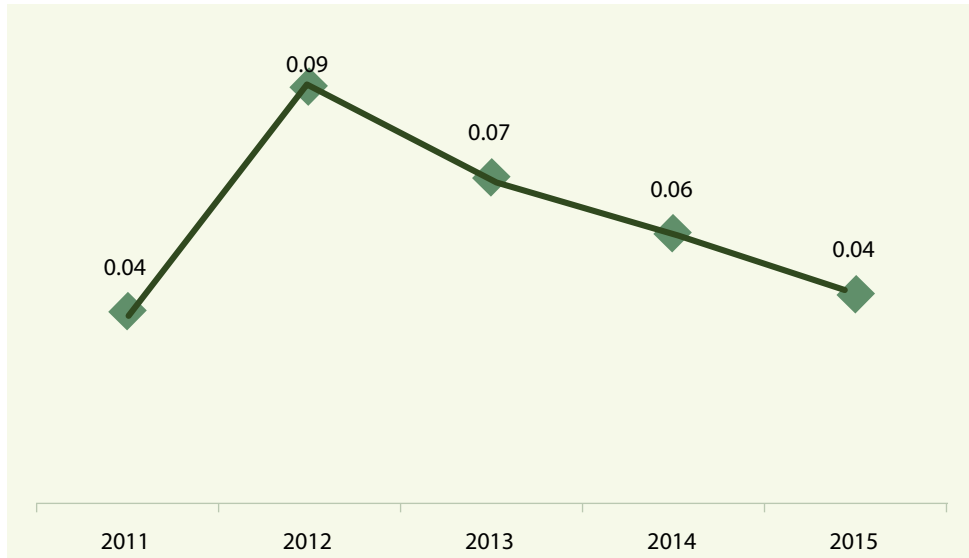
Goal 7

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

This Goal seeks to promote broader energy access and increased use of renewable energy, including through enhanced international cooperation and expanded infrastructure and technology for clean energy.

The data on access to electricity in Nigeria dependence on the time the survey was conducted. In truth, there are many factors militating against the production and distribution of electricity in the country. Figure 7.1 gives the proportion of people with access to electricity in the country in 2011 was 55.9 per cent, compared to while 60.2 per cent in 2012. The figure dropped to 55.6 per cent in 2013 and again picked up to 59.3 per cent in 2015.

The proportion of Nigerians that rely primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking in 2013 was estimated at 28.2 per cent.

Energy intensity is a measure of the energy efficiency of a nation's economy. It is calculated as units of energy per unit of GDP. High energy intensities indicate a high price or cost of converting energy into GDP. Low energy intensity indicates a lower price or cost of converting energy into GDP. High energy intensity means high industrial output as a portion of GDP. Countries with low energy intensity signify labour-intensive economy. According to Figure 7.2, Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP kept reducing from 2011 (18.36 per cent) to 7.65 per cent in 2015, which implies that Nigeria is a high labour-intensive economy.

FIGURE 7.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity
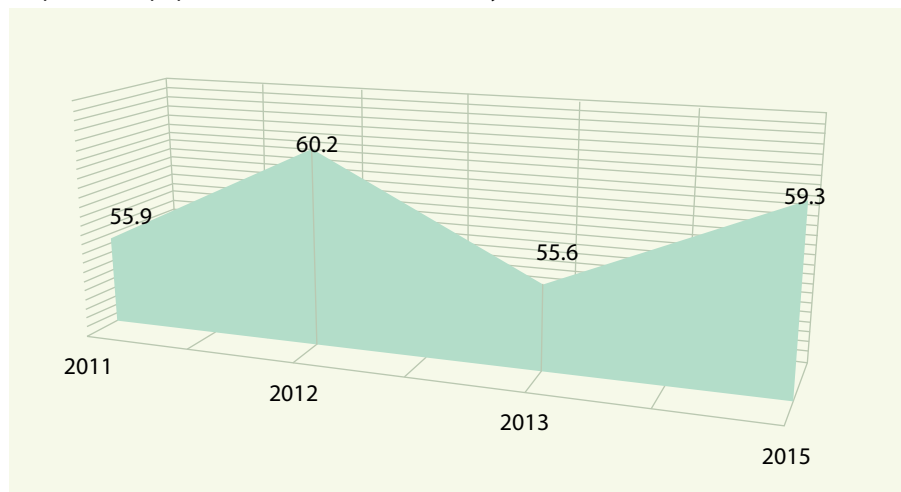
FIGURE 7.2:

Energy intensity (percent) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
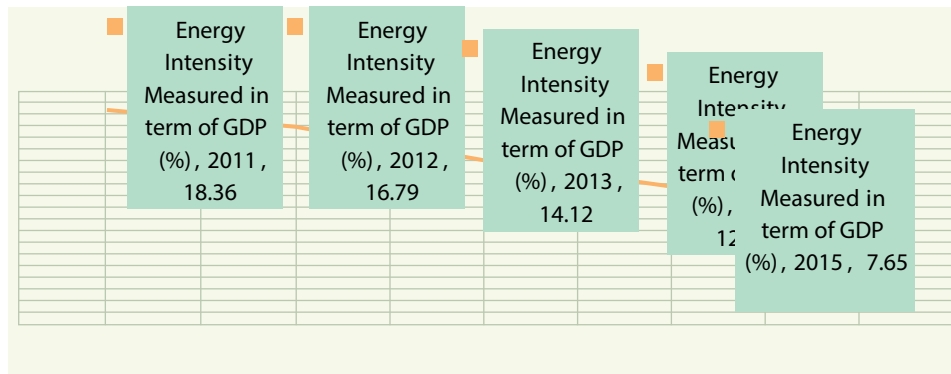
Goal 8

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

Goal 8 aims to provide opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour. Economic growth can lead to new and better employment opportunities and provide greater economic security for all.

As of 2015, Nigeria is the world's 20th largest economy. It was worth more than US$500 billion and US$1 trillion in nominal GDP and purchasing power parity, respectively. Nevertheless, the high growth that Nigeria recorded in its GDP is not sufficient for the required value chain to trickle down for the welfare of its citizens.

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 in Figure 8.1 shows an upward increase from -2.87 per cent in 2011 to 2.04 per cent in 2012, the year it started to decrease continually till 2014 (-4.16 per cent). By this time, businesses had started to fold up. The impact was felt highly in 2015 when the annual GDP growth rate per capita

dropped sharply from -4.16 per cent in 2014 to -13.99 per cent.

The GDP per capita measures the standard of living of the citizenry of any nation, and it is usually expressed in US dollars for the purpose international comparison. Figure 8.2 shows clearly the per capita income in Nigeria from 2011 to 2015. The GDP per capita increased from US$2,343.95 in 2011 to US$2,391.87 in 2012, and decreased continuously before resting at US$1,967.28 in 2015.

The growth rate of real GDP per employed person is a measure of the economic growth net effects of inflation or deflation. This means that the effect of price has been removed from the annual GDP per capita. Figure 8.3 shows a downward slope from 13.87 per cent in 2011 to 10.31 per cent per employed person in 2014. The slope was steeper from 2014 to 2015, descending sharply from 10.31 per cent to 4.68 per cent per employed person.

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, and the 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.

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 8.4 shows the material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP for

FIGURE 8.1

Annual GDP growth rate per capita (%)

each year from 2011 to 2015.

The domestic material consumption measures the amount of natural resources used in the production processes as an intermediate consumption to produce goods and services. The domestic material consumption per capita in Nigeria, as shown in Figure 8.5, reflects the domestic material consumption per capita (US$) per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP (US$) for each year from 2011 to 2015.

Figure 8.6 shows the trend of unemployment in Nigeria between 2011 and 2015. Unemployment, which remained below 30 per cent during most of the period, suddenly increased sharply from 25.1 per cent 2014 to 36.0 per cent in 2015.

The national youth survey conducted in 2012 and published in 2013 by the National Bureau of Statistics indicates that the proportion of youths (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training was 20.50 per cent. The Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, released in 2011 also shows that 41.7 per cent of Nigerian children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour during the same period.

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and purposes other than being employed in the place visited.

The visitors covered under this broad term of tourism refer both to non-residents and residents travelling within their country of residence and abroad for tourism purposes (whether business, leisure or sightseeing) and it is categorized into three, namely, inbound, domestic and outbound tourism.

Figure 8.7 shows a positive contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation. From 2011, there had been a continuous increase from 17.9 per cent to 21.4 per cent in 2015. This is an estimate of direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a percentage

of total GDP. Tourism's direct contribution to GDP as a percentage of growth rates was estimated at 8.4 per cent as at 2015.

However, while the tourism was contributing to the overall GDP of the country, the number of jobs in the industry was reducing when compared to other sectors that were also contributing to the country's GDP. Figure 8.8 shows an upward increase from 1.28 per cent in 2014 to 1.33 per cent in 2015. This signifies influx of new entrants into tourism in 2015. The number of jobs in the tourism industries as a proportion growth rate of jobs was estimated at 0.04 per cent.

The banking industry is moving fast in the implementation of cashless economy in Nigeria. In 2010 it had 11.8 ATM per 100,000 adults and this has increased to 42.8 by 2015. The commercial bank branches also increased from 6.8 per 100,000 adults to 7.5 within the same span of years, according to the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) report of 2016 (see Figure 8.9).

Government spending on social protection and youth employment programmes as percentage of national budgets increased from 18.64 per cent in 2011 to 19.27 per cent in 2012. It then remained stable until 2014 when the expenditure was reduced to 17.85 per cent in 2015 (see Figure 8.10). Total government spending on social protection as percentage of GDP was estimated to be 0.94 per cent.

FIGURE 8.2

The GDP per Capital ($)

2,343.95   2,391.87   2,386.52   2,287.30   1,967.28

2011   2012   2013   2014   2015
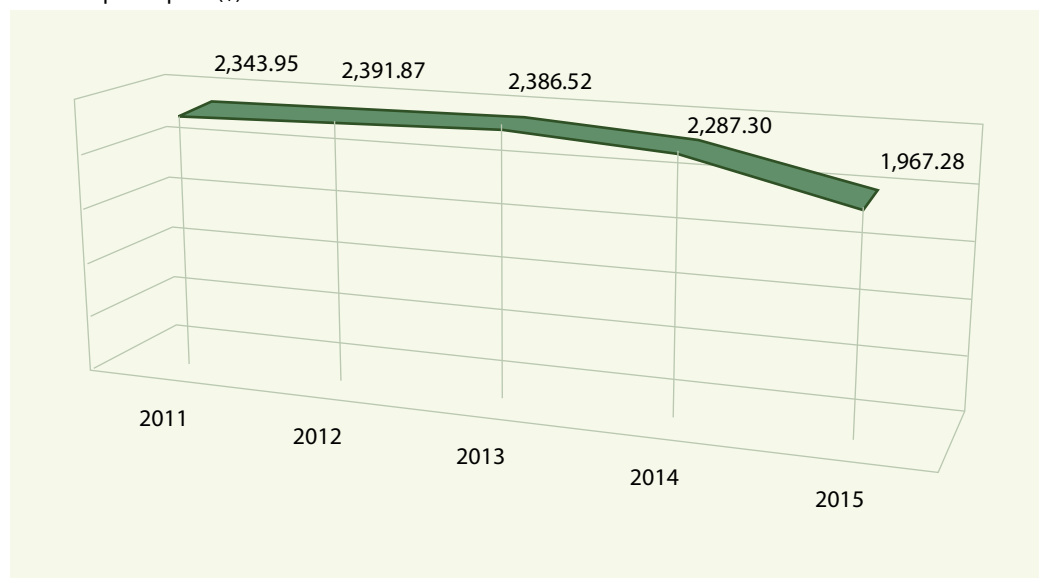
FIGURE 8.3

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person
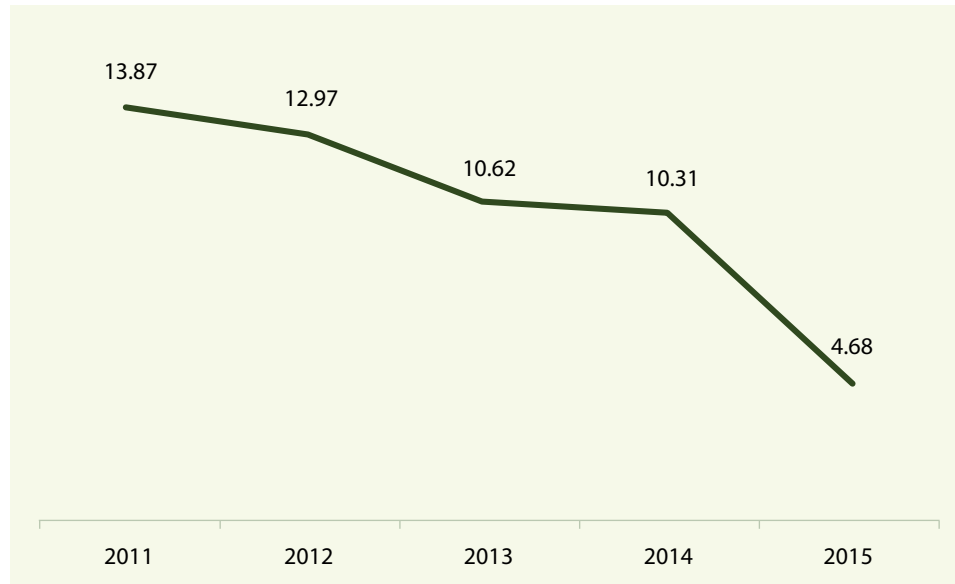
FIGURE 8.4

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP ($)
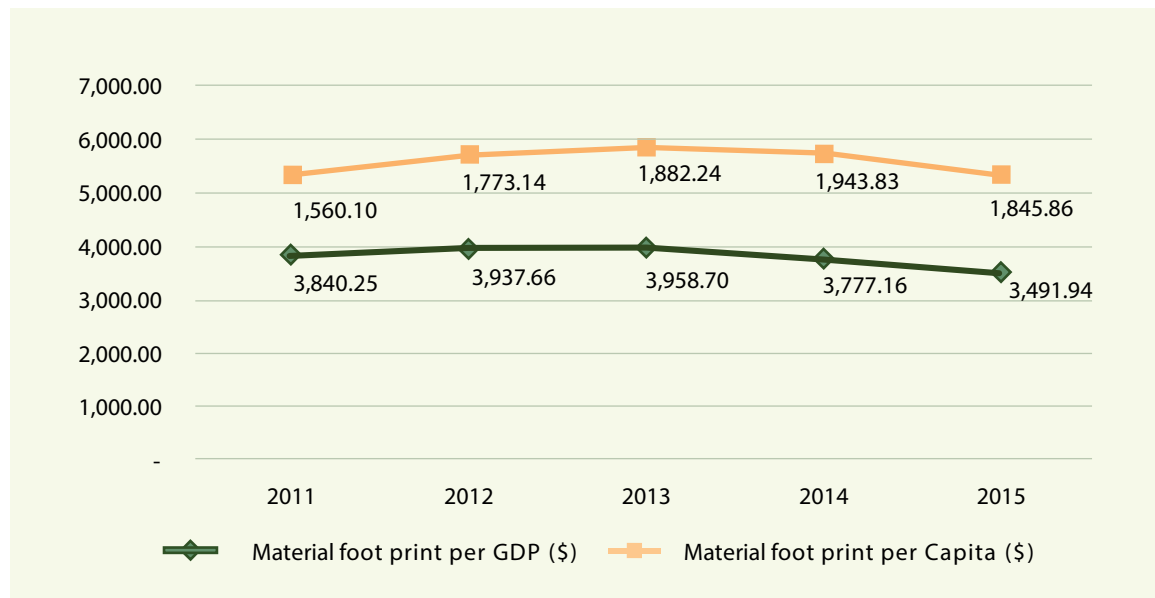
FIGURE 8.5

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita ($)

- ◆ Domestic material consumption per GDP ($)
- ■ Domestic material consumption per Capita ($)
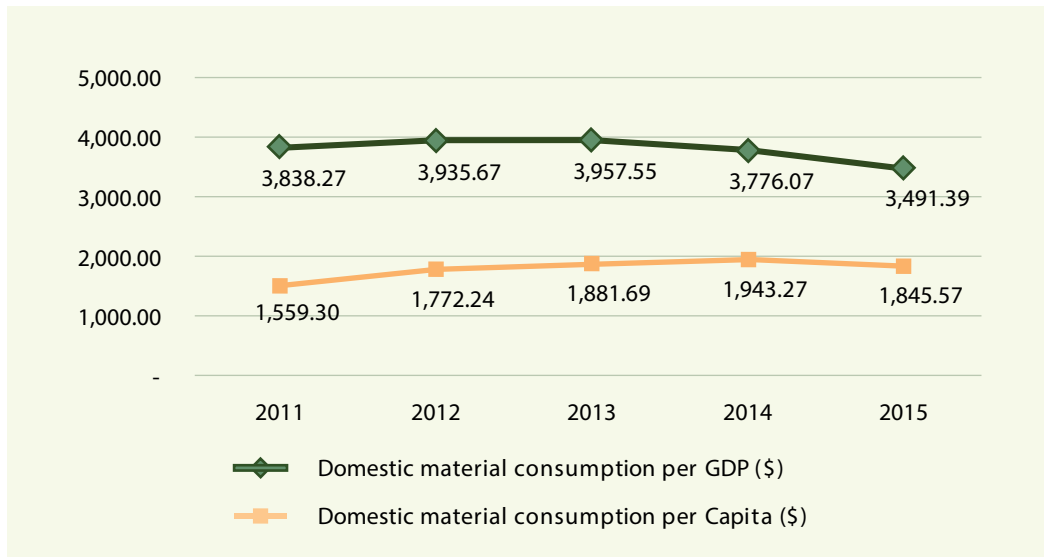
FIGURE 8.6

Unemployment rate in Nigeria (2011-2015)
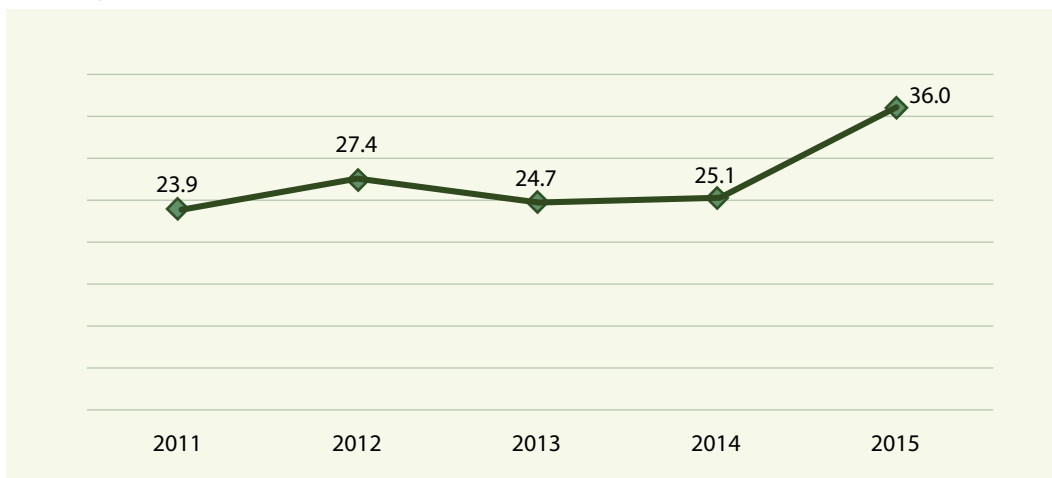
FIGURE 8.7

Tourism Direct to GDP as a percentage of total GDP
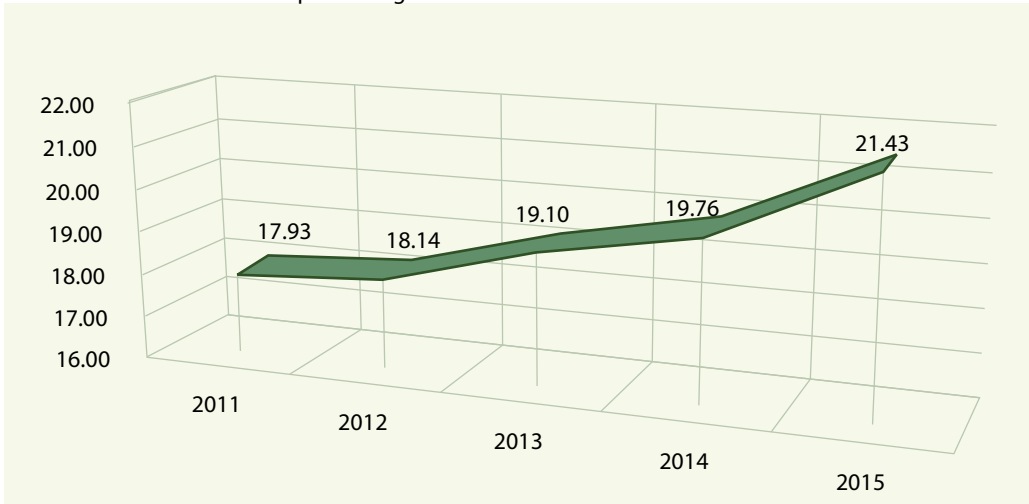
FIGURE 8.8

Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs
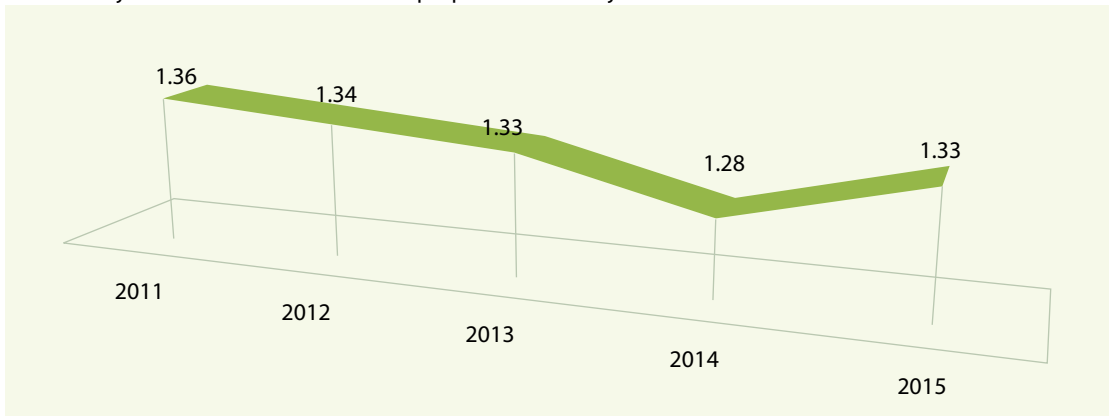
FIGURE 8.9

Number of commercial bank and ATM per 100,000 adults by year
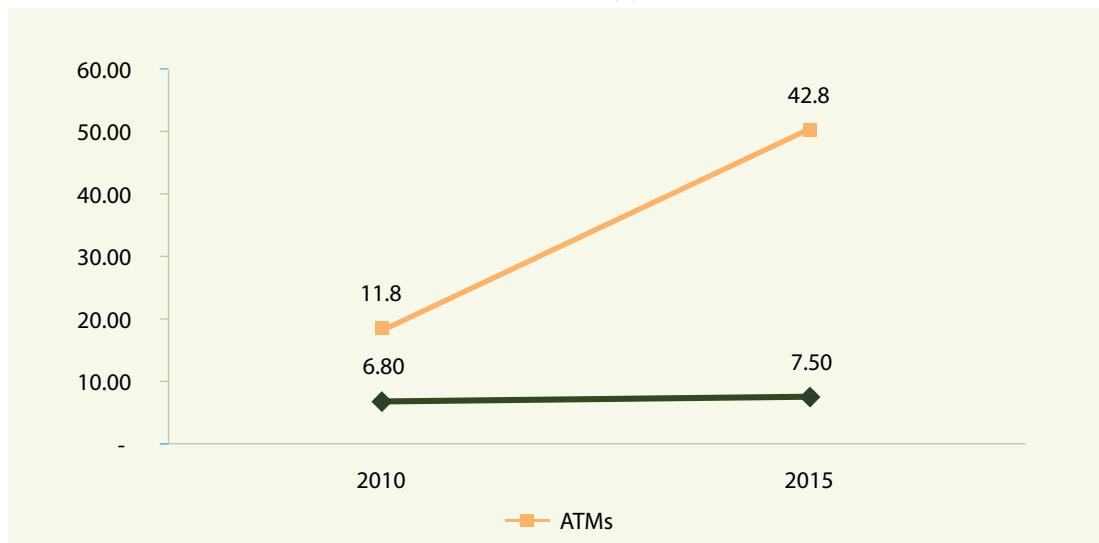
Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This Goal targets the promotion of infrastructural development, industrialization and innovation. Infrastructure provides the basic physical facilities essential to business and society; industrialization drives economic growth and job creation, thereby reducing income inequality; and innovation expands the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and leads to the development of new skills.

According to data obtained from the Federal Airports Authority, shown on Figure 9.1, the volume of passengers departing from the country was more than those who were arriving. Also the volume of domestic passenger flights rose continuously before falling in 2014 2014.

The volume of domestic loaded and unloaded, as indicated in Figure 9.2, shows more goods entering into the country than exiting through our airways. In 2015 more than 165 million kg of goods was unloaded while a little above 43million kg was loaded.

Figure 9.3 Manufacturing Value-Added as a Proportion of GDP Per Capita

Manufacturing sector is one of the key sectors that boost the GDP of any nation. According to Figure 9.3 the proportion of value added by the manufacturing sector per GDP increased over time: from 7.11 per cent in 2011 it increased to 9.43 per cent per GDP in 2015. Value added as a proportion of GDP per capita, however, decreased from 0.06 per cent in 2011 to 0.03 per cent in 2015.

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment kept increasing yearly. Figure 9.4 shows the statistics to be 0.20 per cent in 2011 from which point it gradually increased to 0.31 per cent in 2015. The proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added was also estimated at 0.63 per cent in 2013.

Research is central to the well-being of the citizens and the development of any nation. Nigeria's expenditure on research and development as a proportion of GDP is shown in Figure 9.5. As can be seen in the graph, the expenditure kept reducing every year. From a relatively low figure of 1.40 per cent in 2011 it dropped to 0.87 per cent in 2015.

The proportion of population covered by a third generation mobile-broadband network, according to the NCC, was 52.0 per cent as at 2015.

FIGURE 9.1

Passenger traffic on international and domestic air ways by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015
ARR.	6,986,575	7,305,401	7,840,275	7,529,535
DEP.	7,098,076	7,336,367	7,882,052	7,581,677
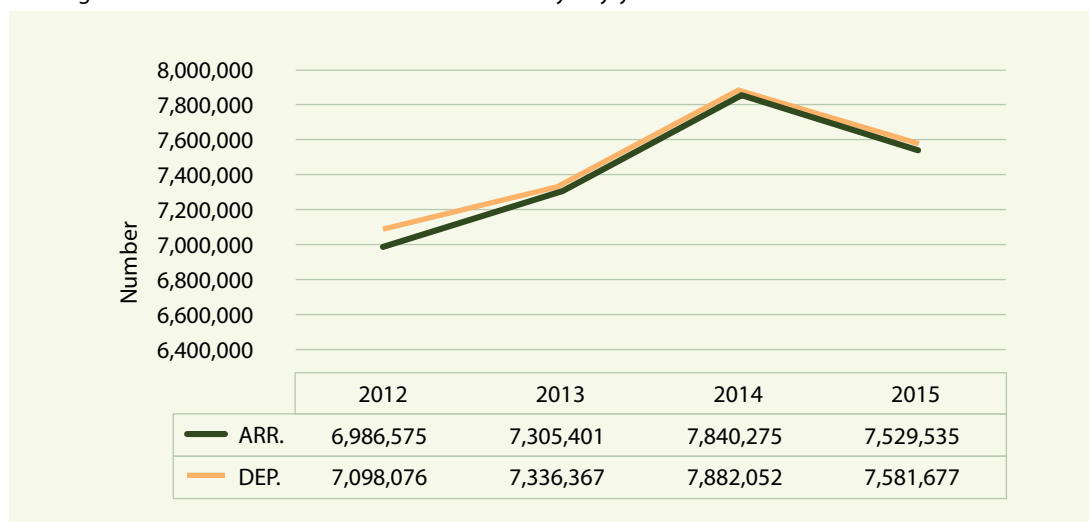
FIGURE 9.2

Cargo traffic on international and domestic air ways (KG) by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kg				
Domestic LOADED	40,547,238.50	53,848,414.95	76,593,738.58	43,380,089.00
Domestic UNLOADED	134,673,034.53	147,169,130.15	129,915,338.32	165,044,000.91
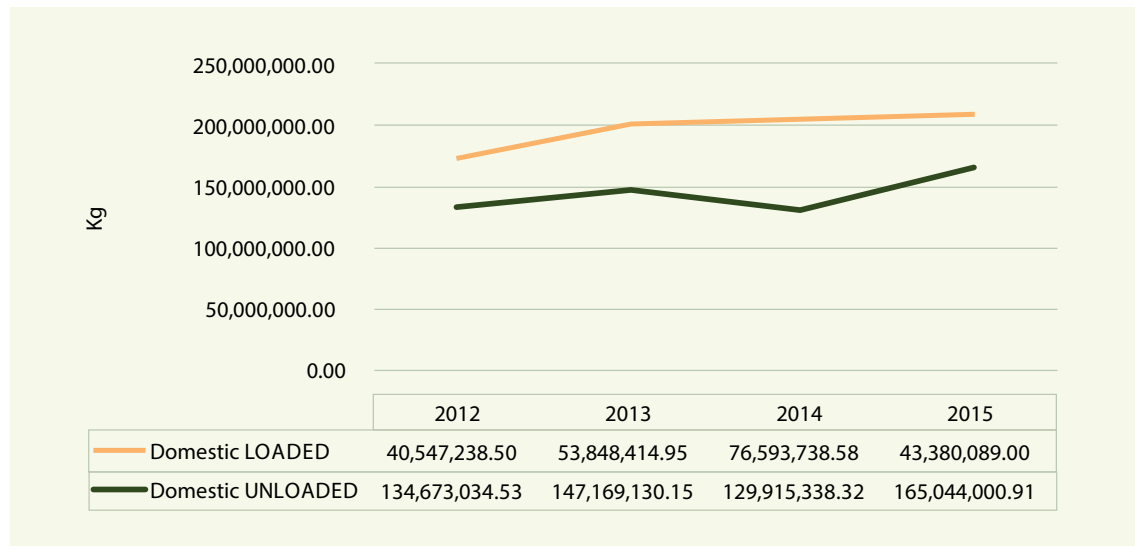
FIGURE 9.3

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
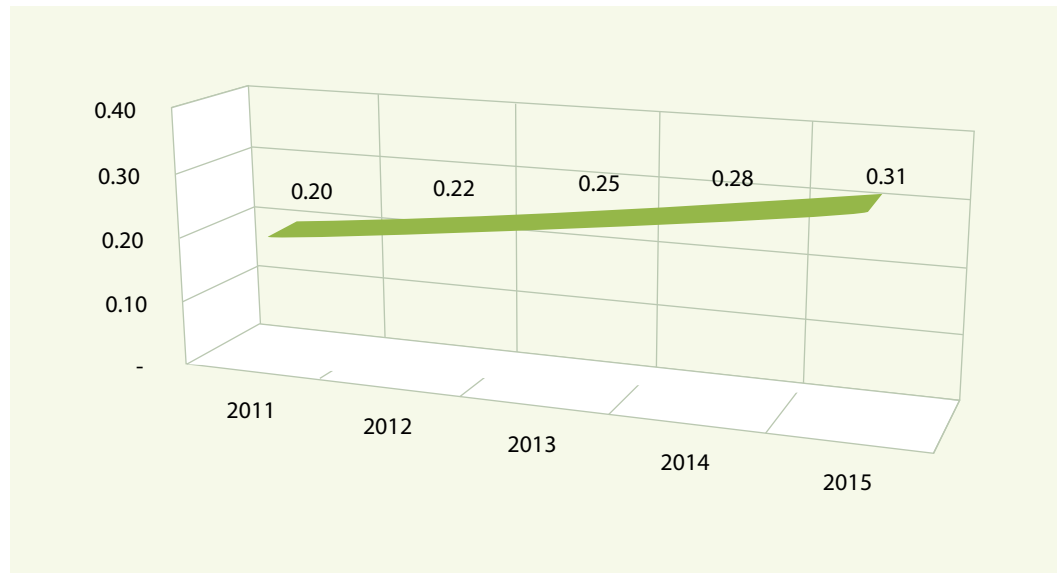
FIGURE 9.4

Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP per capital
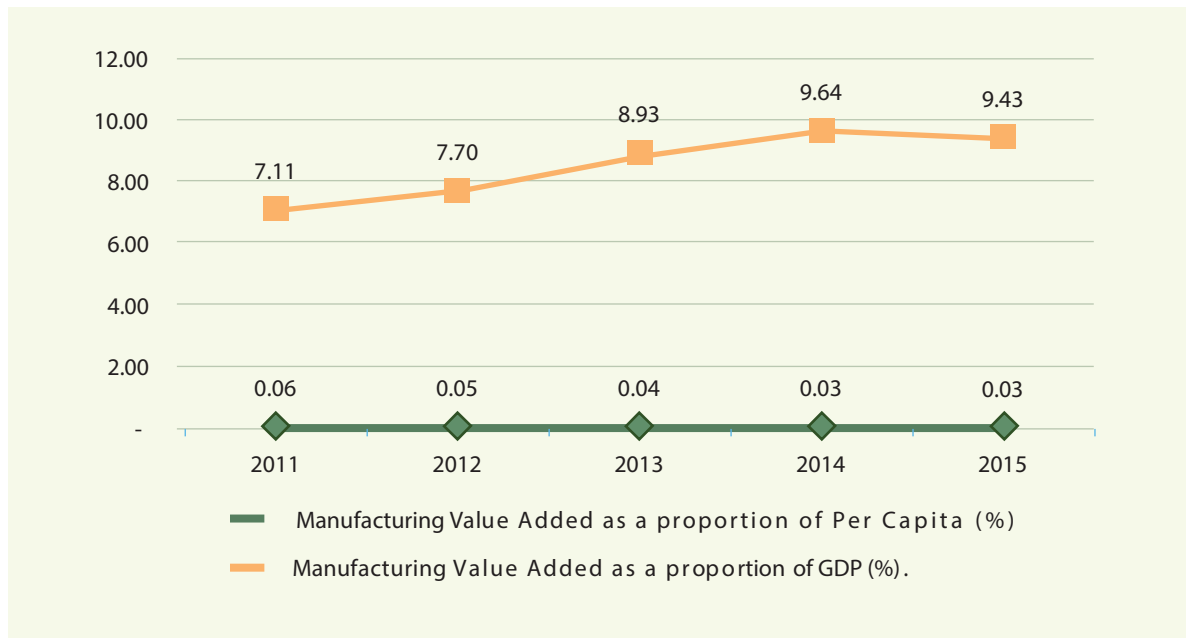
FIGURE 9.4

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
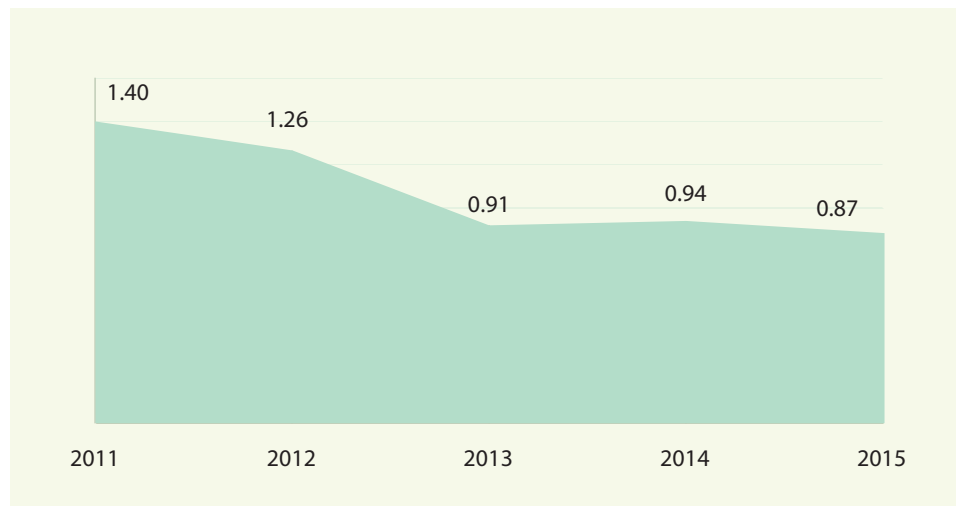
Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

The object of this Goal and its targets is to reduce income inequality, as well as those inequalities that are based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity—both within and among countries. The Goal also aims to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration and addresses issues related to representation of developing countries in global decision-making and development assistance.

The growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population is shown Figure 10.1. The growth rate was at its lowest in 2012 (1.64 per cent) from where it took an unprecedented jump to 39.49 per cent in 2013. And just as it rose sharply, it also dropped suddenly to 9.51 per cent per capital in 2014 before rising marginally to 14.79 per cent per capita in 2015.

The labour share of GDP, which includes wages, salaries and social protection transfers from one person to other, is presented in Figure 10.2. The share of labour in 2015 was the lowest (20.99 per cent) while the highest share to GDP was in 2013 (27.88 per cent).

FIGURE 10.1

Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population
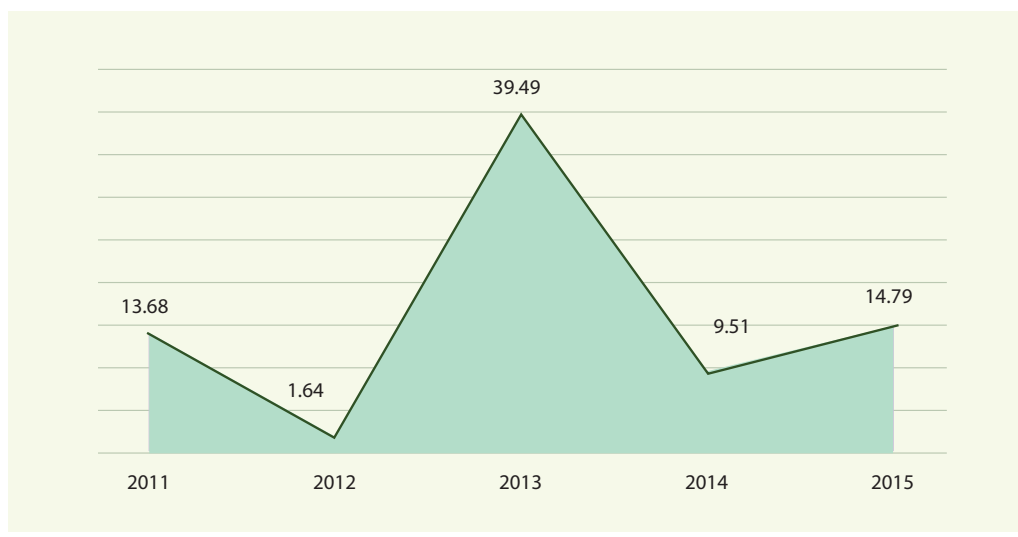
FIGURE 10.2

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
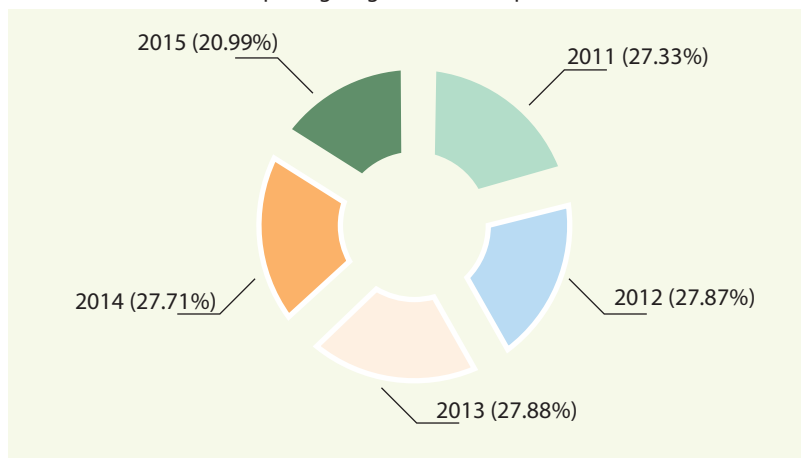
Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that fosters community cohesion and personal security while stimulating innovation and employment.

There are lots of disasters that occurred in Nigeria between 2011 and 2015. These include the collapse of many residential buildings, flooding, fire outbreaks and many more. Figure 11.1 shows available data about deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people. Nigeria recorded its highest number of deaths in 2015 as more than five persons per 100,000 died in that year, followed by 2012 in which more than four persons per 100,000 persons died.

There are a number of people who also got missing as a result of these disasters which might not be accurately ascertained. Figure 11.1 also shows highest number of people affected by disaster in 2012 as 1,179 persons out of 100,000 people.

Urban centres often generate large volumes of waste on daily basis. It is the responsibility of government to put a mechanism in place to regularly collect this waste and adequately discharge them so as not to undermine public health through the outbreak of diseases. Figure 11.2 shows the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge. Total urban solid waste generated by cities was estimated at 6.2 per cent of the total waste collected in 2015.

FIGURE 11.1

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

	DEATHS	MISSING	AFFECTED
2011	0.29	0.02	278
2012	4.28	0.05	1,179
2013	0.37	0.02	509
2014	1.50	0.05	572
2015	5.07	0.02	607
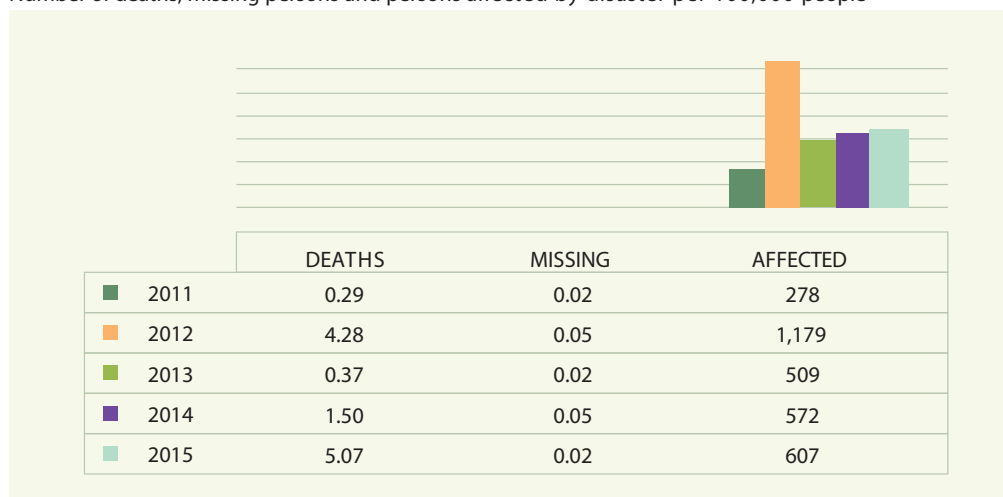
FIGURE 11.2

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities
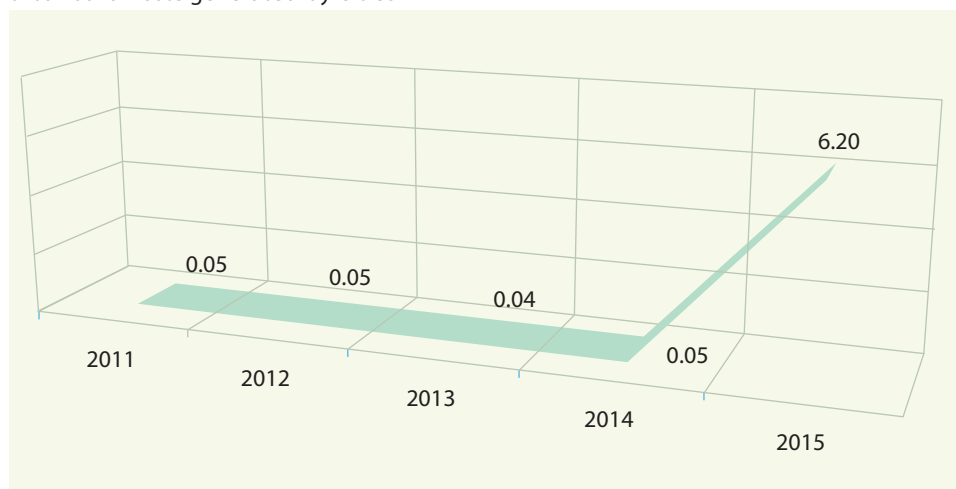
Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 aims to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment.

Figure 12.1 shows the hazardous per capita waste generated and the proportion of hazardous waste treated in the country. By 2011, 61.56 per cent per capita was generated out of which 0.13 per cent was treated and recycled. Also, out of 59.44 per cent per capital generated in 2012, 0.16 per cent was treated and recycled, while 4.94 per cent of 64.54 per cent per capital hazardous waste generated in 2013 was recycled. This was the highest volume of waste treated and recycled from 2011 to 2015. In 2014, 0.21 of the 67.85 hazardous waste generated was recycled, and in 2015 out of 73.28 per cent per capita hazardous waste generated 0.24 per cent was recycled.

FIGURE 12.1

Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hazardous waste generated per capita	61.56	59.44	64.54	67.85	73.28
Proportion of hazardous waste treated	0.13	0.16	4.94	0.21	0.24
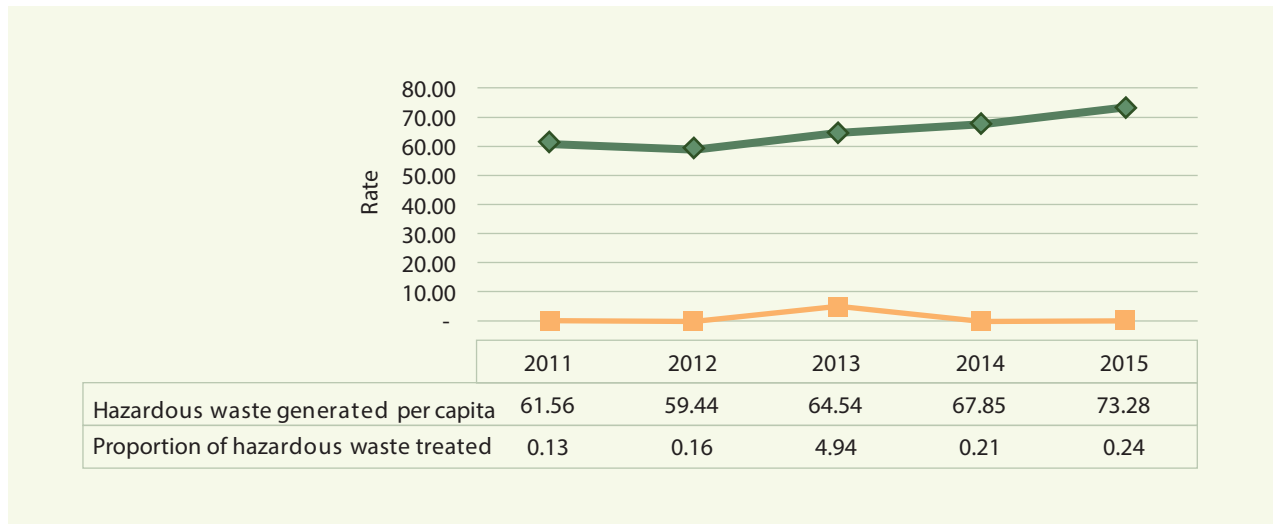
Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Indicator 13.1: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

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, the Fire Service, and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps.

Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

Nigeria has integrated disaster mitigation strategies at the 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: 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

Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP constituted only 0.50 per cent in 2015. At less than 1 per cent, this percentage was quite small in view of the concern to reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming, and to increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. The increase over the four-year period under review was very marginal, starting out at 0.45 per cent of the GDP in 2011 from where it increased to 0.50 per cent in 2015.

FIGURE 14.1

Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing states
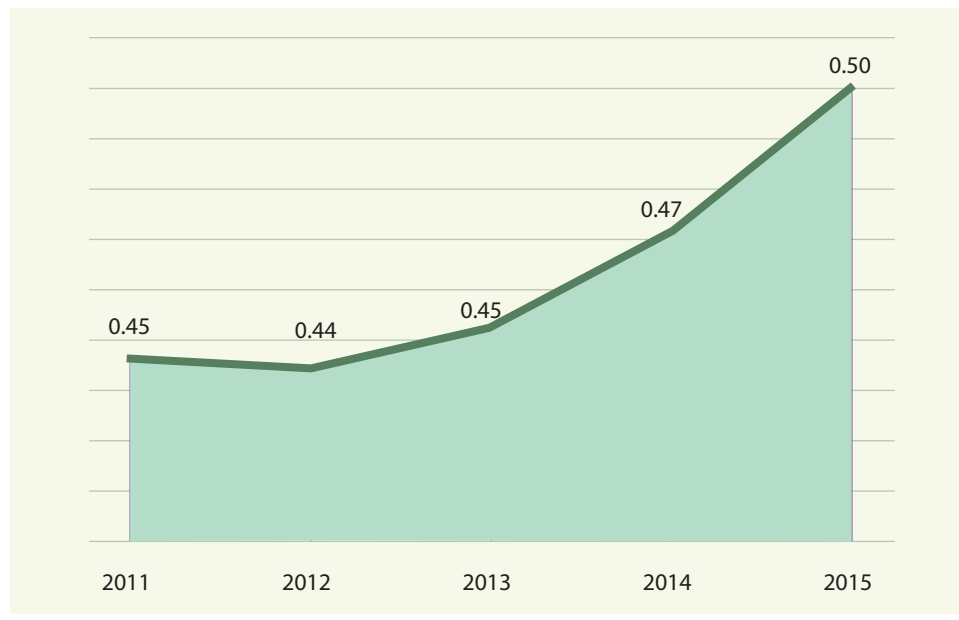
Goal 15

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. As shown in Figure 15.1, forest area as a percentage of total land area declined from 9.9 per cent in 2010 to 7.7 per cent in 2015, which means the environmental quality has worsened over the years.

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 freshwater

biodiversity covered by protected areas was 13.93 per cent was for 2010. 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 well-being. They also help to safeguard natural resources and areas of cultural importance that local communities and indigenous peoples depend on.

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

The Red List Index (RLI), based on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, is an indicator of the changing state of global biodiversity. It defines the conservation status of major species groups, and measures trends in extinction risk over time. 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 per cent of species in Nigeria are threatened with extinction.

Nigeria Forest Information and Data

According to the FAO, 9.9 per cent 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 per cent of its forest cover per year. In total, between 1990 and 2010, Nigeria lost 47.5 per cent of its forest cover or around 8,193,000 ha.

Support for Statistics Production for National Bureau of Statistics from the Development Partners (US$ Million)

Source	Project	2013	2014	2015	2016
World Bank	Integrated Household Survey	0.28	0.003		
World Bank	NSO/SRT (Statistics for Result Facilities)	2.5	1.3	1.2	
AfDB	Support to Statistical Production	0.03	0.009	3.0	3.0
UNDP	Economic Governance	1.67	0.8	0.23	0.2
EU	EU-Support to Federal Government Reform Programme (EU-SUFEGOR)		0.33		

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UNDP	Economic Governance	1.67	0.8	0.23	0.2
EU	EU-Support to Federal Government Reform Programme (EU-SUFEGOR)		0.33		

FIGURE 15.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

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 envisages peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions

Indicator 16.1.2: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age was put at 10 in 2012. The figure was not disaggregated by sex and age.

Figure 16.1 shows that the number of detainees awaiting trial relative to total prison population is really high over time. The trend which drastically dropped from 71.44 per cent in 2011 to 68.92 per cent in 2013 however rose first to 69.377 per cent in 204 and then to 72.53 per cent in 2015.

Figure 16.2 shows the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that were recorded and traced between 2011 and 2015. The number rose to its peak (58,744) in 2013 before reducing considerably to 61 in 2015.

FIGURE 16.1

Un-sentenced detainees as proportion of overall prison population
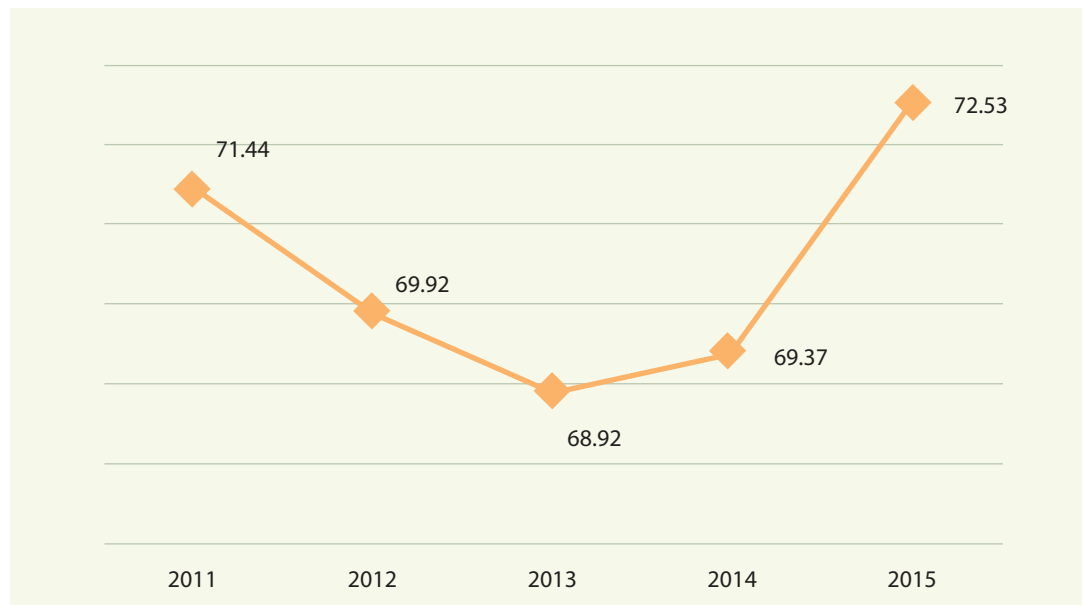
FIGURE 16.2

Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced by year
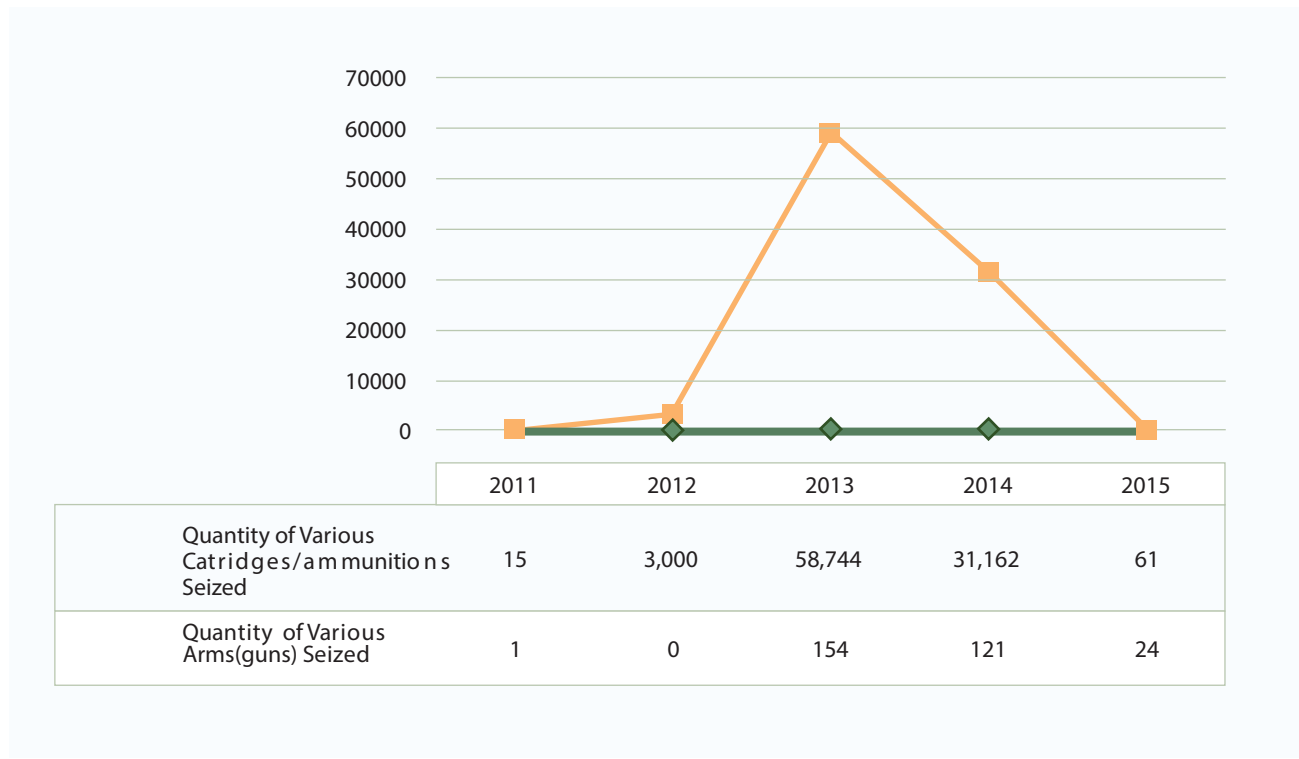
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Quantity of Various Catridges/ammunitions Seized	15	3,000	58,744	31,162	61
Quantity of Various Arms(guns) Seized	1	0	154	121	24

Goal 17

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

The data shows that this trend has been falling over time, from 17.4 per cent in 2011 to 7.3 per cent in 2015.

Figure 17.2 shows the proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes in Nigeria. Domestic taxes as a proportion of budget decreased from 0.81 per cent in 2011 to 0.76 per cent in 2012 and further increased to 0.82 per cent in 2013 and 0.90 per cent in 2014 before decreasing finally to 0.80 per cent in 2015.

Figure 17.3 shows that the volume of remittances, in US dollars, as a proportion of total GDP, has been on the rise from 2011. It increased from 0.0521 per cent in 2011 to 0.0691 per cent in 2015.

Debt service as a proportion of goods and services increased from 8.09 per cent in 2011 to 12.77per cent in 2014.

Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Nigeria has domesticated this indicator by establishing the National Investment Promotion Council (NIPC) whose mandate

to promote investment in Nigeria.

Indicator 17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

To comply with, and in order to achieve the object of this indicator, the Ministry of Science and Technology has entered into bilateral agreements with other nations, especially with India and China.

Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Available data shows that fixed Internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants in Nigeria is about 10.1 per 100 inhabitants. The mobile phone revolution that started in Nigeria in 2001 has continued to spread nationwide, giving opportunities to people in every part of the country to become part of the digital age and its advanced communication systems.

Figure 17.5 shows that the proportion of individuals using the Internet in Nigeria is increasing. It rose from 28.4 per cent in 2011 to 45.1 per cent in 2015. This trend is impressive but still falls below expectations of a rapidly changing ICT era.

Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and Small Island developing States

The average tariff faced by Nigeria was estimated at 10.1 in 2015.

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard

Nigeria has a macroeconomic dashboard that contains major economic variables. The dashboard is expected to provide key economic data at a glance.

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Nigeria has the National Economic Council, the Economic

FIGURE 17.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
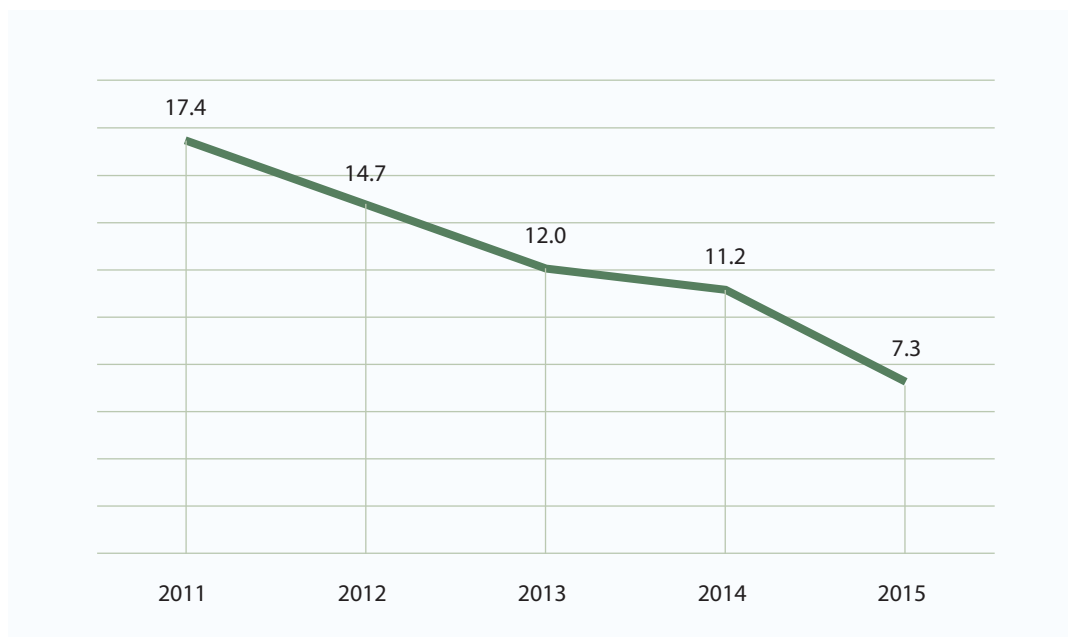
FIGURE 17.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
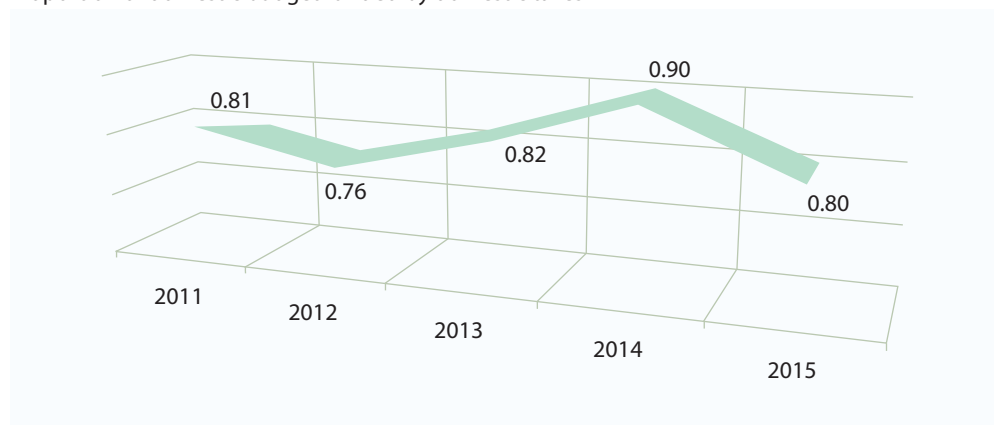
FIGURE 17.3

Volume of remittances (in US Dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
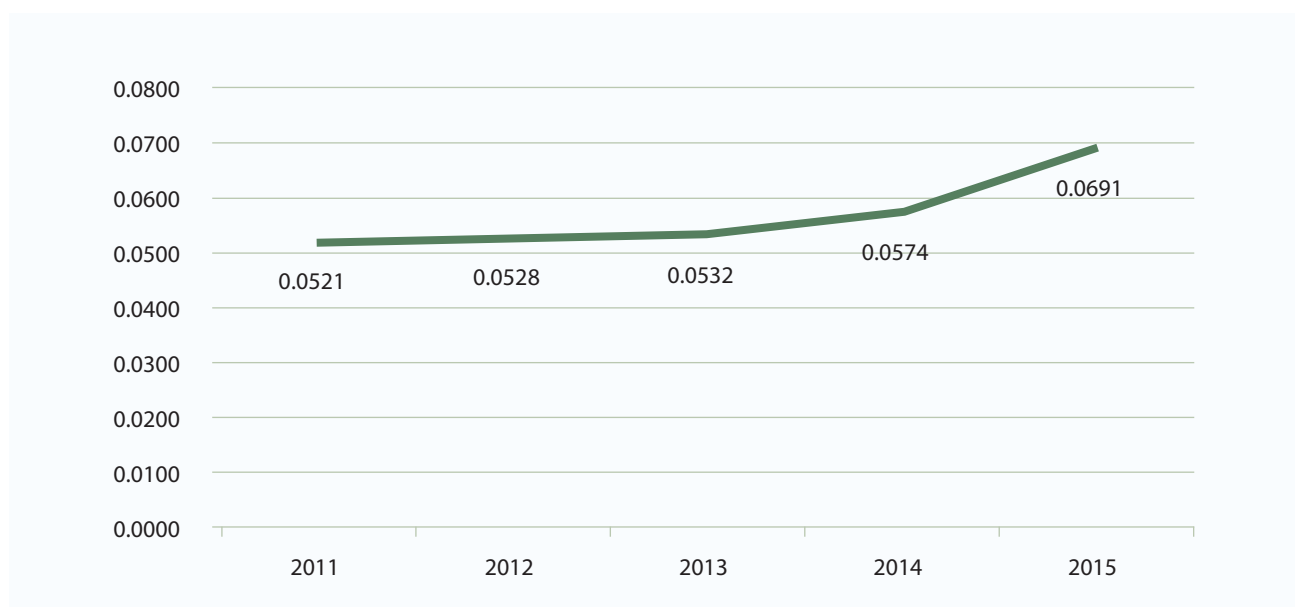
Management Team and the Office of the Senior Special Adviser to the President on the SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs) as its institutional mechanisms to drive the SDG Agenda in the country. The Office of the Senior Special Adviser to the President on the SDGs is the driver of the implementation of the Agenda 2030. The SDG indicators formed part of the annual budget of the ministries at both federal and state level.

Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Nigeria has a national M & E framework that provides M & E policy, monitoring programmes and other related policies of government.

Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

From the data available, the total dollar value of resources made available to the National Bureau of Statistics in 2015 to strengthen statistical capacity was US$4.43 million. This was an improvement over what was made available in 2014.

Indicator 17.19.2.1: Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

The last population census in Nigeria was conducted in 2006, which puts the Nigerian population at 140 million; there were expectations that Nigeria would have conducted another one in 2016. Preparations are ongoing for another exercise in 2018.

Indicator 17.19.2.2: have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

The National Population Commission (NPoPC) of Nigeria was established by the Federal Government in 1988. It has the statutory powers to collect, analyse and disseminate demographic data in the country. It is also mandated to undertake demo-

FIGURE 17.5

Proportion of individuals using the internet
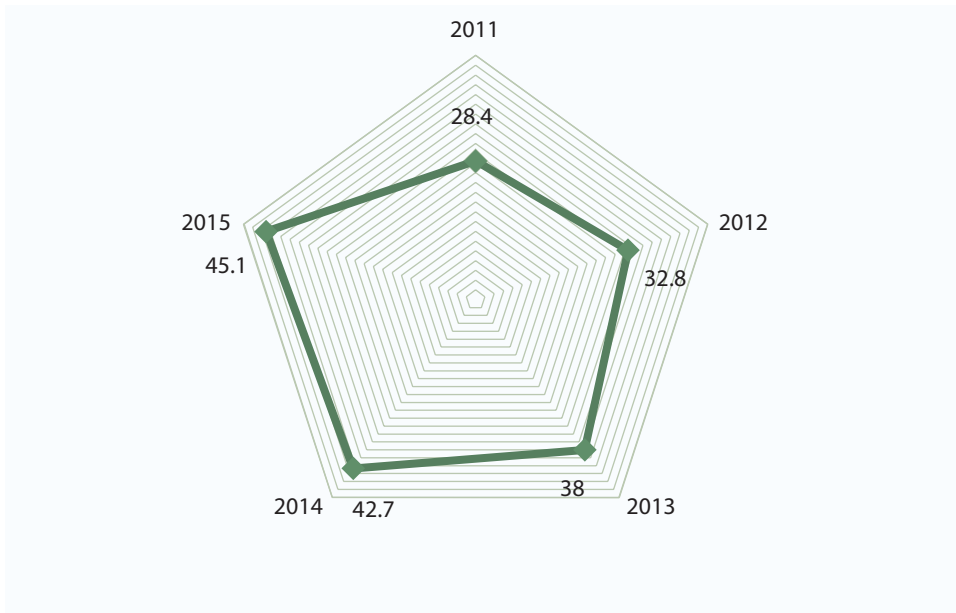
FIGURE 17.6

Nigeria has achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

	8.09	10.25	10.07	12.77
	2011	2012	2013	2014
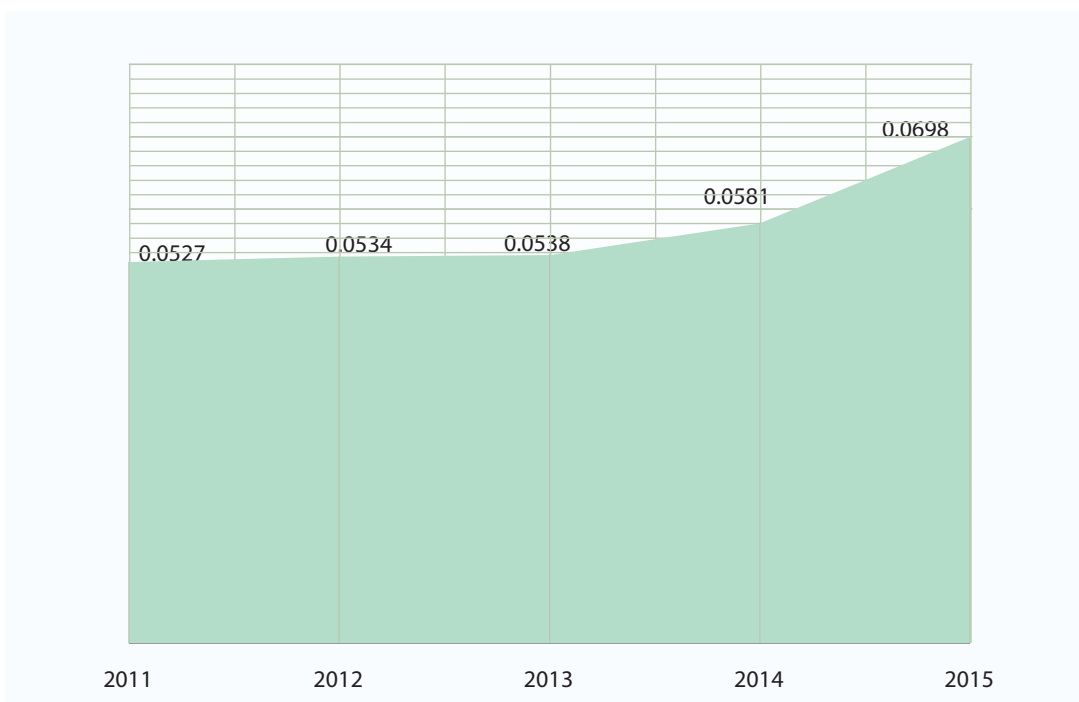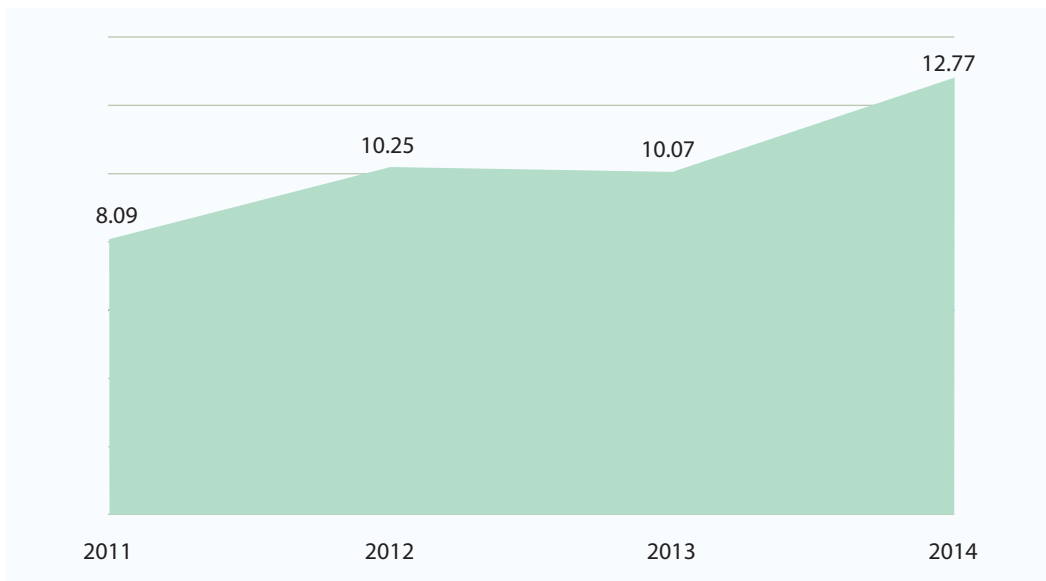
graphic sample surveys, compile, collate and publish migration and civil registration statistics as well as monitor the country's population policy. Owing to issues bothering on culture and enlightenment, there are still births and deaths that are not registered as required by law.

Figure 17.6 shows that birth and death registration in Nigeria is still remarkably low.

Missing Indicator Gaps

4

In the design and execution of this Baseline Study, every attempt was made to obtain all useful data that would ease the tracking of the SDGs during and after implementation. This determination was borne out of a thorough understanding of the need to avoid one of the pitfalls that Nigeria experienced during the implementation of the MDGs. Apart from starting somewhat late, there was the challenge of missing data and the absence of a baseline study to provide a basis for measuring progress during the implementation of the MDGs. By the design of this Baseline Study, therefore, Nigeria is taking a proactive measure to provide a robust foundation for implementing the SDGs and reviewing the programme's achievements at every stage of its life-cycle.

Despite the rigorous attempts made, however, some indicators still could not be captured either through the field visits or after the data mining because they are just not available. This chapter presents a brief discussion on the indicators that were not captured as enumerated below:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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.

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

2.3.1   Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

2.3.2   Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

2.5.1   Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured either in medium- or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2   Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction

2.a.1   The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.a.2   Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

2.b.1   Producer support estimate

2.b.2   Agricultural export subsidies

2.c.1   Indicator of food price anomalies

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

3.5.2   Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol

3.8.1   Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

3.9.1   Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

3.b.1   Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

3.b.2   Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

3.c.1   Health worker density and distribution

3.d.1   International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

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

4.1.1   Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading; and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.4.1   Proportion of youths and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

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)

4.6.1   Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.7.1   Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

4.b.1   Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

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

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

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

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
6.5.2 Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

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

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the US$100 billion commitment
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

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

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile

money service provider
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

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

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

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

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.3.2 Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed, World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector, sponsorship)
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and dis-

ruption of basic services

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans, integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable

development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b)curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on R&D for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and environmental sound technologies

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

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

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

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined

contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

13.3.2 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

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the US$100 billion commitment

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and Small Island Developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youths, and local and marginalized communities

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

14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic Debris Density

14.2.1 Proportion of National Exclusive Economic Zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

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

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equita-

ble sharing of benefits

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

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

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US$)

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 these public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses 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 these public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making

is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

16.a.1 Existence of independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

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

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a National Statistical Plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

5

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Baseline data refers to basic information gathered before a programme or project begins. It is used later to provide a comparison for assessing the net effect of the programme or project. This baseline study has attempted to provide the information base against which to monitor and assess the interventions of Government and other stakeholders during and after the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Put differently, the study provides the data upon which progress made in addressing the implementation of SDG indicators and their tracking is assessed, monitored and evaluated. It is the first step in the SDG M&E system.

The information so far gathered will be used in subsequent assessments of how efficiently the SDG programme is being implemented as well as the eventual results of Agenda 2030 in Nigeria. It forms the basis for setting performance targets and ensuring accountability to partners and other stakeholders.

This Report is drawn from several sources. It includes visits made to the state and local governments to which data templates were administered. It also includes data from various surveys conducted by the NBS, such as the MICS5 and the Nutrition Surveys. The indicators presented are those for which there are sufficient data availability and whose sources of data can be sustained while tracking implementation and improvements.

The government, the civil society as well as the general public all need quality data to make informed decisions and to ensure an accurate tracking of the implementation of the SDGs in the country. However, tracking the SDG progress requires the sustained collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data collected from federal, state and local government stakeholders as well as data derived from official statistical systems and other sources considered new and innovative.

In the course of the visits to the States as well as the MDAs, some challenges were observed. These relate particularly to accurate and timely information about certain aspects of people's lives which are unknown. To overcome these and similar challenges, there is a need to have (i) sustained data at the state and local levels; (ii) continuous training of the statistical staff across all levels; (iii) well-focused templates that are easily understood; and (iv) and working with metadata developed for global and national indicators. Furthermore, there is a need to adopt data that are internationally comparable; hence the need to adopt internationally agreed standards.

Finally, successful tracking and reporting on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will require capacity-building efforts and mobilization of required resources.

Recommendations

Following on the experiences drawn from this study, the following recommendations will assist in furthering the tracking of SDGs in future.

1. The conduct of this baseline study is very relevant to, and helpful in, the achievements of the SDGs. Its successful execution thus places future M&E exercises on a sound scientific and empirical foundation.
2. It is still very necessary to continue the sensitize various stakeholders, especially the MDAs at federal and state levels, on the specificity of the indicators.
3. The MDAs and other decision-makers need to understand that the SDGs create an appetite for a unique data culture and not mere statistics. This data culture insists on collection, collation and analysis of data before results can be ascertained and appraised.
4. The NBS has the mandate and should drive this mandate of ensuring that data related to the SDGs are available in the MDAs in the form of administrative statistics or through surveys.
5. In line with the Statistics Act 2007, no other body in Nigeria should be given approval to carry out surveys and or publish data related directly or indirectly to any SDG indicators without the involvement of the NBS.
6. Several sources of data and several statistical approaches, including data mining, have been used to establish the baselines in this Report. Therefore, the NBS should at all times be comprehensively involved in the tracking of the indicators.
7. Where other approaches are required to strengthen the tracking of a particular SDG indicator, including the use of further surveys, the NBS should be involved and given the core role.
8. During the exercise, several obvious gaps, especially capacity gaps in the MDAs, were noticed. This observation calls for continuous training and capacity building to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the SDG achievements

Table 3. c.1a: Percentage distribution of health workers by type, sex and year.

Health worker	Sex	Nigerian					Non- Nigerian				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Registered Medical Practitioners	Male	38.87	36.68	38.48	39.98	40.33	79.55	79.55	79.07	80.00	82.25
	Female	35.14	34.30	33.85	29.10	26.50	11.36	11.36	11.63	11.11	15.38
Registered Dental Practitioners	Male	7.51	9.78	8.91	10.32	10.44	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	6.65	8.46	7.71	9.28	9.57	-	-	-	-	-
Optometrists	Male	5.79	5.15	5.56	5.62	6.40	2.27	2.27	2.33	2.22	0.59
	Female	6.05	5.64	5.49	5.70	6.77	6.82	6.82	6.98	6.67	1.78

Table 3.c.1b Percentage Distribution of Health Workers, by Type, Sex and Year

Health worker	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Registered Midwives	26.32	26.15	24.79	26.19	15.36	33.15	14.89	20.11	18.59	35.79
Registered Nurses	31.65	23.35	32.85	23.43	48.26	24.68	47.99	42.42	44.88	30.53
Registered Psychiatric Nurses	1.56	0.28	1.76	0.31	0.87	0.38	0.97	0.83	0.89	0.46
Registered Nurses	11.32	10.44	11.24	9.65	10.47	9.44	10.74	15.04	8.86	9.91
Registered Public Health Nurse Tutors	3.87	0.44	4.09	0.52	2.24	0.55	2.10	1.14	1.79	0.76
Registered Public Health Nurses	4.02	0.75	4.16	0.87	2.06	0.83	2.15	4.25	1.70	9.34
Registered Nurses Administrator	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Registered Nurse Anaesthetists	0.35	0.04	0.39	0.04	0.21	0.04	0.20	0.06	0.16	0.03

Medical Record Officers	9.31	4.43	9.41	4.71	11.81	5.03	11.70	6.35	13.31	4.75
Radiographers	0.74	0.18	0.91	0.19	1.20	0.40	1.32	0.71	1.22	0.49
Physiotherapists	0.10	0.45	0.10	0.47	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.07	0.40	0.04
Dental Technologists	0.50	0.85	0.51	0.90	0.79	0.60	0.78	0.47	0.84	0.42
Public Health Nursing Officer	2.28	28.36	1.40	28.41	0.63	19.01	0.71	1.40	1.19	1.32
Pharmacists Council	1.49	1.67	1.71	1.62	2.66	2.45	3.16	2.78	2.30	2.04
Psychiatric Nurses/ Mental Health Nurses	0.40	0.05	0.39	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.14	0.04
Paediatricians	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.21	0.17	0.22
Nurse Educators	1.14	0.27	0.98	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.61	0.39	1.07
Midwife Educators	0.32	0.42	0.27	0.47	0.17	0.53	0.15	0.81	0.12	0.58
Orthopaedic Nurses	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
Ophthalmic Nurses	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.55	0.18
Peri-Operative Nurses	0.45	0.10	0.44	0.11	0.24	0.10	0.23	0.15	0.53	0.12
Nurse Anaesthetists	0.37	0.02	0.37	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.24	0.08
Accident and Emergency Nurses	1.04	0.22	1.15	0.22	0.68	0.34	0.67	0.50	0.59	0.39
Nurses Administrators	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07
Public Health Nurse	1.34	0.84	1.71	0.73	0.47	0.78	0.43	0.86	0.60	0.60
Occupational Therapists	0.25	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.13	0.49	0.10	0.38
Public Health Nurse Educators	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04
**Paediatric Nurses	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.09

**Occu-pational Health Nurses	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.06
** Inten-sive Care Nurses	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.03
**ENT Nurses	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06
**Burns and Plastic Nurses	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

Table 3.c.1c Percentage distribution of health workers by type and year

Health worker	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Registered Midwives	26.20	25.77	25.70	17.39	28.22
Registered Nurses	25.80	26.25	34.55	45.33	36.85
Registered Psychiatric Nurses	0.66	0.75	0.58	0.90	0.65
Registered Nurses	10.70	10.12	9.87	12.79	9.45
Registered Public Health Nurse Tutors	1.45	1.59	1.26	1.64	1.21
Registered Public Health Nurses	1.71	1.85	1.35	3.15	5.98
Registered Nurse Administrator	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03
Registered Nurse Anaesthetists	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.09
Medical Record Officers	5.87	6.11	7.87	9.14	8.52
Radiographers	0.34	0.40	0.73	1.03	0.81
Physiotherapists	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.21	0.20
Dental Technologists	0.75	0.78	0.68	0.63	0.60
Public Health Nursing Officer	20.67	20.34	11.31	1.04	1.26
Pharmacists Council	1.62	1.65	2.53	2.98	2.15
Psychiatric Nurses/Mental Health Nurses	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.08
Paediatricians	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.20
Nurse Educators	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.48	0.77
Midwife Educators	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.46	0.38
Orthopaedic Nurses	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07
Ophthalmic Nurses	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.34
Peril -Operative Nurses	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.30
Nurse Anaesthetists	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.15
Accident and Emergency Nurses	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.59	0.48
Nurses Administrators	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06
Public Health Nurse	0.99	1.02	0.65	0.64	0.60
Occupational Therapists	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.26
Public Health Nurse Educators	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04
**Paediatric Nurses	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07
**Occupational Health Nurses	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.07
** Intensive Care Nurses	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
**ENT Nurses	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05
**Burns and Plastic Nurses	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

NUMBER OF DEATH DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES BY STATE AND YEAR

STATE	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abia	432	62	399	78	35	20	29	9	31	10
Adamawa	229	53	113	45	70	18	59	13	53	18
Akwa Ibom	94	28	92	3	45	10	18	5	24	17
Anambra	126	30	79	11	97	32	90	20	147	46
Bauchi	93	29	128	18	65	13	208	61	147	40
Bayelsa	227	77	243	91	18	16	17	4	11	5
Benue	39	18	98	10	164	68	132	37	131	45
Borno	134	13	61	18	48	1	1	1	2	0
Cross River	22	22	62	27	85	30	116	31	82	31
Delta	94	32	51	26	229	86	159	51	106	45
Ebonyi	147	29	66	24	21	9	86	27	136	44
Edo	202	38	226	49	215	75	149	67	132	52
Ekiti	266	95	375	120	31	11	34	14	18	6
Enugu	79	44	166	75	89	34	125	53	75	20
FCT	53	8	71	19	346	100	271	64	268	60
Gombe	85	30	138	29	96	19	85	22	87	14
Imo	84	21	53	17	87	27	76	27	58	12
Jigawa	75	17	46	19	83	16	96	15	64	15
Kaduna	17	4	5	4	472	116	421	118	359	115
Kano	382	83	282	65	225	236	284	78	150	47
Katsina	217	21	208	46	118	32	206	41	168	22
Kebbi	142	28	127	34	97	17	56	21	71	26
Kogi	20	3	42	15	256	79	227	77	246	64
Kwara	337	64	250	68	96	12	105	25	108	25
Lagos	84	23	112	33	82	31	76	34	87	30
Nasarawa	11	5	8	3	267	57	243	71	164	33
Niger	43	22	23	10	270	57	210	17	169	30
Ogun	53	16	63	24	223	86	164	68	247	60
Ondo	50	5	32	1	151	39	138	35	151	47
Osun	138	9	121	18	154	72	140	50	160	63
Oyo	83	20	150	2	290	78	212	65	174	48
Plateau	118	40	130	66	69	40	85	21	64	13
Rivers	211	65	166	67	62	20	52	15	43	26
Sokoto	196	33	214	64	41	0	99	9	91	11
Taraba	234	55	266	90	22	8	10	17	14	0
Yobe	63	7	52	15	73	10	74	53	73	41
Zamfara	24	1	55	15	138	39	93	14	134	14
TOTAL	4904	1150	4773	1319	4930	1614	4646	1350	4245	1195

Source: Federal Road Safety Commission

Table 5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women in state parliaments and local governments by sex and year (2011-2015)

Seats	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senator	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	93.7	6.3
House Of Representative	92.7	7.3	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	95.5	4.5
Governor	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Deputy Governor	90.5	9.5	90.5	9.5	90.5	9.5	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6
House Of Assembly	92.0	8.0	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	92.4	7.6	91.4	8.6
Chairman	96.88	3.13	96.27	3.73	95.24	4.76	95.93	4.07	98.18	1.82
Vice Chairman	90.08	9.92	92.37	7.63	95.28	4.72	92.74	7.26	97.35	2.65
Councillors	93.01	6.99	94.14	5.86	88.64	11.36	90.63	9.37	92.99	7.01
Total	92.68	7.32	93.39	6.61	91.46	8.54	92.20	7.80	93.11	6.89

Source: INEC

Table 5.5.2 Percentage of women in managerial positions by sector and year

SECTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.27	1.02	1.07	1.18	1.16
Mining and quarry	-	0.01	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas System and Air conditioning Supply	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Water supply, Sewage, Waste management and Remediation activities	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.16
Construction	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.14
Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food service activities	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21
Information and Communication	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.37	0.32
Financial and Insurance activities	1.60	1.56	1.47	1.42	1.32
Real estate activities	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	2.03	2.16	2.18	2.53	2.58
Administrative and Support Services activities	4.08	2.52	3.70	3.38	3.20
Public administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	1.77	1.72	2.29	2.26	2.56
Education	74.42	77.48	75.32	74.88	74.86
Human health and Social work activities	7.48	6.44	6.90	6.92	7.03
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.14
Other Service activities	2.89	2.71	2.79	2.77	2.61

Activities of Households as employer; Undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use			3.20	3.11	2.85	3.23	3.21
Activities of extra territorial Organizations and bodies			0.23	0.22	0.33	0.36	0.40

Source: Federal Civil Service Commission

Table 10.5. 1: Financial Soundness Indicators

S/N0	Indicator	Procedure of derivation	UNIT	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Risk weighted Assets Capital Adequacy	Capital	Ratio of Capital to Risk weighted Assets Naira Naira	%	2,209,487.04	2,414,367.53	3,044,734.67	2,945,275.05
				12,104,529.25	14,106,482.62	17,694,678.76	18,263,007.54
				18.25	17.12	17.21	16.13
2 Capital Capital Adequacy	Non-Performing Loans net Provision	Non-Performing Loans net Provision to Capital Naira	Naira	84,233.29	142,112.57	126,171.63	174,017.65
			%	2,209,487.04	2,414,367.53	3,044,734.67	2,945,275.05
				3.81	5.89	4.14	5.91
3 Total Gross Loans Asset Quality	Non-Performing Loans	Ratio of Performing Loans to Gross Loans Naira	Naira	286,088.82	321,656.42	354,671.42	645,403.48
			Naira	7,721,226.74	9,478,907.77	11,984,023.17	12,122,093.34
			%	3.71	3.39	2.96	5.32
4 Total Assets Earnings and Profitability	Net Income	Ratio of Net income to Total Asset Naira	Naira	458,041.42	486,861.15	601,954.74	671,831.30
				19,029,178.65	21,623,392.23	24,323,367.89	26,842,452.00
			%	2.41	2.25	2.47	2.50
5 Capital Earnings and Profitability	Net Income	Ratio of Net income to Capital Naira	Naira	458,141.42	486,861.15	601,954.74	671,831.30
				2,417,892.33	2,579,025.35	2,837,317.16	3,417,514.65
			%	18.95	18.88	21.22	19.66
6 Gross Income Earnings and Profitability	Interest Margin	Ratio of Interest Margin to Gross Margin Naira	Naira	284,951.74	309,071.45	342,628.90	368,825.97
				459,933.94	483,385.06	668,571.25	593,320.76
			%	61.95	63.94	51.25	62.16

# / Group	Item	Metric	Unit				
7 Gross Income Earnings and Profitability	Non-Interest Expenses	Ratio of Non-Interest Expenses to Gross Income	Naira	297,988.44	329,255.16	380,667.37	374,430.86
			Naira	459,933.94	483,385.06	668,571.25	593,320.76
			%	64.79	68.11	56.94	63.11
8	Liquid Assets	Ratio of Liquid Assets to Total Assets	Naira	3,249,208.74	3,919,302.12	3,004,426.02	4,950,115.14
	Total Assets		Naira	20,088,516.87	23,264,494.92	26,285,230.32	26,778,475.41
	Liquidity		%	16.17	16.85	11.43	18.49
9	Liquid Assets	Ratio of Liquid Assets to Short Term Liability	Naira	3,249,208.74	3,919,302.12	3,004,426.02	4,950,115.14
	Short Term Liability		Naira	14,711,240.10	16,937,292.25	18,031,364.82	18,247,677.60
	Liquidity		%	22.09	23.14	16.66	27.13
10	Capital	Ratio of Capital to Total Assets	Naira	2,173,706.38	2,417,714.13	2,739,779.77	3,118,828.69
	Total Assets		Naira	20,088,516.87	23,264,694.92	26,285,230.32	26,778,475.41
	Capital to Total Assets		%	10.82	10.39	10.42	11.65
11	Large Exposure	Ratio of Large Exposure to Capital	Naira	1,531,594.76	2,309,173.46		2,337,698.01
	Capital		Naira	2,209,487.04	2,414,367.53		2,945,275.02
	Large Exposure to Capital		%	69.32	95.64		79.37
12	Trading Income	Ratio of Trading Income to Total Income	Naira	10,315.94	16,732.51	10,250.76	38,811.32
	Total Income		Naira	459,933.94	483,385.06	668,571.25	593,320.76
	Trading Income to Total Income		%	2.24	3.46	1.53	6.54

13	Personnel Expenses	Ratio of Personnel Expenses to Non-Interest Expenses	Naira	126,773.26	121,334.35		139,160.71	131,038.45
	Non-Interest Expenses	Naira		297,988.44	329,255.16	380,667.37	374,430.82	
	Personnel Expenses to Non-Interest Expenses	%		42.54	36.85	36.56	35.00	
14	Total (Non-Interbank) Loans	Ratio of Customer Deposit to Total Non-Inter Bank) Loans	Naira	7,721,226.65	9,478,907.62		11,984,023.04	12,108,910.55
	Customer Deposit	Naira		14,410,594.38	15,760,097.56	17,998,323.31	17,399,884.81	
	Customer Deposit to Total Non-Interbank) Loans	%		53.58	60.14	66.58	69.59	
15	Foreign Currency Denominations	Ratio of Foreign Currency denomination to Total Liabilities	Naira	357,516.60		491,751.99	1,147,114.39	1,485,594.61
	Total Liabilities	Naira	17,683,342.73	20,625,971.69	23,331,849.55	23,310,231.41		
	Foreign Currency denomination to Total Liabilities	%	2.02	2.38	4.92	6.37		

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

16.3.2 Number of un-sentenced Detainees and Overall Prison Population by State and Year.

STATE	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Awaiting	Prison Population	Awaiting	Prison Population	Awaiting	Prison Population	Awaiting	Prison Population	Awaiting	Prison Population
Abia	1,074	1,266	1,097	1,285	1,112	1,280	1,087	1,253	1,406	1,589
Adamawa	851	1,985	791	2,034	779	2,180	616	1,546	675	1,648
Akwa Ibom	920	1,128	1,074	1,342	1,164	1,501	1,338	1,672	1,457	1,829
Anambra	1,362	1,460	1,177	1,299	1,219	1,363	1,289	1,446	1,407	1,519
Bauchi	565	974	666	1,293	868	1,565	1,166	2,104	1,149	2,129
Bayelsa	76	80			310	364	347	410	420	460
Benue	1,256	1,479	581	883	855	1,176	711	1,051	895	1,151
Borno	346	1,089	369	1,300	157	549	147	521	216	603
Cross River	762	999	698	973	697	959	757	1,056	823	1,086
Delta	1,448	1,725	1,827	2,162	1,874	2,315	1,970	2,498	2,314	2,867
Ebonyi	836	901	819	921	734	823	836	944	933	1,029
Edo	1,513	1,881	1,583	2,051	1,916	2,412	1,928	2,441	2,434	2,840
Ekiti	263	310	255	342	319	387	137	219	318	400
Enugu	1,787	2,027	1,699	1,992	1,593	1,927	1,733	2,119	2,038	2,403
Gombe	407	890	427	988	1,020	1,687	659	1,332	673	1,345
Imo	1,767	2,011	1,778	2,019	1,912	2,142	1,950	2,174	2,162	2,366
Jigawa	273	666	376	782	385	824	344	796	453	947
Kaduna	805	1,883	1,272	2,464	1,054	2,306	1,171	2,368	787	1,988
Kano	1,703	2,846	1,915	3,061	1,631	3,133	1,858	2,967	2,395	4,082
Katsina	822	1,261	911	1,397	953	1,501	1,041	1,582	1,236	1,751
Kebbi	557	1,166	433	972	549	1,178	491	1,201	604	1,277
Kogi	290	434	216	361	328	490	272	410	397	524
Kwara	299	606	342	526	418	855	371	788	489	879
Lagos	4,615	5,324	4,464	5,310	4,310	5,298	4,538	5,286	5,603	6,522
Nassarawa	588	915	802	1,212	819	1,194	853	1,321	992	1,423
Niger	876	1,393	489	994	621	1,092	736	1,325	677	1,236
Ogun	1,625	1,967	1,782	2,192	1,809	2,305	1,685	2,586	2,120	2,637
Ondo	753	907	838	1,016	711	930	824	1,040	920	1,216
Ọsun	481	616	506	656	568	735	532	710	625	746
Oyo	749	908	999	1,209	1,136	1,365	1,123	1,368	1,092	1,263
Plateau	398	898	406	1,013	401	1,055	431	1,087	486	1,128
Rivers	2,881	3,362	3,123	3,600	2,933	3,380	3,031	3,480	3,625	4,054
Sokoto	601	893	655	976	501	985	554	961	647	1,054
Taraba	557	1,136	690	1,313	619	1,243	668	1,249	728	1,180
Yobe	258	612	218	515	190	479	155	492	163	562
Zamfara	426	604	605	786	835	1,032	773	960	928	1,144
FCT	617	959	568	898	664	1,073	786	1,296	862	1,380
TOTAL	35,407	49,561	36,451	52,136	38,024	55,173	38,888	56,059	45,158	62,260

Source: Nigerian Prison Service

Nigeria Customs Service

Enforcement, Investigation And Inspection Department

Summary Of Suppression Of Smuggling/Seizure Report On Arms & Ammunitions/Military Camouflage Table From January, 2011 - December, 2015

	Location Section	Firearms Identification Section		Ammunition Section			Body Armor/Components Section (Pieces)			Garments Section (Bundles/Ctns/Rolls)
Year	Place of Seizure	Type	Qty Seized	Qty of Ammunition Seized	Type of Ammunition	Calibre	Number of Parts/Components	Bullet Proof Jacket	Qty of Empty Magazines/Cartridges	Military/Police Camouflage/Beret/Jungle Boots
2011	Ptml Lagos	Pistol-Remington	1	15	45 Calibre (230g)	-	-	-	-	-
2012	Idiroko Ogun	-	-	3,000	Live Ammunition	-	-	-	-	-
2013	Sahuda Adamawa	-	-	1,800	-	12.7mm	2	-	-	-
2013	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	13
2013	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2013	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2013	Shaki Oyo	-	-	56,750	Live Cartridges	7.2mm	-	-	-	-
2013	Mmac Lagos	Air Soft Gun Zinc Alloy Shell Pistol	1	5	Rubber Bullets Pellets	5mm	-	-	2	13
2013	Mmac Lagos	Baretta (Usa) Pistol	1	49	Live Ammunition	9mm	-	-	2	-
2013	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
2013	Ptml Lagos	Snipper Rifle Barreta Pistols	3	140	-	9mm	-	-	-	-
2013	Koko Kebbi	Jack Knives	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	Shaki Oyo	-	-	30,000	Live Cartridges	7.2mm	-	-	-	-
2014	Anambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
2014	Kano Baggage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
2014	Mmac Lagos	Sport Gun	-	1,142	Live Cartridges	$12gmco_2$	-	4	-	-
2014	Onne Seaport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264
2014	Ptml Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590
2014	Sokoto	Jack Knives	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	Mmac Lagos	Pistol-Remington	1	20	Co_2 Cartridges	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
2015	Mmac Lagos	Jack Knives	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	347
2015	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
2015	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

2015	Mmac Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
2015	Idiroko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
2015	Ptml Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261
2015	Ife - Ilesha Express Way, Osun	Ak-47 Rifles	2	60	Live Ammunition	9 Mm	-	-	-	-
2015	Seme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
2015	Cargo Shed Fct Airport	Air Soft Gun / Miniature Pistol	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
2015	Agbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Total			**300**	**92,982**			**2**	**20**	**6**	**1,817**

Source: Nigerian Custom Service

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

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

DSSD Team

Mrs P. M. Eweama	Head of Department
Mr Adebayo Samuel	Head (Social Statistics Division)
Mr Adegbie Ademola	Head (Demography Division)
Mrs. Adelokiki O. Titilayo	Head (SDGs Unit)
Mrs. Oloyede Yemi	Head (Gender Unit)
Mr Nuga Kehinde	Head (Social Statistics Unit)
Mr Mike Imohi	Head (Reproductive Health Unit)
Mr Abolade Surajudeen	Head (Vital Statistics Unit)
Mr Salami Ayodele	Head (Migration Unit)
Mrs. Adewunmi Kadijat	Head (Demography, Administrative Statistics Unit)

Coordinators

Engr. Ahmad Kawu	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Mr Gillis Harry	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Dr. Ife Joseph Falegan	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Dr. Olarewaju Isiaka	(NBS)
Mr Samanja Bappayo Maudo	(NBS)
Mrs. Eweama P. M.	(NBS)

Monitors

Simon B. Harry	(NBS)
Adebayo Samuel Bolaji	(NBS)
Mustapha. A. Daramola	(NBS)
Vincent. I. Oriokpa	(NBS)
Emuesiri Ojo	(NBS)
Biyi Fafunmi	(NBS)
E. G. Thomas	(NBS)
Titilayo O. Adelokiki	(NBS)
Kehinde. A. Nuga	(NBS)
Barr. Smart Akande	(OSSAP)
Mr Ibrahim Teminu Baba	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Simon Omachoku	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Ms Adija Momoh	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Mr Boniface Oyedinefu	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Mrs O. Olaopa	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Yahaya Hamza	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Mr Francis Akor	(OSSAP-SDGs)
Mrs N. Dorothy	(OSSAP-SDGs)

Data Collection Team

S/N	Names	State Visited
1	Imaobong Jennifer Aden	Abia
2	Ikenna Omwuazoebe	Abia
3	Agnes C. Nwaokocha	Abia
4	E. Urigwe	Abia
5	Hassan Gaddafi	Adamawa
6	Ambrose Michael Ileso	Adamawa
7	Maryam Aminu	Adamawa
8	Umar Arabo Bello	Adamawa
9	Aseigbu Grace Ijeoma	A/Ibom
10	Jane Kekong	A/Ibom
11	Victor Oviawe	A/ Ibom
12	Chiemezue Ezeh	Anambra
13	Nnenna Okafor	Anambra
14	Oriokpa Ijeoma	Anambra
15	Daniel Amba	Bauchi
16	Gbodi Oluwakemi B.	Bauchi
17	Ruqayya Ali Mohammed	Bauchi
18	I. Frank Idongesit	Bayelsa
19	Nuke Etim Edet	Bayelsa
20	Emmanuel Omorusi	Bayelsa
21	Margaret Akinleye	Benue
22	Geofrey Akor	Benue
23 Samuel .T. Igbagaav		Benue
24	Danmallam .D Danbaba	Borno
25	Kashim Ibrahim Imam	Borno
26	Ode Benaebi	Borno
27	Elizabeth Johnson	Cross River
28	Felicia A. Obamedo	Cross River
29	Agnes Ugbe	Cross River
30	Adanma Phoebe Azuonye	Delta
31	Godwin Nwainokpor	Delta
32	Amaka Obiageri Ofonakara	Delta
33	Felicia I. Offor	Ebonyi
34	Blessing Onyechere	Ebonyi

35	Justina Uwakwe	Ebonyi
36	Tolulope A. Adeyoyin	Edo
37	Amos Ayebore	Edo
38	Jimoh Momoh	Edo
39	Ayodele Adedeji	Ekiti
40	Michael Akinola	Ekiti
41	Matthew Oladejo	Ekiti
42	Olatunde Raji	Ekiti
43	Rita Awara	Enugu
44	John Njoku	Enugu
45	Stella Sandra Onah	Enugu
46	Tajudeen A. Abiola	Fct
47	Kehinde A. Nuga	Fct
48	Confidence Ozuzu	Fct
49	Serifat Adamu	Fct
50	Uchechukwu Victoria Charles	Gombe
51	Christopher Gomper	Gombe
52	Ernest E. Pius	Gombe
53	Ifeanyi Celestine Agu	Imo
54	Ann Nkwoji	Imo
55	Edet Ntukidem	Imo
56	Elizabeth Amina Adamu	Jigawa
57	Maryam Abdullahi	Jigawa
58	Karosibina O. Mosugu	Jigawa
59	Asomugha Chinazor Cynthia	Kaduna
60	Edoh Stephen	Kaduna
61	Nwosu Chikordinaka Rowland	Kaduna
62	Aisha Dantanko	Kano
63	Hadiza Mustapha	Kano
64	Isaac Henry Abrak	Kano
65	Fatima Ibrahim Garba	Katsina
66	Christopher Obiofuma	Katsina
67	Kelvin Odih	Katsina
68	Ifeanyi Henry Ogabu	Katsina
69	Angela Nathaniel	Kebbi
70	Joseph Thomas Hemba	Kebbi

71	Mohammed Aliyu	Kebbi
72	Winifred M. Akor	Kogi
73	Musa Sharon Iko Ojo	Kogi
74	Adakole A. Samuel	Kogi
75	Judith Olanike Adeyemi	Kwara
76	Bosede Ogunmodede	Kwara
77	Oyedeji Adegbola	Kwara
78	Mayowa Adetokunbo	Kwara
79	A. A. Adewunmi	Lagos
80	Peter Ochigbo	Lagos
81	Olutundun M. Olatunbosun	Lagos
82	Olawumi Olatunde	Lagos
83	Motunrayo M. Oludoyi	Lagos
84	Anne Ibrahim	Nassarawa
85	Baba Madu	Nassarawa
86	Olukemi Jennifer	Nassarawa
87	Folorunso Alesanmi	Niger
88	Peter E. Mbamo	Niger
89	Omotola Adeniyi	Niger
91	Yahaya Umar	Niger
92	Adeniji M. M. Adewale	Ogun
93	Ajileye Adekunle	Ogun
94	Gbenga Akinbola	Ogun
95	Olufunke Adeneke	Ogun
96	Charity C. Azebry	Ondo
97	Olukotun Olusola	Ondo
98	Ayo T. Salami	Ondo
99	Temitayo Lawal	Ondo
100	Ettu Suraju	Osun
101	Oluyemi Oloyede	Osun
102	Abiola Oyediran	Osun
103	Abosede Ogunkunle	Osun
104	Fatai Mojeed Kolawole	Oyo
105	Mrs Grace Fashore	Oyo
106	Oluwaseun Orodunsin	Oyo
107	Victor Oluwaseun Afeez	Oyo

108	Alex Ejeh	Plateau
109	Innocent Sunday	Plateau
110	Nuhu Waney Ii	Plateau
111	Enyie Paul Gberele	Rivers
112	Ijeoma Mercy Ogbodo	Rivers
113	Winnie Tariah	Rivers
114	Perpetual Okon	Rivers
115	Haruna Yahaya	Sokoto
116	Mudasiru Ibrahim	Sokoto
117	Ndidi J. Oziegbe	Sokoto
118	Comfort A. Idoko	Taraba
119	Anna O. Kolade	Taraba
120	Chinedu P. Ojukwu	Taraba
121	Tony Chukwu	Taraba
122	Zakari A. Abubakar	Yobe
123	Bola Akanni	Yobe
124	Anih Afamefula Augustine	Yobe
125	Chukwudi C. Onaga	Yobe
126	Bitrus Jarmi	Zamfara
127	Rosemary B. Ndong	Zamfara
128	Ayokunle A. Olorunimbe	Zamfara

List of Ministries, Departments and Agencies who attended the Validation workshop

S/N	Acronyms	Organization
1	AEPB	Abuja Environmental Protection Board
2	CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
3	CSO	Civil Society Organization
4	ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
5	EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes and Related Offences Commission
7	FAAN	Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria
8	FCC	Federal Character Commission
9	FCSC	Federal Civil Service Commission
10	FCDA	Federal Capital Development Authority
11	FCTA	Federal Capital Territory Administration
12	FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
13	FME	Federal Ministry of Education
14	FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment

15	FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
16	FML&E	Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
17	FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
18	FMOT	Federal Ministry of Transport
19	FMPWH	Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing
20	FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
21	FMY&S	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sport
22	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
23	FRSC	Federal Road Safety Commission
24	Legal Aid	Legal Aid Council
25	MCRDF	Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation
26	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
27	NCC	National Communications Commission
28	NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
29	NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
30	NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
31	NIPC	Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission
32	NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service
33	NPopC	National Population Commission
34	NPS	Nigeria Prisons Service
35	NSA	Nigeria Statistical Association
36	NTDC	Nigeria Tourism Development Commission
37	NUC	National Universities Commission
38	OHCSF	Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation
39	OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
40	OSSAP-SDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
41	SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency of Nigeria
42	UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission

Data Processing Team

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Akor Winifred M.
Adeyoyin Tolulope.A
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Nwosu Rowland
Mbamo Peter. E
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Ajileye Ayokunle
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Dr. Ben Obi (UNIABUJA)
Julius Ogungbangbe (Essential Metadata Analyst)

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