



Millennium Development Goals End-point Report 2015 Nigeria



Abridged version

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Foreword

It is my singular honour and privilege to present to Nigerians and the entire world the *Nigeria 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) End-point Report*. This is the seventh and last MDG Report that Nigeria would be presenting since the world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration in 2000. The Report tells a Nigeria-specific story of the implementation of the MDGs - just as the previous ones did. But unlike previous reports, this one chronicles Nigeria's implementation journey in the last fifteen years: it details the pathways to the MDG targets, the end-point status of the indicators, the achievements, main policy drivers of successes, challenges, and lessons learnt.

As clearly indicated in the Report, Nigeria began to find its rhythm in the implementation of the MDGs from 2005. That was the year it successfully negotiated a debt relief from the Paris Club which enabled it to increase and target public investments in pro-poor interventions aimed at achieving the MDGs. In addition, the Presidential Committee on the Assessment and Monitoring of the MDGs and the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs) were established to guide the use of the Debt Relief Gains (DRGs) in the execution of pro-poor programmes and projects. This Exit Report thus provides up-to-date data and analysis on Nigeria's experience in implementing the MDGs.

This End-point Report is a necessary reminder of the commitment Nigeria made at the Millennium Summit to implement appropriate policies to improve the lives of the millions of its people who suffer from poverty, illiteracy and disease. Beyond reminding us of these commitments, the report evaluates the progress made in specific and measurable terms.

The Nigerian experience presents a bag of mixed results. Thus, while we have seen progress in some areas, critical challenges still remain in others. On the positive side, Nigeria used the MDG framework to improve its hitherto very poor health indices and low-gender parity index, among other indicators. The efforts translated into the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and getting Nigeria on the way to eradicating polio through effective national and international partnership. Moreover, these efforts aided the reduction in the spread of malaria and HIV and AIDS; and achievement of higher net enrolment rate in basic education and gender parity in the primary school. They also led to improved access to safe drinking water. On the negative side, however, Nigeria still has a lot to do to improve access to good sanitation facilities and curb the menace of climate change and other environmental challenges such as pollution, desertification, erosion, and flooding.

In my inaugural speech, I assured the international community of the readiness of Nigeria, 'to co-operate and help to combat threats of cross-border terrorism, sea piracy...climate change, the spread of communicable diseases, and other challenges of the 21st century'. More than ever before, we are determined to confront these hydra-headed challenges head-on. Happily too, a new development framework, namely, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be adopted at this year's United Nations General Assembly to mobilize us towards confronting these and many more problems facing our people. Nigeria will, therefore, continue to leverage on the platform of the Change Agenda of my administration to vigorously pursue the implementation

of the SDGs so as to lift many of our citizens out of poverty and deprivation while, at the same time, ensuring sound management of our environmental resources.

This *MDG End-point Report*, therefore, will serve as an invaluable resource document as we transit from the MDGs to the SDGs. It will also serve as a useful guide in the smooth implementation of the SDGs. Towards this end, the government of Nigeria will provide the needed political support and policy guidance in the implementation of the SDGs. Consequently, as we exit the MDGs, I wish to give a firm assurance of Nigeria's commitment to completing the unfinished business of the MDGs in the new development framework. I, therefore, call on all stakeholders to continue to partner with government at all levels towards achieving the new development goals in this era of **CHANGE**.

H.E President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Federal Republic of Nigeria,
Abuja, September, 2015

Preface

The successful negotiation of debt relief from the Paris Club in 2005 signalled the beginning of an era of concerted efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria. Since then the country has substantially invested the Debt Relief Gains (DRGs), as well as sectoral budgetary allocations, in MDGs-related interventions at both federal and state levels. Many good practices such as the Conditional Grants Scheme (CGS), and Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), mainstreaming the MDGs into Vision 2020, and preparing an MDG acceleration priority action plan for maternal health have since been institutionalized.

A final stock take of the MDGs implementation reveals that although many challenges remain, Nigeria has made significant progress in reducing under-five mortality rate, getting more children immunized and is on the path to eradicating polio. It has also improved the proportion of births attended to by skilled health personnel and ante-natal coverage. The net enrolment rates in primary and secondary schools which had registered commendable progress in the past have however, been halted by the menace of insurgency in the North-east geo-political zone. Per capita Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nigeria has trended upwards over the years with sectoral allocation to key sectors, such as health, exhibiting an upward trend. In the area of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), evidence reveals that Nigeria has recorded tremendous success with cellular phone subscribers and internet users rising astronomically over the past decade. The country is however, still faced with critical challenges in tackling poverty, hunger and malnutrition; achieving gender parity in education, wage employment and political leadership; reducing maternal deaths; and improving access to sanitation and ensuring environmental sustainability. In nutshell, Nigeria has a mixed bag of performance records.

Going forward, there will be need to consolidate the gains made and address the outstanding challenges in the areas where little progress has been made or the country is off track in reaching the goals targets. A renewed sense of commitment both from the Government and international development partners, is required if Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to serve as the veritable platform for improving some of the worrisome aspects of Nigeria's human development indicators. While committing to our renewed partnership, we present to you this *Nigeria MDGs End-point Report* trusting that it will spur all stakeholders into action in the post-2015 era.

Mr Ochapa Ogenyi,

Ag. Secretary of Programmes,
Office of the Senior Special Assistant to
the President on MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs)

Mr Daouda Toure

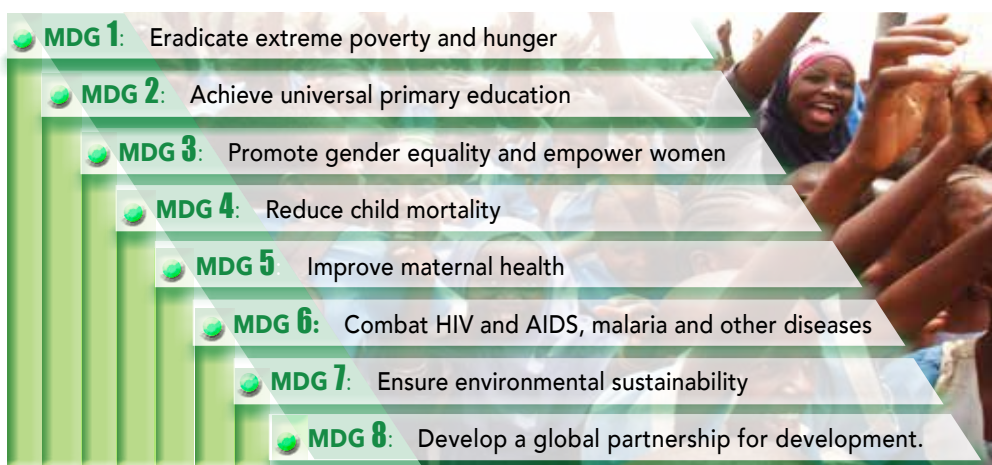
UNDP Resident Representative
Nigeria

Abuja, September, 2015

Setting the Stage for MDGs Implementation in Nigeria

1.0 Background

Nigeria was among the 189 countries from across the world that endorsed the United Nations Millennium Declaration in New York in September 2000, which led to the adoption of the eight time-bound Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their monitorable indicators. The eight goals were to be achieved by respective countries by 2015 and were stated as follows:



The implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria began when the Federal Government pledged to apply the savings from the Paris Club Debt Relief Deal in 2005 to pro-poor programmes and projects. Several policies, programmes and projects have thus been implemented as a result of savings from the external debt relief, with direct impact on the MDGs.

The 2015 *End Point Report* (shorter, popular version) provides in summary, Nigeria's progress with the MDGs since inception. As an 'end-point' report, it is an historic assessment of the planning and implementation as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the entire experience. It further serves as a transitional document linking Nigeria's MDGs era and the post-MDGs development framework now officially known as the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs).



In general terms, the report indicates that Nigeria has made appreciable progress in the attainment of MDGs in the last 14 years, particularly, in the area of universal primary education enrolment; achieving gender parity in education; reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS; reducing maternal deaths, as well as, halving the percentage of people living in absolute hunger for which it received a recognition from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). In spite of the appreciable progress, some of the targets could not be met due to challenges in the areas of poverty, insecurity, social inequality, absence of inclusive growth and youth unemployment. It thus means that the MDGs implementation in Nigeria remains an unfinished business that needs to be rolled over to the successor SDG framework.

1.1 Report Preparation Process and Methodology

This 2015 report preparatory process began with the formation of the Core Technical Team comprising of officials of the OSSAP-MDGs; the Nigeria UNDP Country Office, DFID-SPARC, and the United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC). This was closely followed by the formation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising OSSAP-MDGs, development partners, relevant MDAs and some members of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The TWG was charged with the responsibility of overseeing and guiding the entire exercise. The preparation process also involved a two-stage data and report validation process carried out through two national-level workshops involving wider stakeholder groups from both the States and Local Governments. The methodology for data generation and analysis was undertaken in line with the operational norms of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). In sum, the preparatory process and methodology can be considered as having been the most participatory and consultative in the history of MDGs reporting in Nigeria.

1.2 The Risks and the Vulnerabilities

The environment for implementation has been characterized by a mix of risks and vulnerabilities with implications for the attainment of the MDGs. They included both local issues as well those predicated on the global environment; hence: oil price volatilities, the Niger Delta Crisis, the Boko Haram phenomenon; flooding as well as farmers-herdsmen clashes. Whereas most of the vulnerabilities and risks have endured, a few have diminished in importance with time, but collectively, they have all contributed to slowing down Nigeria's progress with the MDGs.

A Summary of Nigeria's Trends and End-point Status for the Eight MDGs

2.0 Introduction

In this section, the overall trends and end-point status for each goal has been summarised, with focus on the monitorable indicators and targets. Some mention is made of the obtaining implementation challenges as well as the overall institutional and policy environment in which the goals were implemented. Lastly, an overall verdict or conclusion has been made.

2.1 MDG 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger



Nigeria made notable progress in this goal and particularly in the fight against hunger, but generally missed meeting the targets of most of the indicators.

The strong progress under this goal can be seen in the persistent reduction in poverty prevalence in recent years. Although poverty prevalence fluctuated, it declined from 65.6% in 1996 to 45.5% in 2010; short of target (21.4%) by 24.1%. However, the World Bank's most recent estimates of poverty incidences in Nigeria indicate it at the lower of 33.1% in 2012/2013; a figure much closer to the target. One major challenge to effective poverty reduction in the country is the very limited reduction effect of economic growth. Thus, whereas the country recorded largely impressive growth rates in the 2000s decade and in more recent times, this was not entirely inclusive and neither did it reduce poverty or even generate employment.

In one particular area of strength, Nigeria was able to reduce hunger by 66% in 2012 (three years in advance) and this earned her international recognition in 2013 from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). However, while Nigeria is very close to meeting the hunger target owing to the transformative interventions in the nation's agricultural sector, there are still high level disparities across the geo-

political zones, states and between the urban and rural areas. Thus, the prevalence of hunger is much higher in the Northern states and more endemic in rural than in urban areas.

Generally, the policy environment for the goal has been a good one and promises to deliver more in the future given the assurances of priority to agriculture by Nigeria's new administration. Indeed, increasing agricultural productivity could have positive implications for poverty reduction. As significant is the fact that the proportion of underweight children under-five years of age declined from 35.7% in 1990 to 25.5% in 2014 (short of target which is 17.85% by 7.6%). Thus, although Nigeria did not meet the target of this indicator, strong progress was recorded within the prevailing good policy environment.

A number of key institutional and policy drivers can be said to have been responsible for the appreciable progress made on Goal 1; notably, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (FMARD), the office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Millennium Development Goals (OSSAP-MDGs), Development Partners, the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN), the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)-among others.

Overall Conclusion on Goal 1: *Strong progress made but goal not met.*

2.2 MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

The net enrolment in basic education (as domesticated in Nigeria to mean six years of primary schooling and three years of junior secondary education) has had a fluctuating history of an upward trend to the mid-point assessment year. This positive trend was however halted in later years as a result of the disruptions brought about by the Boko Haram insurgency. The insurgency led to the destruction of many schools with the school children constituting a large size of the internally displaced population. Consequently, the net enrolment of 60% in 1995



declined to the end-point net enrolment of 54% in 2013. There is, however, a good policy environment provided by the Federal Ministry of Education and its parastatals which will aid significant growth in net enrolment once the Boko Haram phenomenon is effectively checked.

With respect to primary six completion rate, the trend and end-point status show strong and significant progress. Nigeria remained largely on track towards achieving this indicator. The completion rate which stood at 73% in 1993 trended upwards in most of the subsequent years culminating in 82% at the end-point year. The policy environment is good and supportive of consolidation of the achievements. There are however variations across states which need to be addressed in efforts to consolidate the achievements.

The literacy rate trended marginally upwards in most of the years from 64% in 2000 to 66.7% in 2014. The significant rate of 80.0% achieved in 2008 could not be sustained. There were marked variations across states and between the north and the south. With respect to variations across geo-political zones, the North-east recorded the highest rate of illiteracy with the insurgency compounding the problem. However, the policy environment at both the national and sub-national levels is very supportive especially with active and growing collaboration between Nigeria and international development partners.

Overall Conclusion on Goal 2: *Appreciable progress but goal not met.*

2.3 MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The pursuit of gender parity in basic education in Nigeria has witnessed strong progress when seen against the prevailing patriarchal culture and practices in most parts of the country. There has been a steady increase in the ratio of girls to boys in basic education in Nigeria with the end-point status of 94% in 2013 being a significant achievement compared to the 82% achieved in 1991. The statistics from both the World Bank and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) corroborate the high gender parity index recorded by Nigeria. The success at the basic education level has not been replicated at the tertiary level where there is weak progress even though the policy environment has been supportive at every level of the educational pipeline.

Similarly, Nigeria has not done well in the area of proportion of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector with an end-point status of 7.7% in 2010 (the most recent data). However, in terms of women's contribution to the total labour force in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the proportion has considerably increased to a record 37.7% in 2014. The ILO statistics corroborates this with a 48.1% increase in 2011.

As regards the proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament, Nigeria has done badly, with an end-point status of 5.11% in 2015 against the expected target of 35%. The prevailing patriarchal culture and practices remain a major factor against women's access to elective positions. This is however not the case with women in appointive positions as over 30.0% of women got appointed to higher level political decision making positions in recent years.

Overall Conclusion on Goal 3: *Strong progress made in gender parity but weak progress in women empowerment. Goal not met.*

2.4 MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Nigeria's efforts aimed at reducing avoidable child deaths have been met with gradual and sustained progress. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) has improved remarkably from 191 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 89 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 as the end-point status. Considering the end-point status of U5MR, Nigeria falls short of the 2015 target of 64 deaths per 1000 live births by 28 %.

In 1990 (as the baseline), the infant mortality rate (IMR) was estimated at 91 deaths per 1000 live births. This, however, decreased to 75 deaths per 1000 live births in 2008 and to 61 deaths per 1000 live births in 2012. Although the end-point figure which stood at 58 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 reflects progress, it is still short of the 2015 target of 30 deaths per 1000 live births.

The immunization effort against measles has been relatively effective. It has resulted in significant reductions in case burden as a result of the scale up of the administration of measles vaccination to children 9 months and older through routine immunization services led by the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA). The proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles increased from 46% in 1990 to 61.3% in 2012 and subsequently to 63.0% in 2014. Nigeria has also recorded strong progress in the effort to eradicate polio and recently celebrated one year without polio from July 2014 to July 2015.



President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria (left) vaccinating one of his grand-daughters held by Dr. Ado Muhammad, Executive Director of National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) in July, 2015 during the celebration of one year without polio in Abuja, Nigeria. With them is Dr. Andrew Etsamo, Chairman Polio Emergency Operation Centre, Abuja.

Overall Conclusion on Goal 4: *Strong progress but goal not met.*

2.5 MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The drive to make progress on this goal has seen improvements in maternal health. With a baseline figure of 1000 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) consistently decreased over the years to 545 in 2008. The downward trend continued to 350 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 and subsequently to its end-point status of 243 per 100,000 live births in 2014.

Many policy drivers made the progress possible; one being the Midwives Service Scheme while the other was the collaborative efforts made between donors and the Federal Ministry of Health and its parastatals. In the meantime, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel improved appreciably from a baseline figure of 45% in 1990 to the end-point status of 58.6% in 2014 with the conviction that the national figure would have been better had it not been for the wide disparities across states with lower records. The success recorded is attributed to effective implementation of the Midwives Service Scheme (MSS).

In the case of antenatal coverage, significant progress was also recorded. Antenatal coverage of at least one visit recorded an end-point status of 68.9% in 2014, and for at least four visits, the end-point status was 60.6% in 2014. The successes imply the need for a scale-up of the policy interventions.



Overall Conclusion on Goal 5: *Maternal mortality target met, and strong progress made on other indicators.*

2.6 MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The prevalence of HIV among pregnant young women aged 15–24 years has steadily declined from 5.4% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2010 (end-point status). The decline resulted from the implementation of tested high impact interventions implying the need for consistent implementation of such high impact interventions in the sector.

With respect to the incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people, the efforts have not produced appreciable results. In the past 7 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between 343.00 in 2005 and 339.00 in 2012. The end-point status of the incidence of tuberculosis in Nigeria was 338 as of 2013. This latest figure is still unacceptable and calls for renewed efforts, more resources and interventions in order to drastically reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis.



Overall Conclusion on Goal 6: *Appreciable progress in combating HIV and AIDS, but weak progress in other diseases. Goal not met.*

2.7 MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Nigeria has made appreciable progress in improving households' access to safe drinking water with an end-point status in 2015 at 67.0% access. The country is also deemed to have done well on this indicator from the statistics of the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) / United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) indicating the recorded end-point status of 69% in 2015. This compares well with the baseline figure

of 40% in 1990. However, there are wide disparities in access to safe drinking water across states, with those in the south having higher access than those in the north.

Nevertheless, in Nigeria as a whole, there is a good policy environment for the provision of safe drinking water with the Conditional Grant Scheme (CGS) being a major policy driver of the intervention in all parts of the country and mostly in the rural areas. Again, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and its parastatals, as well as the Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, along with many donors have played prominent roles in the provision of safe drinking water to Nigerians. Given the existence of many policy drivers targeting both the urban and rural areas for improved access to safe drinking water, as well as the scaling up of interventions, it is only a matter of time for safe drinking water to be available to a large majority of Nigerians.

The success recorded in the provision of safe drinking water has, however, not been witnessed with respect to the proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The end-point status of only 41% using improved sanitation facilities in 2014 is not encouraging and in fact, suggests weak progress in this indicator. The JMP estimate is even worse here, as it recorded 29% for this indicator in 2015.

The percentage of the urban population living in slums has been on the decline since 1990. From a baseline figure of 77.3% in 1990, it declined to an end-point status of 50.2% in 2014. Although this implies strong progress, the number of persons living in slums is still very alarming and also considering that the number of slum dwellers has been on the rise owing to increasing housing deficits of 16-18 million units against the reality of growing number of cities with populations of one million and over.

Overall Conclusion on Goal 7: *Strong progress in the provision of safe drinking water but weak progress in other indicators. Goal not met.*

2.8 MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for Development

Nigeria has performed better on this goal as compared to the others. There has been a rising trend in per capita Official Development Assistance (ODA) with potential impact felt in infrastructure and human development. The appreciable decline in debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is attributed to the debt relief granted in 2005. The socio-economic benefits associated with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has seen to appreciable growth in the industry. The growth in the number of cellular phone subscribers and the tele-density per 100 people standing at 77.8 and 99.3, respectively, in 2014 signifies wide coverage. Conversely, the growth in the number of internet users per 100 people, standing at 42.68 in 2014 implies that there is need to step up interventions in this sector.

Overall conclusion on Goal 8: *Goal met.*

Selected MDGs Success Stories from Nigeria

3.0 Most Outstanding Stories

The challenges which attended the implementation of MDGs in Nigeria notwithstanding, there are some **six** notable success stories which can also be considered best practice examples to inform the post-2015 development agenda. Some of the significant success stories include the following:

- 3.1 ***The Nigeria Polio Eradication Effort***; which has resulted in the country's celebration of one year without polio (July 24, 2014 - July 24, 2015). Indeed, this is seen as Nigeria's MDGs implementation exit gift to the world. The strategies used for achieving this feat were replicated in the dogged and successful fight against the outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus in Nigeria;
- 3.2 ***The Conditional Grant Scheme (CGS)***; which has helped tremendously to: (a) scale-up investments at the sub-national levels, (b) promote ownership and sustainability of such investments, (c) empower the people, (d) promote improvements in service delivery, (e) leverage on public service reforms especially in public expenditure reform, and (e) strengthen partnership between the tiers of government. The Scheme remains a major success story from Nigeria to the rest of the world;
- 3.3 ***Implementation of the Village Health Workers Scheme (VHWs)***; which has been recognised internationally for its notable success in reducing morbidity and averting mortality where the overall Primary Health Care (PHC) system is weak;
- 3.4 ***Adoption of the independent monitoring and evaluation system***; which is a result-based monitoring strategy anchored on good planning, good budgeting and effective feedback. The system contributed immensely in the success of CGS given the systemic nature of corruption in Nigeria.
- 3.5 ***Implementation of the Midwives Service Scheme (MSS)***: This scheme resulted in the tremendous progress recorded in crashing the high maternal mortality rate in Nigeria. It is a notable intervention in the health sector that needs to be scaled-up under the SDGs;
- 3.6 ***NYSC MDGs Corps Volunteers projects***: This offered excellent mentoring skills to Corps members, many of whom excelled and received awards in later years.



Some other national and sub-national success stories that were notable are as listed herebelow:

- Ondo State Abiye safe motherhood programme (South-west);
- FCT Mailafiya programme (North-central);
- Gombe State innovative implementation of the CGS (North-east);
- Oyo State nomadic primary school, Iyalase village example (South-west);
- Imo State health and education sustainability implementation model (South-east);
- Sokoto State integration of CCT into the state development framework (North-west);
- Akwa Ibom State building of the infant incubator complex and its sustainability framework (South-south);
- Capacity and skills building programme for key health professionals for reducing maternal mortality;
- Citizen and community engagement model of state-citizen partnership at sub-national level for enhanced ownership and sustainability of projects; and
- Establishment of mothers association within the framework of School Based Management Community (SBMC) for enhancing school enrolment of the girl-child.



Key Lessons, Conclusions and the Way Forward

4.0 Key Lessons

There are at least eight (8) key lessons to be shared from Nigeria's experience of the MDGs implementation era. Some of the lessons will have direct implications for the transition into the SDGs era. Those key lessons and their implications are summarised here below:

1. **Early Commencement:** There is need for early commencement of programmes and projects aimed at achieving the SDGs. It is realised that Nigeria's late commencement of the implementation of the MDGs had a negative impact on both the outputs and the outcomes in later years. Therefore, the Post 2015 Development Agenda should avoid a late start in implementation;
2. **Local ownership:** This is important to the success of programme/project implementation for the simple reason that it engenders the necessary commitment. This fact is amply demonstrated by the Conditional Grant Scheme widely recognized as an MDGs success story in Nigeria. Additionally, the greater lesson is the need to consolidate the culture of implementing participatory partnership programmes such as the CGS and UBE Counterpart funding;
3. **The Funding Challenge:** Although the debt relief gains broadened the fiscal space for MDGs programmes financing, the financial resources were not adequate, hence, irregular funds releases. The lesson is that funding for the SDGs need to be explored from different sources; including from the private sector;
4. **Incentive-based Interventions:** There is need for implementation of Incentive-based Interventions such as the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), & CGS. These were demonstrated to be key drivers of implementation success achieved on the MDGs. They also served as an effective leverage for implementing desirable public sector reforms;
5. **Incentive-based policy instruments:** there is need to consolidate incentive-based policy instruments that engender effective collaborative and cooperative inter-governmental relations management, as again amply demonstrated in the successful implementation of the CGS in Nigeria. The lesson is that although the CGS has proved successful in the implementation of the MDGs, the intervention would need to be reviewed with a view to strengthening and consolidating it under the SDGs Agenda;

6. **Political Will:** Strong Political will and support made a lot of difference in the implementation of some MDGs interventions in Nigeria. A good example is the polio eradication programme;
7. **Key Policy Drivers:** Sustaining and consolidating key policy drivers in the agricultural sector in order to address the twin problems of poverty and hunger; and
8. **Coordination:** Strong coordination between and among the tiers of government is essential. The post-2015 development agenda in Nigeria needs to overcome weak coordination between and among tiers of government occasionally thrown up by the system's dynamics. This underscores the need to adopt appropriate inter-governmental relations models in a large federation like Nigeria.

4.1 Conclusions and the Way Forward

This report embodies and implies a strategy that supports a smooth transitioning from MDGs to the SDGs to be anchored on the following inter-related pillars:

- *An Enabling Policy and Legal Frameworks:* this ought to be embodied in a 'White Paper' that translates a global commitment into a national commitment with explicit accountability mechanisms;
- *Institutions and institutional arrangements for the SDGs:* this requires indication of clear outline of institutional mandates, responsibilities and inter-relationships at all levels of governance and specification of the institution with the convening power and coordination role so as to avoid jurisdictional conflict;
- *Funding mechanisms and pathways:* implies the need for allocating more financial resources to SDGs-related activities and also keeping Nigeria's pledge to the Paris Club;
- *Capacity building and mainstreaming of the SDGs within the MDAs and other actors:* this entails the imperative that MDAs will be required to adopt a 'business unusual' approach to programme/project implementation;
- *Renewed and Smart Partnership for the SDGs:* this entails bringing to bear, the resources, capacities and experiences of all development actors namely; local communities, citizens' organisations, women, youth, private sector, donors, civil society organisations, national and sub-national legislative assemblies, as well as the UN system; and
- *Data Generation, Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability for Results:* this requires strengthening national and sub-national capacities for data generation and processing, especially at sectoral levels (system of administrative data).

Overall, in moving forward in the short term, Nigeria commits resolutely to pursuing the following measures in order to ensure a smooth commencement and implementation of the SDGs:








- Continuation with the unfinished business of the MDGs; especially in health (SDG 5) (particularly tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS), basic education (SDG 4), agriculture (SDG 1 and 2), water and sanitation (SDG 6);
- Adoption, institutionalization and consolidation of best practices that have emerged from the implementation of MDGs in the post-2015 development agenda; specifically including:
 - (a) Sustaining the inter-governmental partnerships in tackling poverty and providing social services through innovative programmes such as the CGS, the CCT and other sector-based interventions (for SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, 9, and 11);
 - (b) Strengthening institutional frameworks in the emerging SDGs agenda to meet with its implementation challenges in Nigeria's complex federal system; and
 - (c) Continuation of the prudent utilization of the Debt Relief Gains.
- Identification of additional funding sources to ensure sustainable financing of the post-2015 development agenda. One source that will be encouraged is the private sector to adopt SDGs projects for construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance. This can be done through their corporate social responsibility platforms or other channels.
- Pursuit of early implementation of the post-2015 Development Agenda with its integration into National and State development strategies and plans;
- Institutionalization of a culture of participation that promotes ownership, accountability and sustainability in the implementation of post-2015 development agenda, with the active involvement of beneficiary communities and civil society organisations;
- Continuous implementation of good public financial management policies and practices through regular sharing of knowledge and state to state peer reviews to achieve accountability, transparency and judicious utilization of resources;
- Sustaining the Independent Monitoring, Supervision and Data Collection (MSD) framework as well as the OPEN Monitoring and Evaluation framework;
- Consolidation of the gains recorded in data generation and management as well as in the use of Nigeria MDGs Information System (NMIS);
- Implementation of peace and security policies as veritable mechanism for human and sustainable development (for SDG 16); and

- Ensuring that the post-2015 development is so resilient as to deliver irreversible development process in Nigeria.













Finally, in the context of the SDGs agenda, there is need to devise strategies to overcome the many challenges that hampered the full attainment of the MDGs. Among the challenges are the following: the rapidly growing population of the country at a rate of 3.2% per annum, mainstreaming the MDGs to the grassroots (initially presented itself as a huge constraint), non-inclusive and jobless economic growth, high level of income and social inequality, escalating insecurity of lives and property, and constrained implementation of the MDGs at the subnational level as a result of lack of institutional capacity, weak governance, inefficient resource utilization, poor funding, weak absorptive capacity when funds were available, low participation, ownership and sustainability.































Traffic-Coding Assessment: A Snapshot of Nigeria's MDGs- End-point Report

Explanatory Key

Meeting Target	Target Met (100%)	Strong progress (60% but less than 100% target met)	Fair Progress (45 - 59% of target met)	Weak Progress (Less than 45% of target met)
				
Policy Environment	Good	Fair	Poor	
				

Snapshot

	Meeting Target	Policy Environment
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty.		
• Indicator 1.1: Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day		
• Indicator 1.2: Poverty gap ratio (%)		
• Indicator 1.3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		
Target 1C: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer hunger		
• Indicator 1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age		
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able complete a full course of primary schooling.		
• Indicator 2.1: Net enrolment in primary education		
• Indicator 2.2: Primary Six Completion rate		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds 		
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1a: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1b Ratio of Girls to Boys in secondary education 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1c: Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (in per cent) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3: Proportion of Seats held by Women in the National Parliament 		
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.1: Under-five mortality rate 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.2: Infant mortality rate 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles 		
MDG 5: Improve maternal mortality		
Target 5: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.1: Maternal mortality ratio 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.3: Unmet need for family planning 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 5.5: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) 		
MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 6A: Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.1: HIV prevalence among pregnant young women aged 15 - 24 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 6.2: Young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 6.3: Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 6.5: Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs 		
<p>Target 6C: Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 6.6: Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 6.7: Proportion of under-five children sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 6.9: Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 		
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental sustainability		
<p>Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 7.1: Proportion of land area covered by forest 		
<p>Target 7C: Have by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source • Indicator 7.10: Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility 		
<p>Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p>		
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
<p>Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 8.1: Per capita ODA to Nigeria (USD) • Indicator 8.2: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 		
<p>Target 8F: In Cooperation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new Technologies, especially Information and Communications Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 8.14: Fixed Telephone lines per 100 people • Indicator 8.15: Cellular phone subscribers per 100 people • Indicator 8.16: Internet users per 100 people • Indicator 8.17: Tele-density 		

Annex 2:

A Summary of Nigeria's MDGs Progress

INDICATOR	REMARKS
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of population below USD 1 (PPP) per day (%)	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 1.8 National Level Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	<i>Fair</i>
Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment in primary education (%)	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 2.2 Primary Six Completion rate	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	<i>Strong</i>
Indicator 3.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	<i>Fair</i>
Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (per cent)	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 3.3 Proportion of Seats held by Women in the National Parliament	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate	<i>Strong</i>
Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate	<i>Fair</i>
Indicator 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	<i>Met</i>
Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among pregnant young women aged 15 – 24	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 6.2 Young people aged 15–24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of the population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 6.5 Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 6.7 Proportion of under-five children sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	<i>Weak</i>

INDICATOR	REMARKS
Indicator 6.9 Incidence of TB per 100,000 population	<i>No progress</i>
Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 8.1 Per capita ODA to Nigeria	<i>Fair</i>
Indicator 8.2 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	<i>Strong</i>
Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 people	<i>Weak</i>
Indicator 8.15 Cellular phone subscribers per 100 people	<i>Strong</i>
Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 people	<i>Fair</i>
Indicator 8.17 Tele-density	<i>Strong</i>



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