



REVIEW OF THE SDGs IN NIGERIA: TRACKING THE INDICATORS

20
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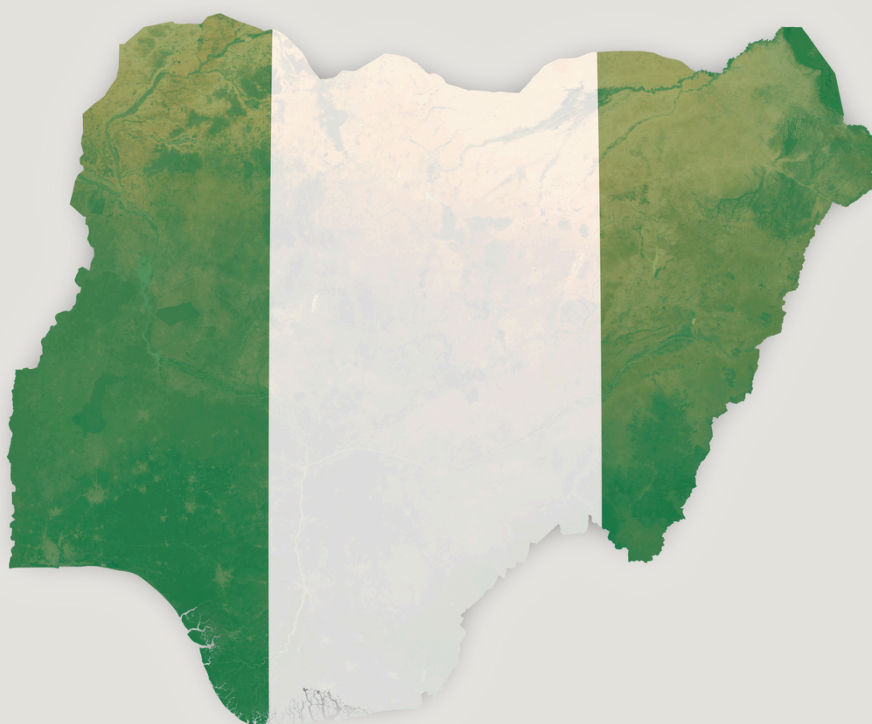


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**End poverty in all its form
everywhere**

01



**End hunger, achieve food security,
improve nutrition, and promote
sustainable agriculture**

02



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

03



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

04



**Achieve gender equality and
empower all women and girls**

05





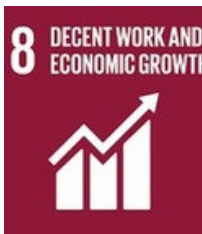
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

06



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

07



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

08



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

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Reduce inequality within and among countries

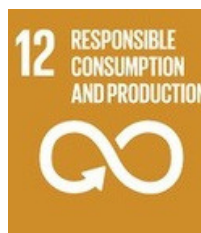
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Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

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Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

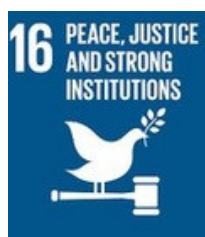
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Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, halt, and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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

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Foreword

This comprehensive Report on the realignment of the National Statistical System with the requirements and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the third in the series of relevant publications on this policy domain and couldn't have come at a better time than now. The Report is a product of an extensive capacity building at the national and sub-national levels aimed at strengthening the realigned National Statistical System to deliver timely, credible and disaggregated data on the SDGs in Nigeria. This is done through an enduring partnership between the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs and the National Bureau of Statistics. With this Report, Nigeria has once again reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and its 17 SDGs. Indeed, the Report comes at a time Nigeria is preparing to present her Third Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs at the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. The VNRs are a corner stone of the follow up and review mechanisms for the 2030 agenda for sustainable development at the global level. As we move towards the 2030 timeline, the significance of timely, accurate and representative data in tracking and reporting of the SDGs cannot be overemphasized. It is my hope that the process of developing this Report has strengthened our capacity for administrative data collection and reporting in Nigeria. I look forward to the judicious use of this report by policymakers, development partners,



organised private sector, civil society and the academia in support of Nigeria's sustainable development.



H.E. Princess Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire, OFR
Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs

Preface

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global commitment towards achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. These goals, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, address pressing challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and peace. As we approach the critical milestone of 2030, the need for accurate, actionable, and comprehensive data is very paramount. Central to this effort is the ability to measure progress effectively, ensuring that accurate, timely, and reliable data guide policies and interventions. In 2024, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs) synergised and undertook an ambitious and transformative data mapping exercise to evaluate its progress toward achieving the SDGs. This effort was the third edition, and it was a pivotal step in aligning our existing data that symbolises our national priorities with global objectives and ensuring that no one is left behind. The exercise aimed to measure progress in our data production ecosystem, strengthen existing data infrastructure, integrate innovative data sources, identify gaps and enhance accountability by establishing a robust data framework to track 230 SDGs indicators. The concluding part of each indicator page was a brief explanatory note about the data production series and availability within the Nigeria Statistical System (NSS). This report details the methodology for sourcing data, findings, and insights from the 2024 data mapping exercise. It also reflects the collaborative efforts of national and sub-national governments, government institutions, and international organizations in Nigeria's data ecosystem.



Through collaboration, expertise, and innovative tools, the NBS has demonstrated its commitment to producing credible data supporting evidence-based policy, decision-making, and inclusive development. In addition, the report underscores the challenges faced, including data accessibility, capacity constraints, and resource limitations, while celebrating the resilience and commitment demonstrated throughout the process. The insights from this exercise showcase the importance of reliable data in deepening Nigeria's coverage and achievement of agenda 2030. This spans the entire 231 indicators, the findings illuminate both our successes and the areas where intensified effort is required. As you read through this report, we invite you to reflect on the shared responsibility of advancing the SDGs. The lessons learned from this exercise provide a roadmap for future initiatives and a foundation for strengthening partnerships across sectors and regions. We express our deepest gratitude to all stakeholders who contributed to this exercise. Your dedication, support, and collaboration have been instrumental in shaping a more sustainable and equitable future for Nigeria.



**Prince Adeyemi Adeniran,
Statistician-General/CEO,
National Bureau of Statistics,
Abuja Nigeria.**

Acknowledgement

The Nigeria's SDGs Data Mapping Exercise in 2024 would not have been possible without the collective efforts of numerous stakeholders. It is with great gratitude that the NBS acknowledges the invaluable contributions of the Federal Government of Nigeria to this critical initiative, particularly the Honourable Minister of the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, for his leadership and commitment to aligning Nigeria's development priorities with the Sustainable Development Goals, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Sustainable Development Goals (OSSAP-SDGs) and the World Bank Team. Similarly, the Bureau appreciates the State Statistician-Generals for their usual support and all the relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies at both federal and sub-national governments for the timely submission of data as requested. Also, we appreciate the timely releases of the universally computed indicators of the SDGs 2030 by the relevant international organisations; indeed, this effort further validates the importance of seamless data exchange. Special thanks to all the teams (see appendix for the comprehensive list) that made this a success, including the technical team at the Bureau, under the leadership of the Head, International Action Plans_SDGs_NEPAD Division, for being hardworking and committed.

Thank you all for your invaluable contributions and support.



Introduction

The SDGs tracking report aims to provide insight into Nigeria's progress in achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and streamline our national data as reported by different government and international organisations. As we strive to foster inclusive growth and development, this report consolidates data from various governmental and international sources, highlighting our advancements and challenges in fulfilling the 17 SDGs. In addition, the Report is considered a reference for decision-makers and various development policymakers, which would guide them in determining the measures required to make progress in reporting sustainable development and prepare various National Development Plans. This Report has seventeen thematic chapters, each chapter contains a comprehensive and detailed evaluation of Nigeria's coverage and tracking of the UN-approved Agenda 2030's 17 goals, 169 targets, and 231 indicators. However, some of the reported years have gaps, but data have been collected and reported across the goals.

The first section of each chapter summarizes statistics of Nigeria's data availability as applicable to the reference goal, target, and the indicator. Subsequent pages after the summary provide information about all the indicators allocated to the targets within a specific goal. Furthermore, the opening prose explains the applicability of the indicator to Nigeria. Thereafter, the data was described with a simple descriptive analysis to show the trend of the data series availability with a verifiable source referenced. The concluding part of each indicator page has a brief explanatory note about the data production series and availability within the Nigeria system.

This report was produced with series of tirelessly data collection within the lifespan of the SDGs. Above all, a targeted additional data collection was conducted during the year 2024 to update the existing series, and cover the imminent gap that needs to be covered. Data used in this report were sourced from all credible sources of data available in Nigeria and international organisations in line with their peculiarity. The survey component was sourced mainly from the official statistical body, the National Bureau of Statistics, while the administrative component was sourced both from within the country's data repository agencies (i.e., Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of Government) and outside (International Organisations).

Methodology

The methodological approach for conducting the 2024 SDGs Tracking Exercise was designed to ensure adequate collection and collation of quality data from all available and reliable sources within the Nigerian statistical system. The tracking exercise also focused on comprehensive coverage of the indicators across all 17 Goals of the SDG framework.

A comprehensive mapping of the 231 SDGs indicators across the 17 Goals was conducted to identify the sources of each of the indicators. This involves identifying the custodian of the data or the agency that should be responsible for producing the data. Also taken into consideration was the availability of the data based on the latest update and level of disaggregation (national or sub-national). This mapping exercise, which was done in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, allowed for the design of a data collection exercise to supplement the readily available information within the Bureau.

Following the mapping exercise, it was discovered that 61% of the required indicators had to be gathered from administrative sources across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), both at the federal and state levels. The rest of the indicators, which amounted to approximately 39%, were derived from mining available datasets, including NBS surveys. The SDG tracking exercise included a capacity-building exercise for selected NBS staff. The training was held between the 5th and 10th of September, 2024, in Abuja and the state.

The training focused on the indicators of the SDGs and developing templates design skills of the staff.

The trained staff were designated to specific MDAs and respective States to enable collaborations with the SDG focal personnel in data sourcing. The team conducted data collection for a period of two months to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information. A team comprising NBS management-level staff was set up to monitor and coordinate the data collection process.

The data processing exercise was handled by the technical committee in collaboration with the ICT department. This process involved the cleaning, analysis, validation, and compilation of the numbers in accordance with the goals and targets. The final output was presented in tables to show the indicators generated, and these results were validated both internally and externally by relevant stakeholders.

The results of the exercise are made public in an open repository in the form of a dashboard. The dashboard displays the data by the respective goals in the form of downloadable charts and other visual formats. NBS plans to continually update the dashboard with the latest data for each indicator as it becomes available.

1 NO POVERTY





End poverty in all its form everywhere

Goal 1 seeks to ensure that everyone has equal access to resources, services, and opportunities to improve their living conditions. Poverty remains a significant challenge for many individuals and communities, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria.

Goal 1 Summary Statistics	
Target	7
Indicator	13
Available	13
Current Status	100%

The summary statistics indicate a 100 percent reporting of the 13 indicators allocated to Goal 1. A detailed record of each indicator is provided accordingly in this report.

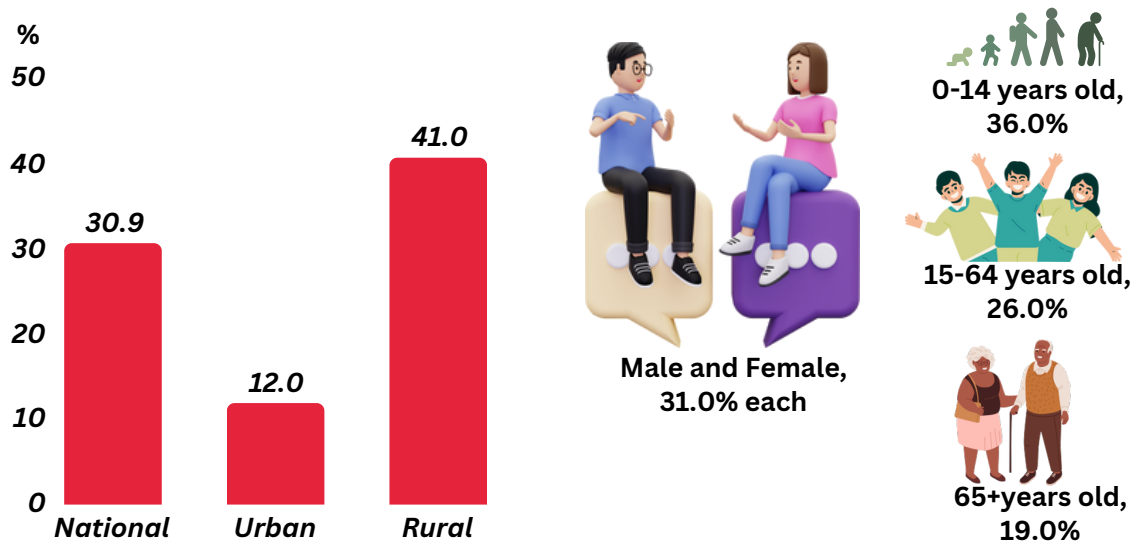
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day



Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

According to the available data, about 30 per cent of Nigerians are reported to be living below **international poverty line** (i.e., spending below \$2.15 per day. The geographic location/ place of residence classification indicated that this was prevalent among the rural dwellers at 41 per cent than the urban settlers reported at 12 per cent.

Proportion of Nigerians Living Below the International Poverty Line



Source: Nigeria Living Standard Survey 2018/19 ; World Bank Group, Poverty Brief Report 2023
https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/current/Global_POVEQ_NGA.pdf

This was computed by the World Bank from the Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2018/19. These figures serve as the prevalent poverty data for Nigeria.

Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, and age

The proportion of Nigerians living below the **national poverty line** was 40.1 per cent, of which the urban residents were more affected with about 52 per cent compared to rural settlers which recorded 18.04 per cent as reported in 2018/2019 Nigeria living Standards Survey (NLSS) for the country.

NATIONAL POVERTY LINE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

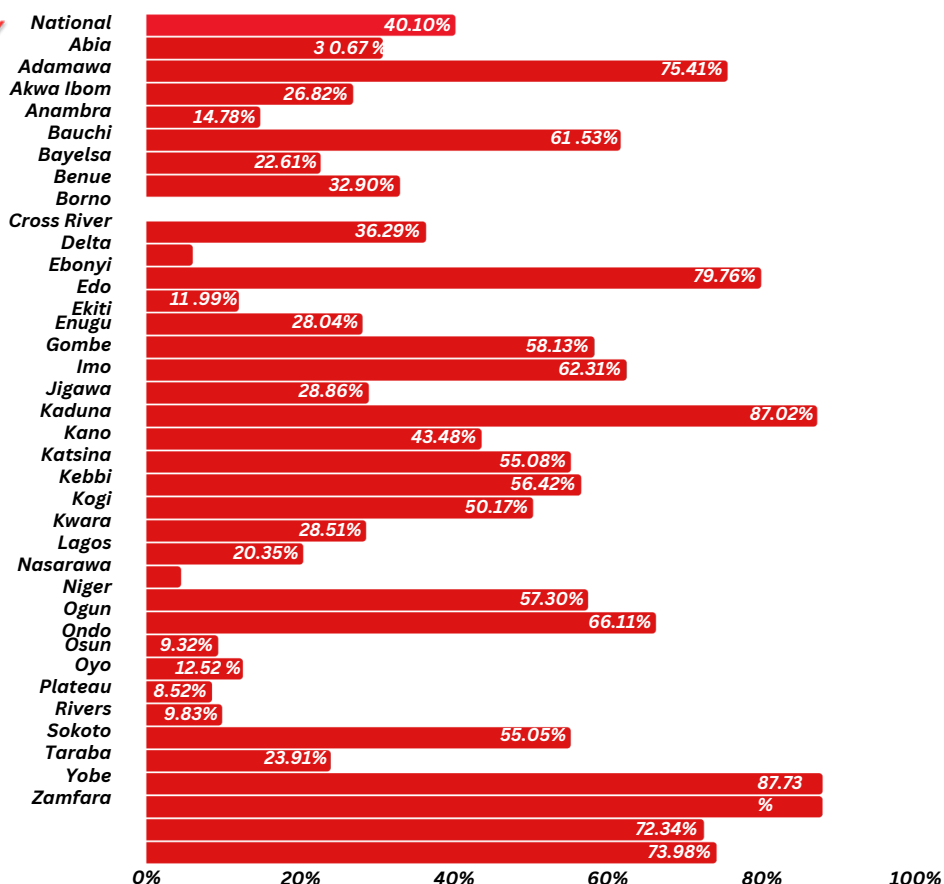


Urban, 18.04%

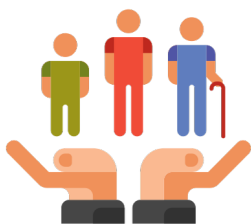


Rural, 52.1%

Proportion of Nigerians Living Below the National Poverty Line



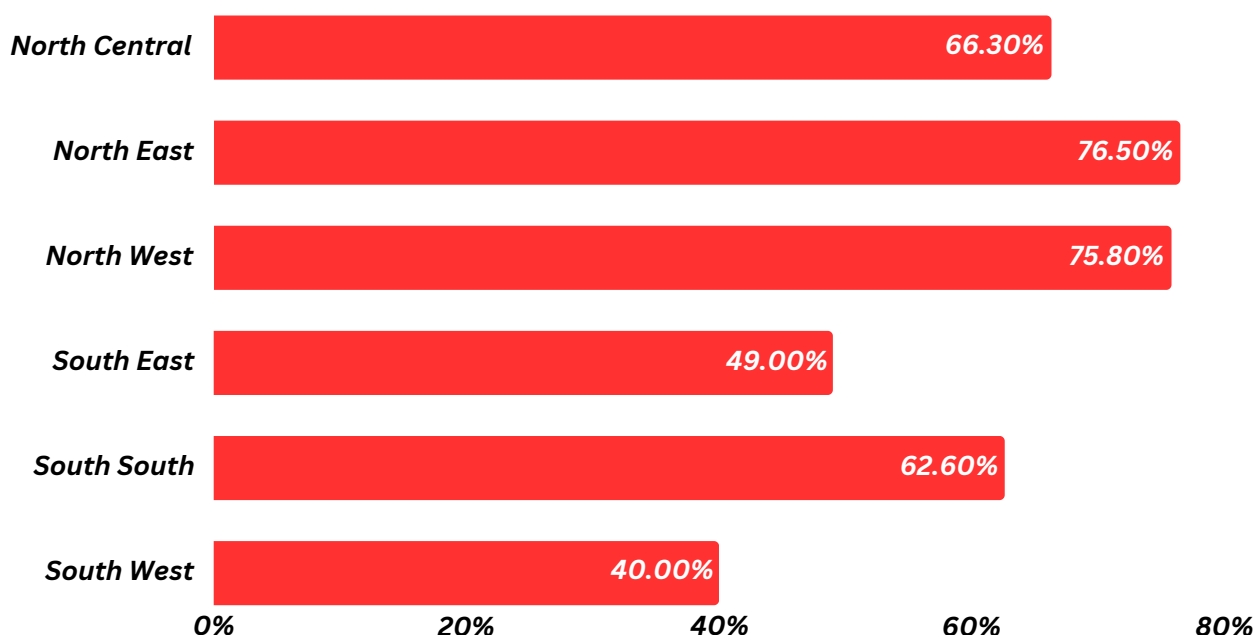
Source: Nigeria Living Standards Survey, 2018/2019
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=NG>



Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Nigeria's Multidimensional Poverty measure was first conducted in 2022, but it was not reported by sex. The result indicates that Nigerian's face one quarter of possible deprivations in all the dimensions covered, and about 62.9 per cent (133 million estimated population) of the country's population were multidimensionally poor.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



Urban, 42.0%

Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021



Rural, 72.0%

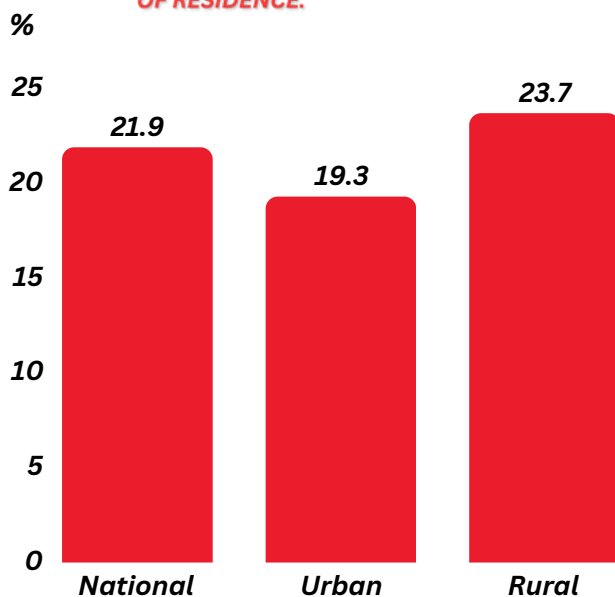
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable



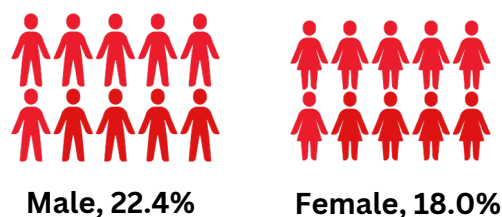
Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

The available information indicates that 20.19 per cent of Nigerians benefited from different types of social protection such as; N-Power, Conditional Cash Transfers, the Household Uplifting Program, retirement pensions, and others. This proportion was higher among the rural dwellers at 23.7 per cent than in the urban part with 19.3 per cent. The data also showed that more males enjoyed social protection programs with 22.4 per cent than female which recorded 18 per cent.

POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/SYSTEMS, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.



POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/SYSTEMS, BY SEX.



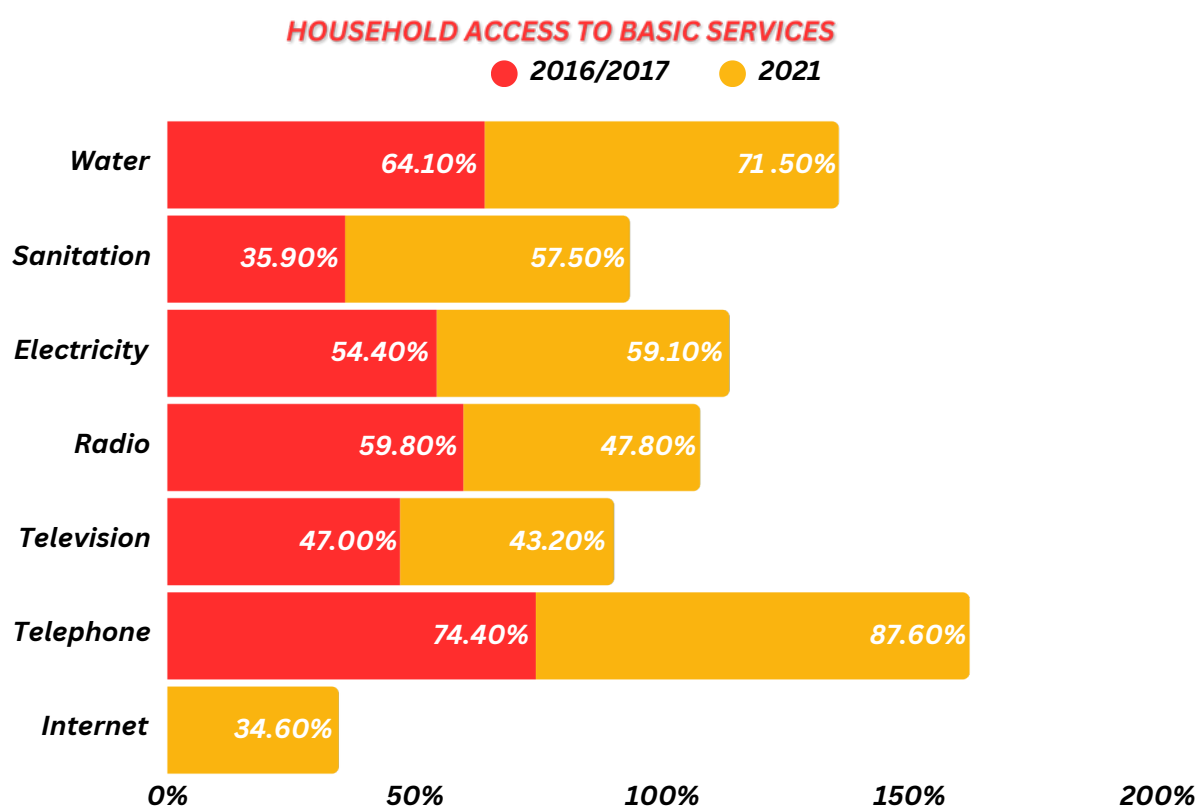
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance



Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

The percentage of households that have access to basic services increased over the years, particularly on internet and telephone. This was evident from the results recorded in MICS 2016/2017 and MICS 2021.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Both secure tenure rights to land and right to land secure were adequately captured in our statistical reporting in Nigeria. However, available data indicates that the percentage of population with Titled Deed ownership declined for both male and female in 2023 compared to 2019.

(A): POPULATION WITH SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND, 2019 & 2023.

Year	Sex	Unit	Certificate of Occupancy (CoF)	Right of Occupancy (RoF)	Customary Certificate of Occupancy (CCoF)	Titled Deed
2019	Male	%	11.3	17.9	32.8	38.1
	Female	%	9.4	23.8	11.7	55.1
2023	Male	%	6.1	9.7	10.1	23.3
	Female	%	7.3	13.8	7.2	29.9

(B): POPULATION WITH PERCEIVED RIGHT TO LAND SECURE, 2019 & 2023.

Certificate of Occupancy (CoF)	Unit	2019		2023	
Certificate of Occupancy (CoF)	%	Male	Female	Male	Female
		10.7	3.8	17.9	10

Source: General Households Survey Panel, Waves 4&5, 2019 & 2023

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters



1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

As reported by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the number of persons affected persons, missing persons, and deaths attributed to disaster reduced drastically over the years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Displaced Persons	Number of Directly Affected Persons
2022	1,987	2,604,953	4,877,280
Number per 100,000 in 2022	0	26	49
2023	792	275,984	642,841
Number per 100,000 in 2023	0.01	2.76	6.43
2024	600	190,401	556,483
Number per 100,000 in 2024	0.01	1.9	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) 2023



Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

This indicator reported that in 2022, disasters was responsible for 1.52 percent of economic loss in GDP.

ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO GDP	
National	1.52%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived
<https://newsrounds.econaiplus.com/fg-says-2022-flood-caused-nigeria-n4-2tn-economic-loss/>



Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Nigeria is among 126 countries that has adopted the Sendai Framework, as reported by UNDHR as of March, 2024.

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN LINE WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

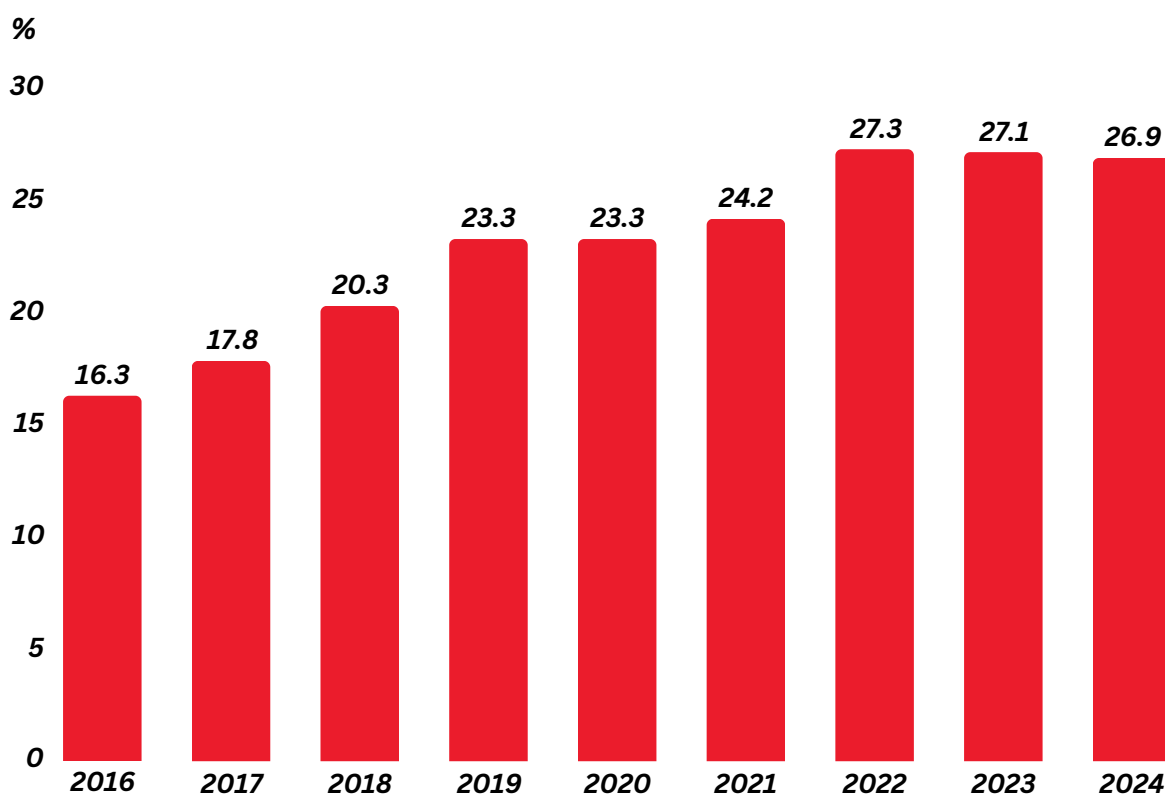
Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)



Indicator 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

The average percentage of local governments in Nigeria implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies steadily increased over the years, reaching 26.87 percent in 2024.

ADOPTION RATE OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK STRATEGIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL



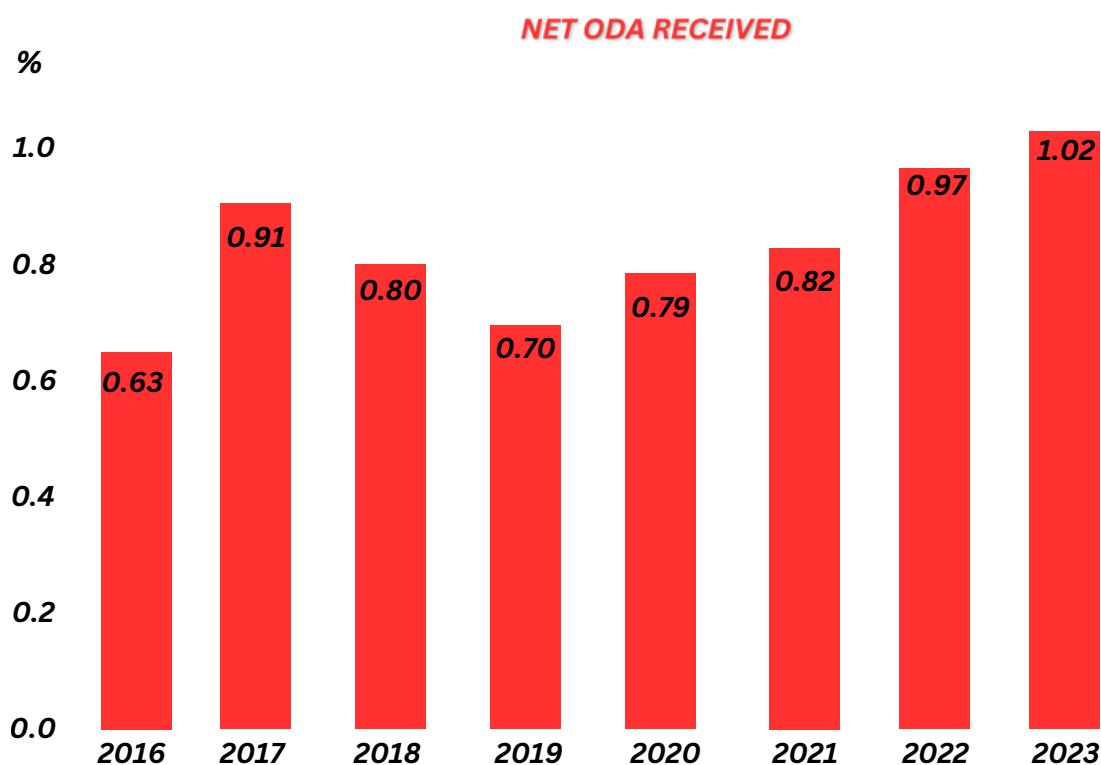
Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions



Indicator 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income.

Nigeria's Official Development Assistance (ODA) targeted at poverty reduction as a share of her Gross National Income (GNI) increased to 1 per cent as of 2023.



Source: World Bank/Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS?locations=NG>

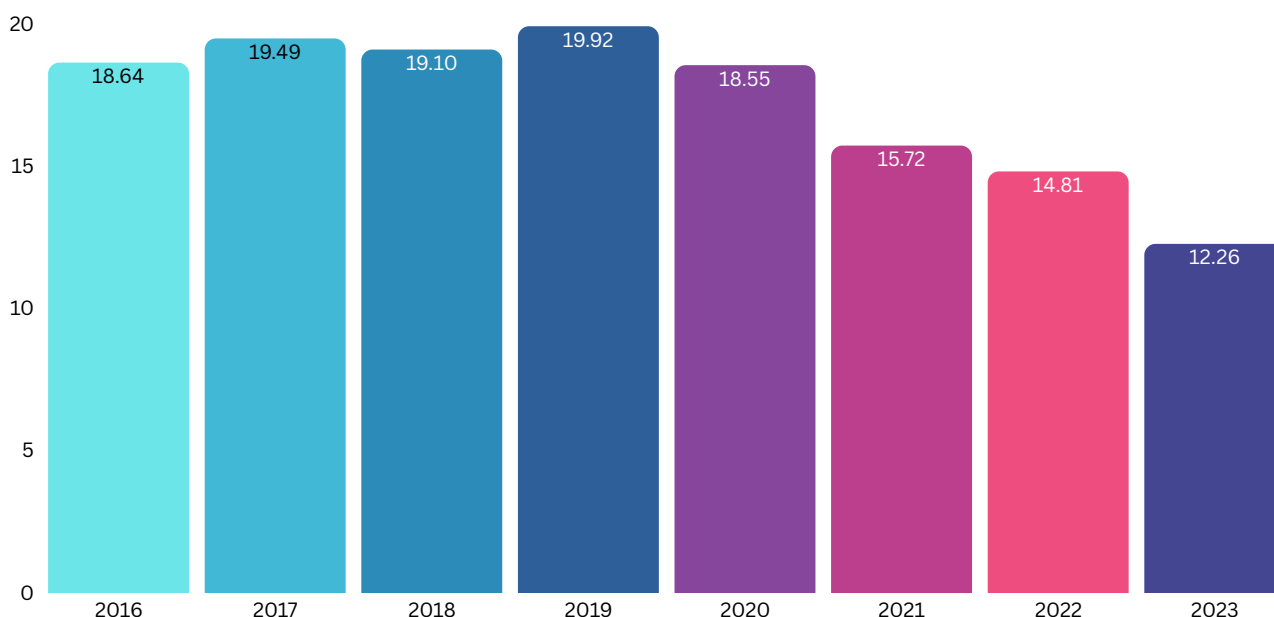
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions



Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

This indicator is often reported for the country, showing average essential service spending indicating that 2017 at 19.49 per cent is higher than 2023 with 12.26 per cent.

Government Spending on Essential Services (%)



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2023

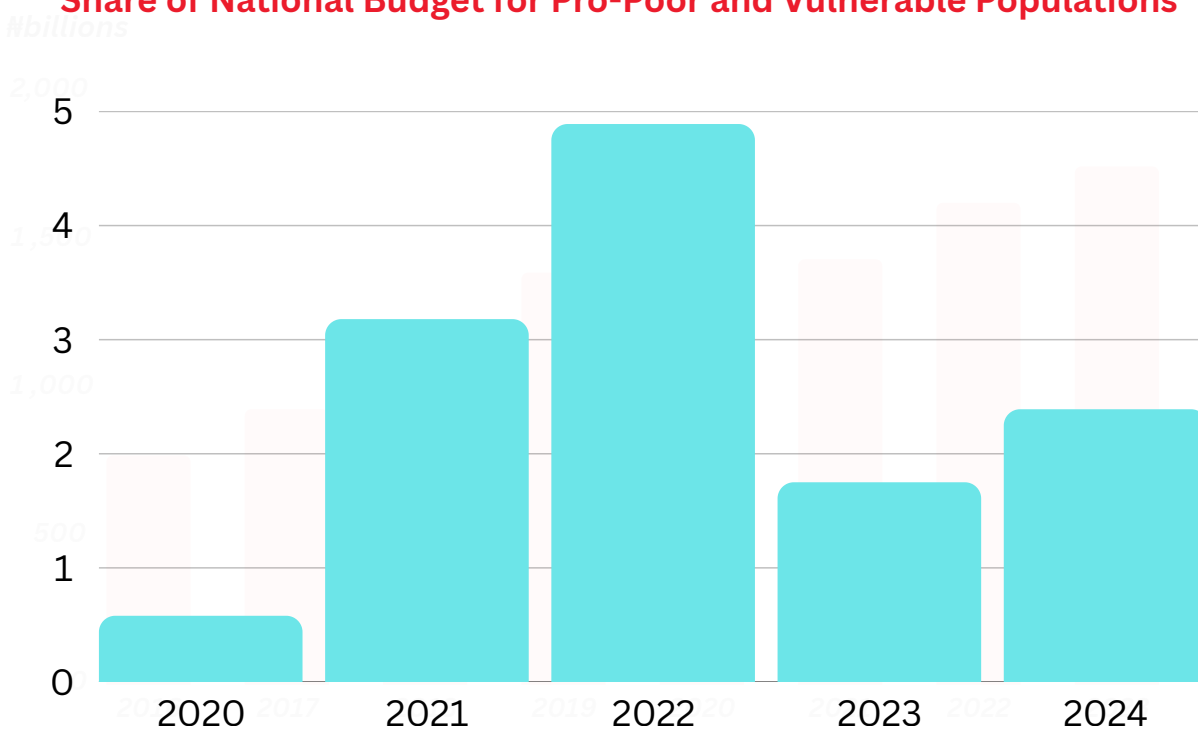
Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



Indicator 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

The total annual budget of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs was used as a proxy indicator. This includes both direct poverty-related programs and indirect costs such as administration and salaries. While not limited to pro-poor activities alone, it reflects the government's overall commitment to poverty-focused policy and investment.

Share of National Budget for Pro-Poor and Vulnerable Populations



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2023

Source: Budget Office

2 ZERO
HUNGER





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

Goal 2, titled “End hunger, achieve Food Security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture”, is the second goal of the Global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The UN dedicates 8 targets and 14 indicators to it. The goal is relevant to successive administration in Nigeria.

Goal 2 Summary Statistics	
Target	8
Indicator	14
Available	11
Current Status	79%

Nigeria tracks 79 per cent of the 14 indicators captured in 8 targets of this goal.

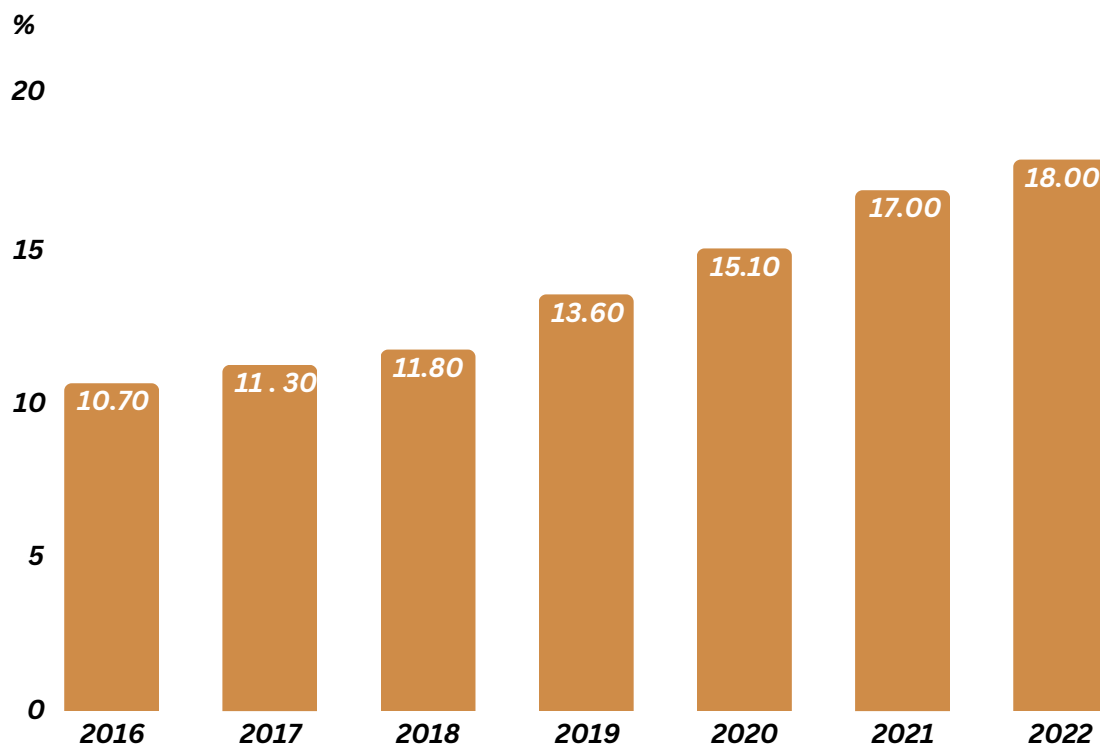
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round



Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment.

This indicates increase in the prevalence of undernourishment in Nigeria over time with 18 per cent of the population affected as of 2022.

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT, 2016-2021



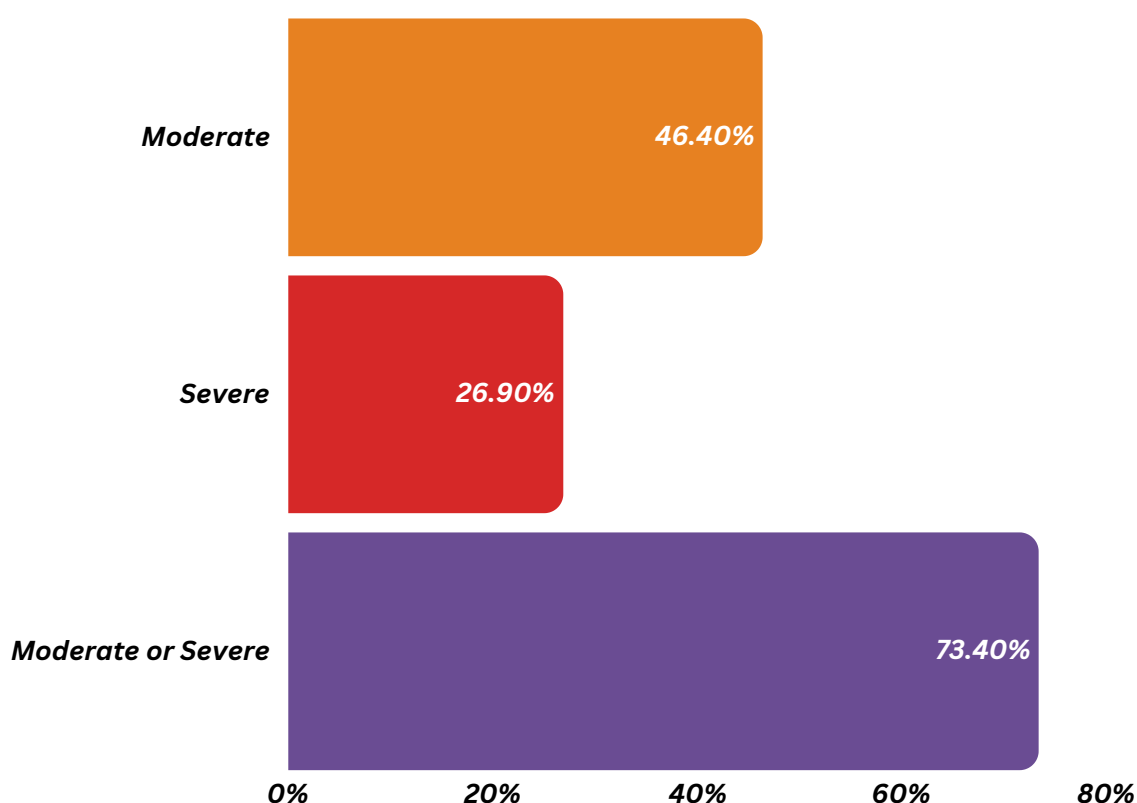
Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation for the United Nations/World Bank (WB) 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS?end=2021&locations=NG&start=2001&view=chart>



Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

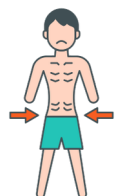
Moderate to severe food insecurity was prevalent in 2021. According to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), a significant portion of the population experienced challenges in accessing adequate food, reflecting the widespread prevalence of food insecurity across the country.

PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IN NIGERIA



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons



Indicator 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.

The prevalence of stunting ($HAZ < -2$) is highest at 38.2% among children aged 12–23 months and lowest at 17.9% in children aged 0–5 months.

PREVALENCE OF STUNTING AMONG UNDER 5 CHILDREN IN NIGERIA



0 - 5 Months,
17.9%



6 - 11 Months,
26.5%



12 - 23 Months,
38.2%



24 - 35 Months,
35.4%



36 - 47 Months,
34.3%



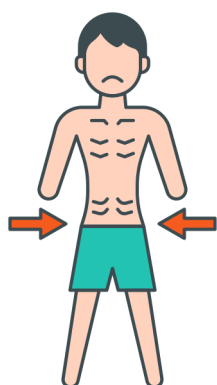
48 - 59 Months,
29.8%

SEX CLASSIFICATION



Male, 34.8%, Female, 29.2%

Source: National Nutrition and Health Survey, 2018



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

The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (WHZ < -2 and/or oedema) is highest at 14.8% among children aged 6–11 months and lowest at 3.5% among children aged 36–47 months.

GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION AMONG UNDER 5 CHILDREN IN NIGERIA



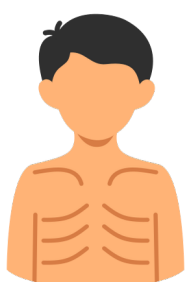
6 - 11 Months, 14.8%



12 - 23 Months, 10.3%



24 - 35 Months, 4.8%



36 - 47 Months, 3.5%



48 - 59 Months, 4.9%

SEX CLASSIFICATION



Male, 7.8%, Female, 6.1%

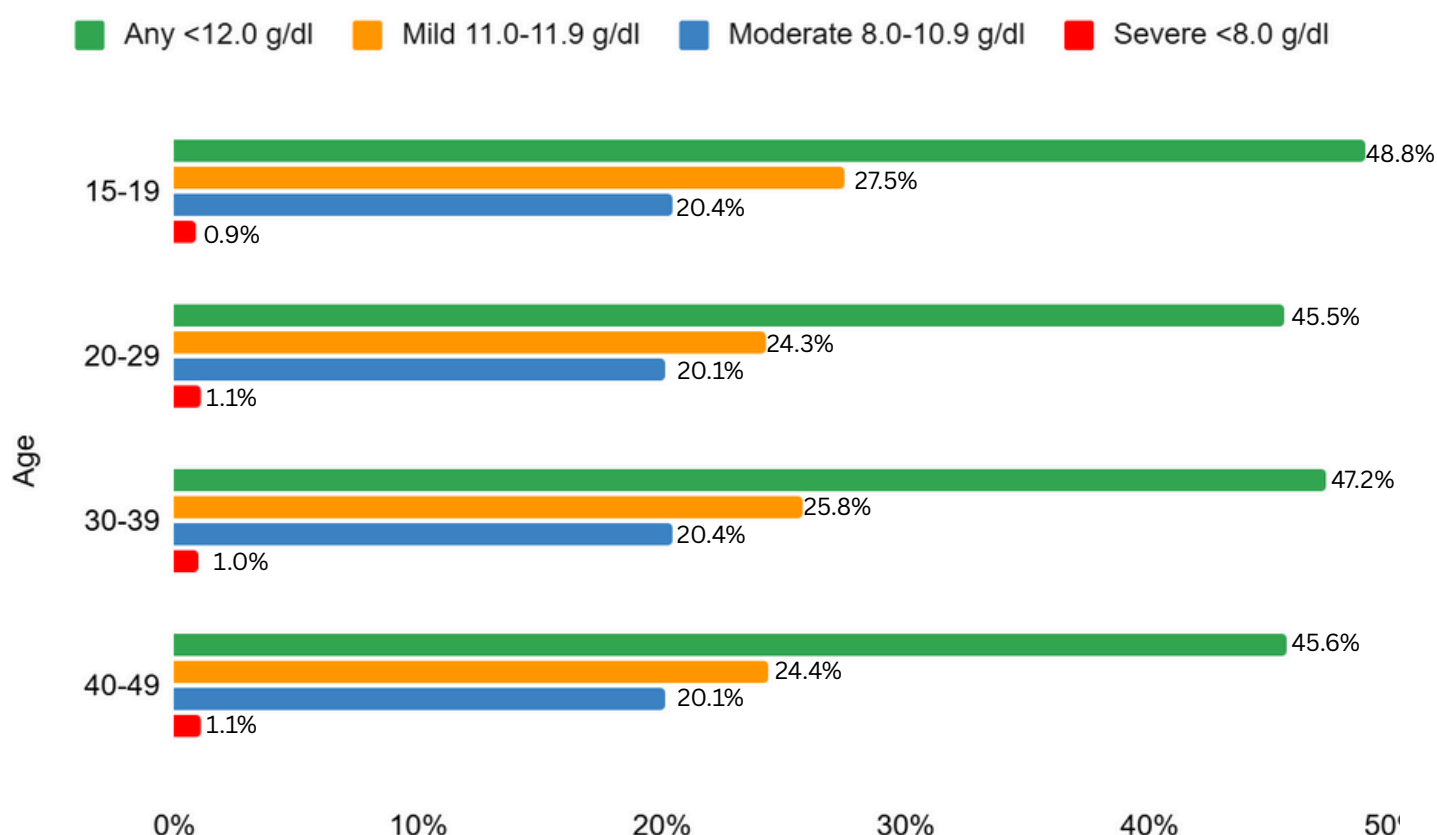
Source: National Nutrition and Health Survey, 2018



Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

The prevalence of anemia (Hb < 12.0 g/dl) is highest among individuals aged 15–19 years (60.5%) and lowest among those aged 20–29 years (56%). Moderate anemia is consistently around 28% across all age groups, while severe anemia remains rare, ranging from 1.3% to 2.1%.

ANAEMIA STATUS BY HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment



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

Agricultural labour productivity is measured as output (in kilograms) per agricultural labourer. Nationally, it is 3,731.88 kg per labourer, with urban areas at 361.6 kg and rural areas at 4,096.39 kg per labourer.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

**Kg per
Labourer**

5,000

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

National

361.60

Urban

4,096.39

Rural

**Source: NBS, General Household Survey Panel Wave 4
2019**

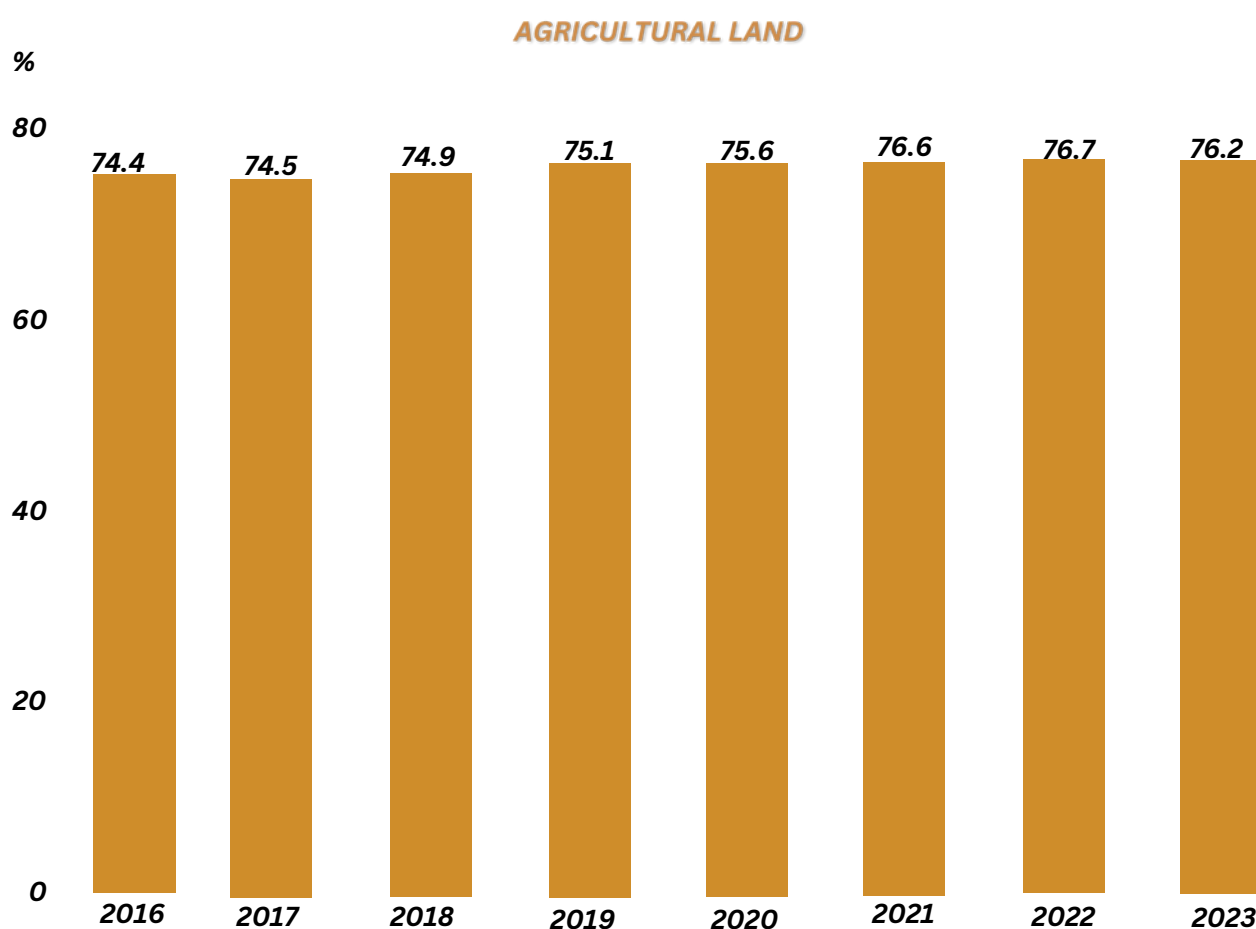


Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality



Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Average of 75 per cent of the lands in Nigeria were arable lands over time. This means that three-quarter of the country's land was used for agricultural activities, either for growing crops or for raising animals.



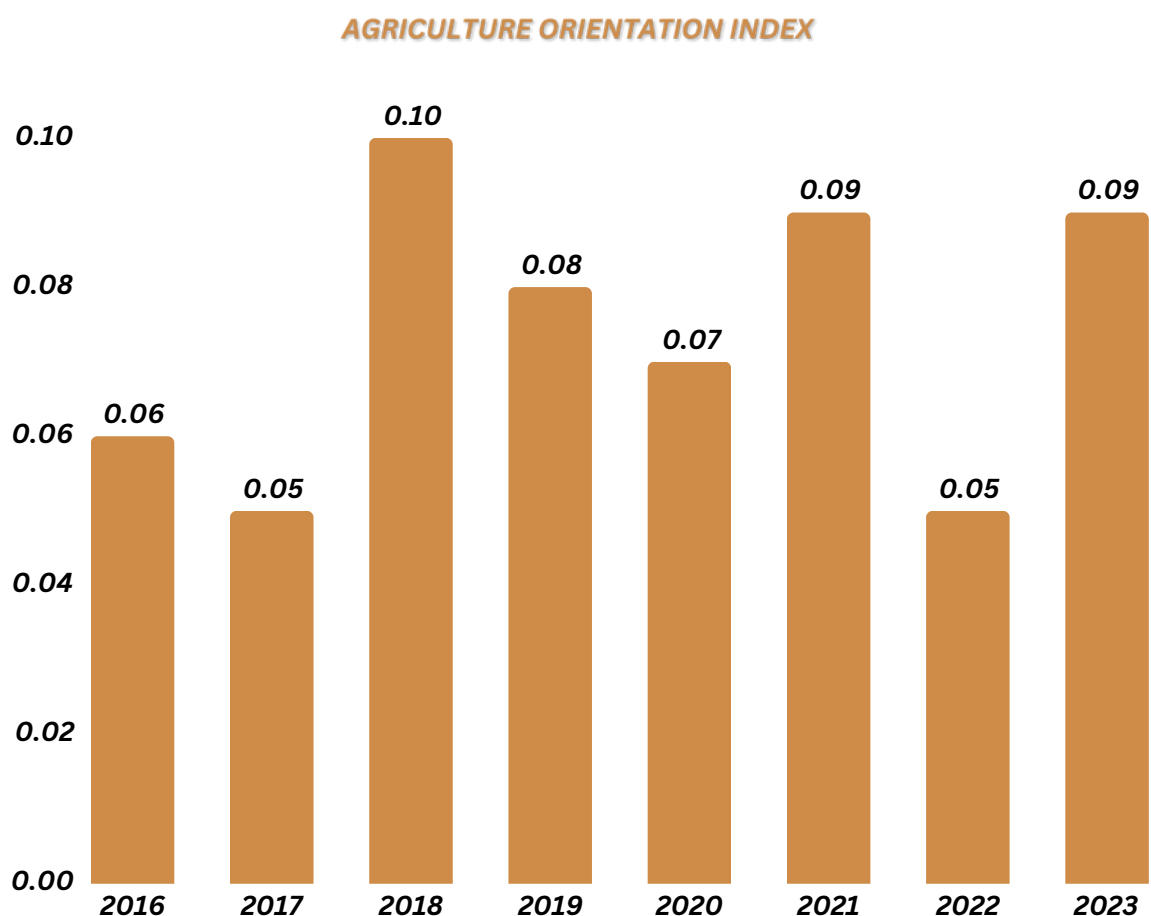
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization for the United Nations/World Bank (WB) 2021
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.AGRI.ZS?locations=NG>

Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

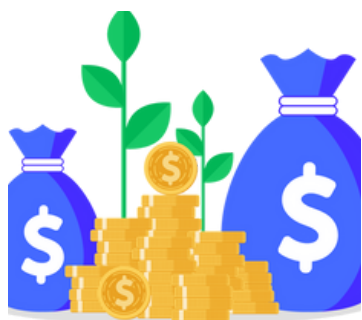


Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) is used to assess the level of priority placed on agriculture relative to its economic contribution. The AOI over the years for Nigeria was 0.1 on average, which shows the level of agricultural investment.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived Indicator



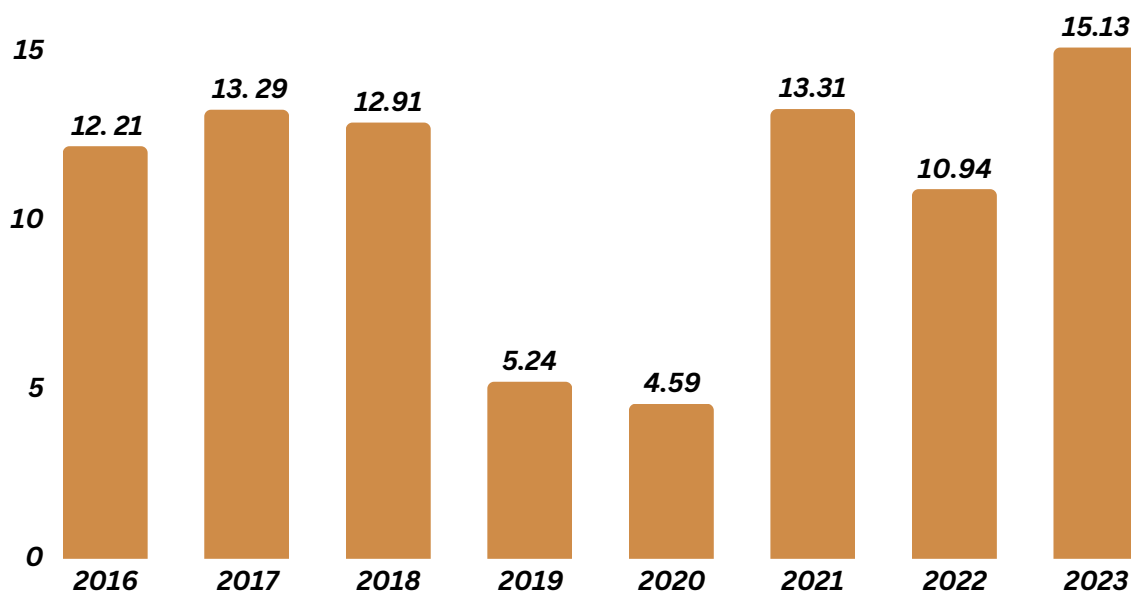
Indicator 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

The annual financial contributions under ODA plus Other Official Flows to the agriculture sector from 2016 to 2023, range from approximately \$4.6 million to \$15.1 million.

ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR

\$millions

20



Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

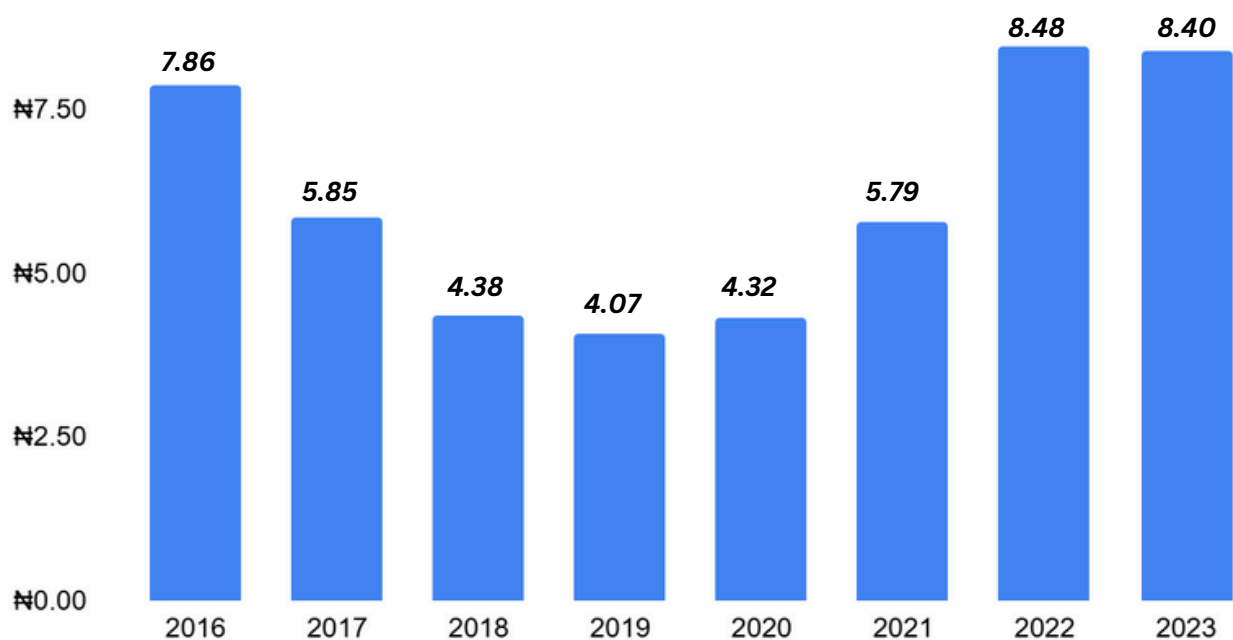


Indicator 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

Our finding from the fiscal authority suggests that agricultural exports receives adequate support, in 2023 Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) Operations gave out a total of ₦8.4million.

N'Millions

₦10.00



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2024 CBN Statistical Bulletin

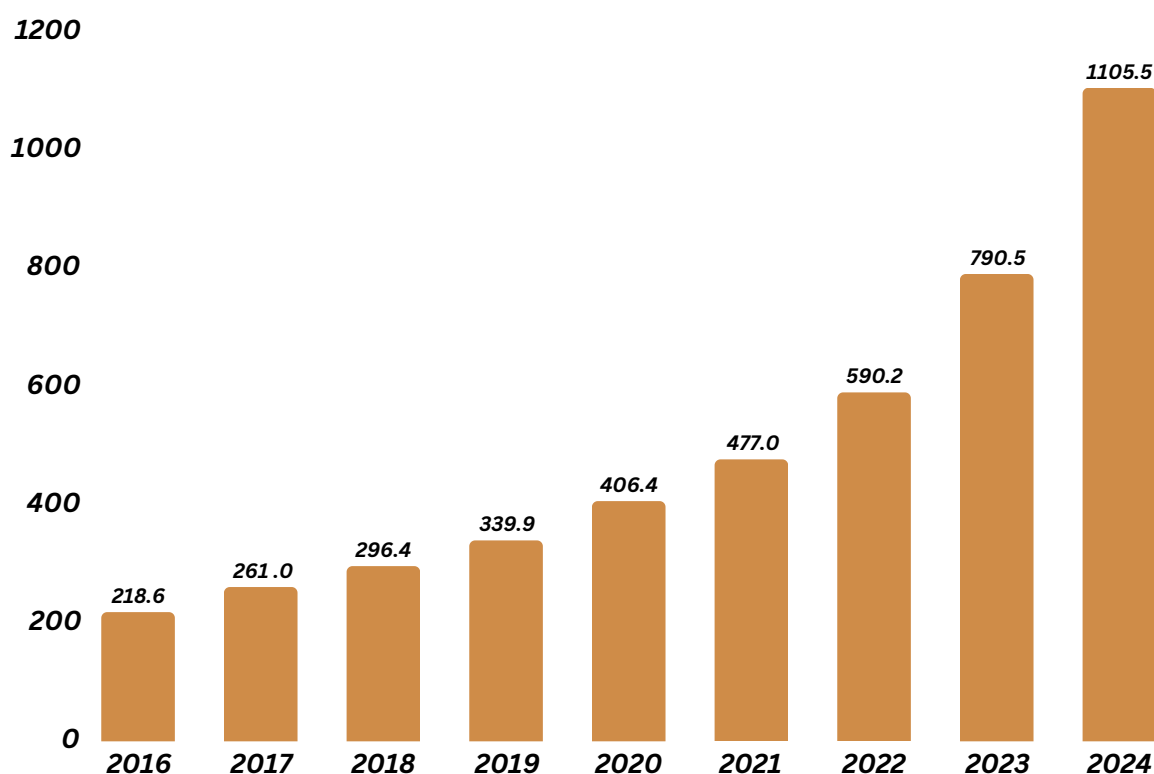
Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility



Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

The consumer price index of food grew over the years, and describes economic dynamics of food component from the CPI basket.

FOOD CONSUMER PRICE INDEX SERIES



Source: NBS Consumer Price Index

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





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

Goal 3 recognizes the importance of access to healthcare services, prevention of disease, and the overall enhancement of health standards. This goal has 13 targets, 28 indicators and narrates the well-being of people within a system.

Goal 3 Summary Statistics	
Target	13
Indicator	28
Available	25
Current Status	89%

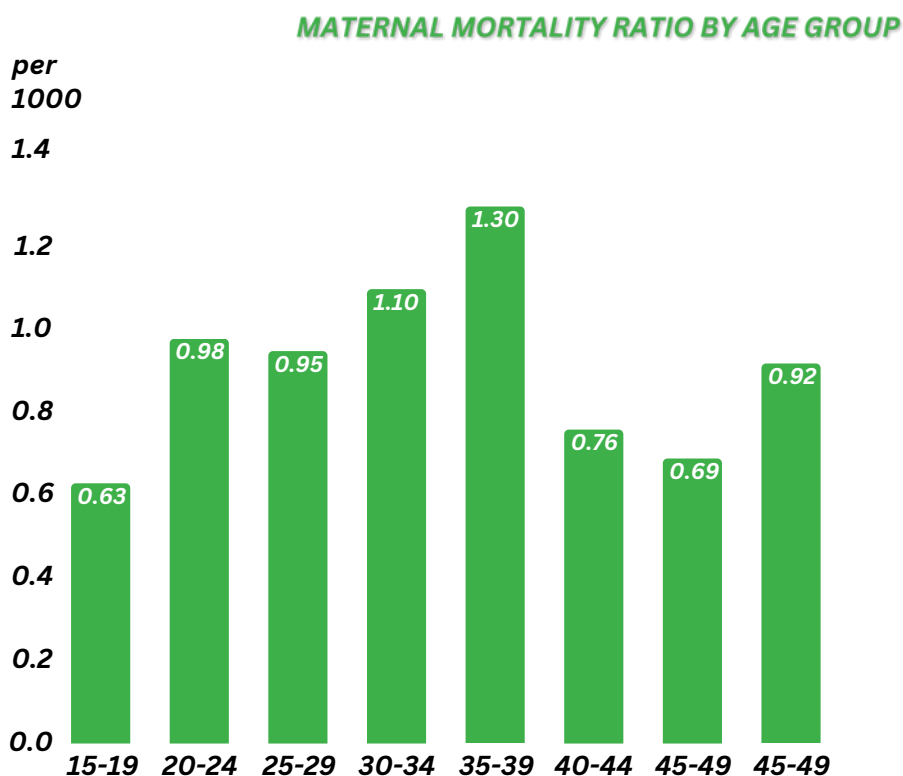
Data was reported for about 89 per cent of the 28 indicators captured in 13 targets of this goal.

Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births



Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

In 2018, maternal mortality rates varied across age groups, ranging from 0.63 to 1.3 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure, while the national maternal mortality ratio was 512 deaths per 100,000 live births.



512 per 100,000 live births

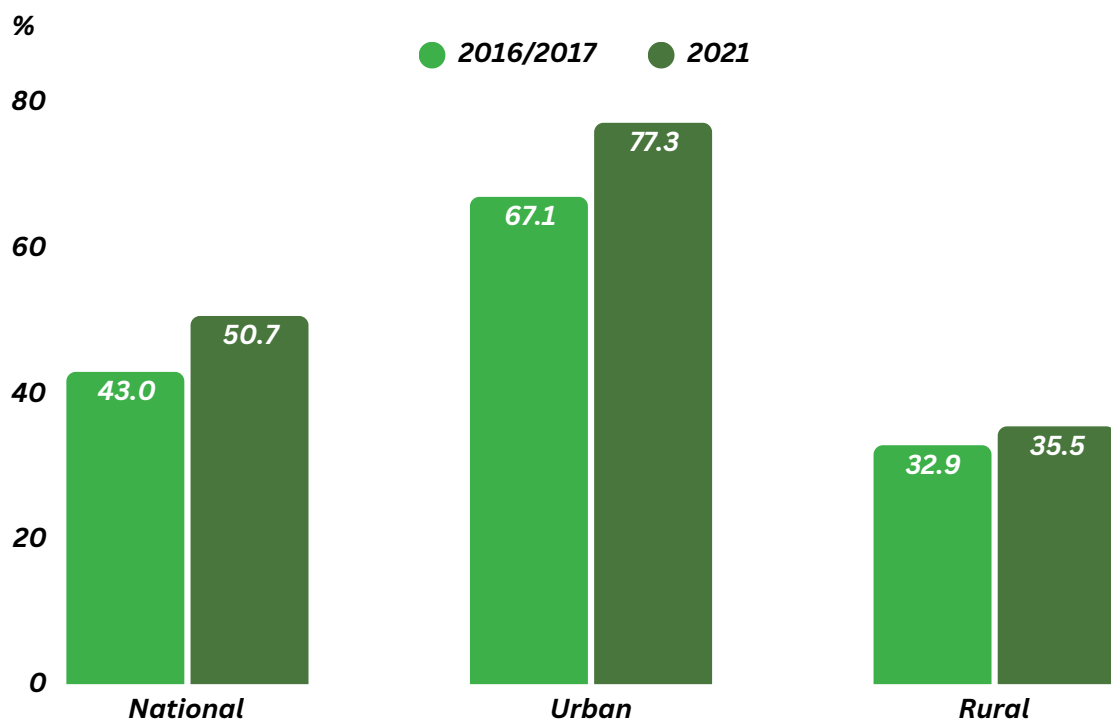
Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018



Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

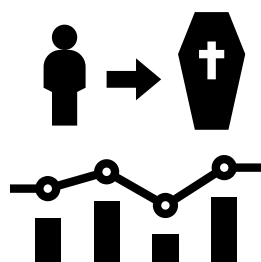
The skilled birth attendance statistics increased in the Urban area in 2021 compared to 67.1 percent in 2016/17. This shows marginal improvement over the years.

DELIVERY ASSISTED BY SKILLED ATTENDANT



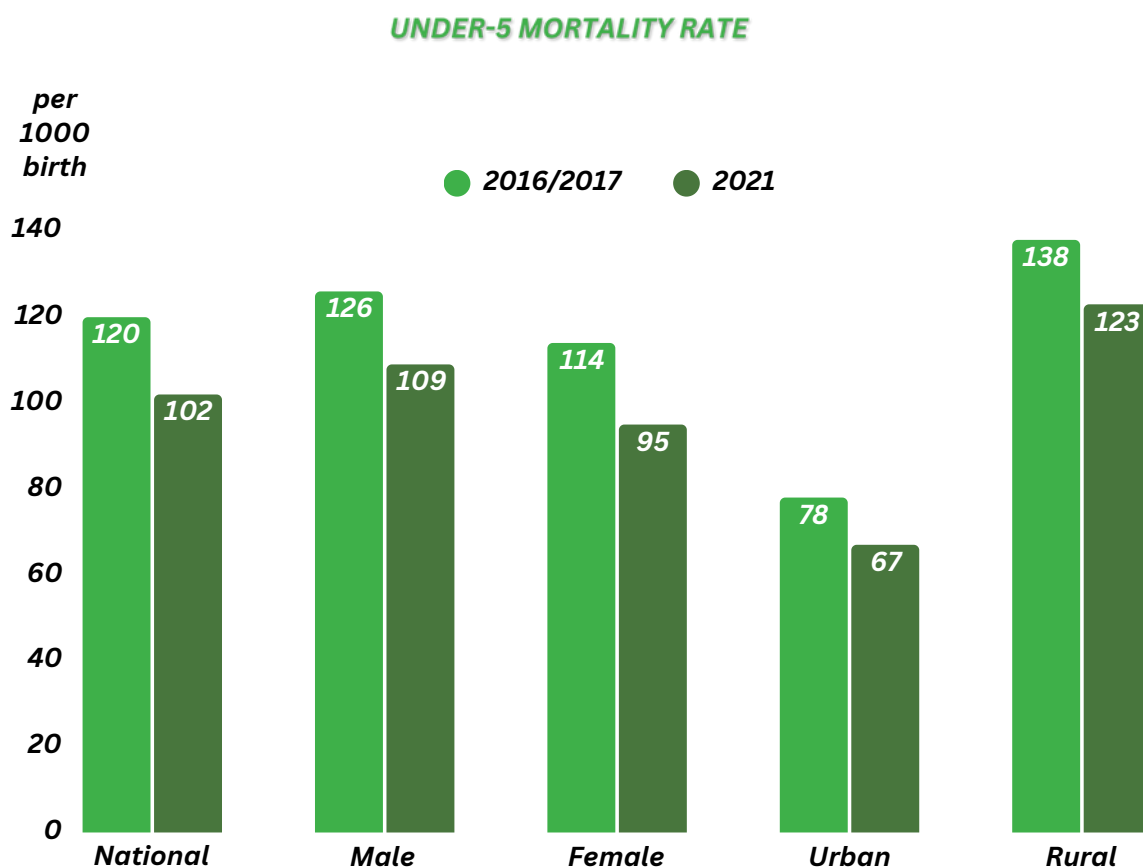
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births



Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate decreased from 120 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016/2017 to 102 deaths in 2021.

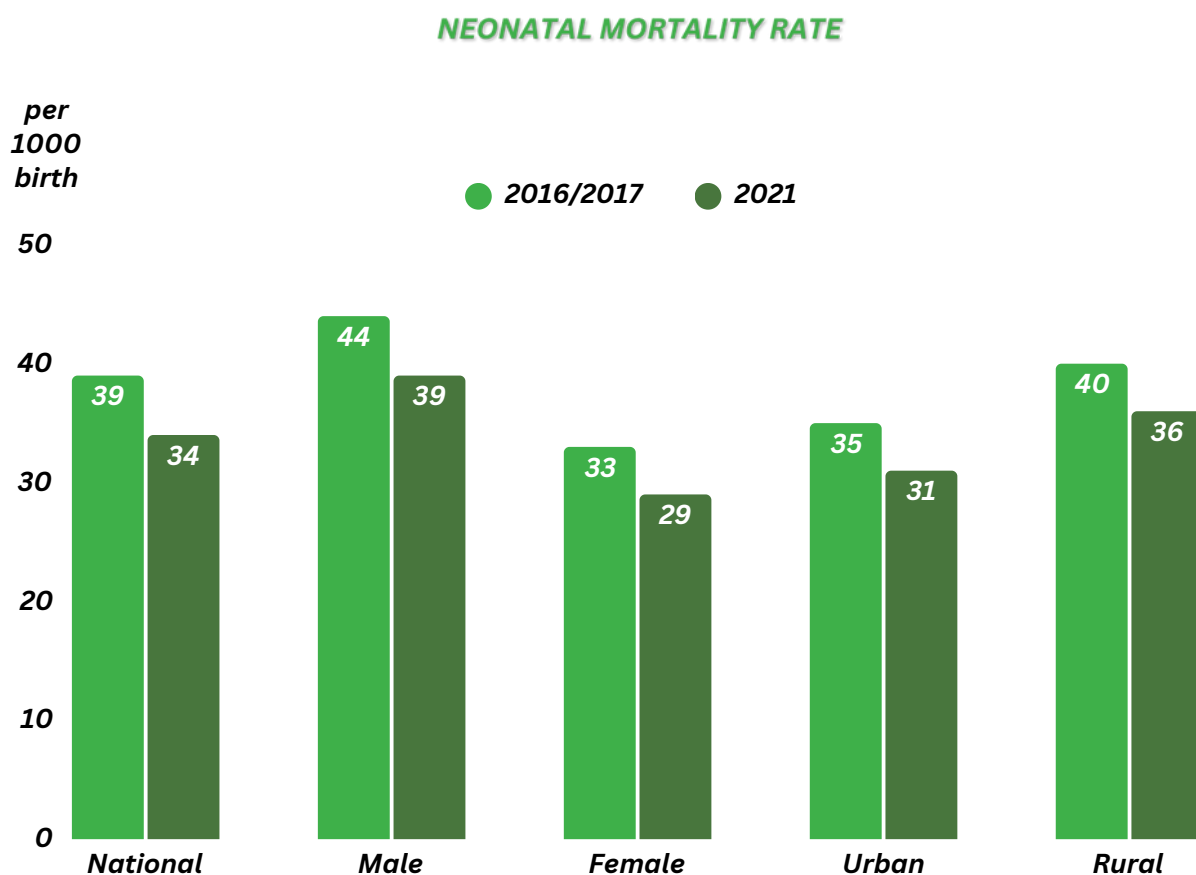


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)



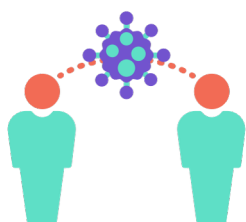
Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate reduced to 34 deaths for every 1,000 live births in 2021 from 39 deaths in 2016/2017.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

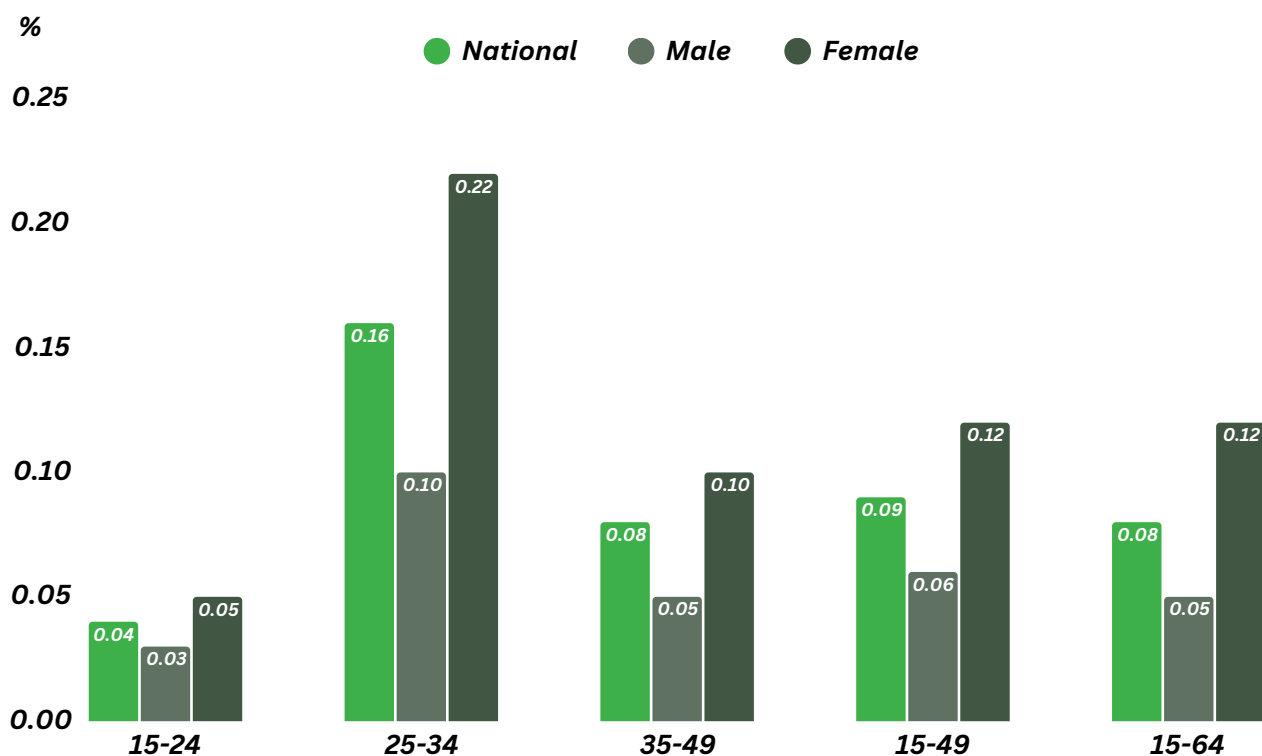
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases



Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

The national HIV incidence is more prevalent among women between ages 25-34 as shown below.

ANNUAL HIV INCIDENCE USING LAG/VL1 TESTING ALGORITHM



Source: National Agency for Control of Aids, NAIIS 2018
<https://www.naiis.ng/resource/NAIIS-Report-2018.pdf>



Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

The reported cases per 100,000 population gradually increased from 2016 however between 2019 and 2022 there was a rapid increase of 131.73 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE BETWEEN 2019 - 2022

per
100,000

140

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

53.96

54.91

54.34

59.79

67.18

98.25

131.73

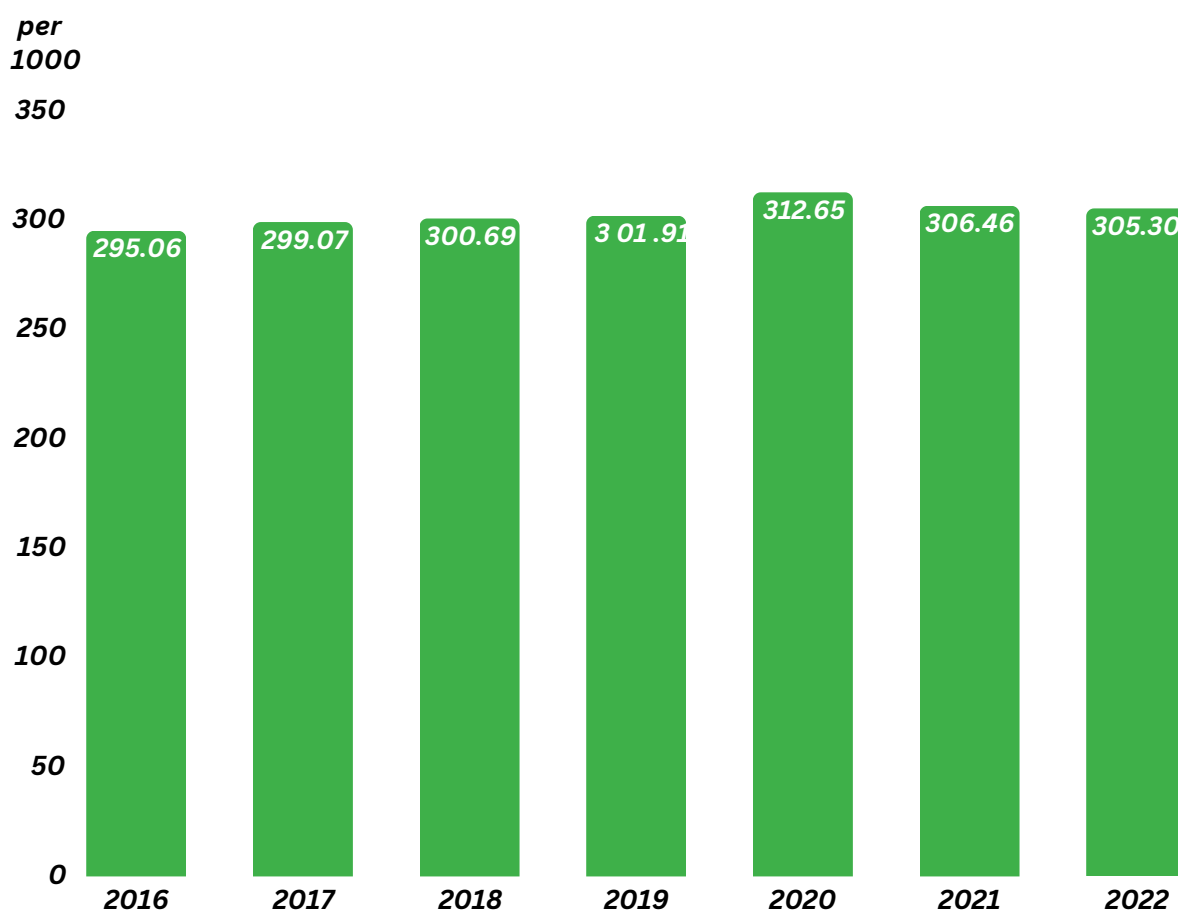
Source: National Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Buruli Ulcer Control (NTBLCP)
<https://ntblcp.org.ng/data-centre/>



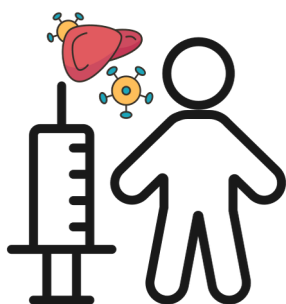
Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population in Nigeria was reported to reach 305.3 in the year 2022.

INCIDENCE OF MALARIA



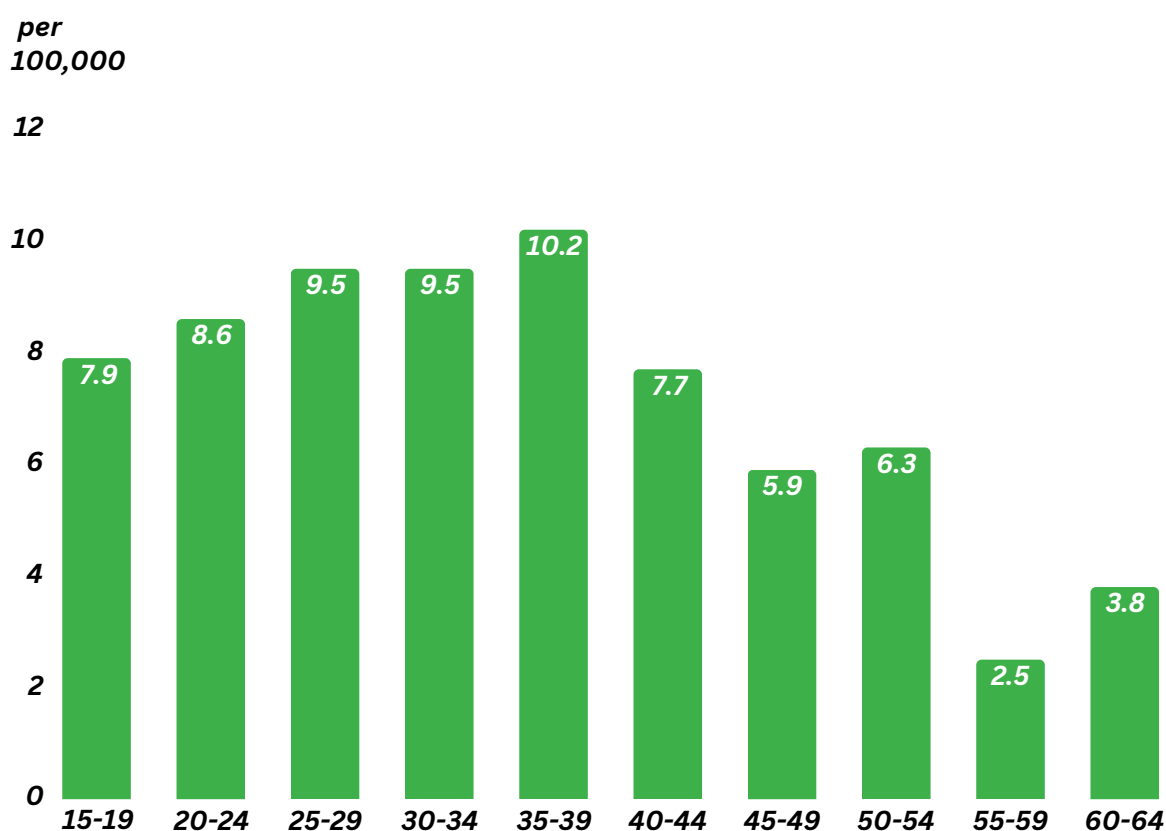
Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MLR.INCD.P3?locations=NG-IS>



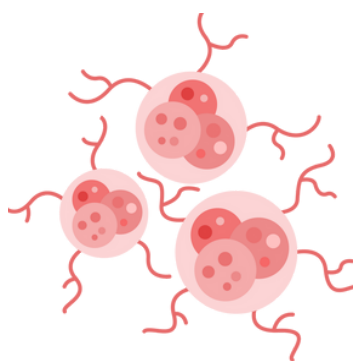
Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Hepatitis B incidence in Nigeria was reported across various age groups, with the highest incidence observed among individuals between age 35–39.

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV) INFECTION PREVALENCE BY AGE



Source: National Agency for Control of Aids (NACA), Nigeria HIV/AIDS indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) 2018
<https://www.naiis.ng/resource/NAIIS-Report-2018.pdf>



Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

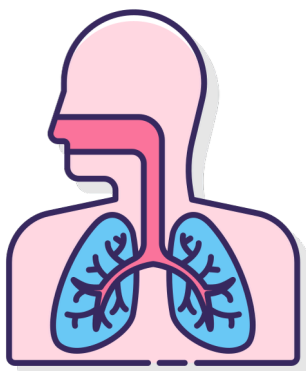
Over 138 million Nigerians need interventions against neglected tropical diseases, as observed in the 2022 epidemiological and programmatic data.

PEOPLE REQUIRING INTERVENTIONS AGAINST NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDS)

Year	National
2016	128,936,746
2017	133,972,724
2018	131,361,930
2019	134,545,208
2020	136,378,141
2021	139,910,337
2022	138,928,998

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2022
<https://data.who.int/indicators/i/95935F3/2D6FBE4>

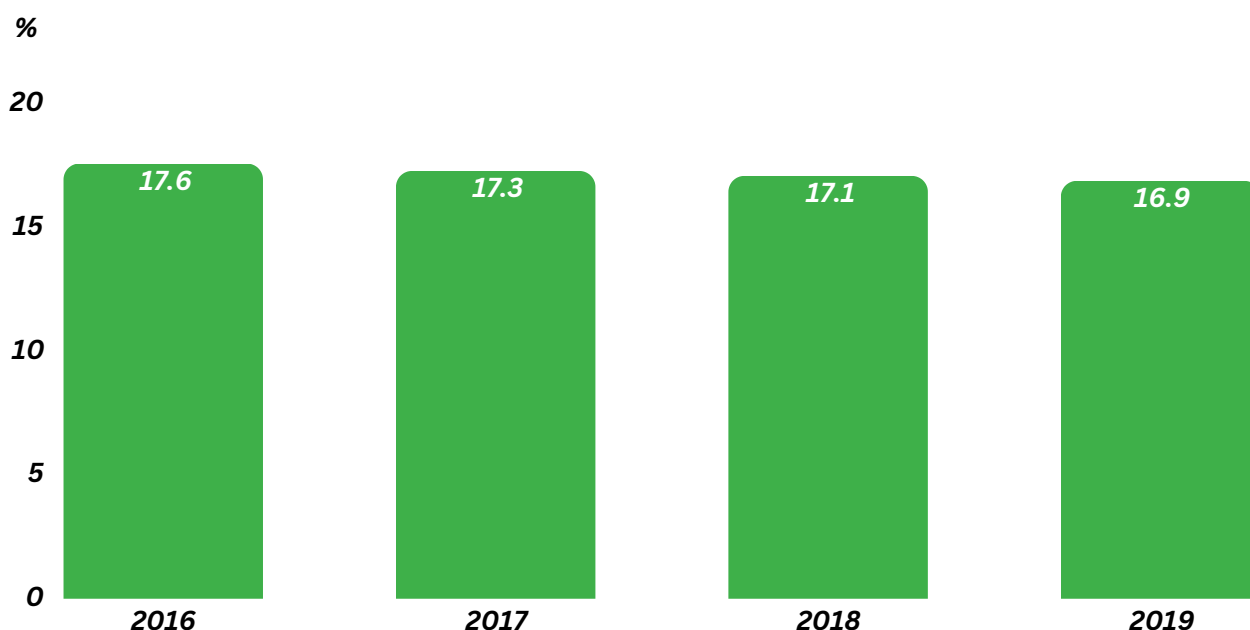
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being



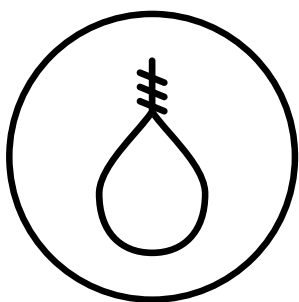
Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

From 2016 to 2019, Nigeria recorded an average mortality rate of approximately 17.2% from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases among individuals aged 30 to 70 years.

MORTALITY RATE FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE



Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.NCOM.ZS?locations=NG>

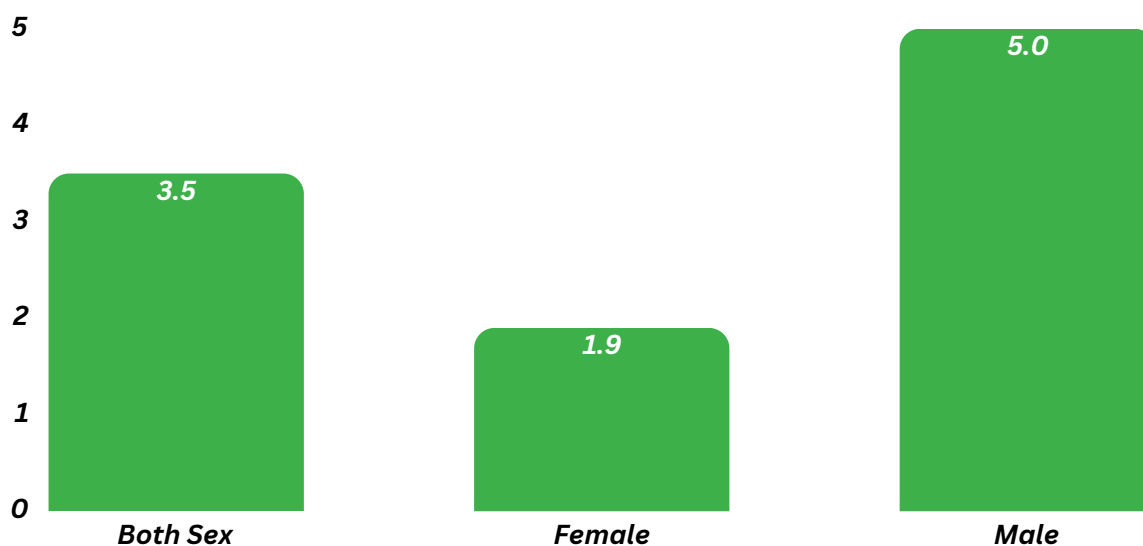


Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Crude suicide rate among the population (both sexes) was recorded to be 3.5 per cent per 100,000. It was more predominant in male than female gender.

CRUDE SUICIDE RATES, ALL AGES

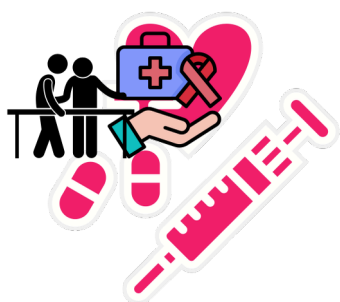
per
100,000



Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240026643>

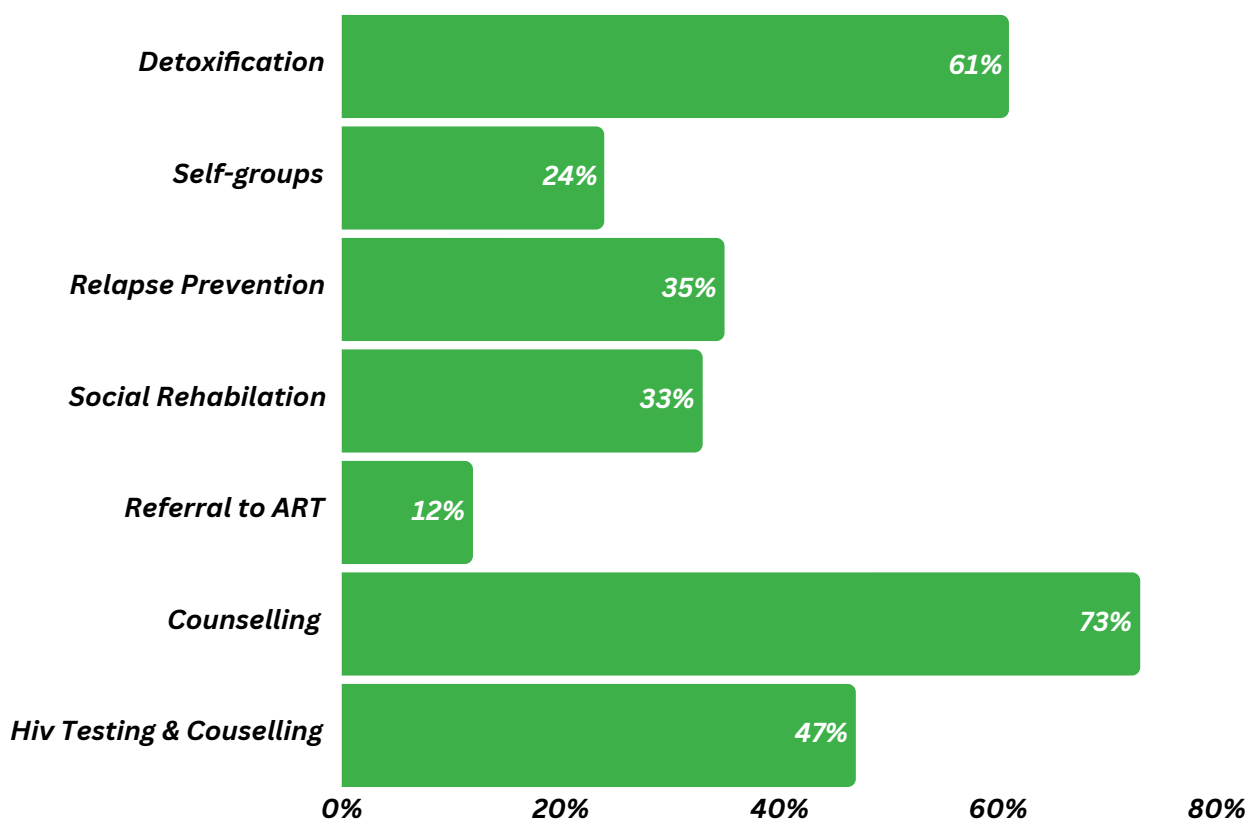
Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol



Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation, and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

The 2018, the results of National Drug Use Survey indicated that 61 per cent and 73 per cent of intervention drug users received detoxification and counselling as treatment.

PROPORTION OF INTERVENTIONS DRUG USERS REPORTEDLY RECEIVED AT MOST RECENT TREATMENT EPISODE (%)

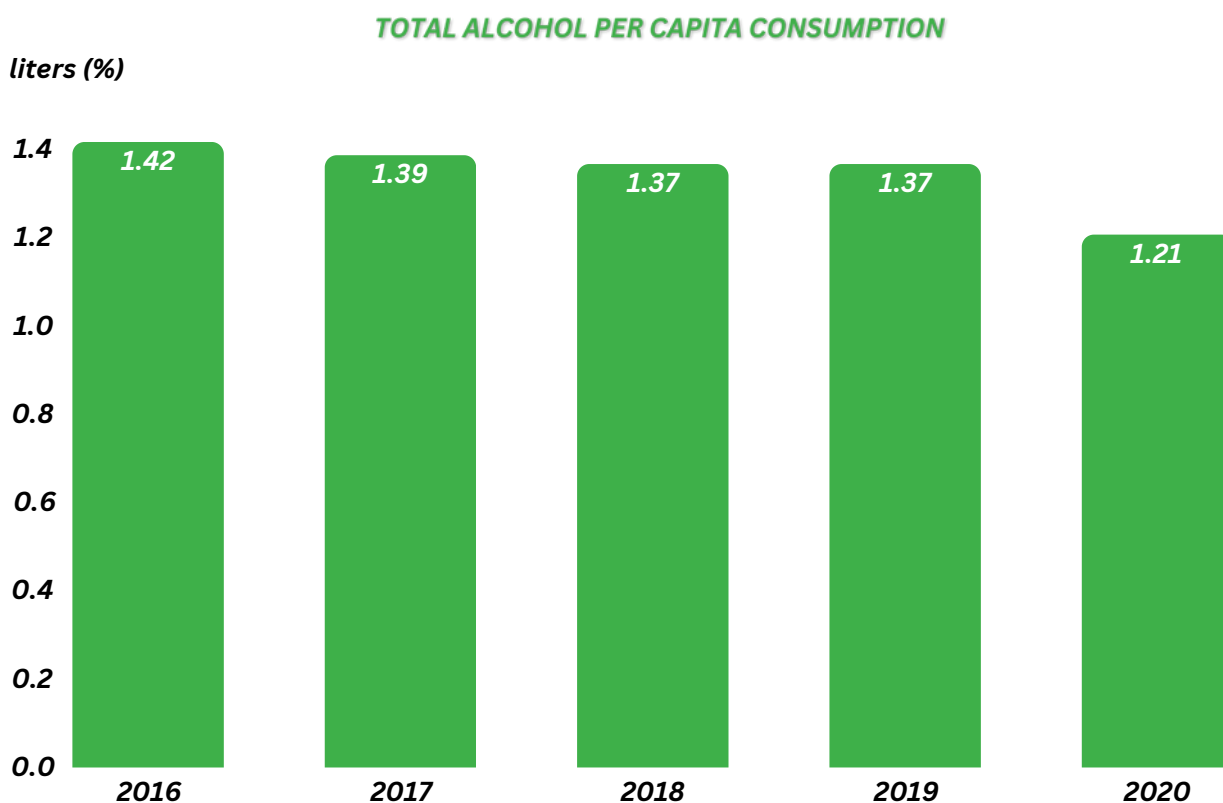


Source: National Drug Use Survey, 2018



Indicator 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Nigeria recorded total alcohol consumption per capita between 1.21 and 1.42 litres from year 2016 to 2020.



Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ALC.PCAP.FE.LI?locations=NG>, apps.who.int/ghodata

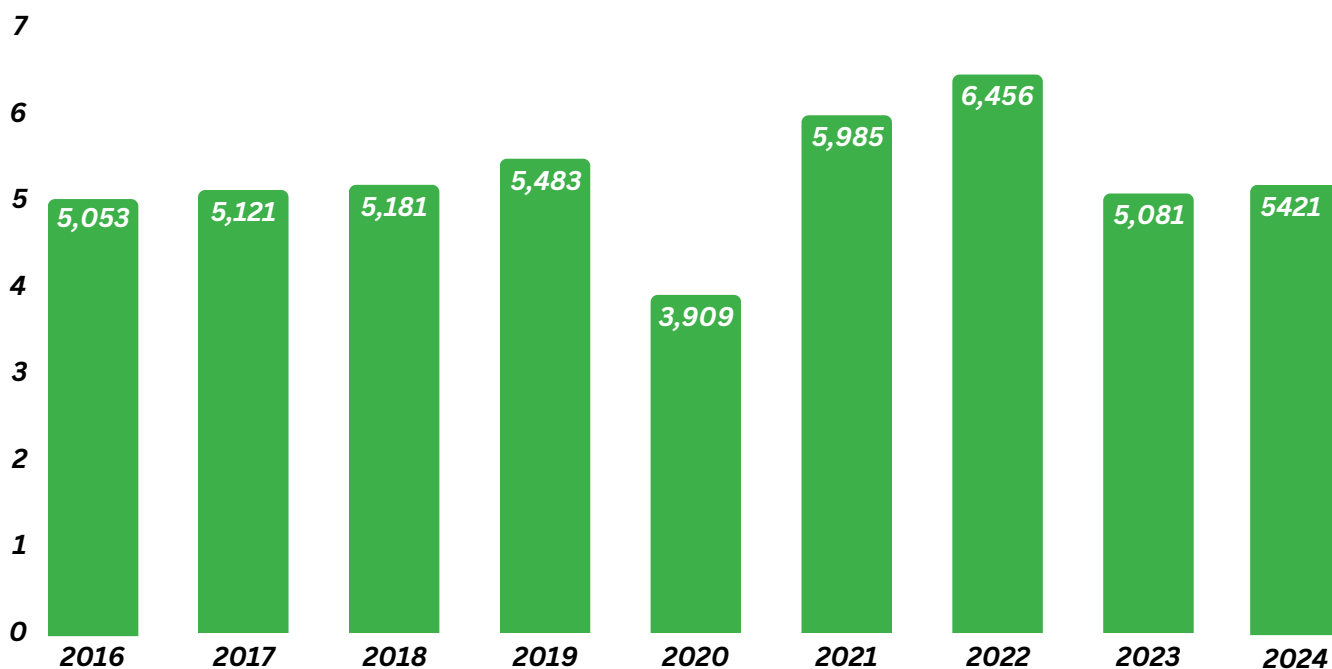
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents



Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

The highest number of fatalities due to road accidents was recorded as 6,456 in 2022.

NUMBER OF ROAD FATALITY



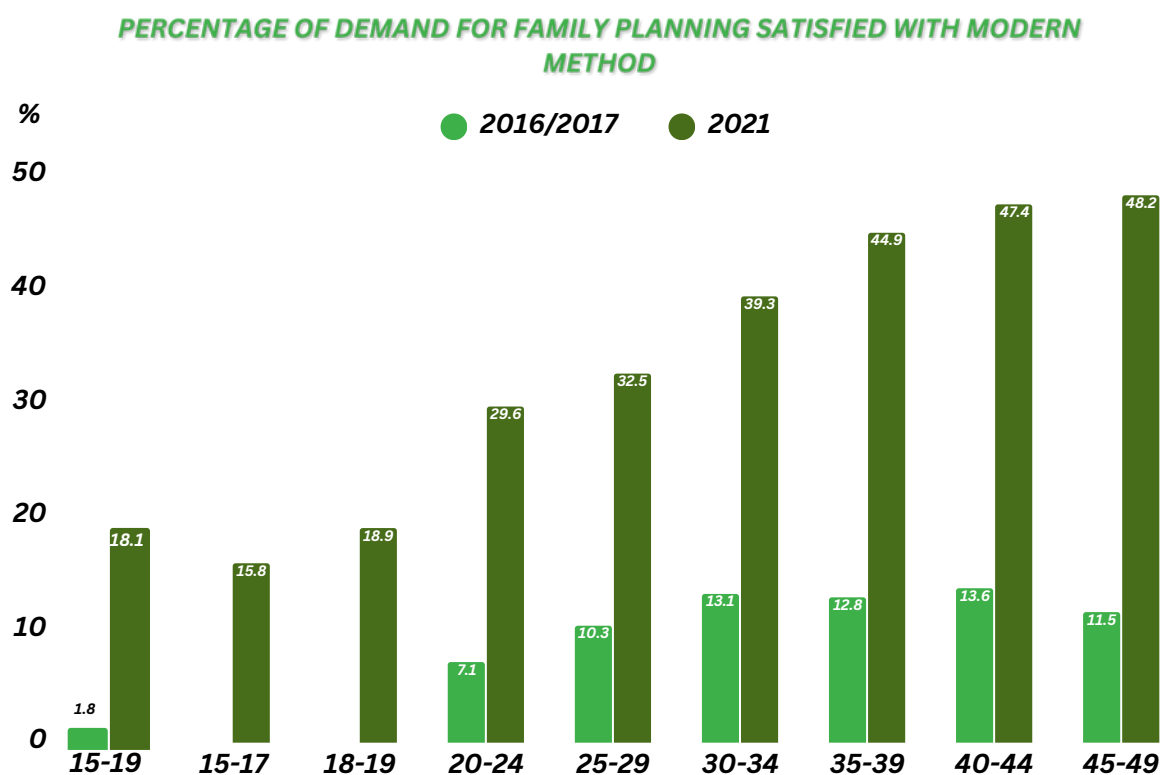
Source: Federal Road Safety Corps, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information, education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes



Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The data indicates a clear upward trend in the use of modern contraceptive methods among women of reproductive age between 2016/2017 and 2021, with the largest increases occurring among younger women (15-19 years) and women in their late reproductive years (40-49 years).



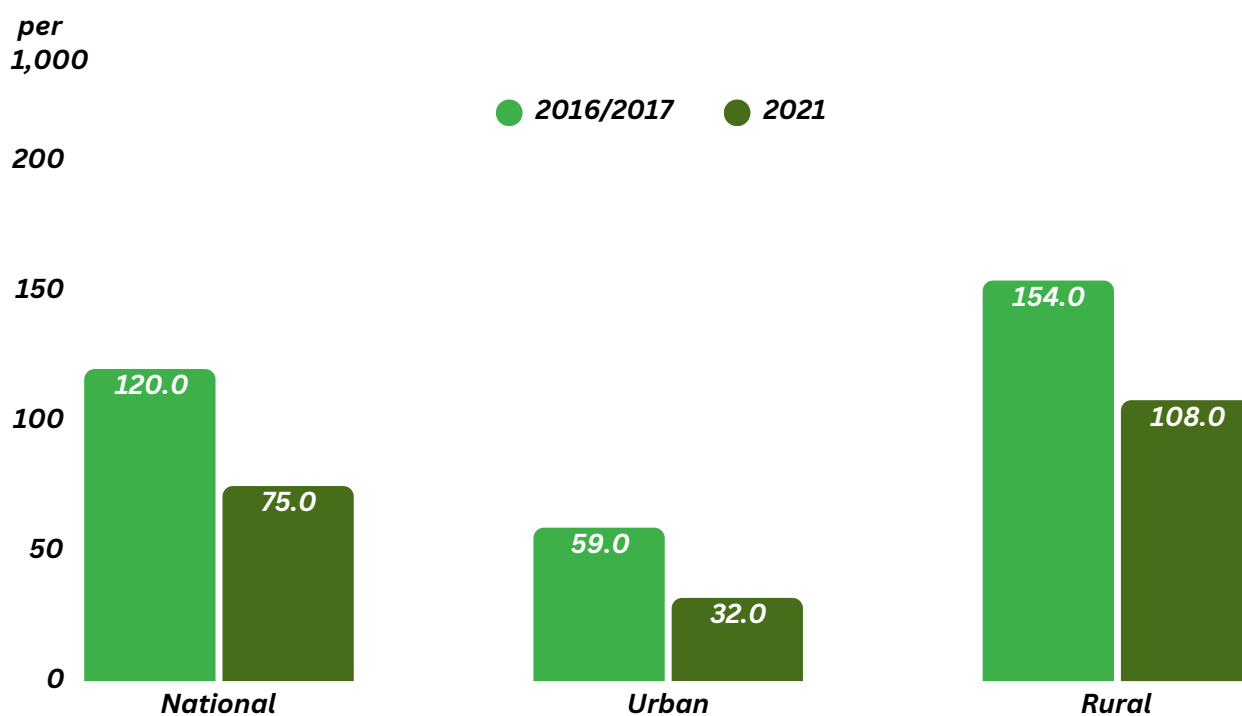
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)



Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

The adolescent birth rate for women aged 15–19 years declined nationally from 120 in 2016/2017 to 75 per 1,000 births in 2021.

ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

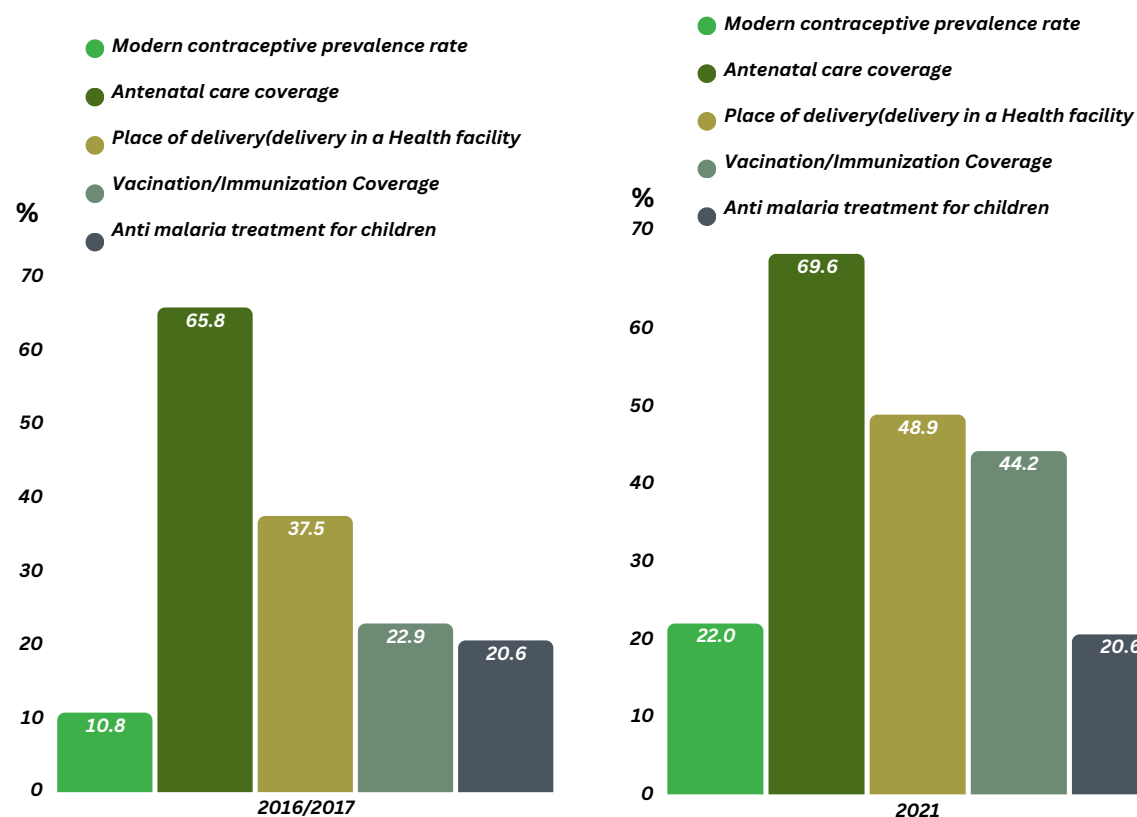
Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all



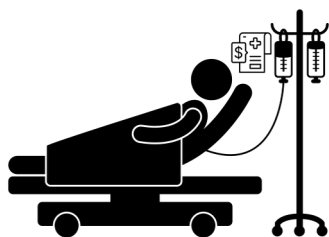
Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Health service delivery coverage between 2016/2017 and 2021/2022 span different health dispensary and treatment.

Health Service Delivery Coverage



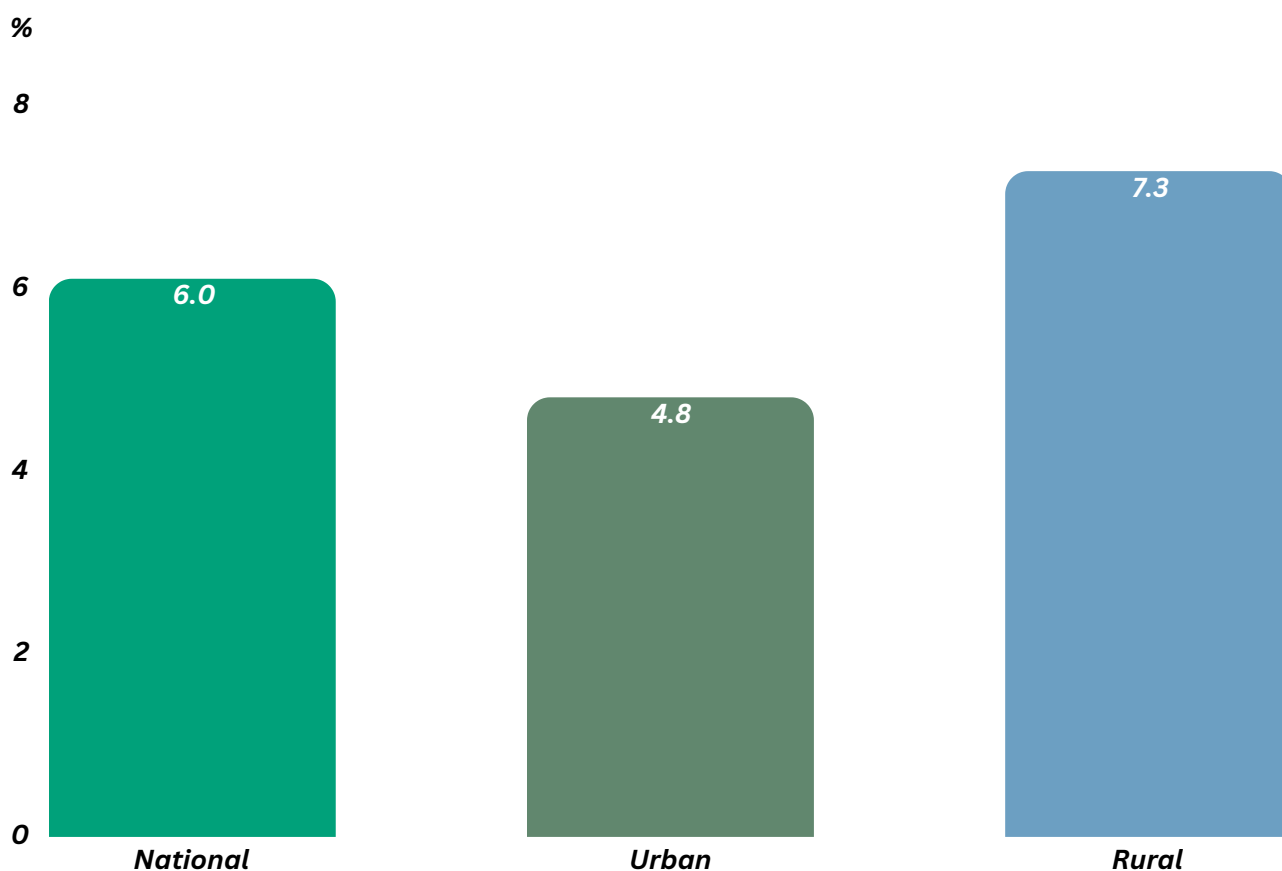
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)



Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

The National average expenditure on health is 6.1 percent. Rural population recorded higher health expenditures compared to urban population, as evident in the graph.

Share of Total Expenditure on Health



Source: Nigeria Living Standards Survey, 2018/2019

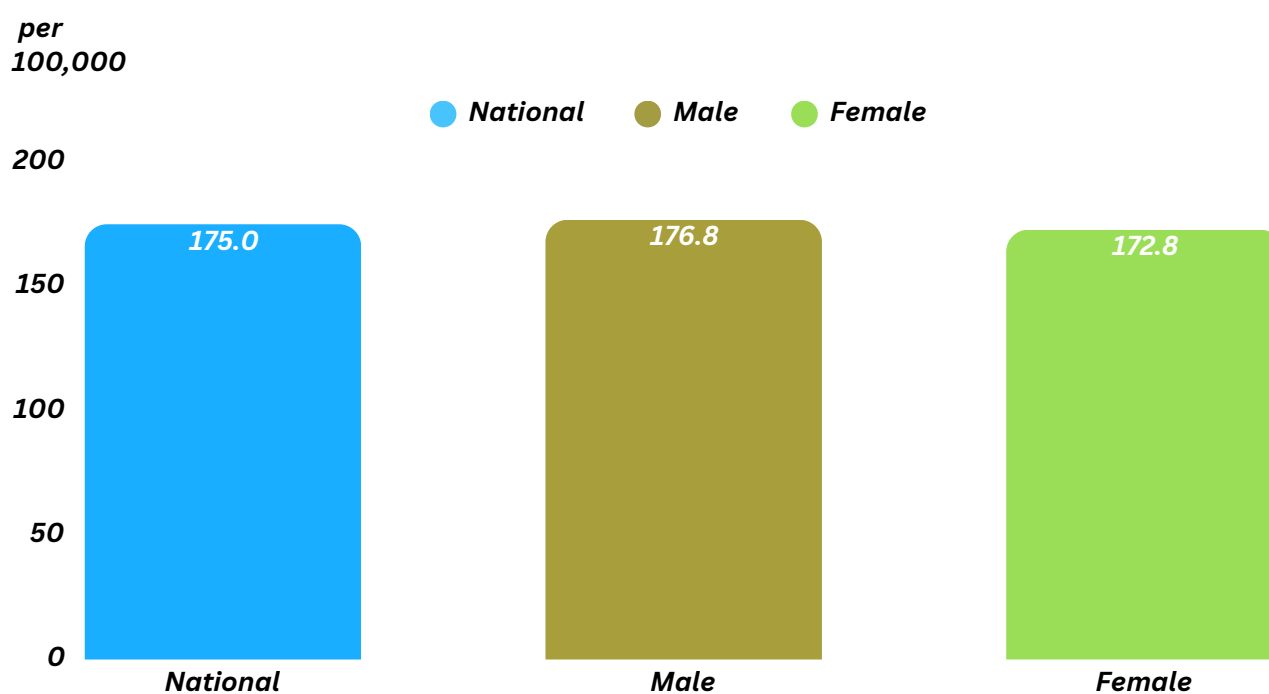
Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

The mortality rate due to air pollution is 175 per 100,000. This is prevalent among male than female.

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO HOUSEHOLD AND AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION



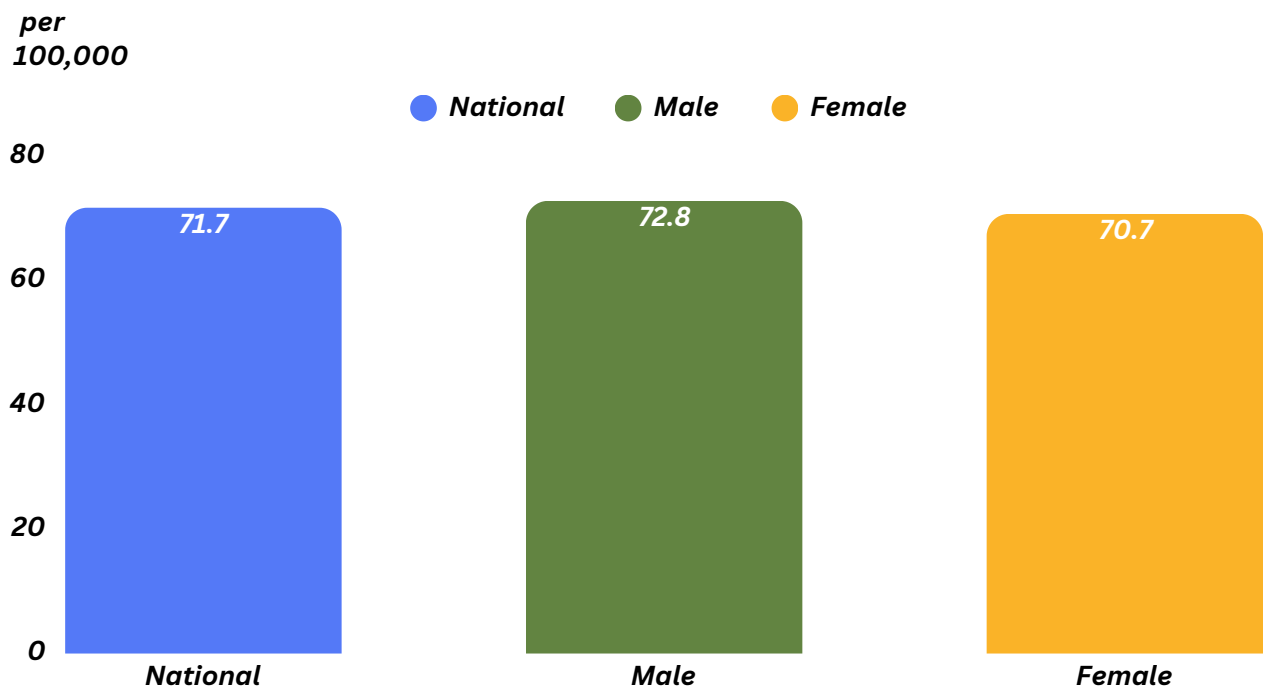
Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019
<https://data.who.int/indicators/i/80BEA0B/E2FC6D7>



Indicator 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

The National average mortality rate stands at 71.7 per 100,000 population. The rate is slightly higher for male at 72.8, compared to female (70.7), per 100,000.

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE WASH SERVICES



Source: World Health Organisation(WHO), 2019
<https://data.who.int/indicators/i/C123B15/ED50112>

Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate



Indicator 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

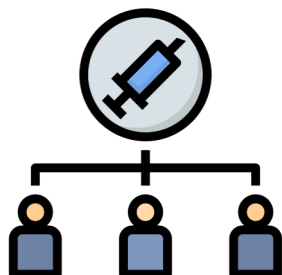
Smoking of cigarettes or any form of tobacco is prevalent among male across all ages.

TOBACCO SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

% that smoke	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco	Any type of tobacco
Male	%	%	%
15-19	1.7	0.3	1.7
20-24	6.9	1.6	7.5
25-29	7.7	0.8	8
30-34	10.1	1.1	10.2
35-39	7.5	1.3	7.9
40-44	6.5	1	6.9
45-49	6.3	0.6	6.4
50-59	5.8	0.4	6
Female	%	%	%
15-19	0.4	0.2	0.5
20-24	0.5	0.2	0.7
25-29	0.7	0.3	0.8
30-34	0.5	0.1	0.5
35-39	0.4	0.1	0.4
40-44	0.5	0.2	0.5
45-49	0.2	0	0.3

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

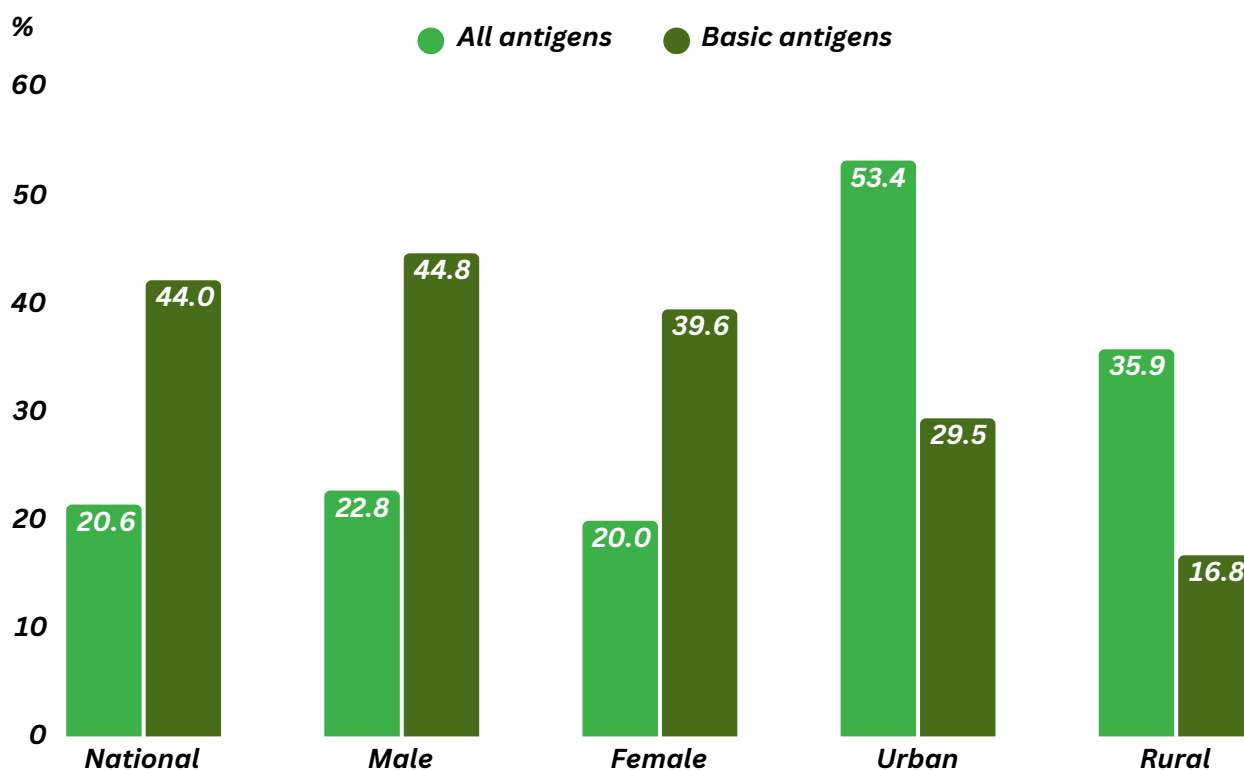
Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all



Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

The records indicates that 53.4 per cent of population in Urban received all antigens between ages 24-35 months compared to 29.5 percent of Rural population in Nigeria.

PERCENTAGE OF VACCINATED CHILDREN AGED 24-35 MONTHS



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



Indicator 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

At national level, the average proportion of essential drugs increased slightly from 32.9 per cent in 2016 to 35 per cent in 2023. Further disaggregation was provided at geo-political zones between primary and secondary health facilities.

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AVAILABLE IN HEALTH FACILITIES BY ZONE AND BY FACILITY TYPE

Year	Geopolitical Zone	PHF (%)	SHF (%)	All Health Facilities (%)
2016	National	29.7	57.4	32.9
	North Central	30.6	71.4	38.1
	North East	36.7	47.2	38
	North West	23.5	52.4	28
	South East	20.8	43.3	22.8
	South South	32.2	57.9	33.8
	South West	33.3	68.6	36.4
2023	National	34.3	50.6	35
	North Central	38.8	53.8	39.4
	North East	25.4	46	26.1
	North West	30.1	57.8	30.8
	South East	44.9	53	45.1
	South South	37.2	38.7	37.3
	South West	33.8	53.5	35.1

Source: National Health Facility Survey

PHF: Primary Health Facilities

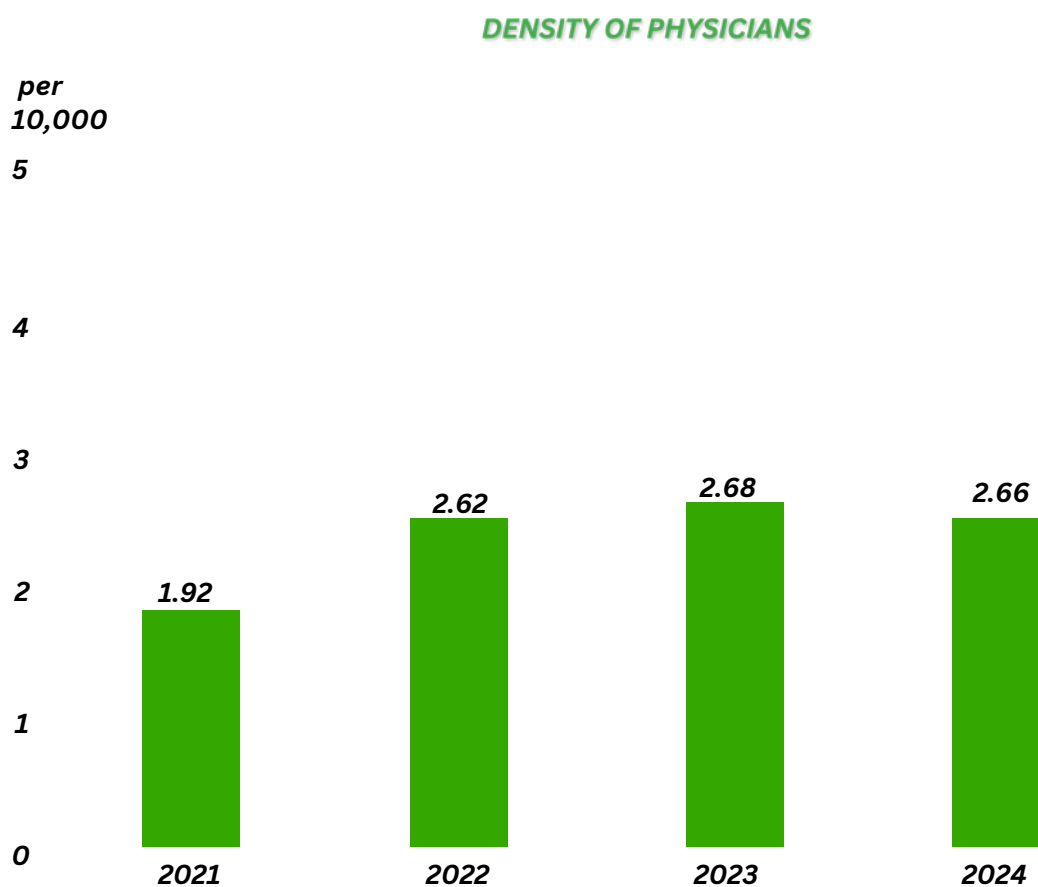
SHF: Secondary Health Facilities

Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States



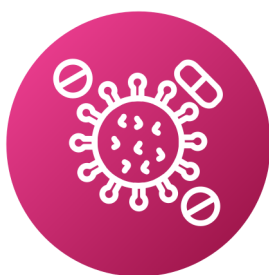
Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

The density of physicians per 10,000 population was 3 on average between 2016 to 2018.



Source: NBS Derived/Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria.

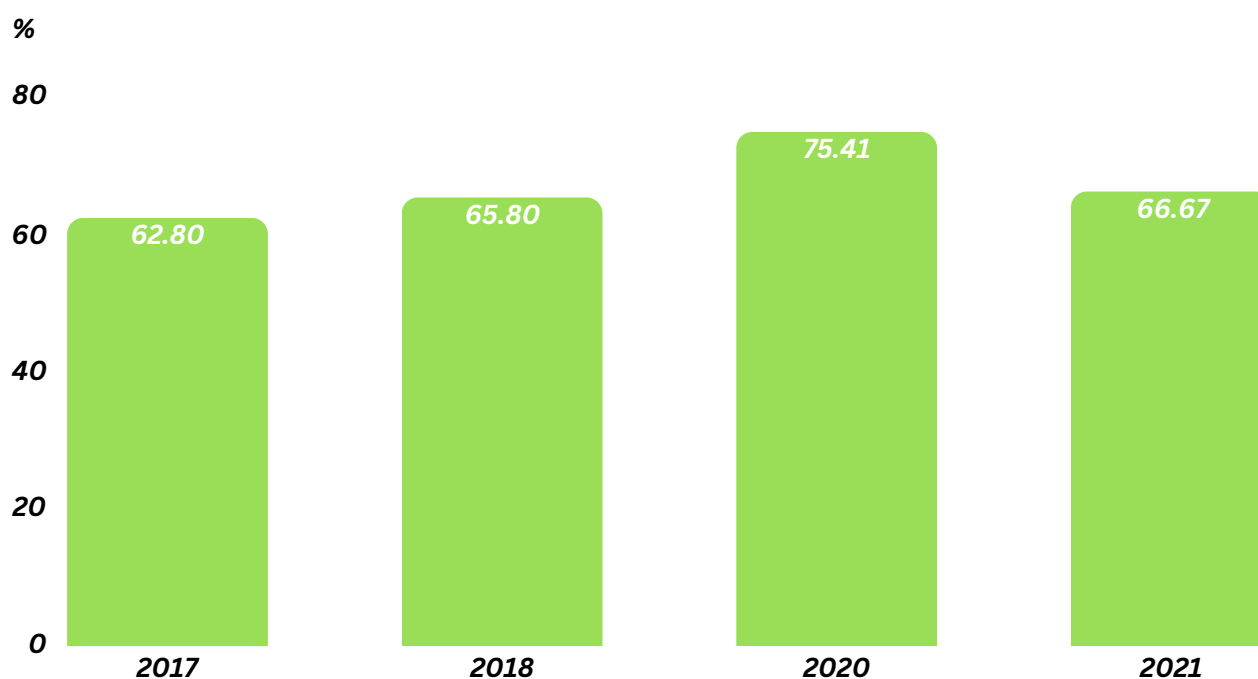
Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



Indicator 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

The percentage of bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) shows fluctuations over the years.

PERCENTAGE OF BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS DUE TO METHICILLIN-RESISTANT *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* (MRSA)



Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2022
5DD9606

4 QUALITY EDUCATION





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

Goal 4 focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. This goal emphasizes the importance of access to education at all levels, addressing disparities, and fostering a learning environment that equips individuals with the skills necessary to thrive in society.

Goal 4 Summary Statistics	
Target	10
Indicator	12
Available	12
Current Status	100%

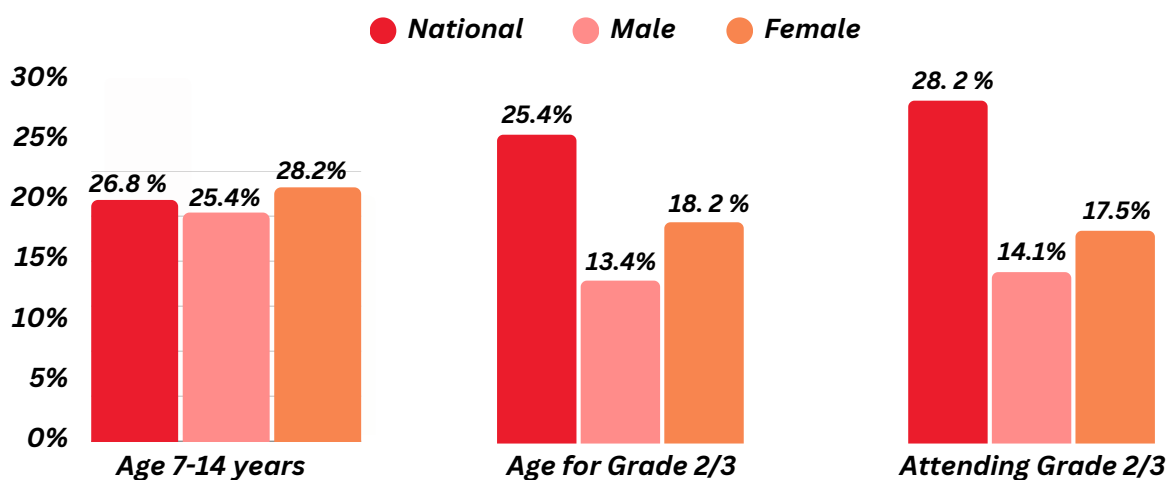
Data is available to track all the 10 targets and 12 indicators captured under this goal.

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

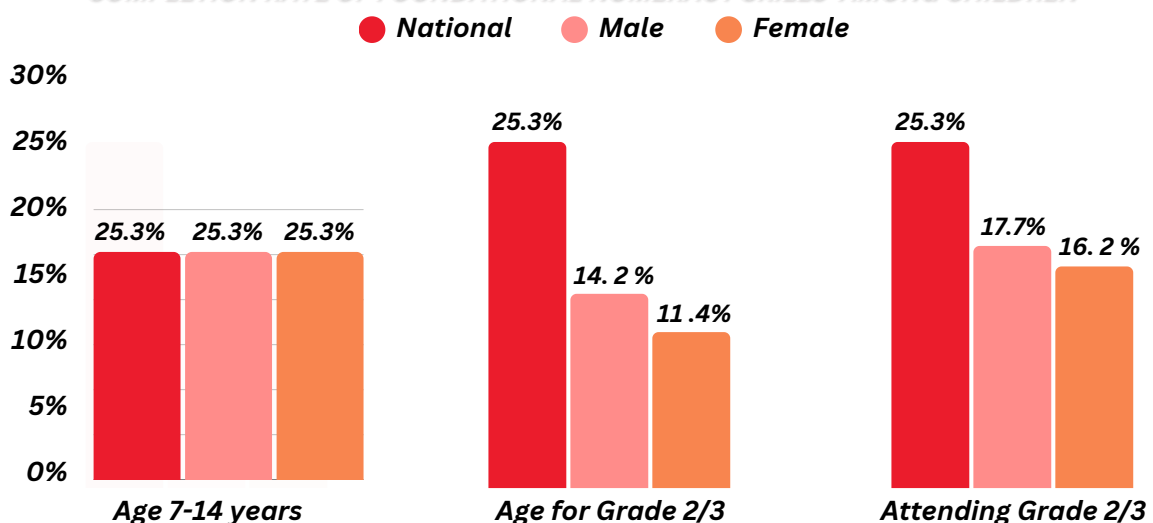


Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

COMPLETION RATE OF FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN



COMPLETION RATE OF FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS AMONG CHILDREN



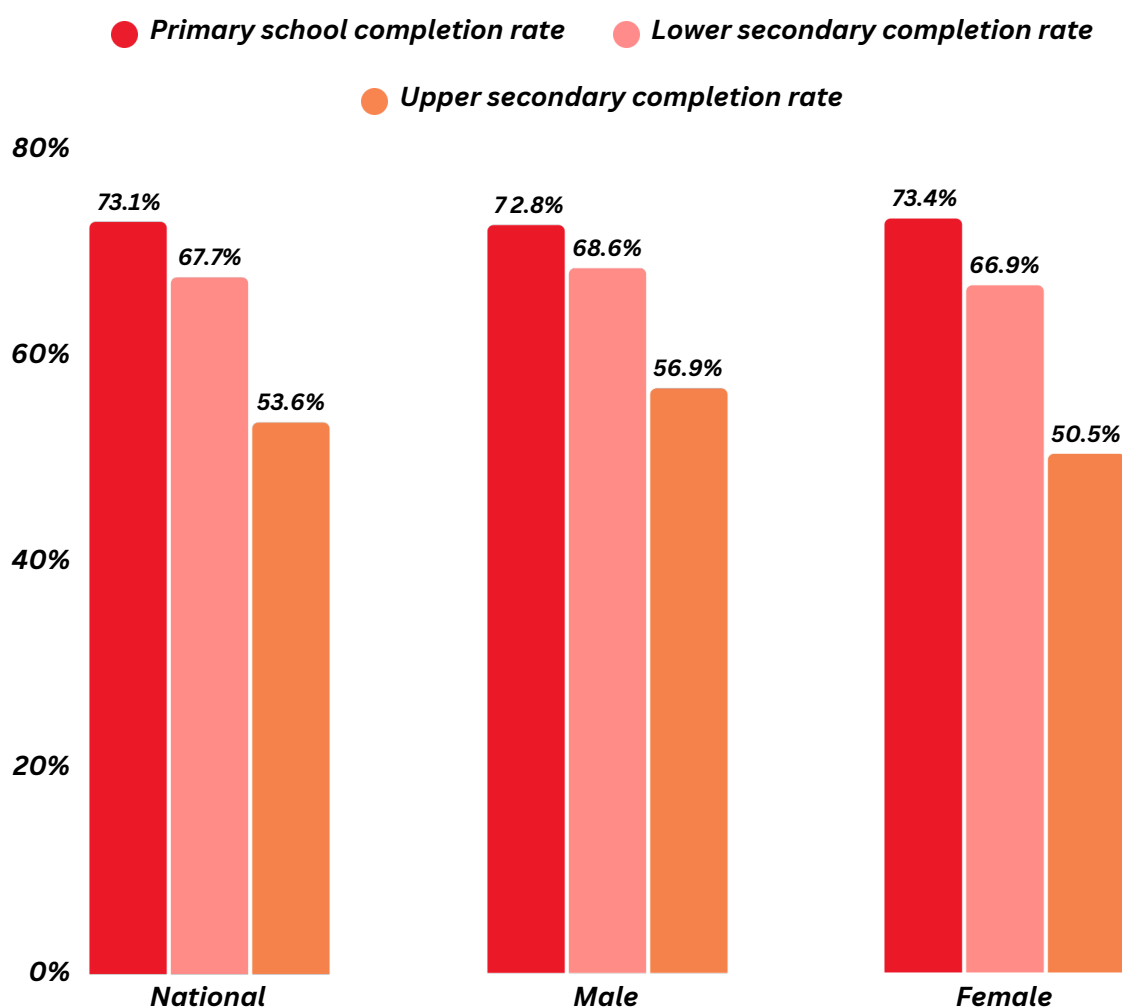
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

The education completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary was presented as affected both sexes.

EDUCATION COMPLETION RATE BY SEX, (2021)



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

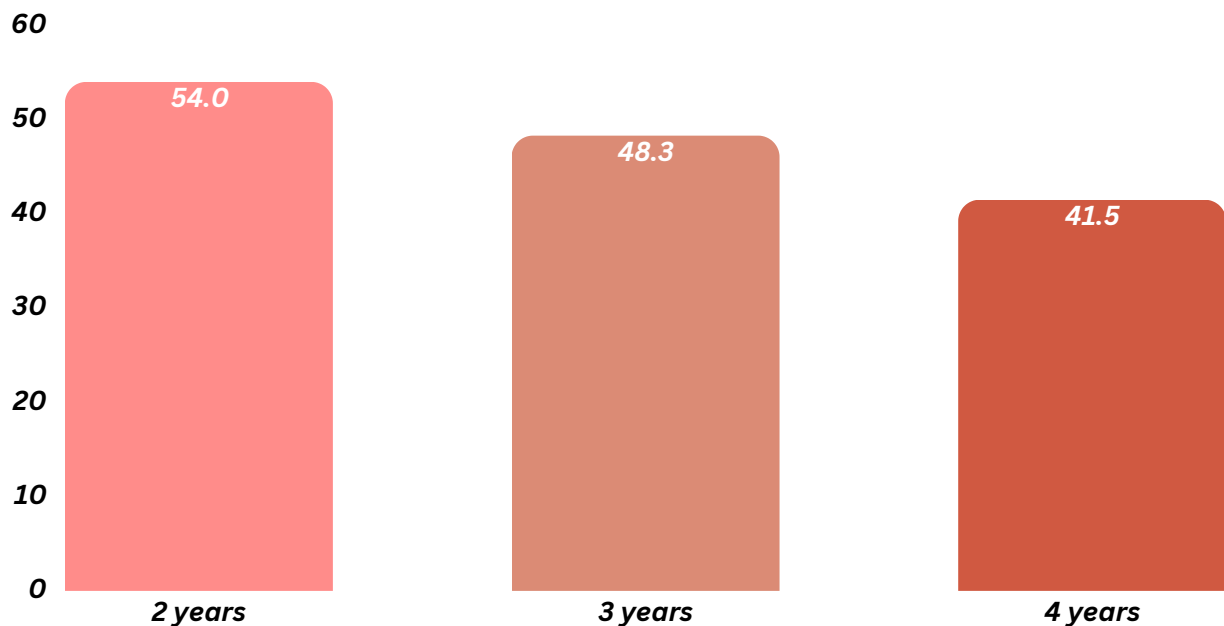
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education



Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Early Childhood Development Index scores declined as children age increases.

EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX



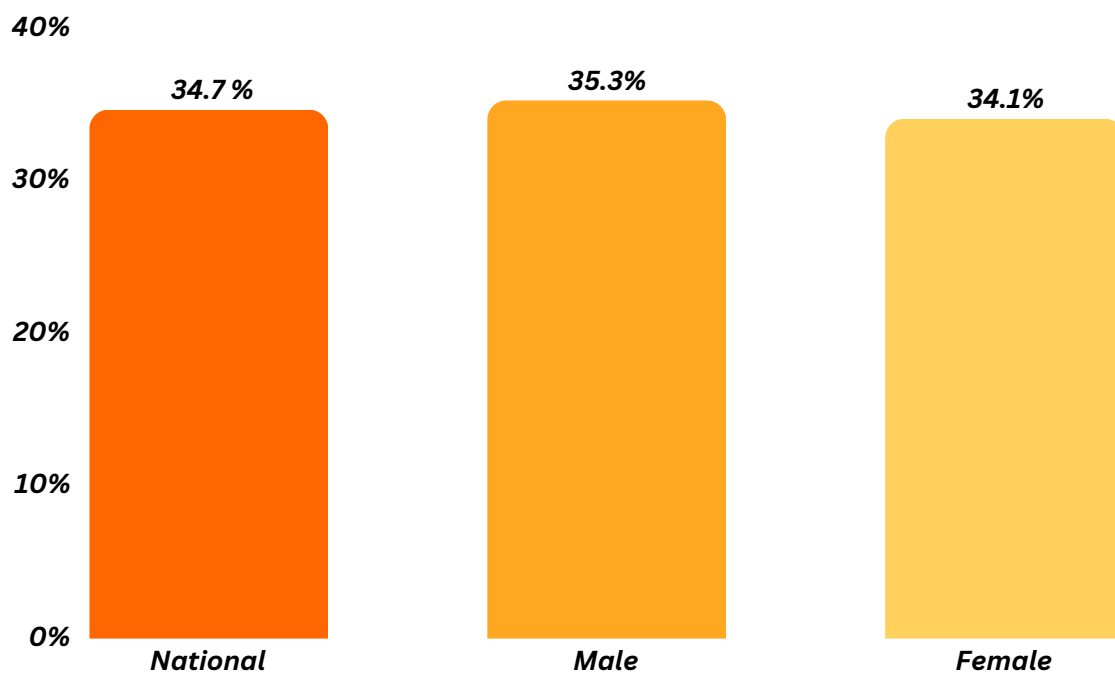
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Participation in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age scheme remains relatively stable between 2016/2017 and 2021.

PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING (ONE YEAR BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE)



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

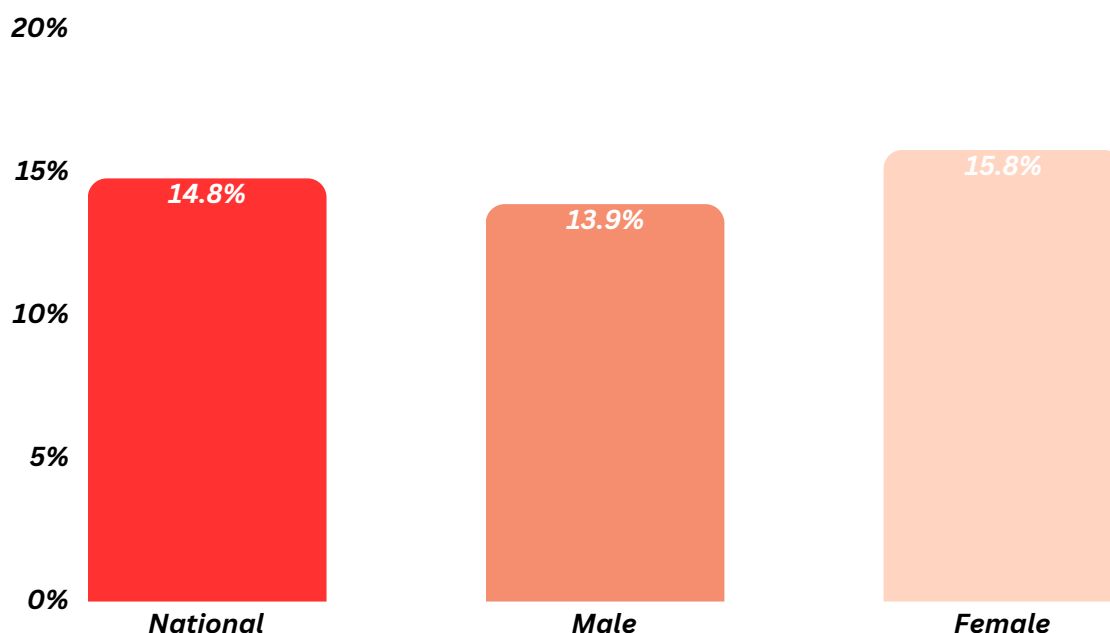
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university



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

Approximately 14.8 per cent of the population aged 3 and above reportedly have attended non-formal education.

ATTENDANCE TO NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL)



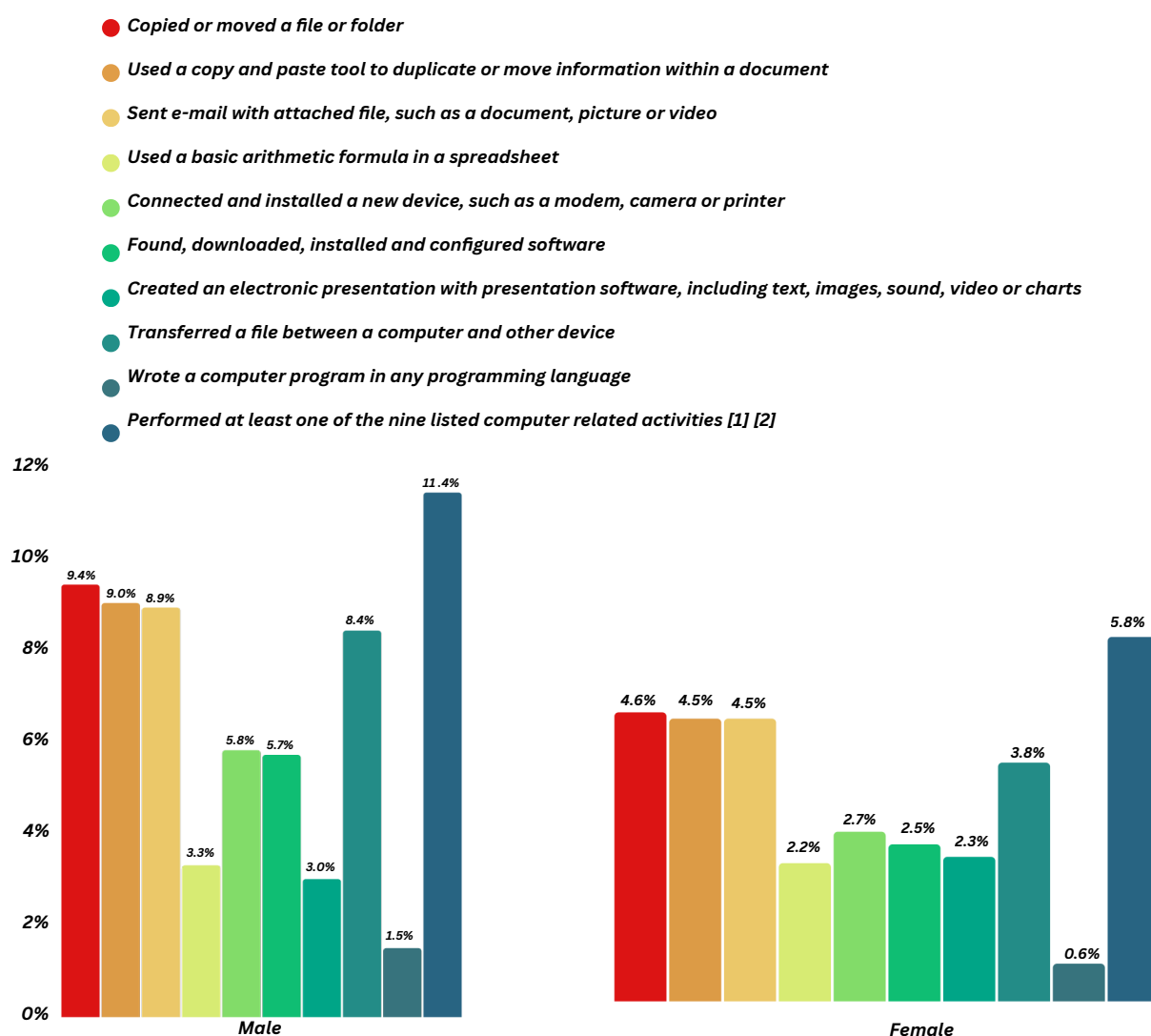
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship



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

The proportion of individuals that can perform at least one of the listed activities disaggregated by sex.



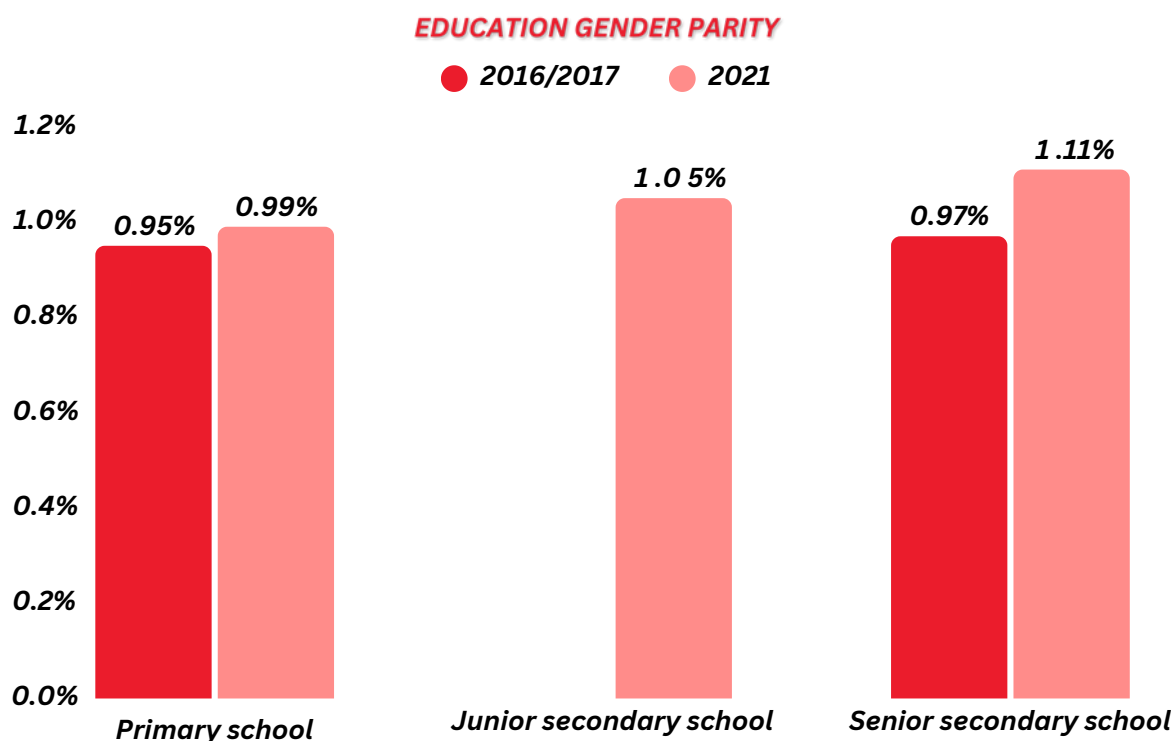
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations



Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) shows progress toward gender equality in education between 2016/2017 and 2021. Primary school GPI increased from 0.95 to 0.99 and Junior Secondary school was 1.05 and Senior Secondary rose to 1.11 in 2021.



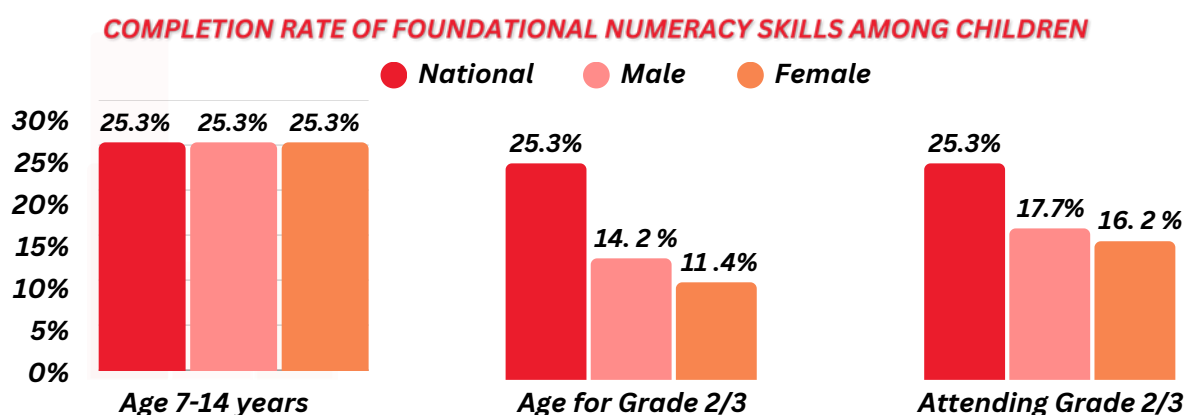
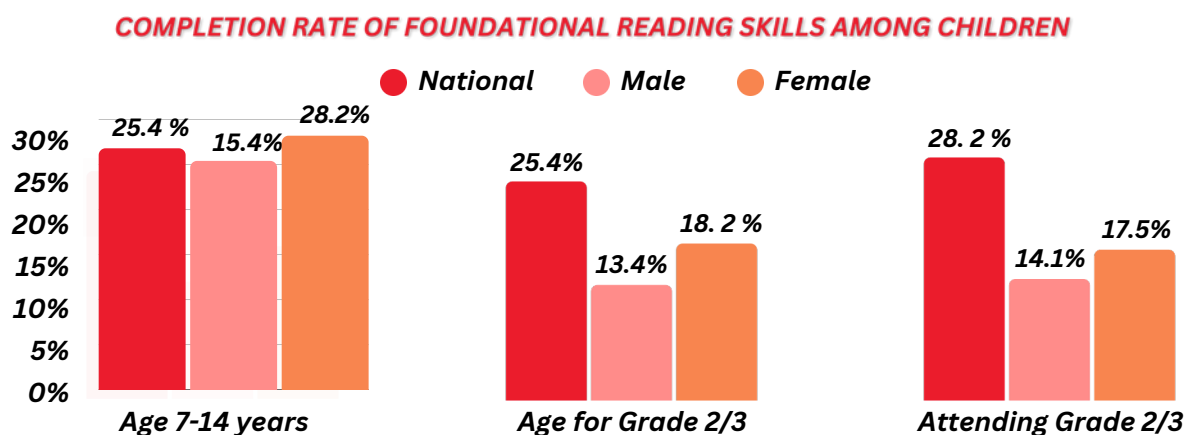
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy



Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion 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

The children foundational literacy and numeracy skills shows the statistics of different categories of age-groups.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development



Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

The Federal Ministry of Education has implemented initiatives related to both Global Citizenship Education and Education for Sustainable Development.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS

Description		Yes/No
1. Global Education for Citizen (Yes/NO)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes
2. Education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (Yes/No)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes

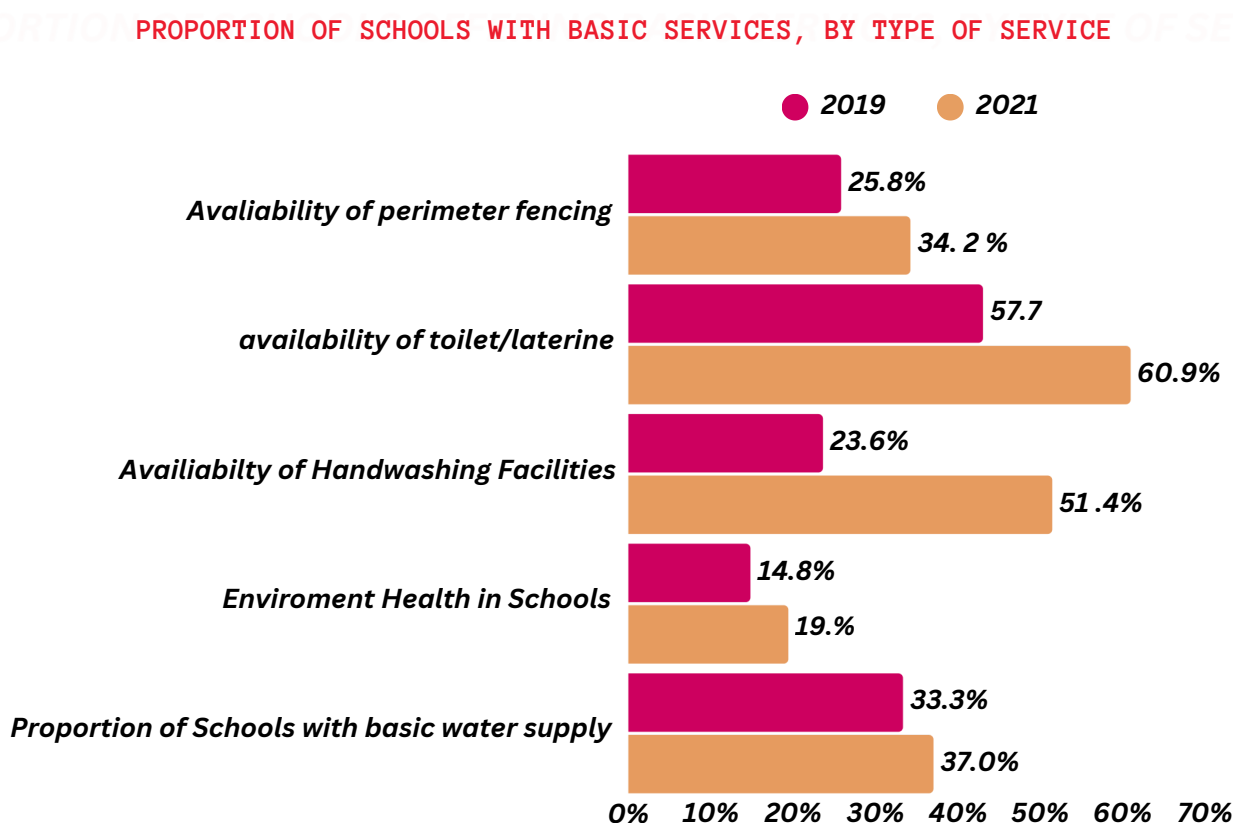
Source: Federal Ministry of Education

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all



Indicator 4.a.1 Proportion of schools access to basic services, by type of service

The proportion of schools with an access to basic services increased across all categories, given the available data.



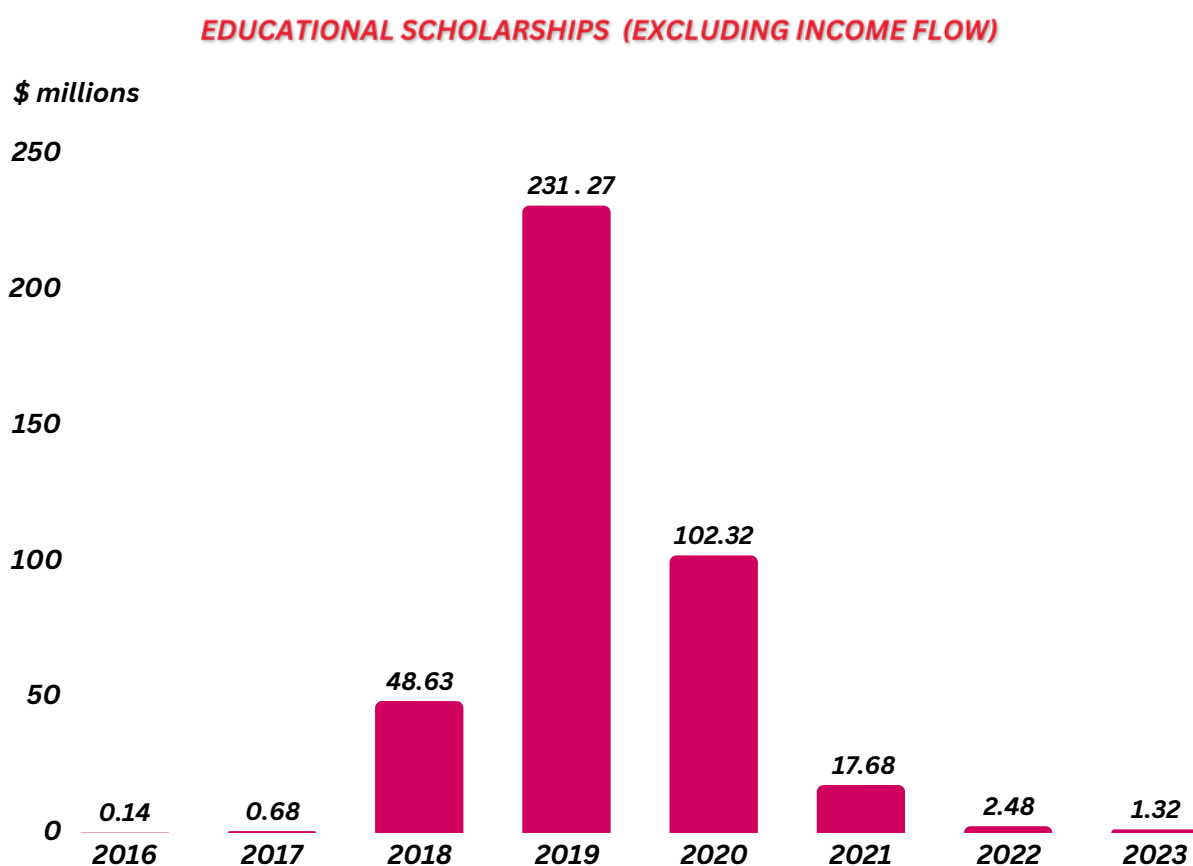
Source: WASHNORM Survey, 2019 & 2021

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries



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

It shows annual national contributions from 2016 to 2023, ranging from \$138,284.33 in 2016 to \$231,274,172.10 in 2019.



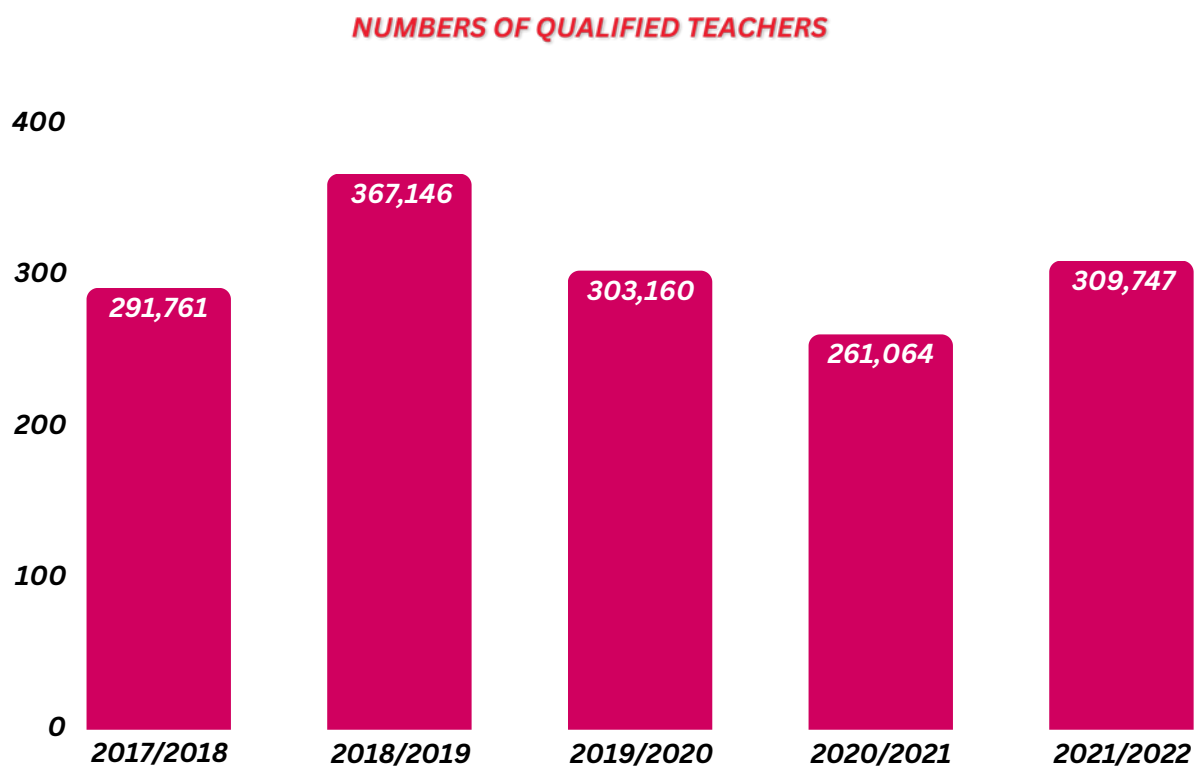
Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States



Indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

The number of qualified teachers in Nigeria's public and private junior secondary school fluctuated between 2017 and 2022 academic session.



Source: Nigeria Digest of Education Statistics, 2022

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 emphasizes the importance of eliminating discrimination, violence, and harmful practices against women and girls. It aims to ensure equal opportunities in leadership, education, and participation in decision-making processes. Gender equality is viewed as essential for sustainable development and progress across all areas of society.

Goal 5 Summary Statistics

Target

9

Indicator

14

Available

13

Current Status

93%

Data is available to track 93 per cent of 14 indicators captured under this goal.

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere



Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

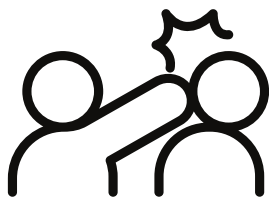
There is an existence of several legal framework for enforcement and discrimination on the basis of sex.

EXISTENCE OF FRAMEWORKS IN NIGERIA TO ENFORCE AND MONITOR NON-DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX?

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

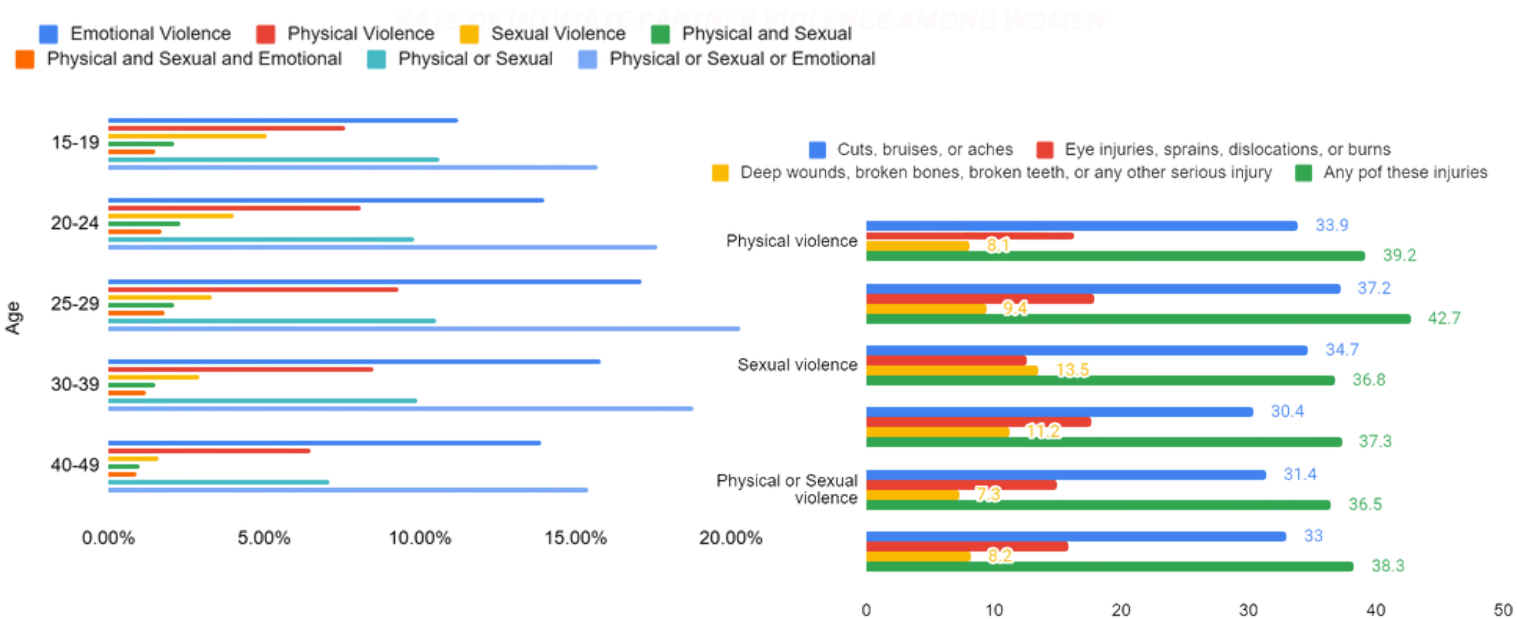
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation



Indicator 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, by form of violence and by age

This indicator shows the different forms of violence orchestrated by intimate partner among different age-groups by category.

RATE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

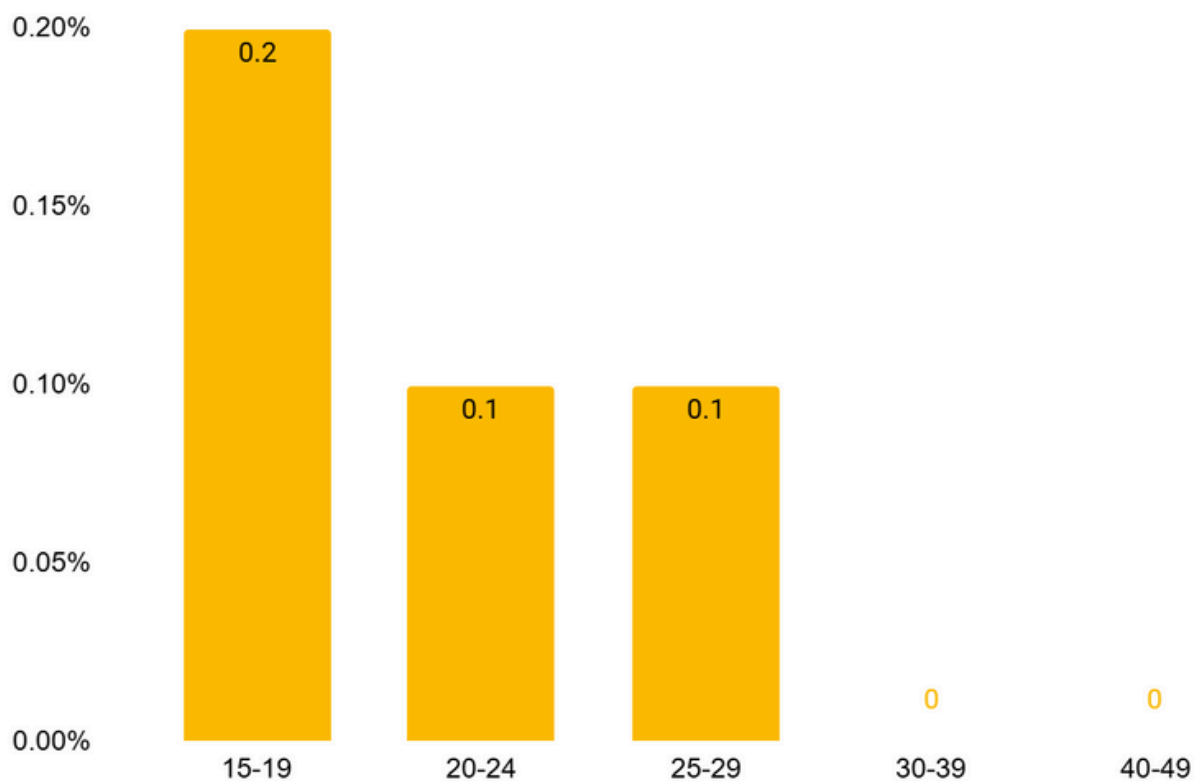


Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024



Indicator 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, by age and place of occurrence

The reported prevalence of sexual violence experienced in the past 12 months as captured among different age-group.



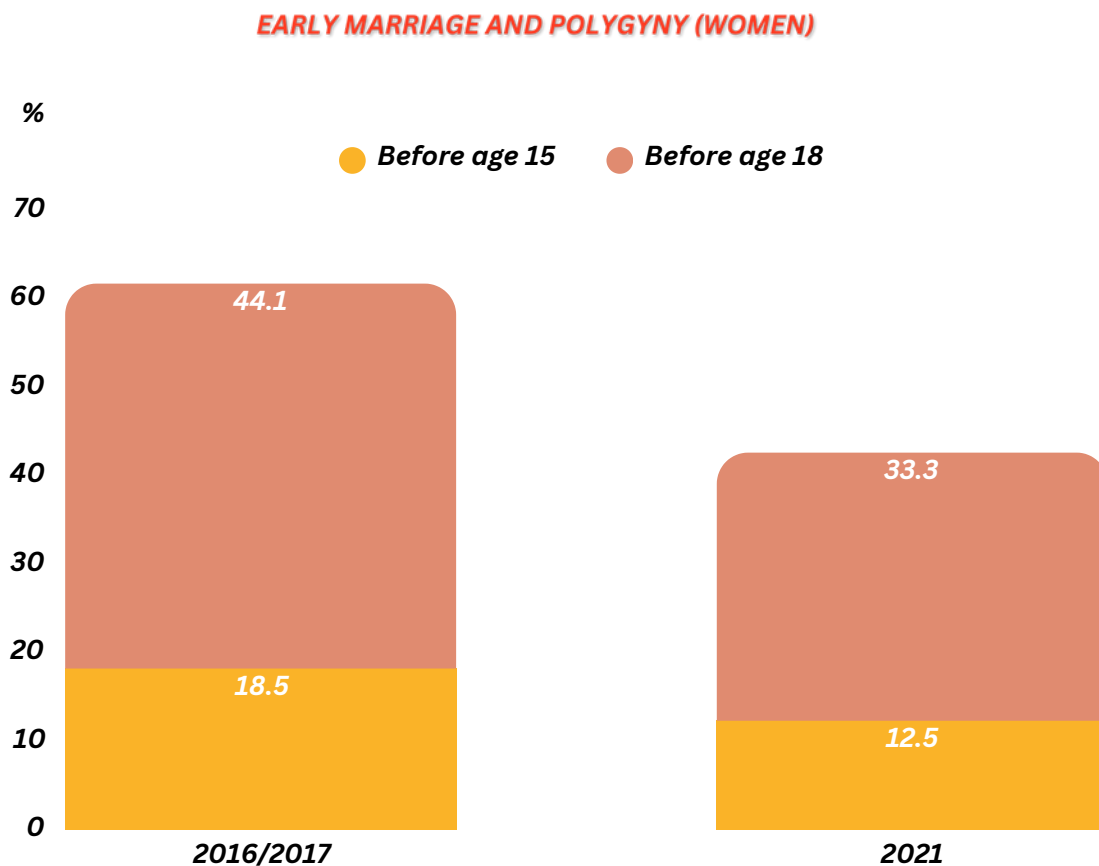
Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation



Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

The percentage of women age 20-24 married before age 15 and 18 was presented accordingly.



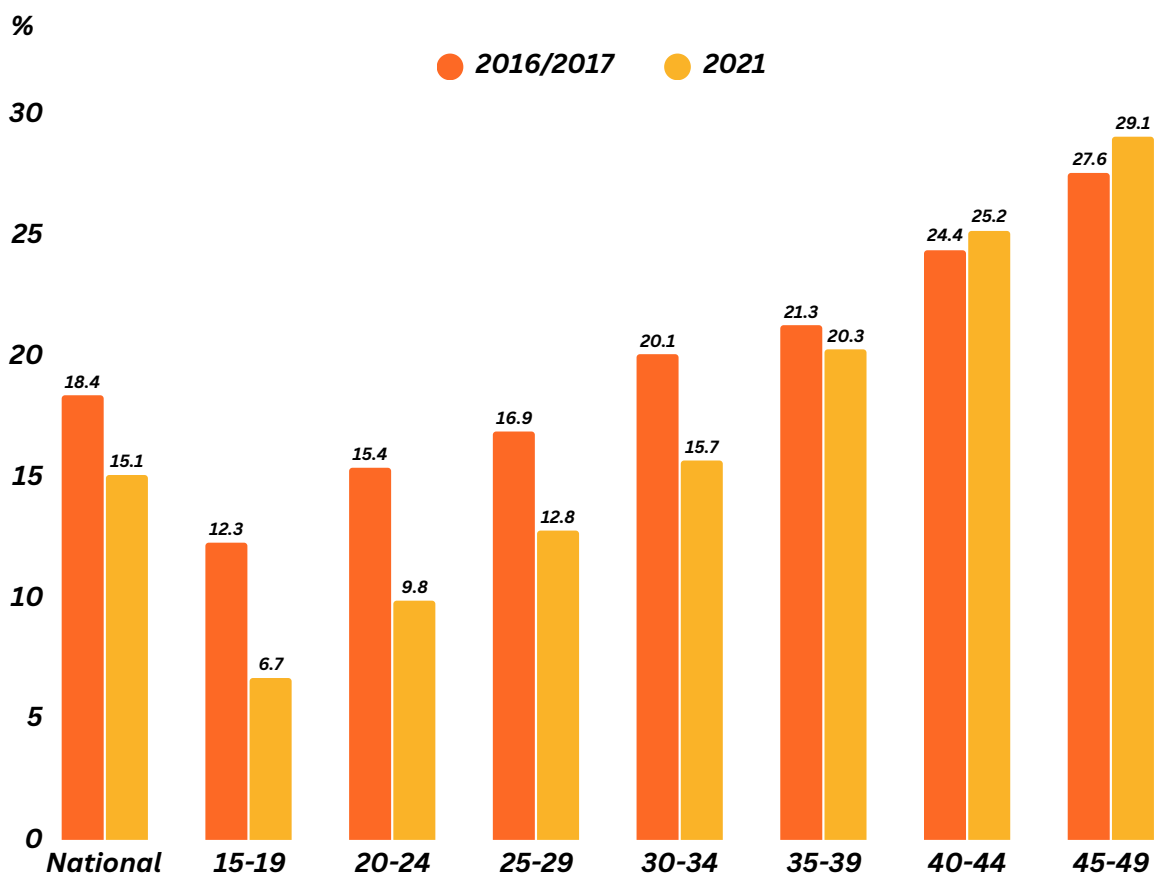
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) prevalence decreased nationally from 18.4 percent in 2016/2017 to 15.1 percent in 2021, with significant declines observed among the youngest age group (15–19 years). However, there was an increase among older women, particularly those aged 40–44 and 45–49.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAD ANY FORM OF FGM/C



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

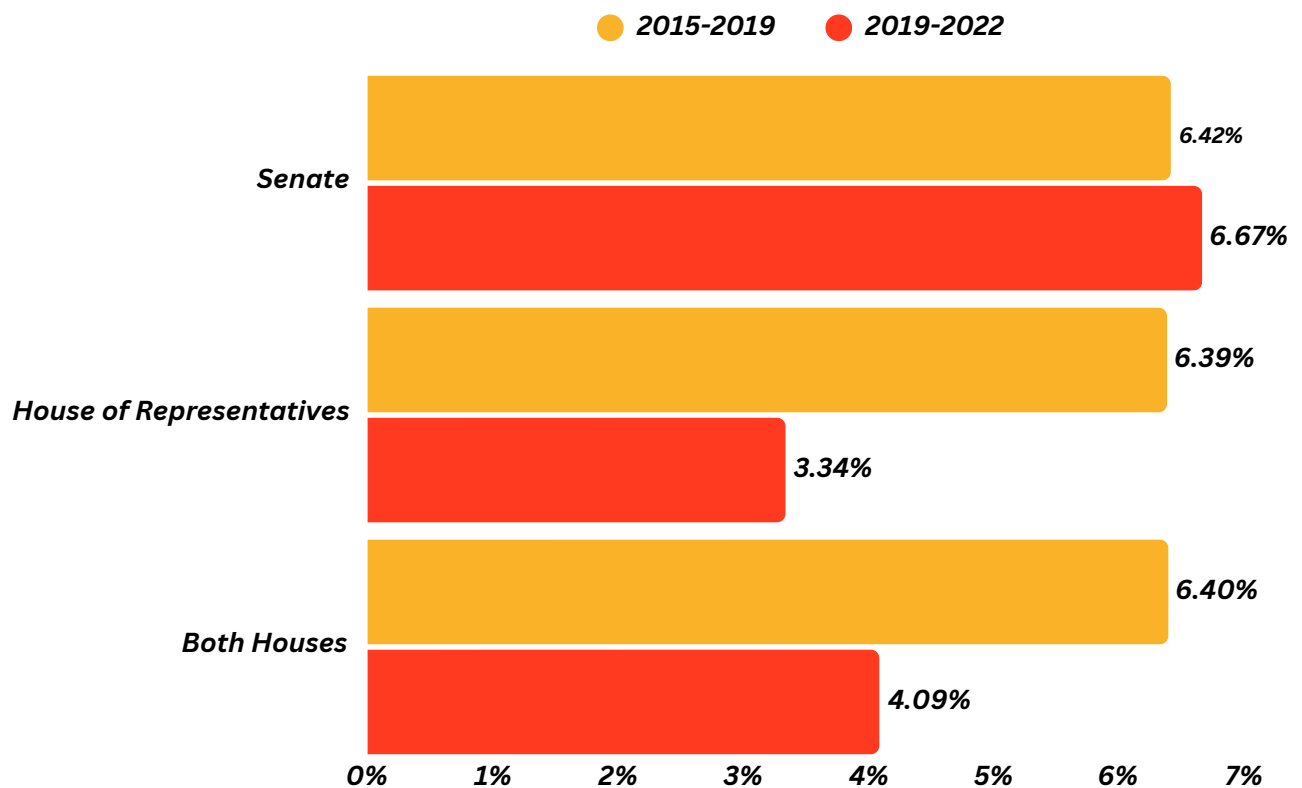
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life



Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Proportion of female in the parliament during different administration.

REPRESENTATION IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT BY YEAR AND SEX (FEMALE)

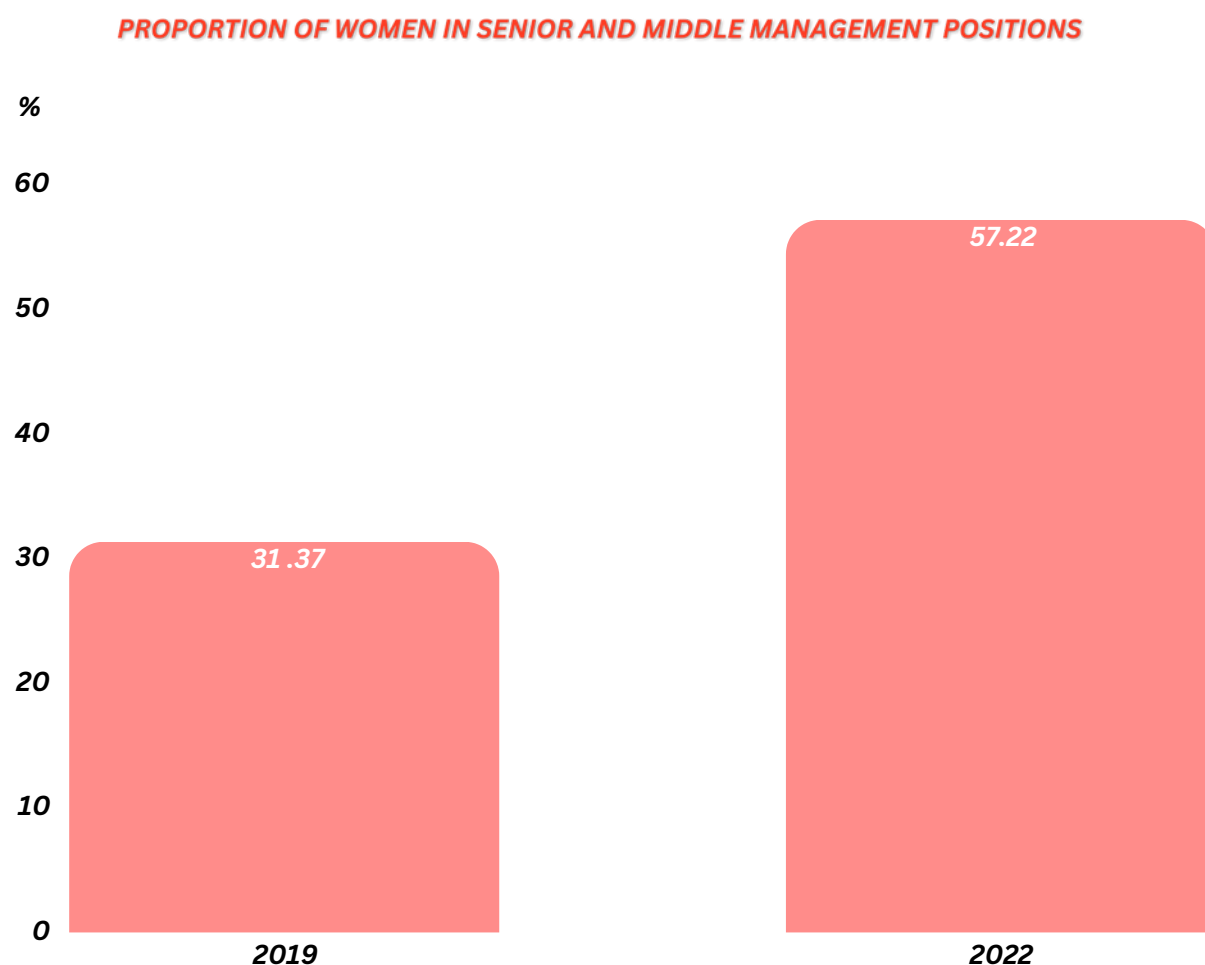


Source: NBS, 2022 Statistical Report on Women and Men in Nigeria



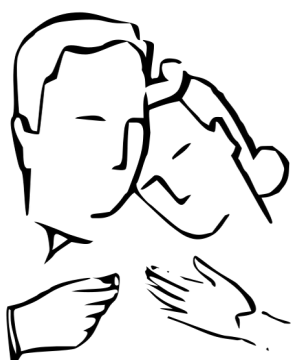
Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of women in senior and middle management positions has increased significantly at the national level, rising from 31.37 per cent in 2019 to 57.22 per cent in 2022.



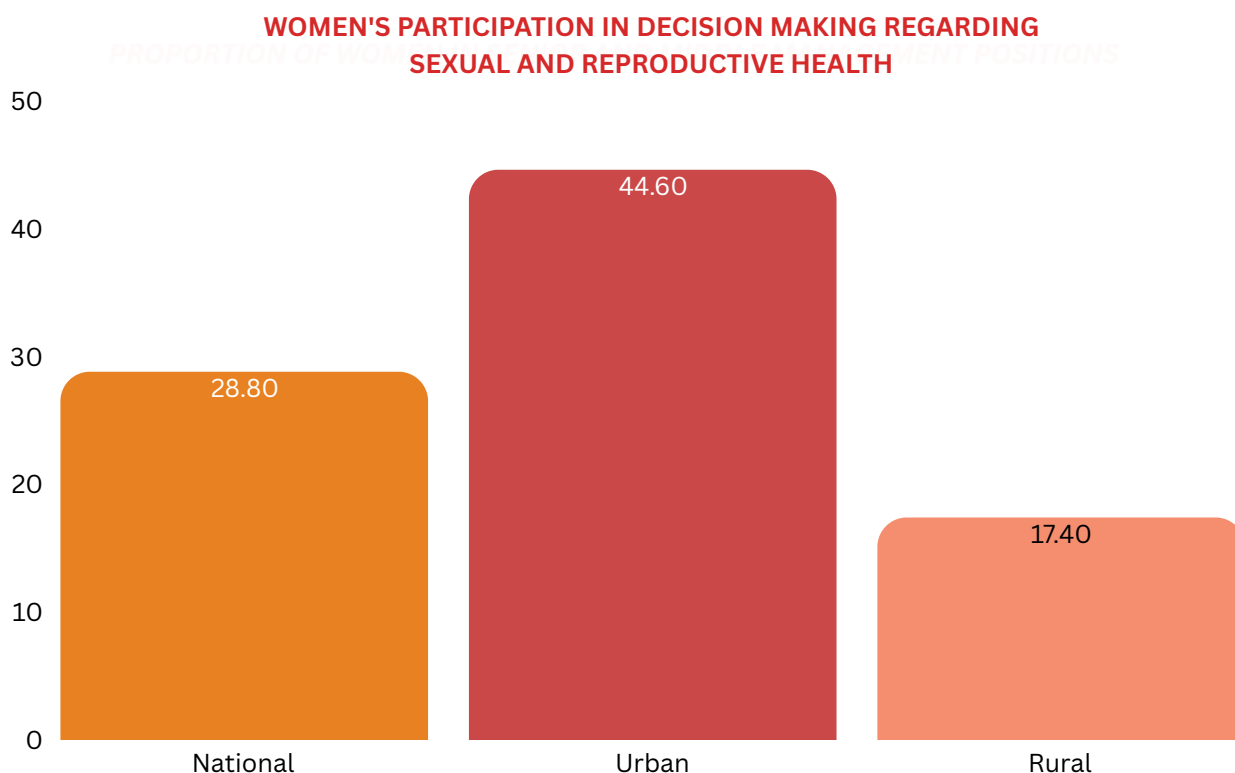
Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2019-2022
https://rplumber.ilo.org/data/indicator/?id=SDG_0552_NOC_RT_A&lang=en&type=label&format=xlsx&channel=ilostat&title=sdg-indicator-552-proportion-of-women-in-senior-and-middle-management-positions-annual

Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences



Indicator 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

The family planning decisions are made predominantly by either spouse or as a joint decision.



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024



Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Description	Yes/No	Constitutional provisions/laws and policies
Availability of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes	National Health policy 2016, national policy on Population and Sustainable development, 2004, Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015, National policy on the Health and development of Adolescents (2021-2025)

Source: Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

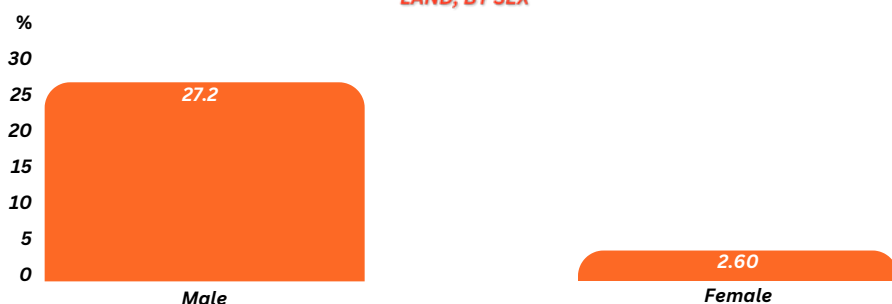
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws



Indicator 5.a.1 (a) 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

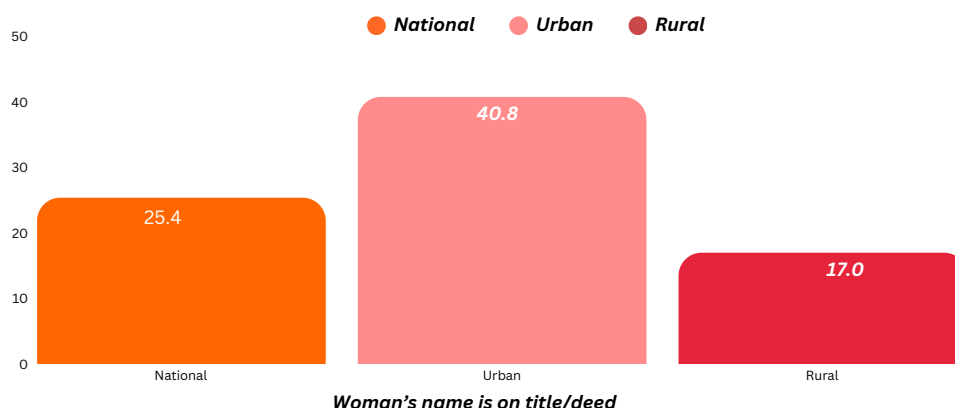
Among the total agricultural population, 27.2 per cent of male have ownership or secure rights compared to only 2.6 per cent recorded for female.

(A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX



(B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE

Nationally, 25.4 per cent of agricultural landowners or rights-bearers are women whose names are on the title or deed. The proportion is higher in urban areas (40.8 per cent) compared to Rural areas (17.0 per cent).



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024



Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Nigeria's statutory law provide legal support for women's rights, but the acceptance of customary laws is inconsistent, and social norms in some communities continue to restrict women's rights to land ownership and inheritance.

AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT GUARANTEES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN TO LAND OWNERSHIP

Indicator	Status	Legal Framework Right
Joint Land Ownership	Yes	Section 42 & 43 of 1999 constitution, Married Women's Property Act (MWPA) 1882
Inheritance Rights	Yes	Section 42 (1) & 42(2) of 1999 constitution, Married Women's Property Act (MWPA) 1882
Non-Discrimination	Yes	Section 42 & 43 of 1999 constitution
Recognition in Customary Law	Yes	Land Use Act (1978)
Land Use and Administration	Yes	Land Use Act (1978)

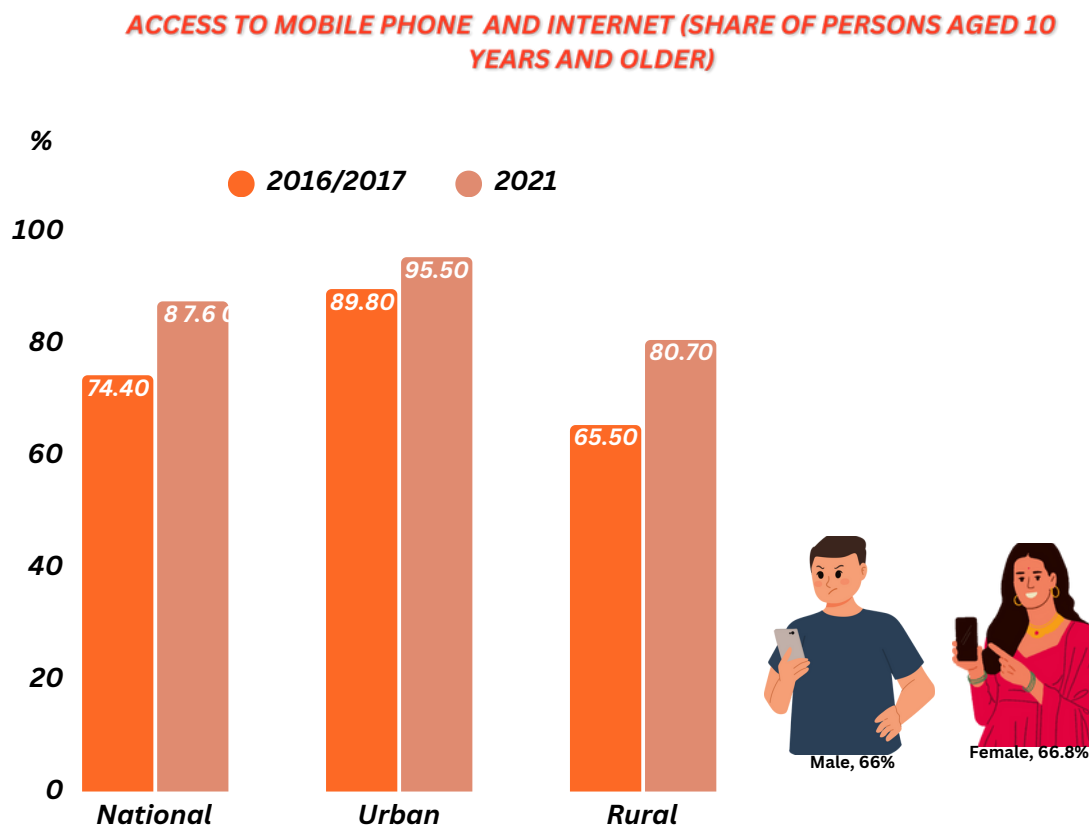
Source: Federal Ministry of Justice

Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women



Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

The households access to a mobile phone over the five-year period from 2016/2017 to 2021 increased with further disaggregation by sex and place of residence.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Source: General Household Survey, 2023

Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

As reported by the statutory agency, there is an existence of system to provide and track public allocations for gender equality in Nigeria.

AVAILABILITY OF TRACKING SYSTEMS IN NIGERIA AND PUBLIC ALLOCATIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT?

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. It further emphasizes the critical role that clean water and sanitation play in health, livelihoods, and the environment. Indeed, access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices is essential for the well-being of individuals and communities.

Goal 6 Summary Statistics	
Target	8
Indicator	11
Available	9
Current Status	82%

About 82 per cent of data has been reported for the 11 indicators captured in 8 targets of this goal.



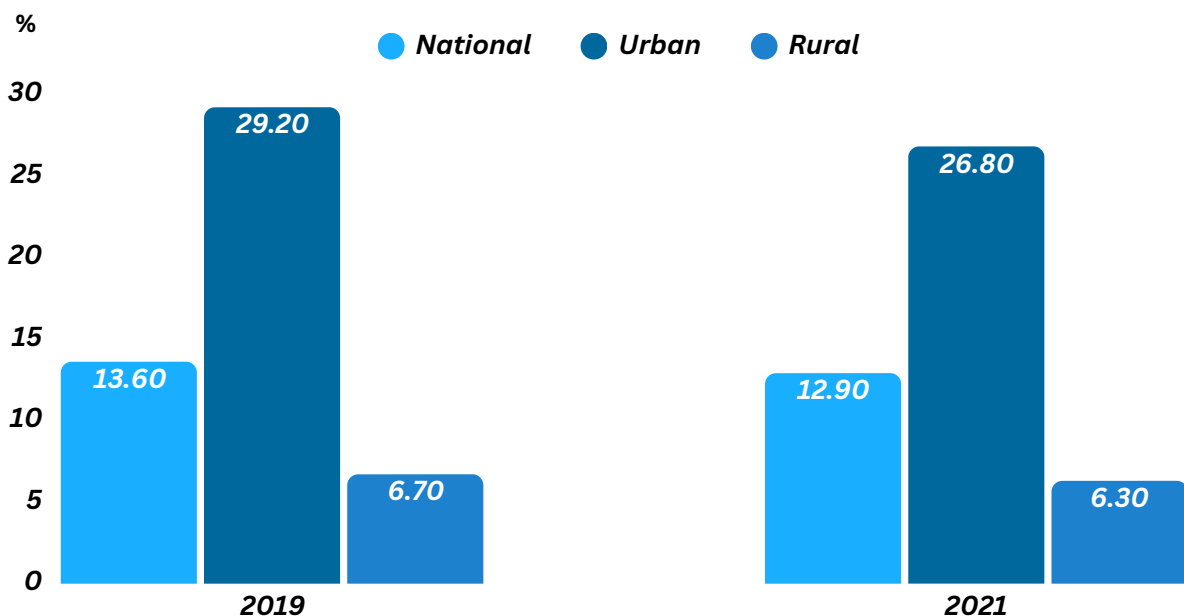
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all



Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services from 2019 to 2021 recorded a slight decrease by 6.3 percent at national level.

**PERCENTAGE OF HH MEMBERS USING SAFELY MANAGED WATER SUPPLY SERVICES
(USING IMPROVED SOURCE WITHIN THE PREMISES, AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED AND FREE
FROM FECAL COLIFORM)**



Source: WASHNORM Survey, 2021

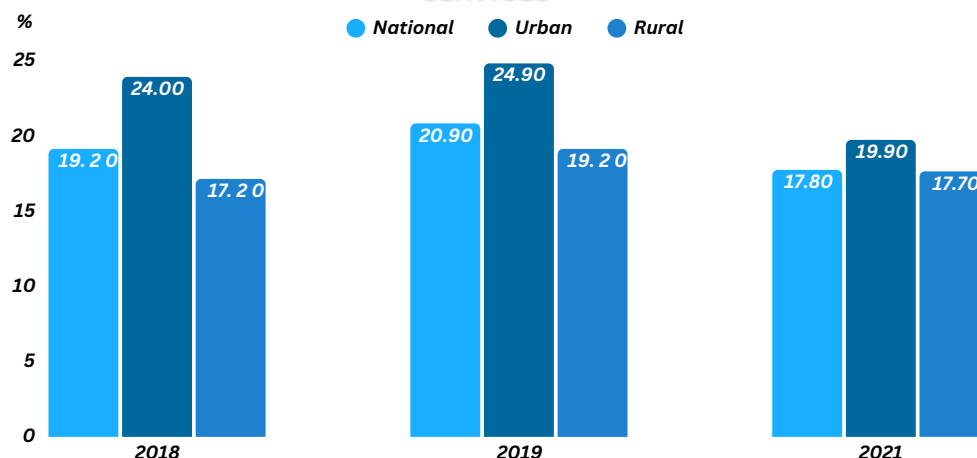
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations



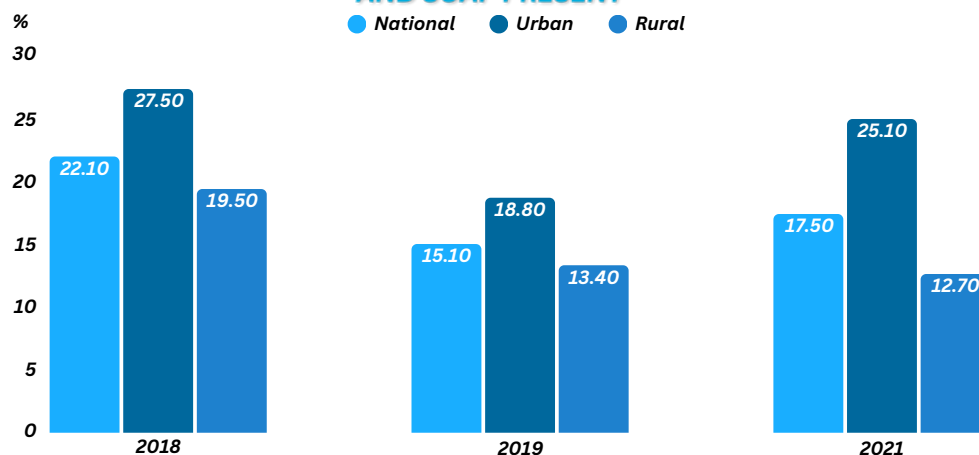
Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

The percentage of the household population with safely managed sanitation services increased from 19.2 per cent in 2018 to 20.9 per cent in 2019 but declined to 17.8 per cent in 2021.

PERCENTAGE OF HH MEMBERS WITH ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES



PERCENTAGE OF HHS WITH FIXED PLACE FOR HANDWASHING WITH WATER AND SOAP PRESENT



Source: WASHNORM Survey

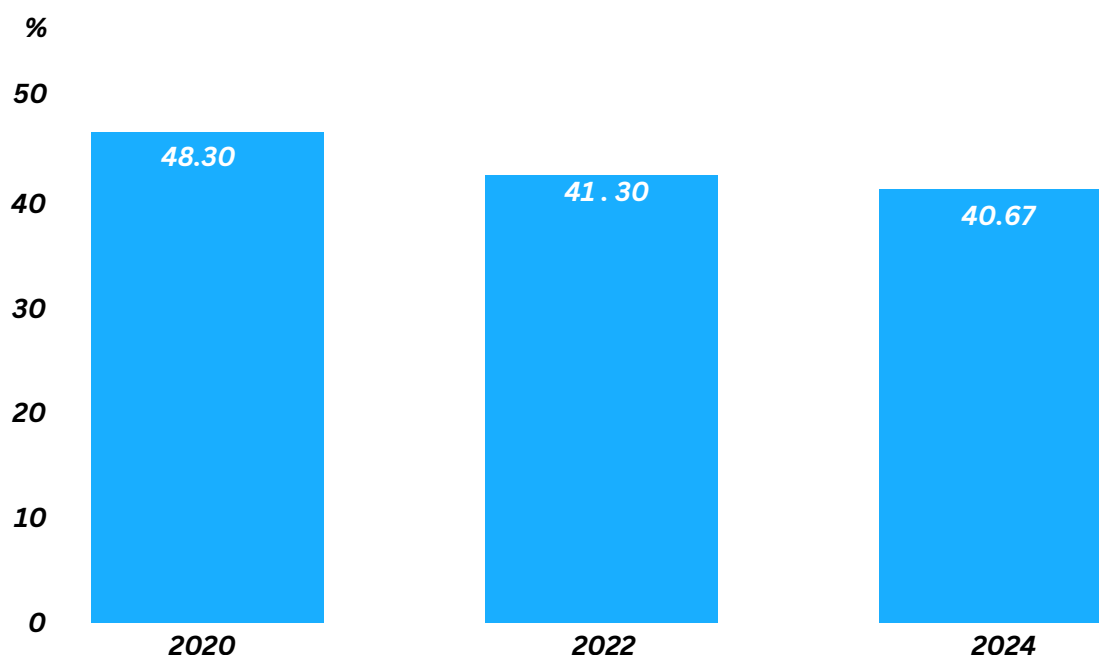
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally



Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

The proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows decreased to 40.67 percent in 2024 from 48.3 percent in 2020.

PROPORTION OF SAFELY TREATED DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FLOWS



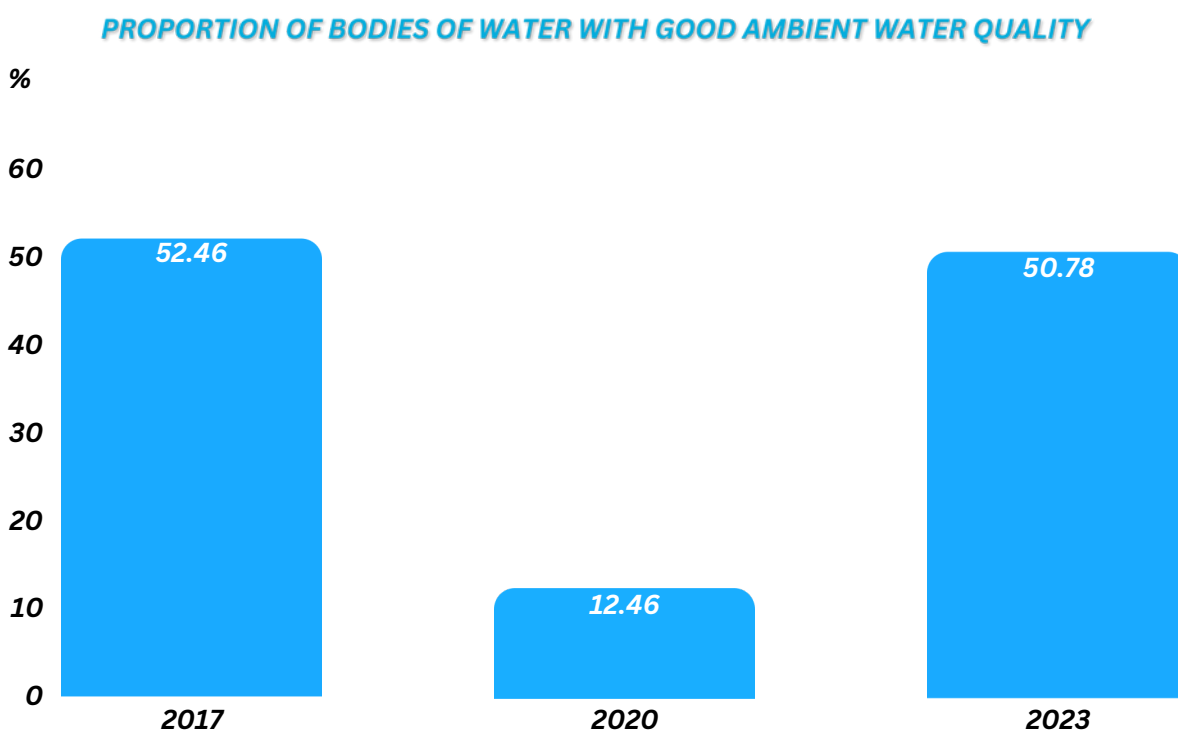
Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2022

<https://data.who.int/indicators/i/6EFF579/A37BDD6#:~:text=Worldwide%2C%20the%20proportion%20of%20safely,2020%20to%2057.8%25%20in%202022.>



Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

The proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality for Nigeria decreased significantly in 2020, but increased in 2023.



Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2023
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-6>

Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity



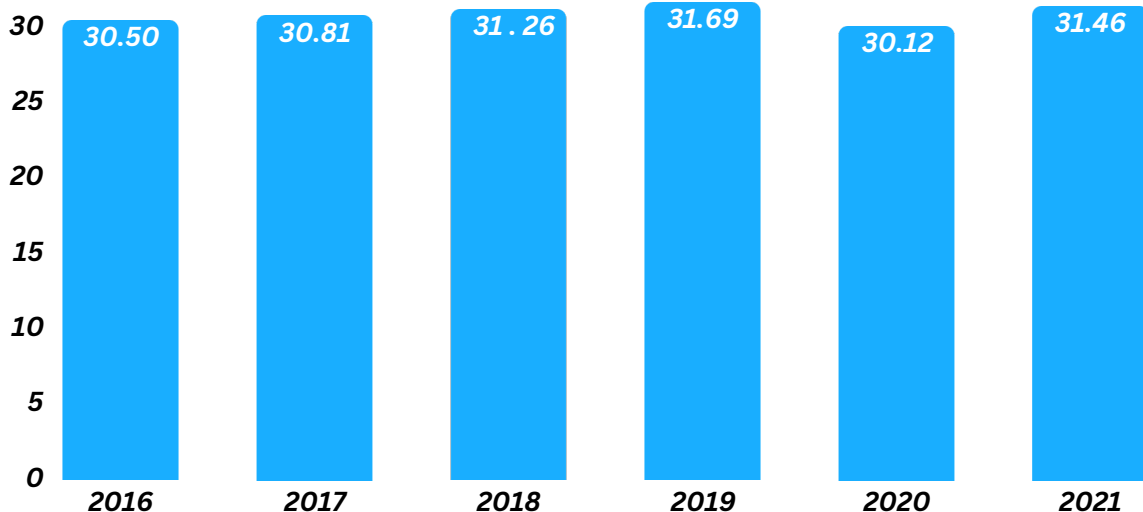
Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Water use efficiency measured per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal recorded a steady trend since 2016.

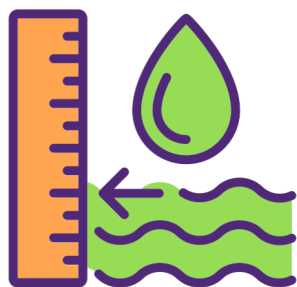
WATER USE EFFICIENCY

**US\$ GDP
per cubic
meter**

35



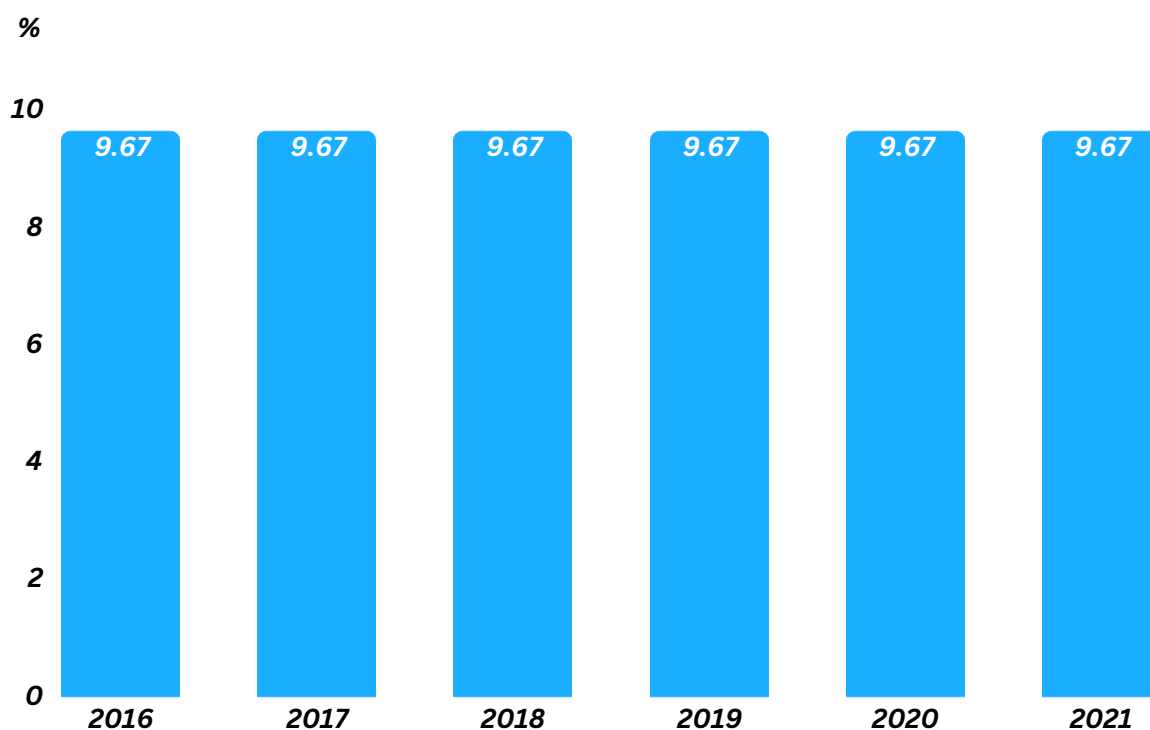
Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2023
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.GDP.FWTL.M3.KD?locations=NG>



Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

The level of water stress, measured as freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources, remained constant at 9.67 per cent from 2016 to 2021.

PROPORTION OF FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL TO FRESHWATER RESOURCES



Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2023
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA>

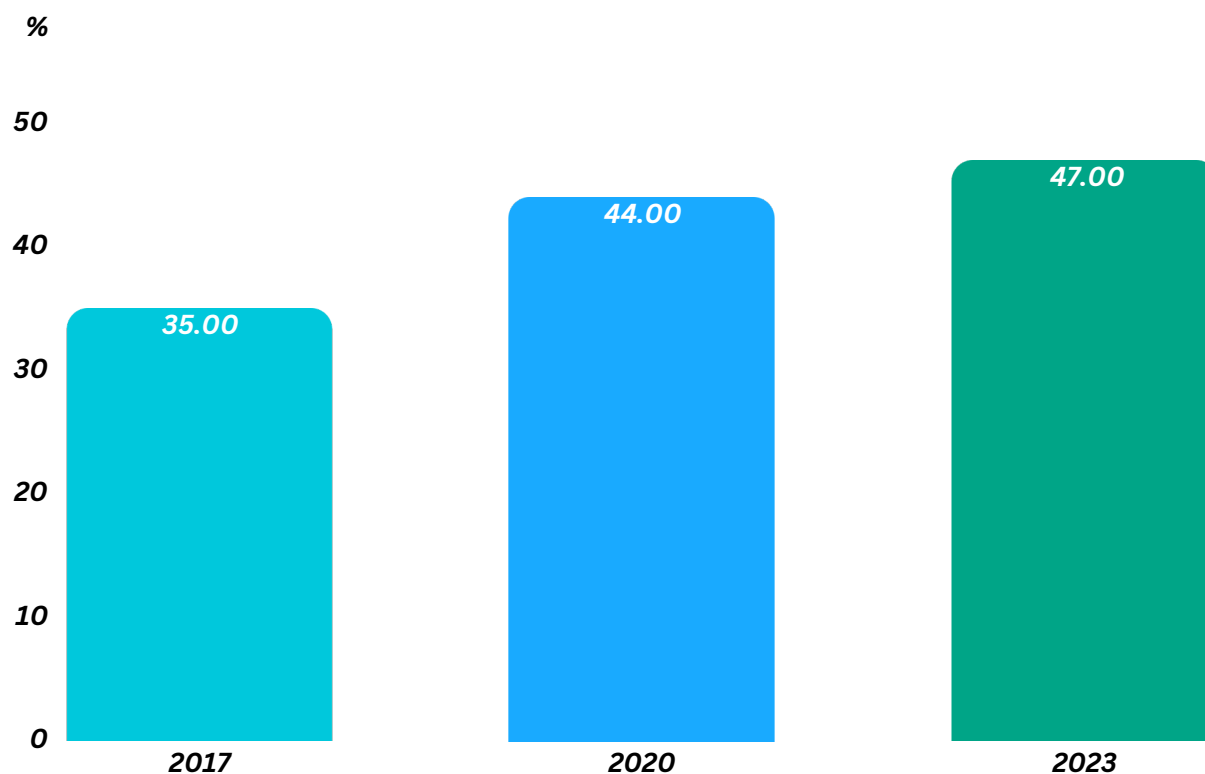
Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate



Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

The degree of integrated water resources management implementation grew steadily from 2017 to 2023.

DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION



Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/data2p0o2r3tal/countryprofiles/NG>

A

Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

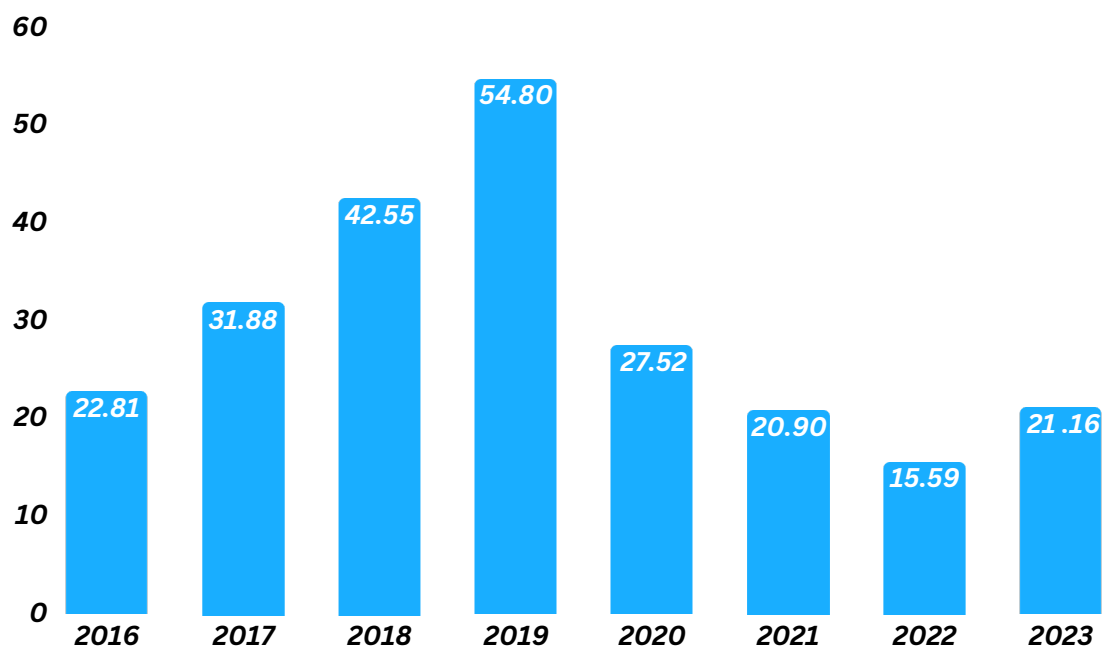


Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

The Official Development Assistance allocated to water and sanitation was higher in 2019 at 54.8 million US dollars.

WATER AND SANITATION

\$millions



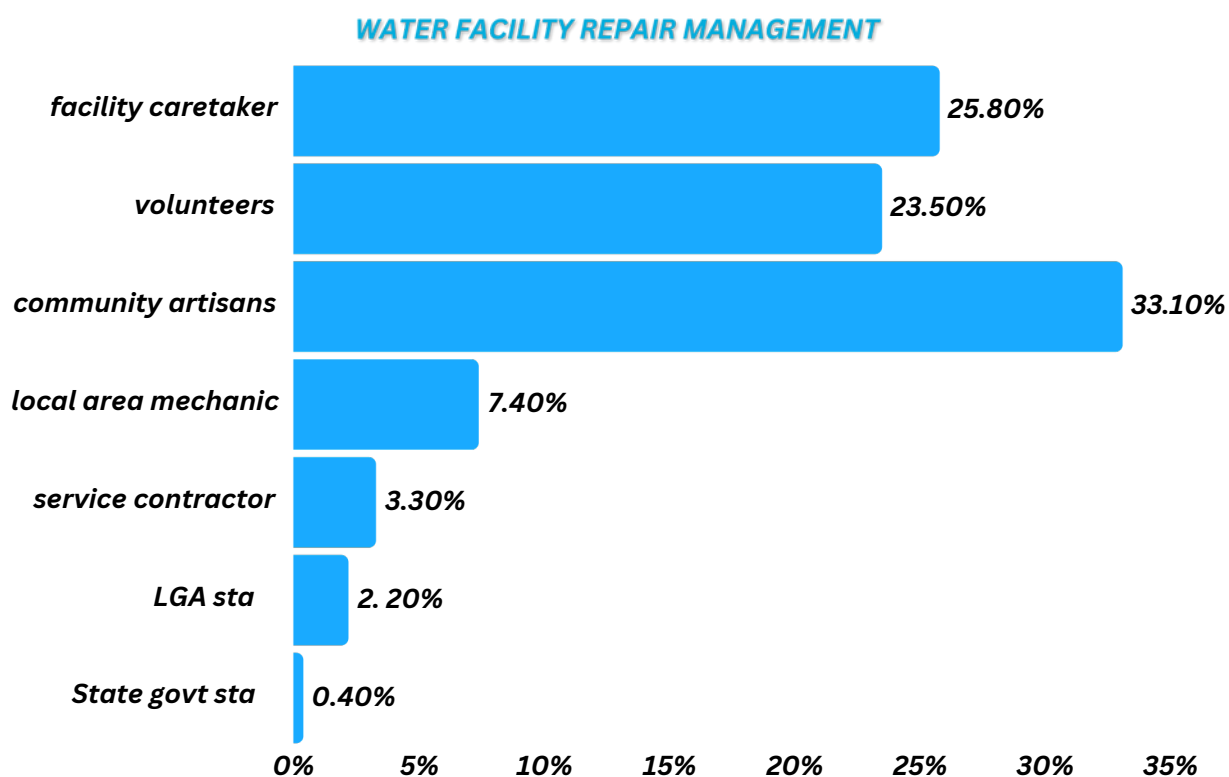
Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



Indicator 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

The local community to water facility management recorded 55.7 per cent contribution from the household in 2021.



Source: WASHNORM Survey, 2021

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

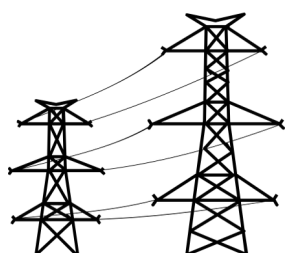
Goal 7 emphasizes the need to increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, enhance energy efficiency, and promote technology and investment in sustainable energy systems. Access to clean energy is essential not only for developing infrastructure but also for promoting sustainable practices and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Goal 7 Summary Statistics

Target	5
Indicator	6
Available	6
Current Status	100%

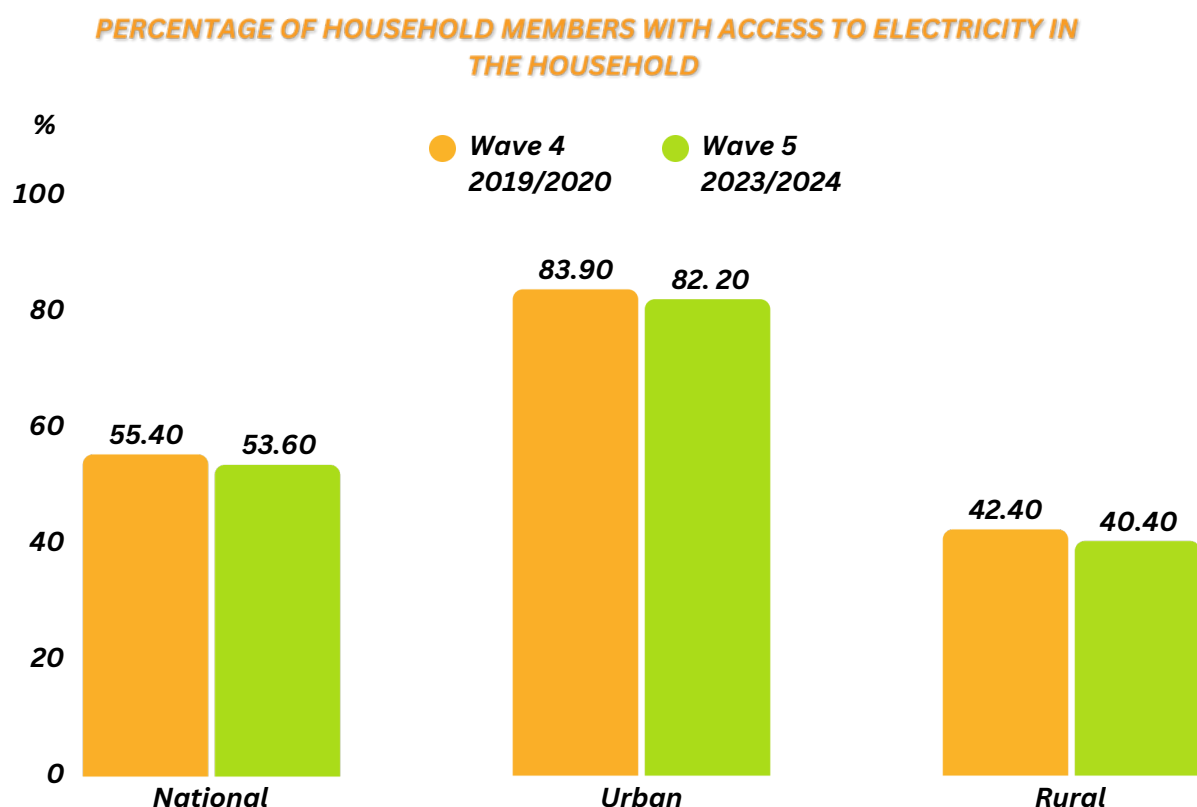
Data required for tracking this goal with 6 indicators captured in 5 targets is available.

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services



Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Access to electricity in Nigeria has slightly decreased between 2019/2020 and 2023/2024 as recorded nationally from 55.4 per cent to 53.6 per cent accordingly.



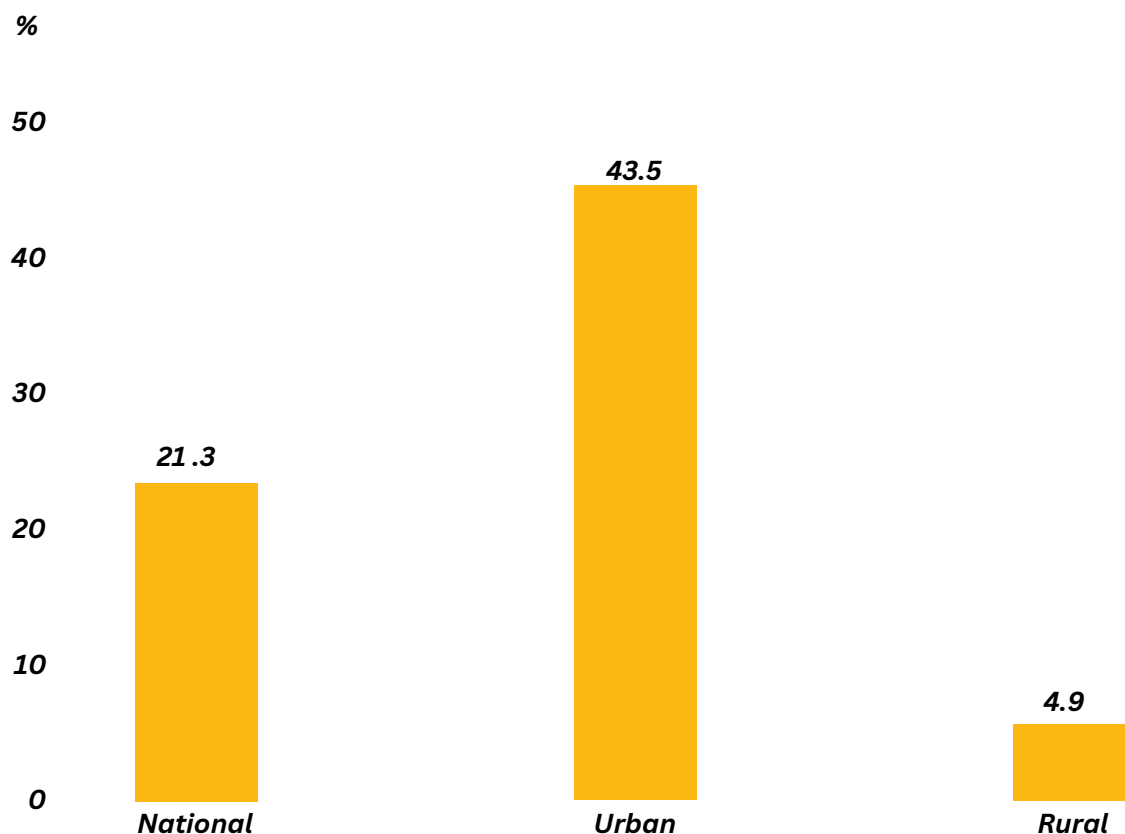
Source: General Household Survey Panel



Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

The reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting shows a significant disparity between urban and rural areas in Nigeria with the higher per cent recorded in Urban at 43.5 per cent.

PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING, SPACE HEATING AND LIGHTING



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

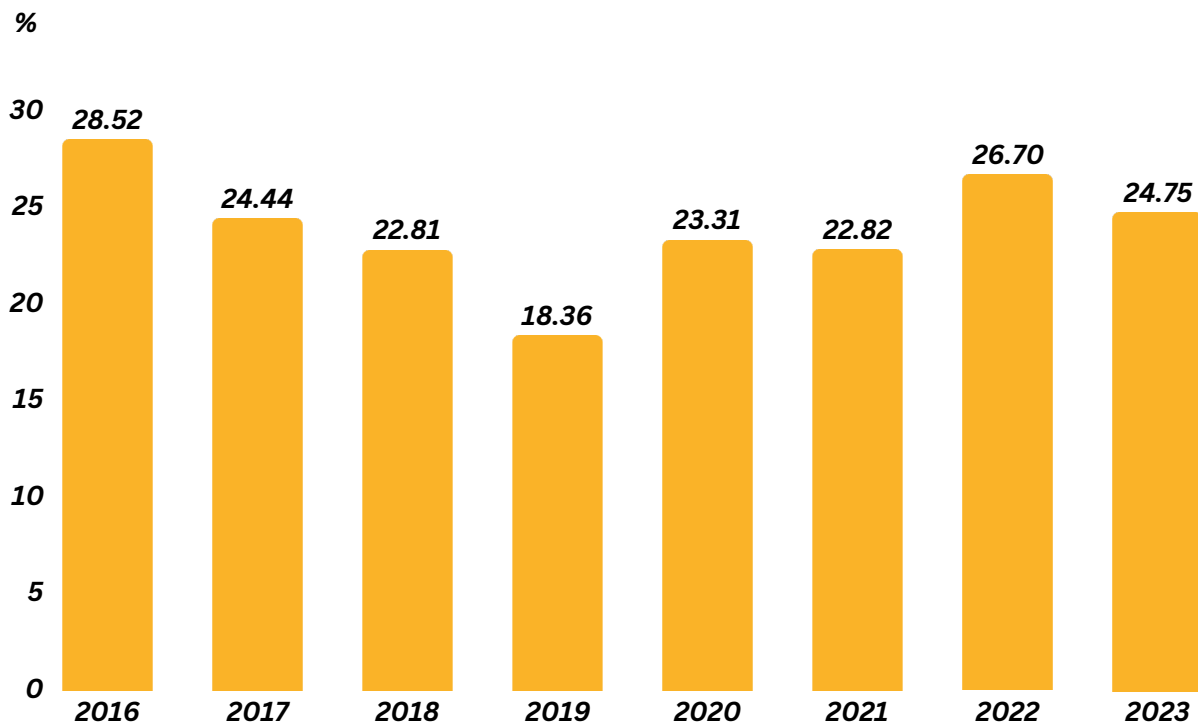
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix



Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

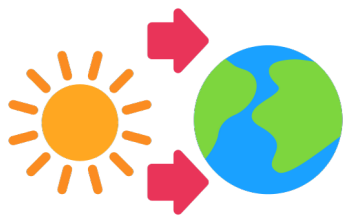
The proportion of renewable energy in total energy production in the country slightly fluctuated between 2016 and 2023.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN THE TOTAL FINAL ENERGY PRODUCTION



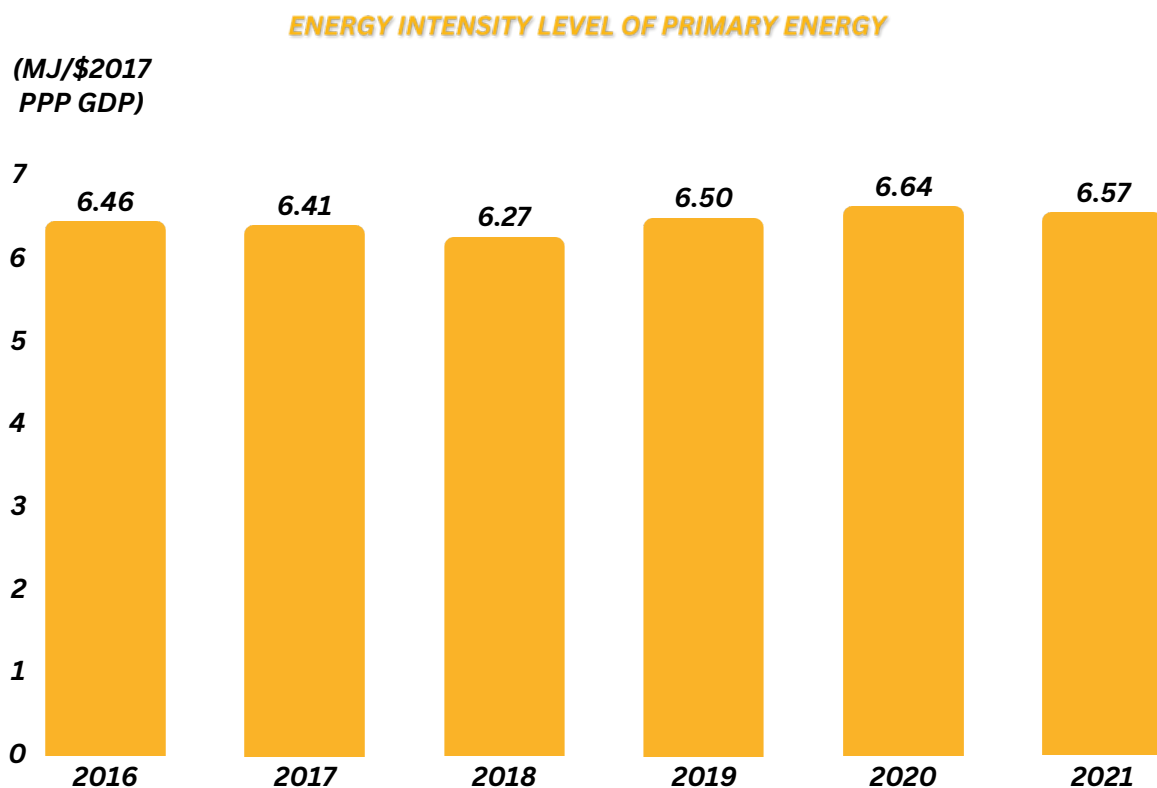
Source: National Electricity Regulatory Commission, 2023

Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The energy intensity level of primary energy measured in Megajoules (MJ) per \$ in 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2021. Ranging from 6.27 MJ/\$ in 2018 to 6.64 MJ/\$ in 2020.



Source: International Energy Agency, 2021
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD?locations=NG&view=chart>

Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

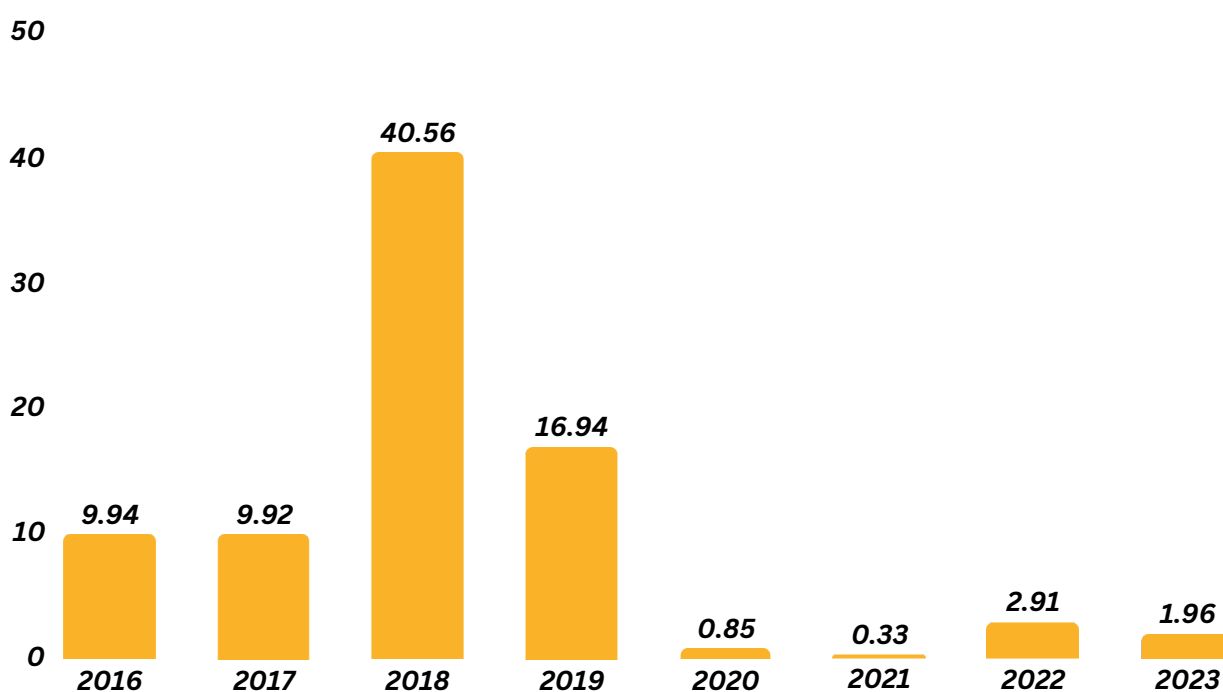


Indicator 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

The Official Development flows on energy to Nigeria has reduced significantly in recent time.

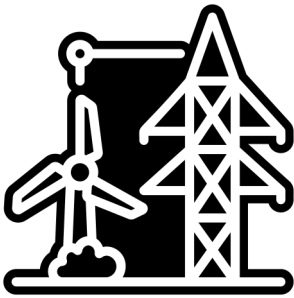
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FLOW ON ENERGY TO NIGERIA

\$millions



Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

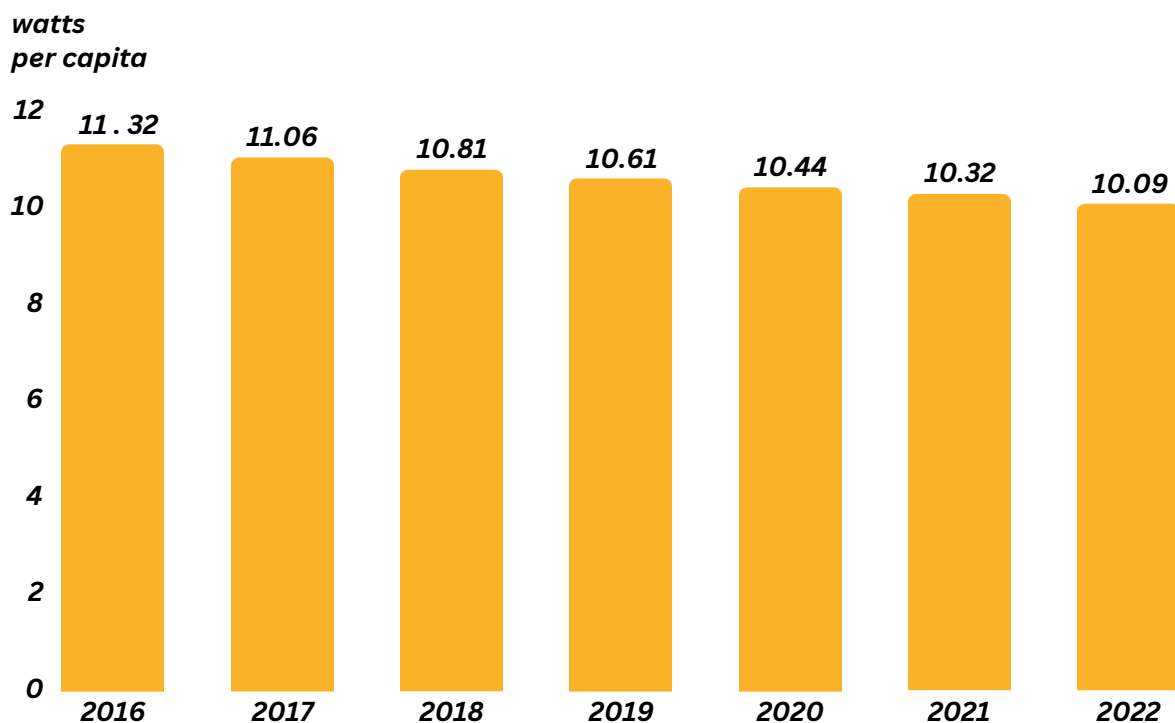
Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support



Indicator 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

The renewable energy-generating capacity measured in watts per capita recorded steady performance between 2016 to 2022.

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY-GENERATING CAPACITY IN NIGERIA



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs/affordable-clean-energy>

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH





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

Goal 8, emphasizes the need for decent working conditions, creating job opportunities, ensuring fair wages, and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship for all. This goal aims to ensure that economic progress leads to better living standards and a reduction in inequalities for its citizenry.

Goal 8 Summary Statistics	
Target	12
Indicator	16
Available	14
Current Status	88%

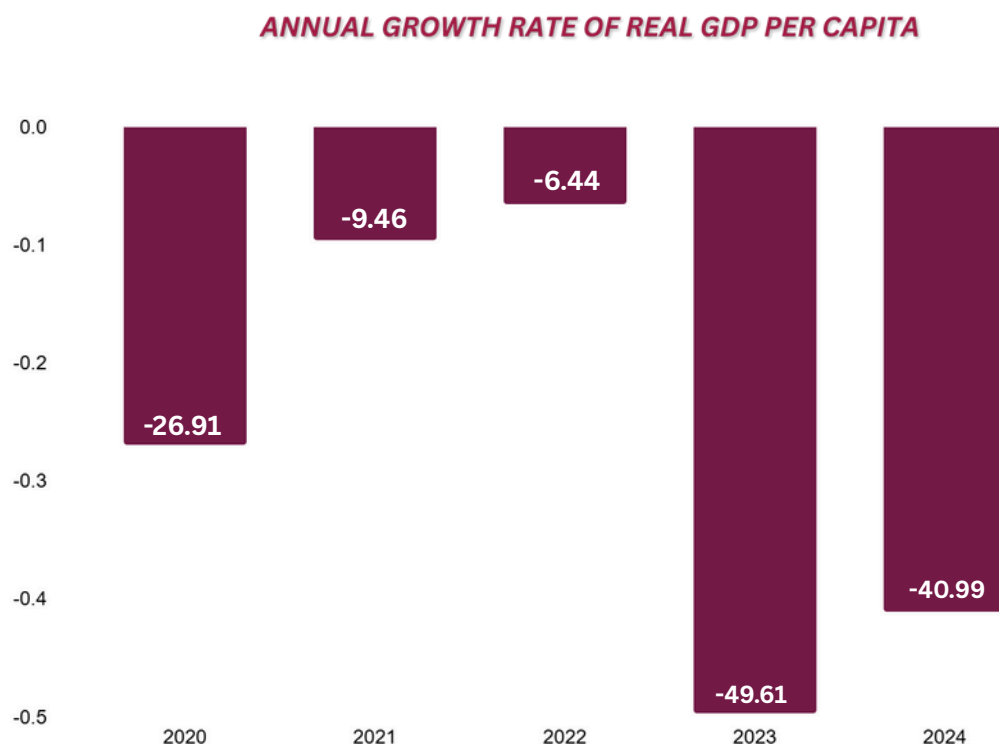
About 88 per cent of the data required for tracking this goal is captured from the 16 indicators and 12 targets.

Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries



Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

The annual growth rate of Real GDP per capita from 2020 to 2024, using the rebased figures, is depicted in the chart below.



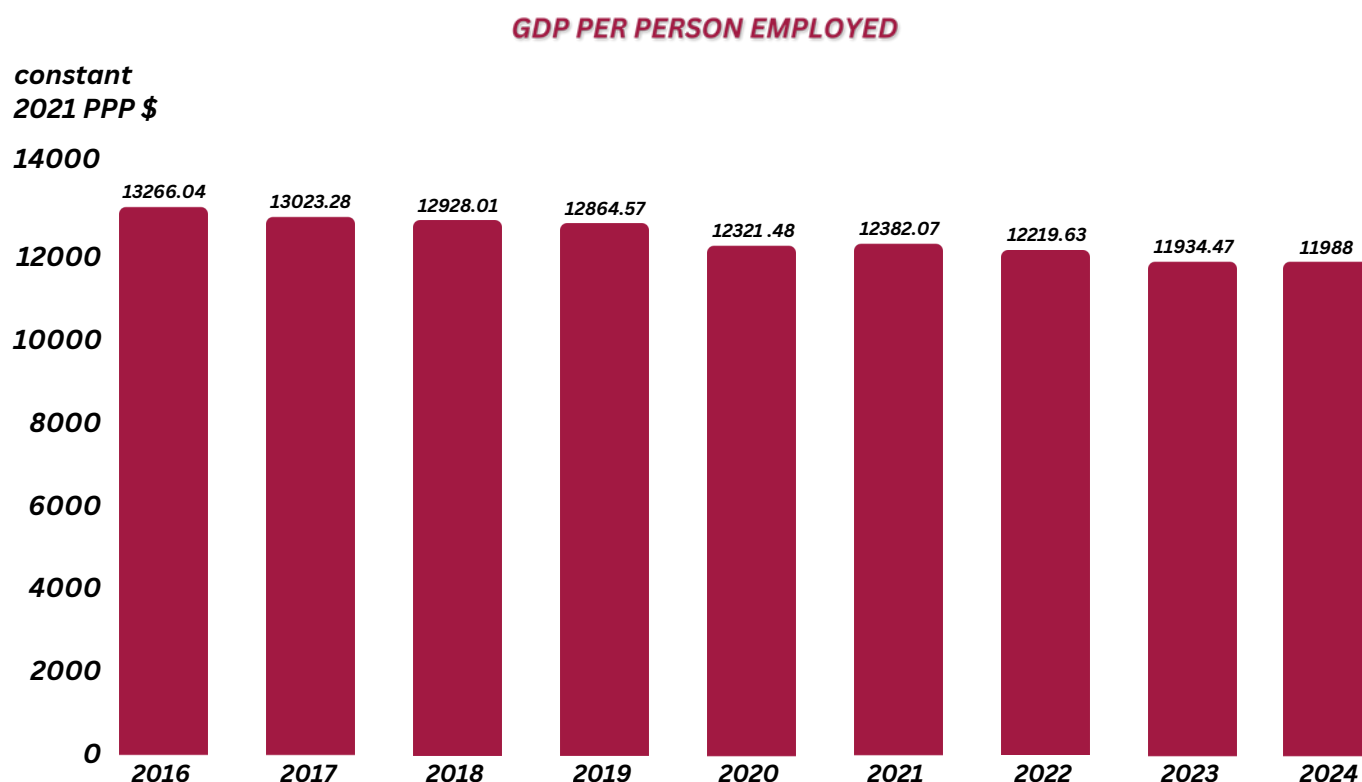
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors



Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

The GDP per person employed (constant 2021 PPP \$) slightly declined between 2016 to 2023.



Source: World Bank, 2023
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.GDP.PCAP.EM.KD?locations=NG>

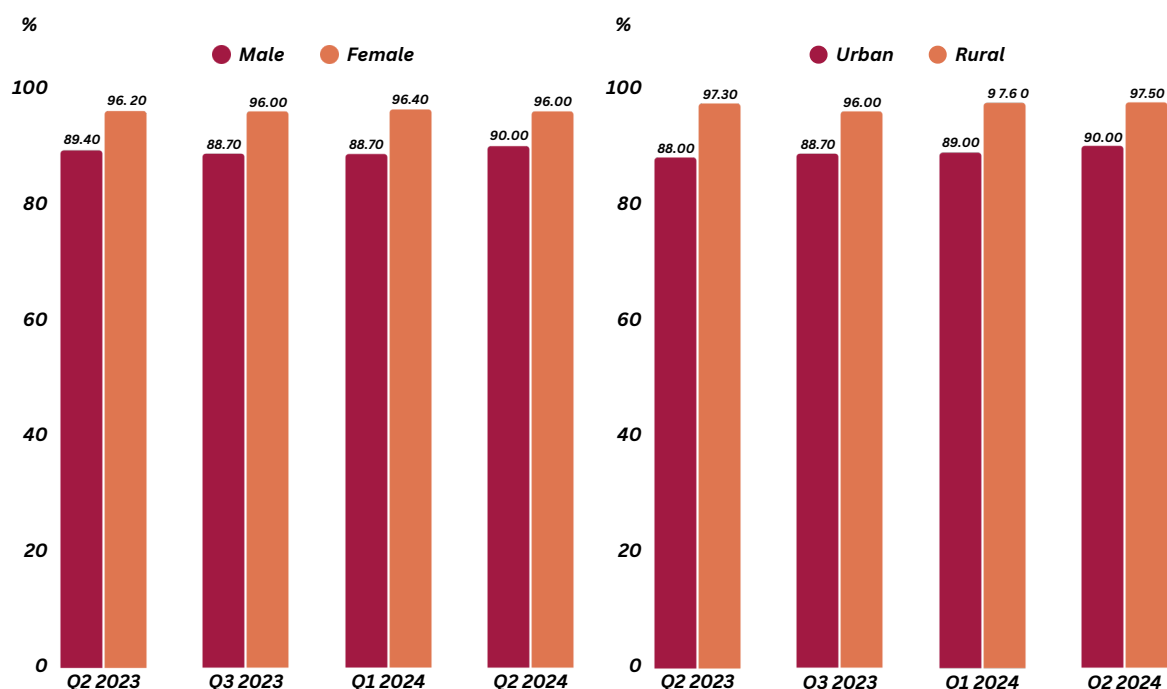
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services



Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

The proportion of informal employment in total employment remains relatively high at average of 90 per cent.

PERCENTAGE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE



Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS), 2023/2024

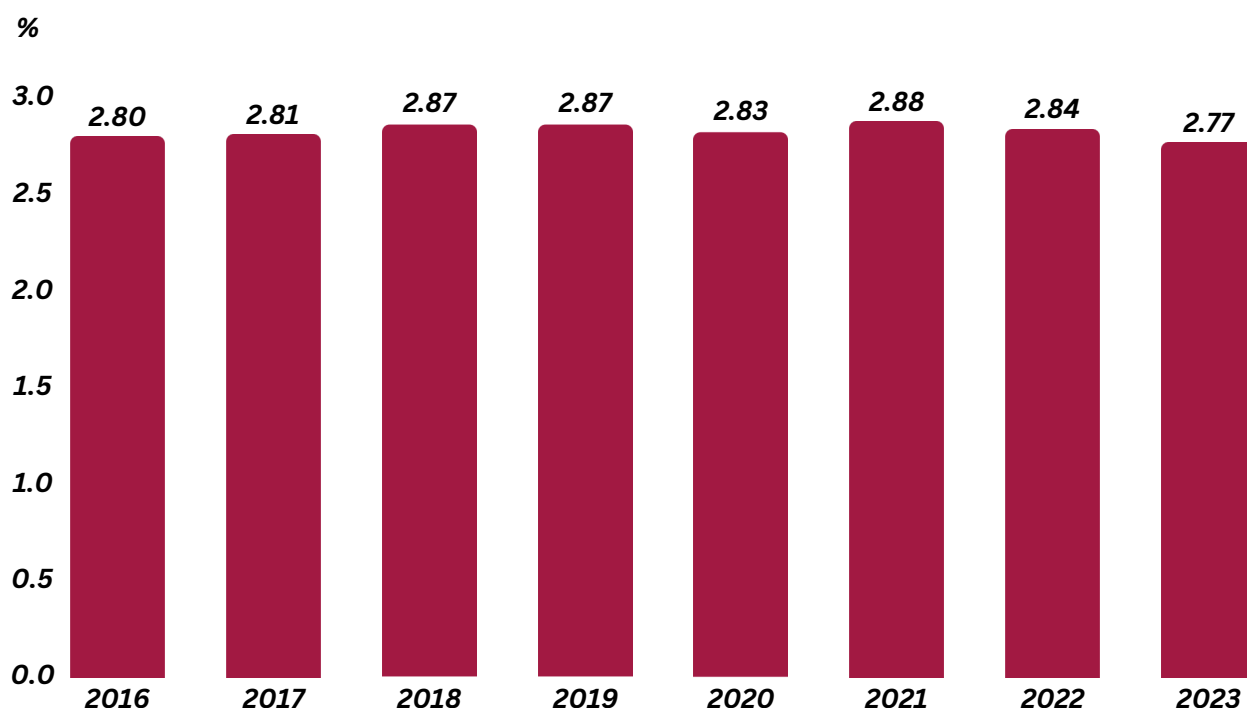
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead



Indicator 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

The material footprint per capita in tonnes for the national level shows a slight fluctuation between 2016 and 2023.

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT, MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived



Indicator 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Domestic material consumption per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Type of product							
National	3.9227	3.7581	3.8167	3.7204	3.6754	3.6804	3.6897
Biomass	2.7449	2.7179	2.7462	2.6165	2.5419	2.5381	2.5363
Coal	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Crop Residues	0.9696	0.9529	0.9718	0.9245	0.8935	0.8953	0.9009
Crops	1.0781	1.0756	1.0947	1.0168	0.9928	0.996	0.9962
Ferrous ores	0.0053	0.0044	0.0045	0.0061	0.006	0.006	0.006
Fossil fuel	0.0859	0.0845	0.0771	0.0741	0.1478	0.146	0.1446
Gas	0.0685	0.0633	0.0653	0.0651	0.0546	0.0519	0.0508
Grazed biomass and fodder crops	0.4193	0.4154	0.4124	0.4121	0.3977	0.3911	0.3933
Metal ores	0.0348	0.0491	0.0502	0.0426	0.0193	0.0186	0.0188
Non-ferrous ores	0.0295	0.0447	0.0457	0.0365	0.0134	0.0126	0.0128
Non-metallic minerals - industrial or agricultural dominant	0.0424	0.0365	0.0333	0.0329	0.032	0.0324	0.0329
Non-metallic minerals - construction dominant	0.8511	0.6984	0.7476	0.7437	0.7271	0.7424	0.757
Non-metallic minerals	0.8935	0.7349	0.7809	0.7766	0.7591	0.7748	0.7899
Petroleum	0.0171	0.0209	0.0116	0.0087	0.093	0.0939	0.0935
Wild catch and harvest	0.0069	0.007	0.0068	0.0068	0.0071	0.0071	0.0072
Wood	0.2711	0.267	0.2604	0.2563	0.2507	0.2485	0.2386
Source: United Nations/National Account							

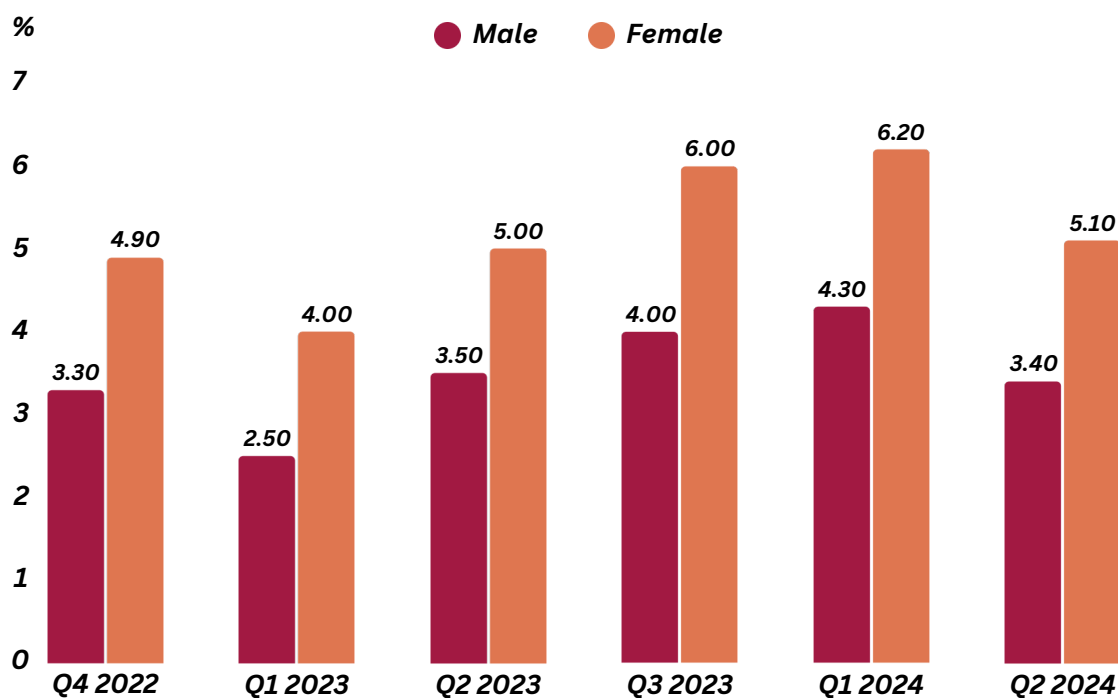
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value



Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The unemployment rate by sex shows a higher rate for females compared to males across all period under review.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX



Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS), 2024

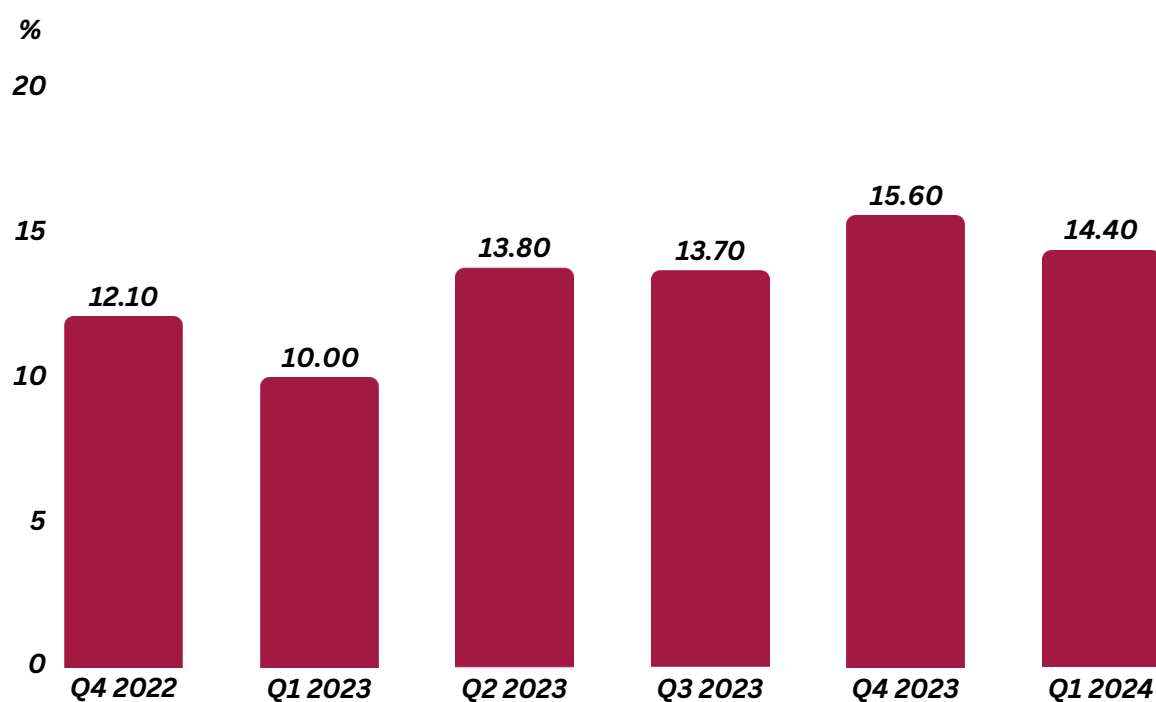
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training



Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

The percentage of Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) shows a fluctuating trend across the quarters.

YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING



Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS), 2024

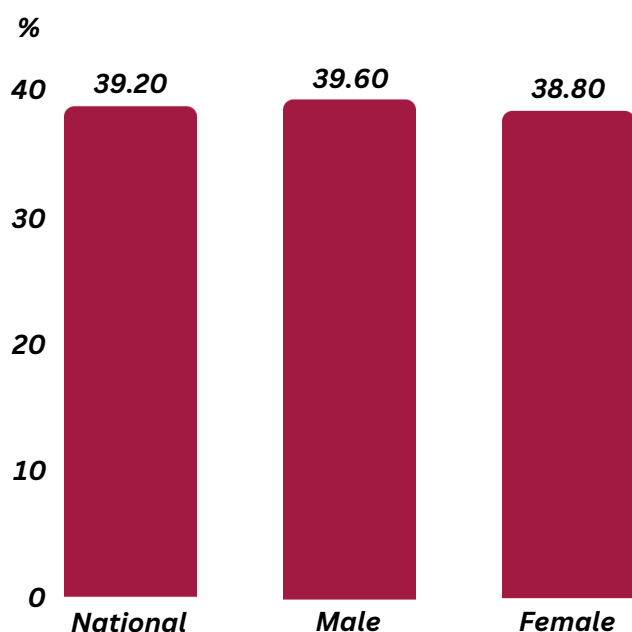
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms



Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Nationally, 39.2 per cent of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labor, with higher rates among males (39.6 per cent) compared to females (38.8 per cent).

CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR(% AND NUMBER, BY AGE GROUP, SEX RESIDENCE AND REGION)



Source: Nigeria Child Labour Survey, 2022

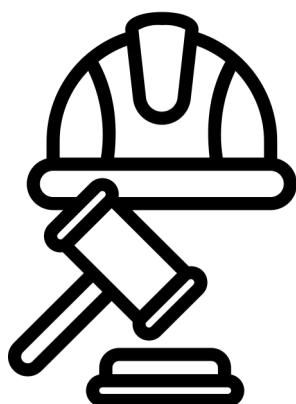


**Urban, male
29.6%, female
45.2%**



**Rural, male
30.4%, female
44.3%**

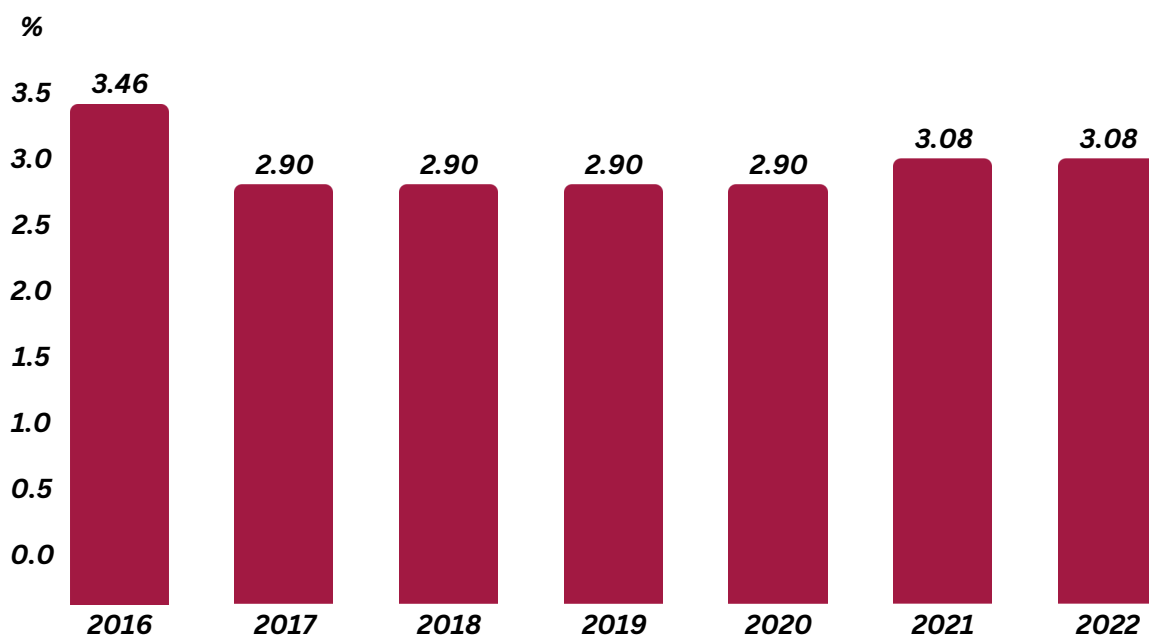
Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment



Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

The level of national compliance with labour rights shows Nigeria's commitment to international labour laws in successive years.

LEVEL OF NATIONAL COMPLIANCE WITH LABOUR RIGHTS



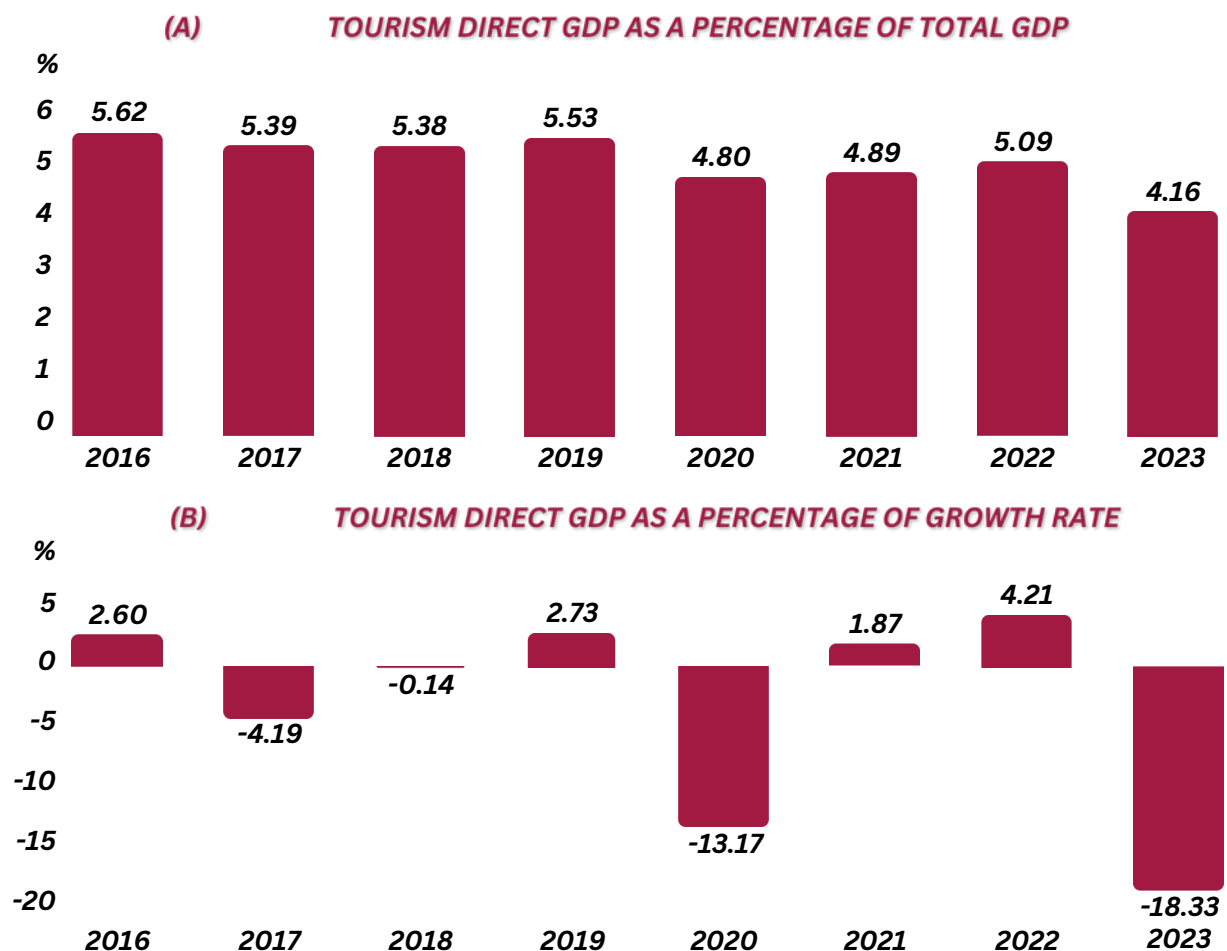
Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO)
https://rplumber.ilo.org/data/indicator/id=SDG_0882_NOC_RT_A&lang=en&type=label&format=.xlsx&channel=ilosta&title=sdg-indicator-882-level-of-national-compliance-with-labour-rights-freedom-of-association-and-collective-bargaining-annual

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Tourism's direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP fluctuated between 4.16% (2023) and 5.62% (2016), while the growth rate varied significantly, reaching its highest at 4.21% in 2022 and declining to its lowest at -18.33% in 2023.



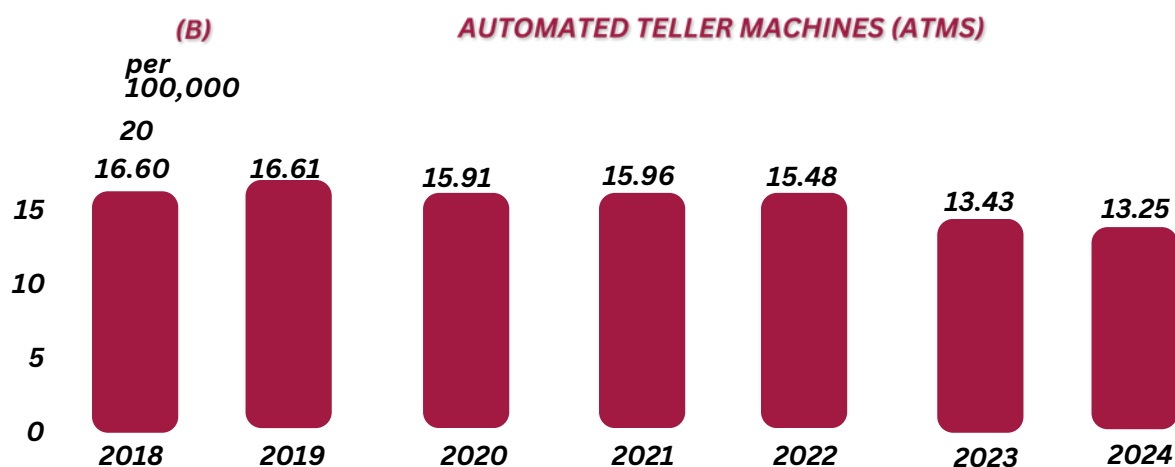
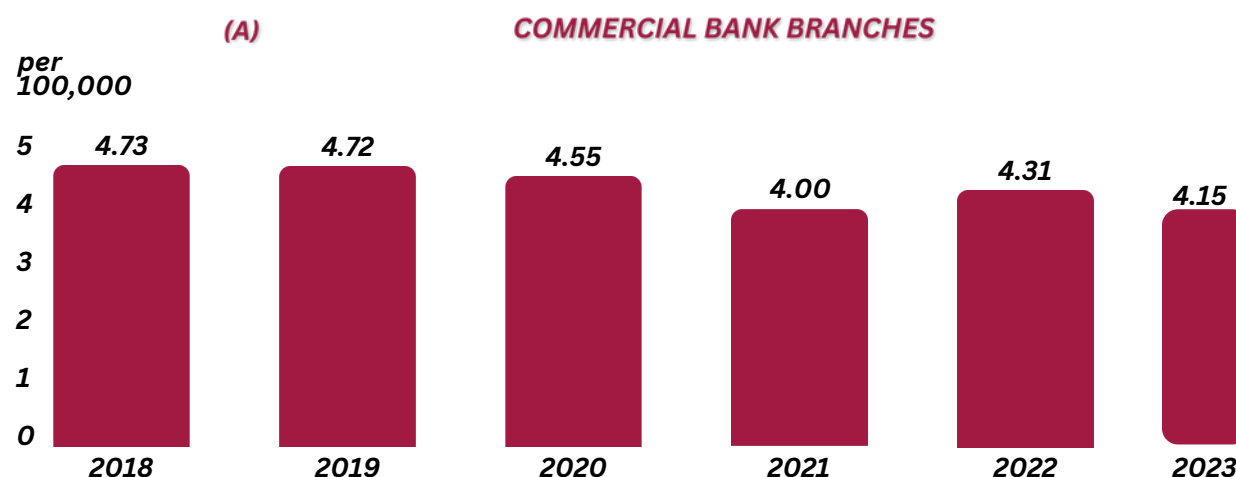
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all



Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

The two components of this indicator was derived with the data by the responsible statutory agencies of government.



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin & National Population Commission, 2022

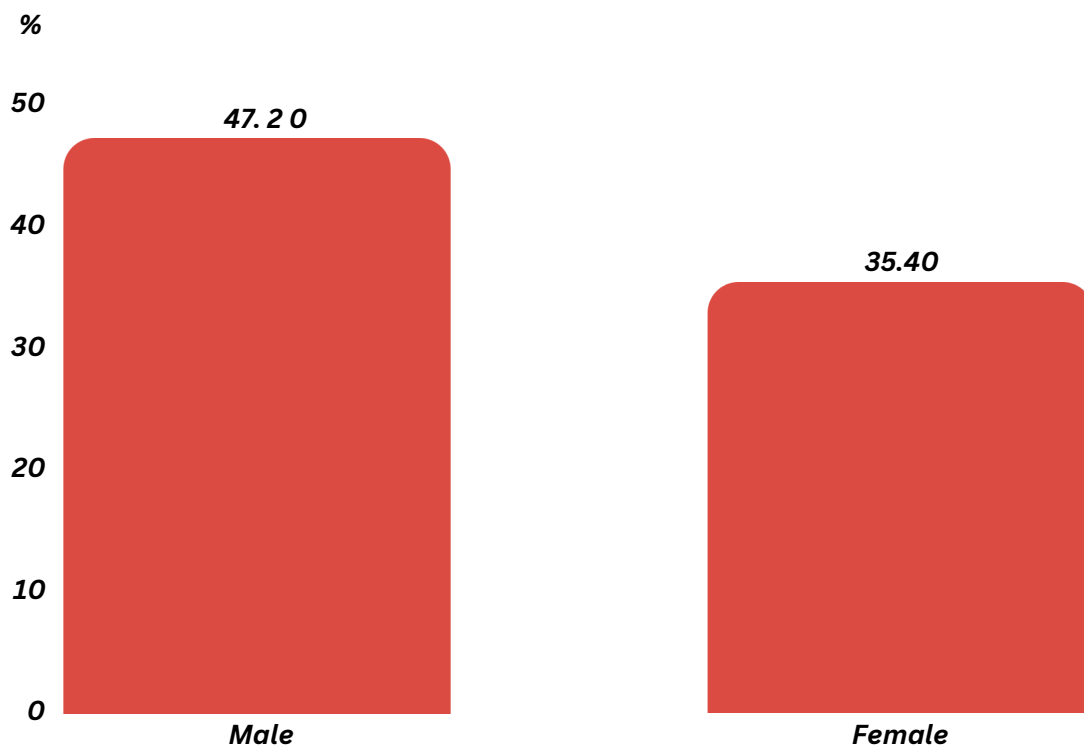
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all



Indicator 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

The data shows that 47.2 per cent of male and 35.4 percent of females own a bank account in the country.

PERCENTAGE WHO OWN A BANK ACCOUNT



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

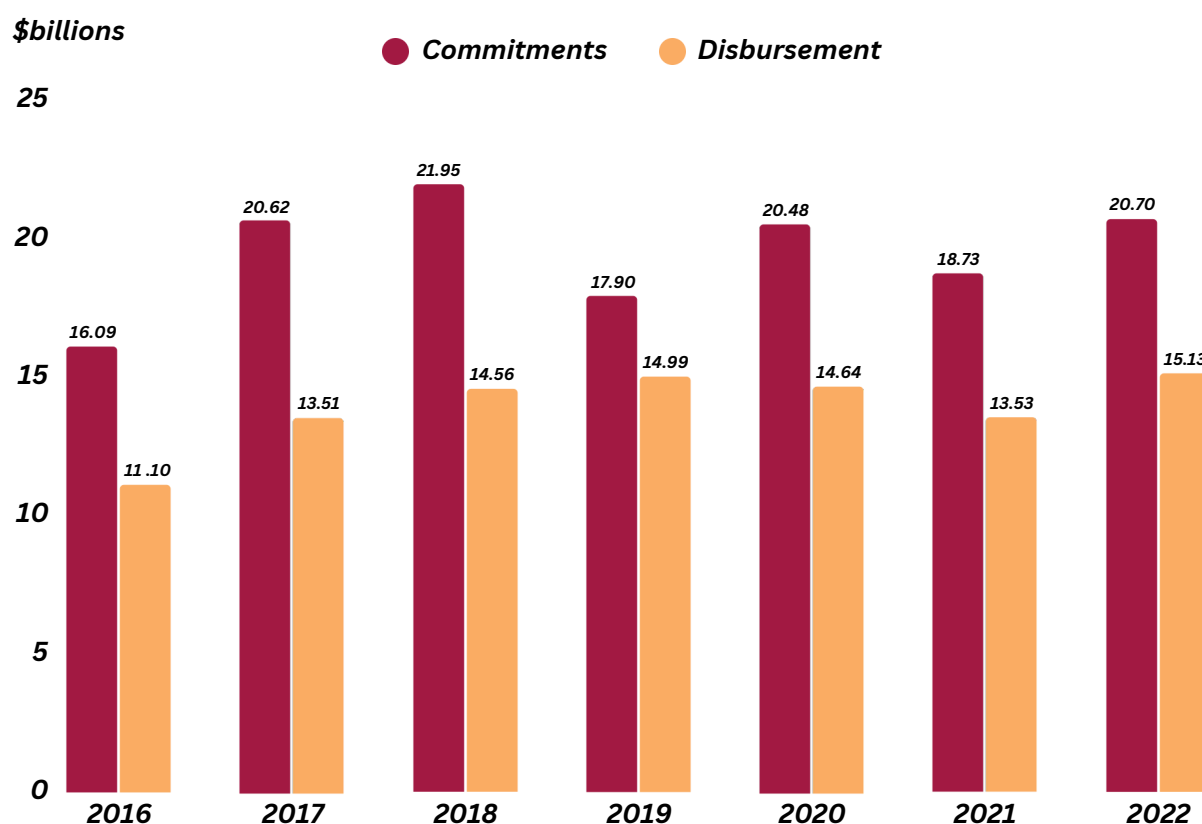
Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries



Indicator 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Between 2016 and 2022, aid for trade commitments for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) recorded in billions of U.S. dollars fluctuated.

AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR LDCS



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, (2022)

Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization



Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Description	Yes/No	Constitutional provisions/laws and policies
Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Yes	Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan(NIYEAP) 2021-2024, National Youth Policy (2019-2023), National Employment Policy (2017)

Source: Ministry of Youth and Development

9 **INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**





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

Goal 9 recognizes that achieving sustainable development requires robust and efficient infrastructure that can support economic growth and improve access to essential services. This goal promotes the development of quality, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to meet the needs of all communities, including marginalized groups.

Goal 9 Summary Statistics	
Target	8
Indicator	12
Available	11
Current Status	92%

About 92 per cent of data required for tracking the 12 indicators captured in 8 targets of this goal was reported.

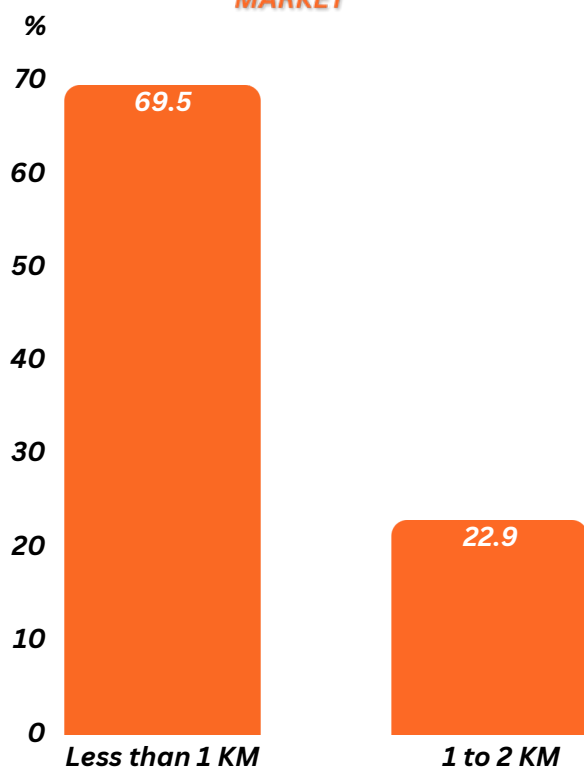
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all



Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

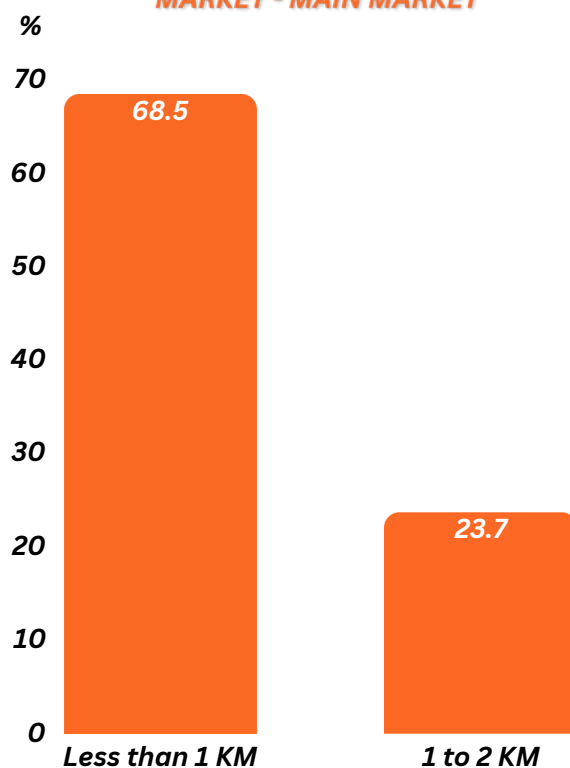
At the national level, 69.5 per cent of communities are within less than 1 km of a wholesale market and 68.5 per cent are close to a weekly main market.

DISTANCE IN KM FROM THE CENTRE OF COMMUNITY TO THE NEAREST WHOLESALE MARKET



Source: National Agricultural Sample Census (NASC), 2022

DISTANCE IN KM FROM THE CENTRE OF COMMUNITY TO THE NEAREST WEEKLY MARKET - MAIN MARKET

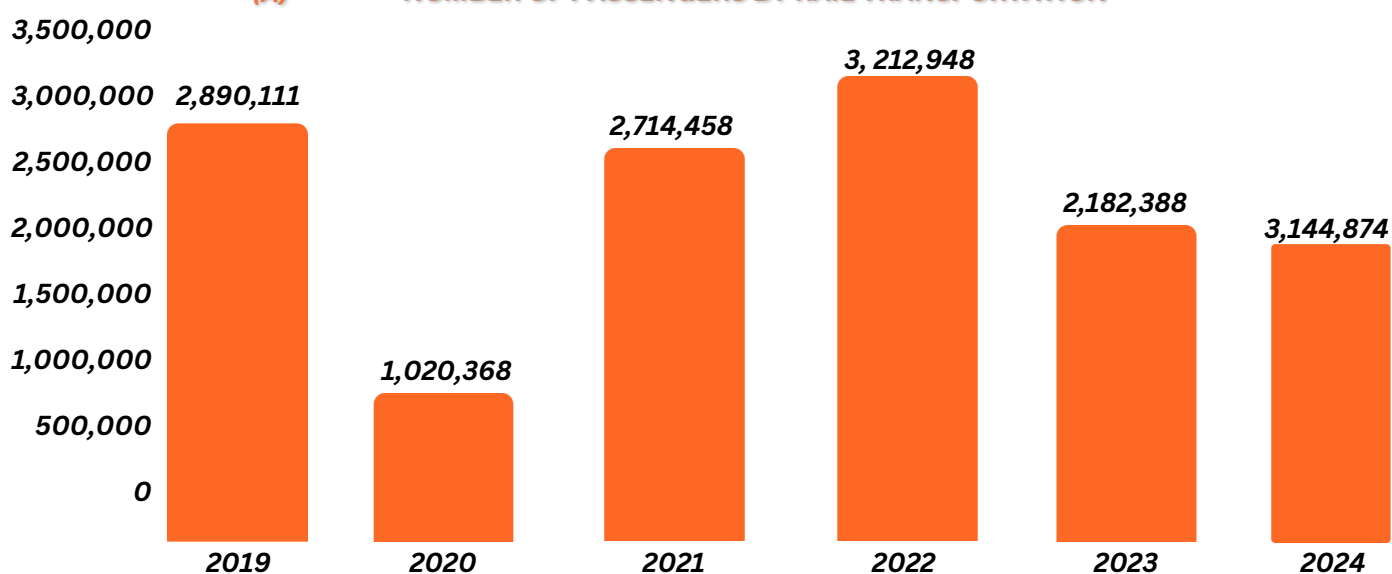




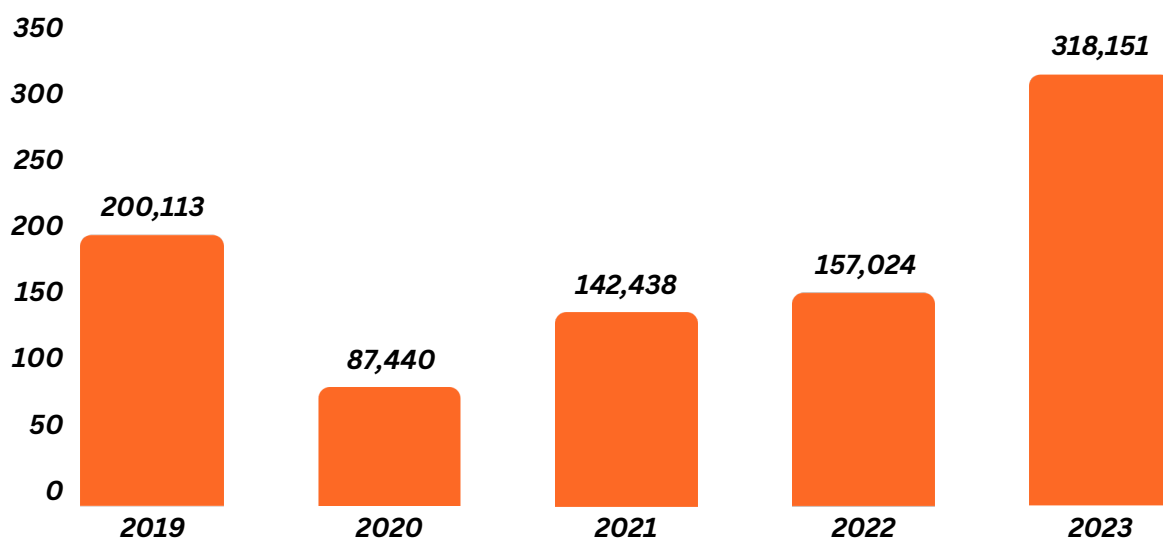
Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Rail transportation statistics for both passenger and cargo volumes provided.

(A) NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BY RAIL TRANSPORTATION



(B) VOLUMES OF GOODS/CARGOS (TONS) BY RAIL TRANSPORTATION



Source: Nigerian Railway Corporation, National Bureau of Statistics

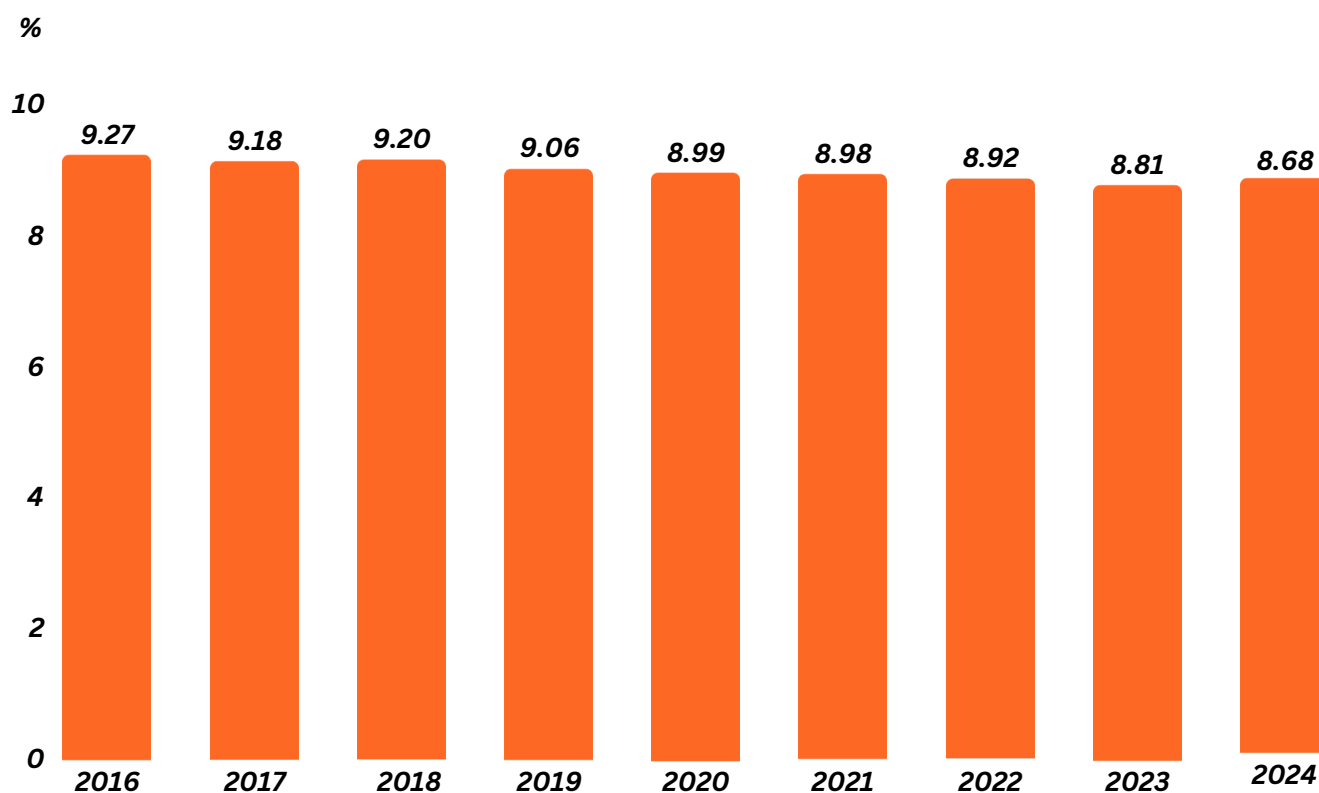
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries



Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

The manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP remains relatively steady during the period.

REAL GROWTH CONTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR TO GDP



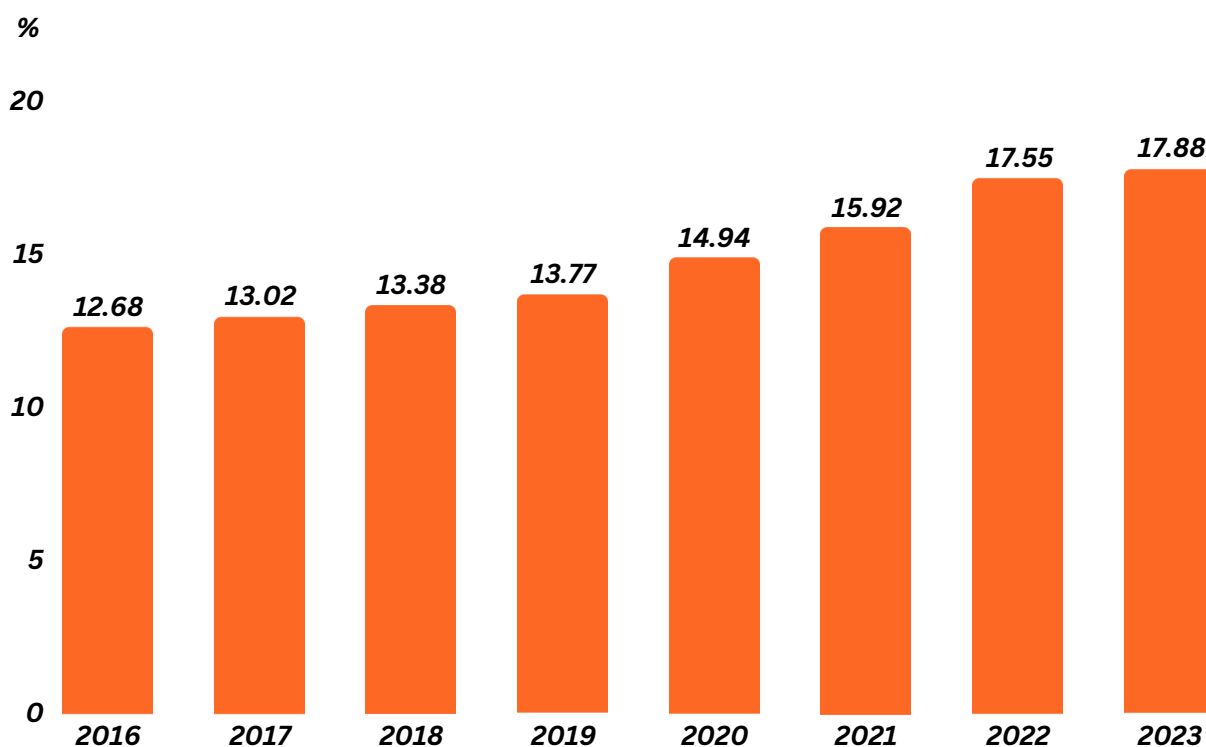
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2023



Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Employment in the industry sector as a percentage of total employment has steadily increased from 12.68 per cent in 2016 to 17.88 per cent in 2023.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY



Source: World Bank (WB), 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.IND.EMPL.ZS?locations=NG&view=chart>

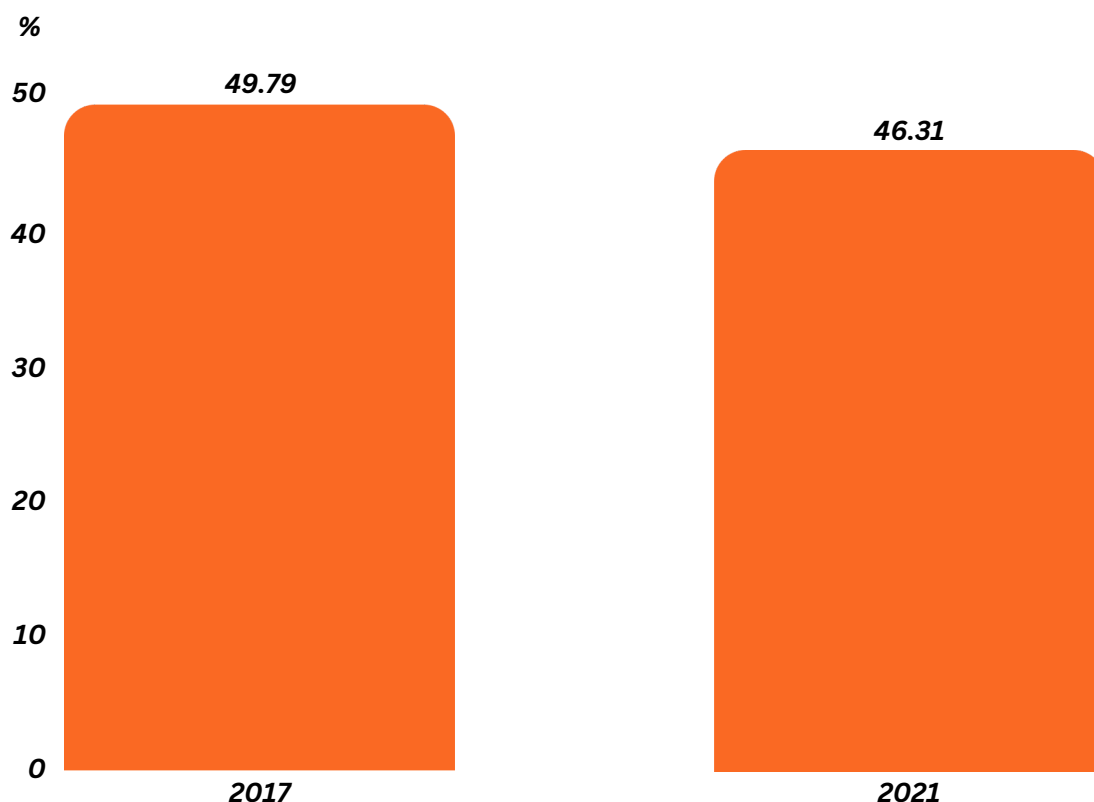
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets



Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

The contribution of micro small and medium enterprises to GDP decreased from 49.79 per cent in 2018 to 46.31 per cent in 2021.

MSMEs contribution to GDP



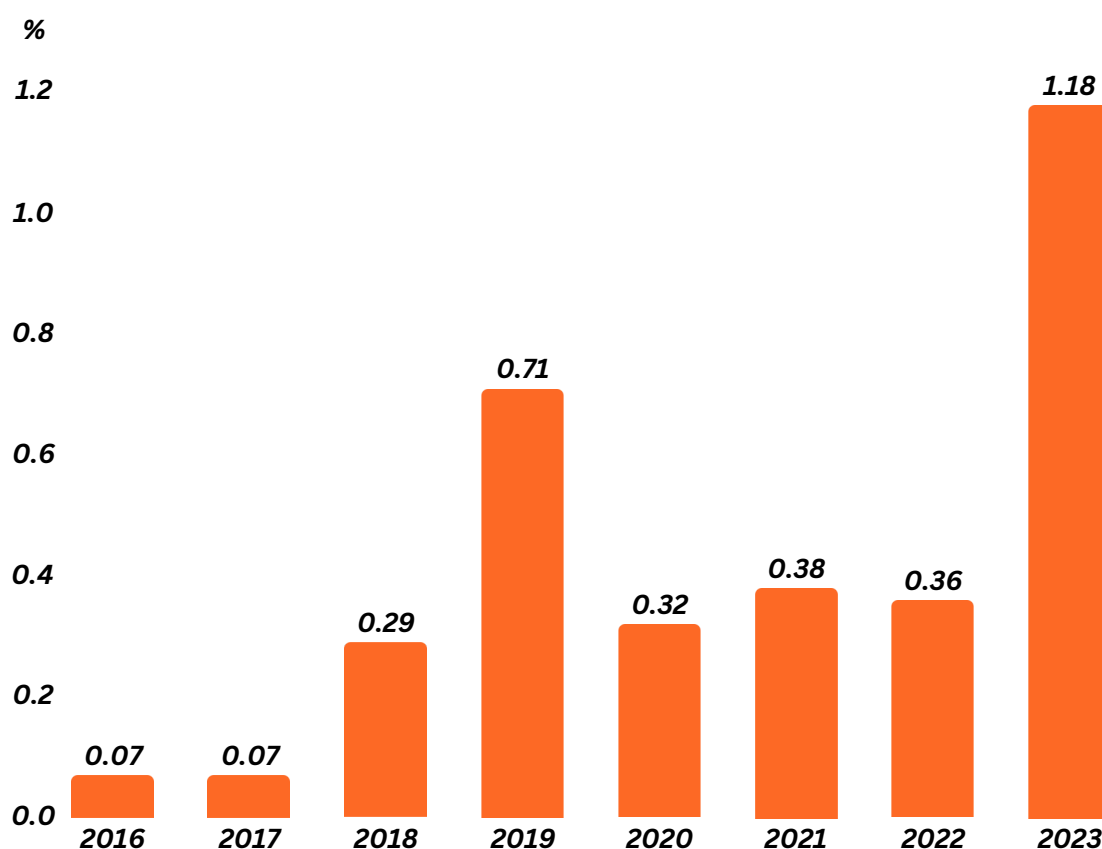
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, SMEDAN



Indicator 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

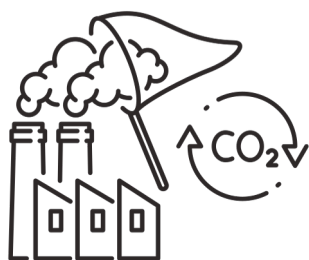
The data shows the percentage of total credit provided by commercial banks to small-scale enterprises for each year from 2016 to 2023.

COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS TO SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CREDIT



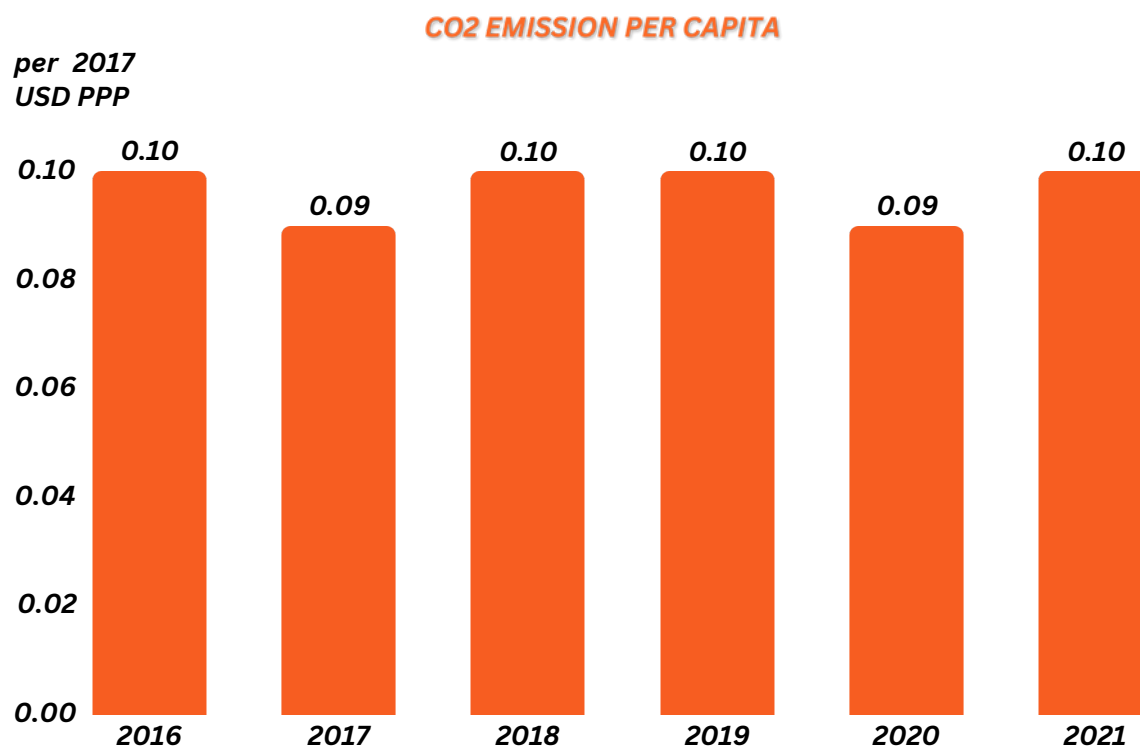
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Financial Report, 2023

Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities



Indicator 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added

CO₂ emissions per unit of value added remained relatively stable between 2016 and 2021, fluctuating between 0.09 and 0.1 kg CO₂ per 2017 USD PPP.



Source: International Energy Agency, 2022
<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/energy-statistics-data-browser?country=NGA&fuel=Sustainable%20Development%20Goals&indicator=SDG94>

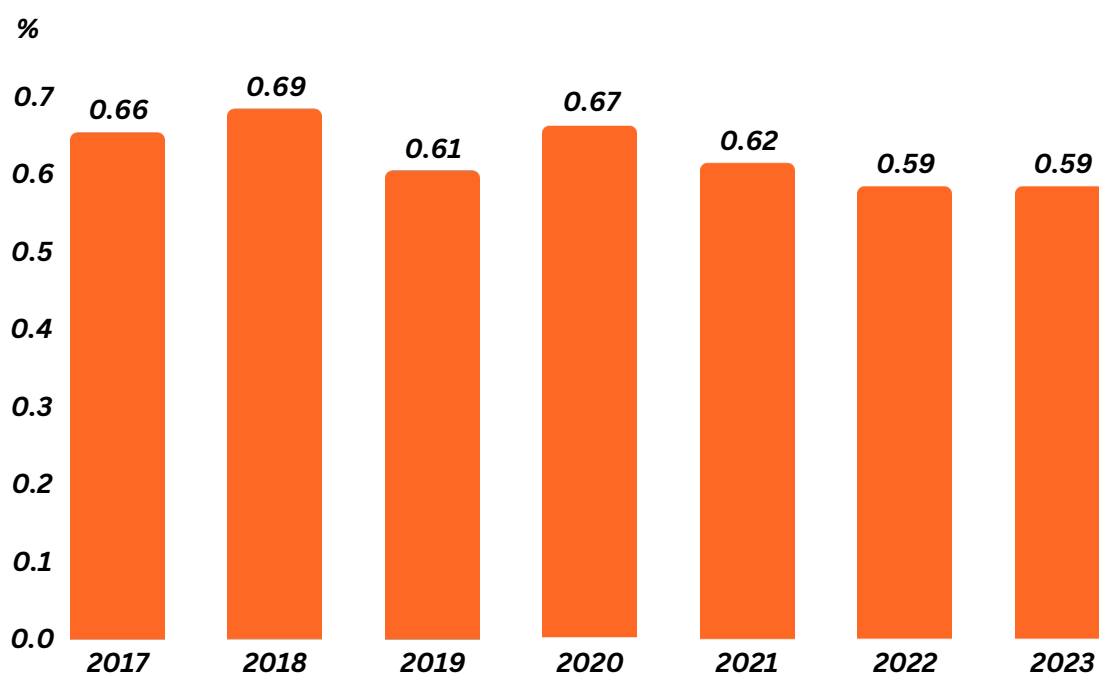
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending



Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remains consistently less than one per cent.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

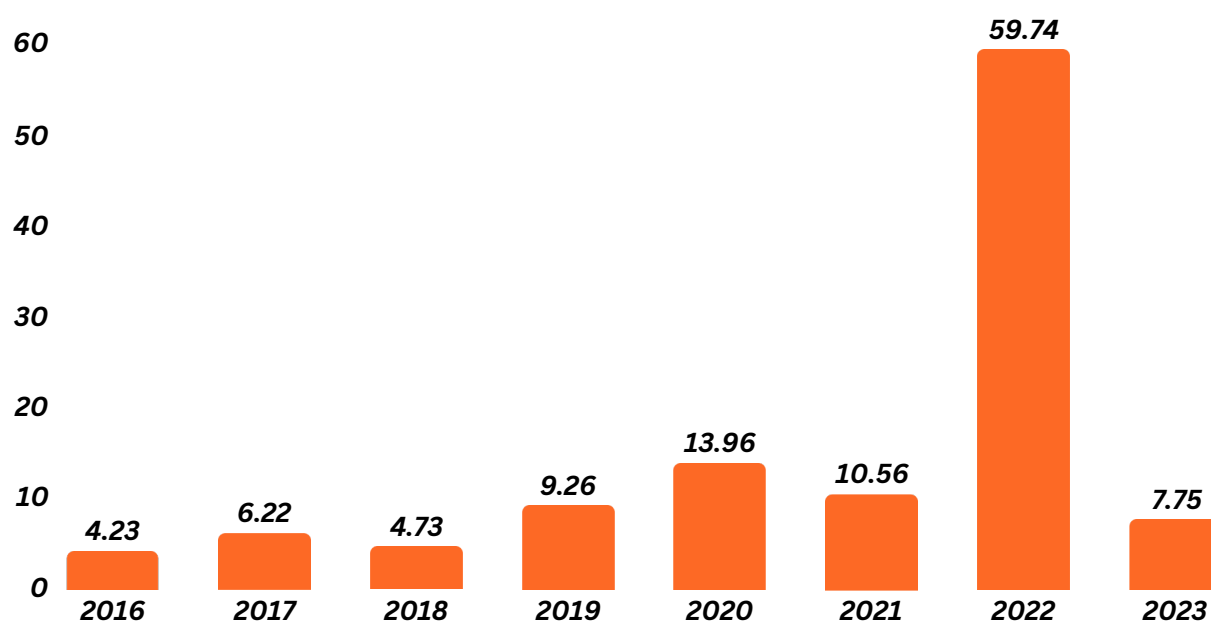


9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

The Official Development Assistance with other Official flows on infrastructure recorded figures from 2016 to 2023 with 2022 ranking the highest at 59.74 per cent.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE WITH OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS ON INFRASTRUCTURE

\$millions



Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

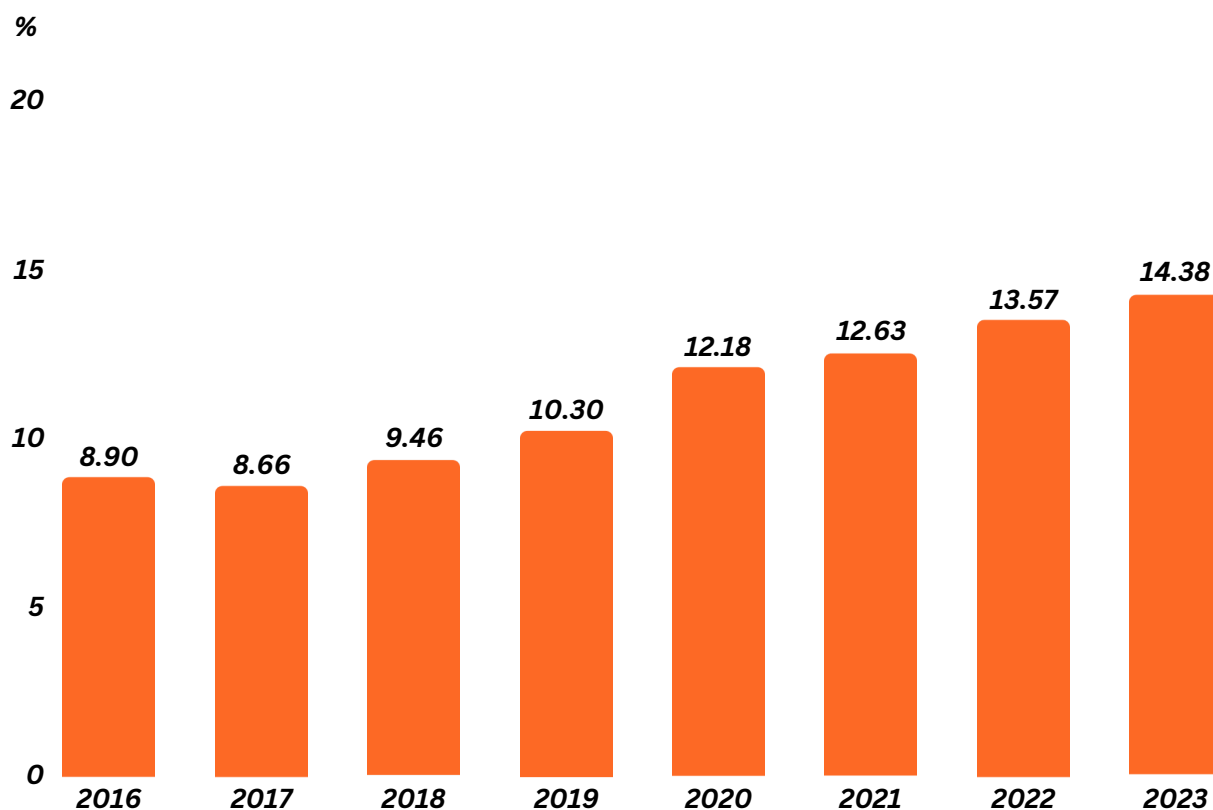
Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities



Indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

The proportion of value added of ICT sector to total value added has steadily increased from 8.9 per cent in 2016 to 14.38 per cent in 2023.

PROPORTION OF VALUE ADDED OF ICT TO TOTAL VALUE ADDED



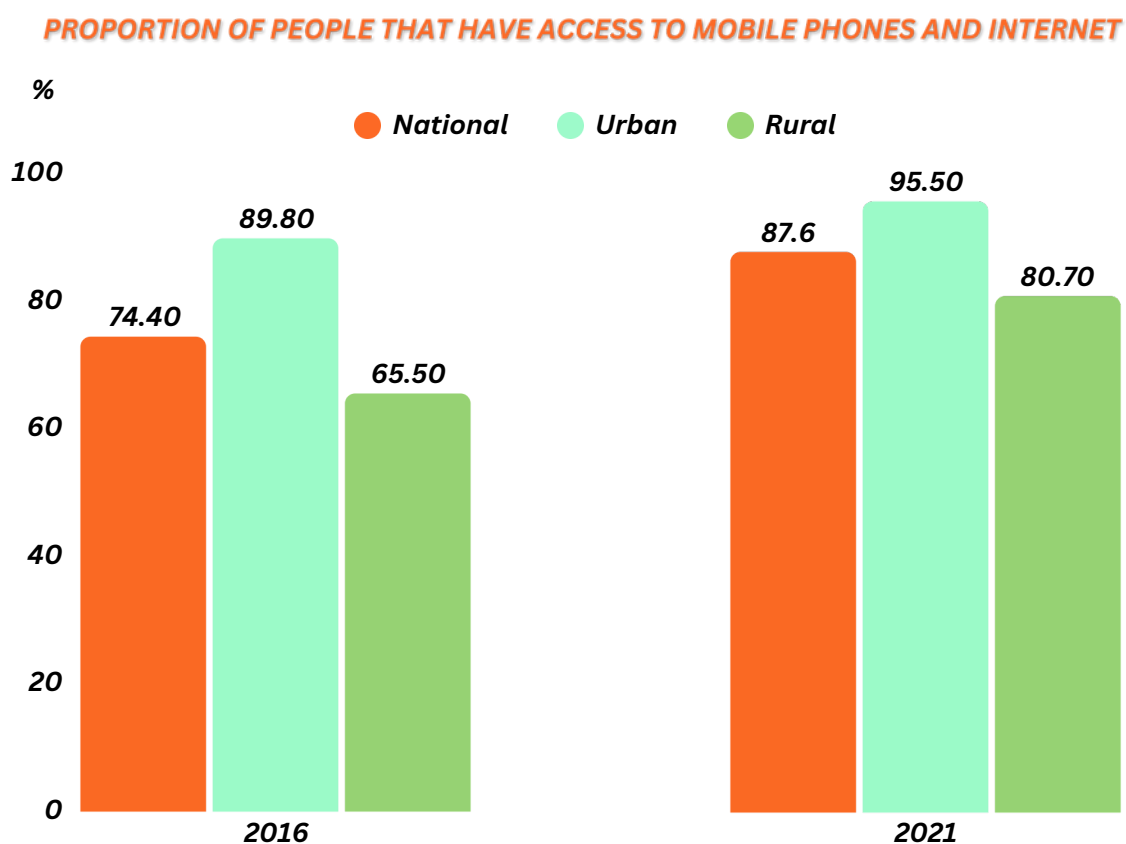
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



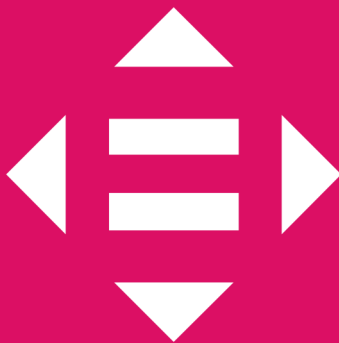
Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

The proportion of people with access to mobile phones and the internet increased nationally from 74.4 per cent in 2016 to 87.6 per cent in 2021.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES





Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 focuses on reducing inequalities within and among countries, emphasizing the need to promote social inclusion and ensure that everyone, regardless of their background, has access to opportunities and resources. This goal highlights the significant disparities that exist in wealth and income, as well as systemic inequalities related to gender, age, disability, and other factors

Goal 10 Summary Statistics

Target	10
Indicator	14
Available	13
Current Status	93%

About 93 per cent of data required for tracking the 14 indicators captured in 10 targets of this goal was reported.

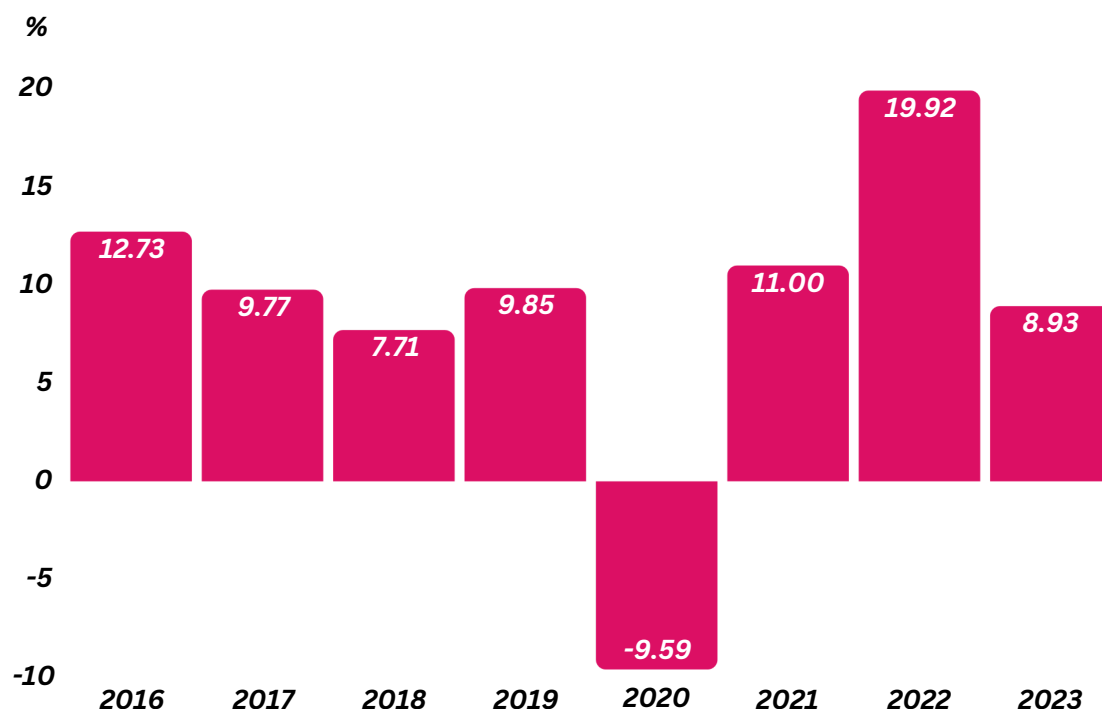
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average



Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

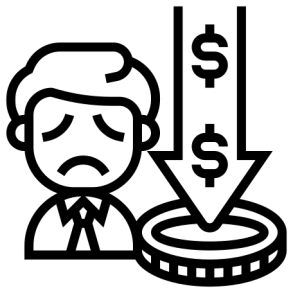
The growth rate of household expenditure fluctuated significantly.

GROWTH RATES OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status



Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

In 2018, 13.2 per cent of people lived below 50 per cent of the median income nationally.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50 PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME (%)

Year	2018
National	13.2

Source: World Bank, 2021
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.DST.50MD>

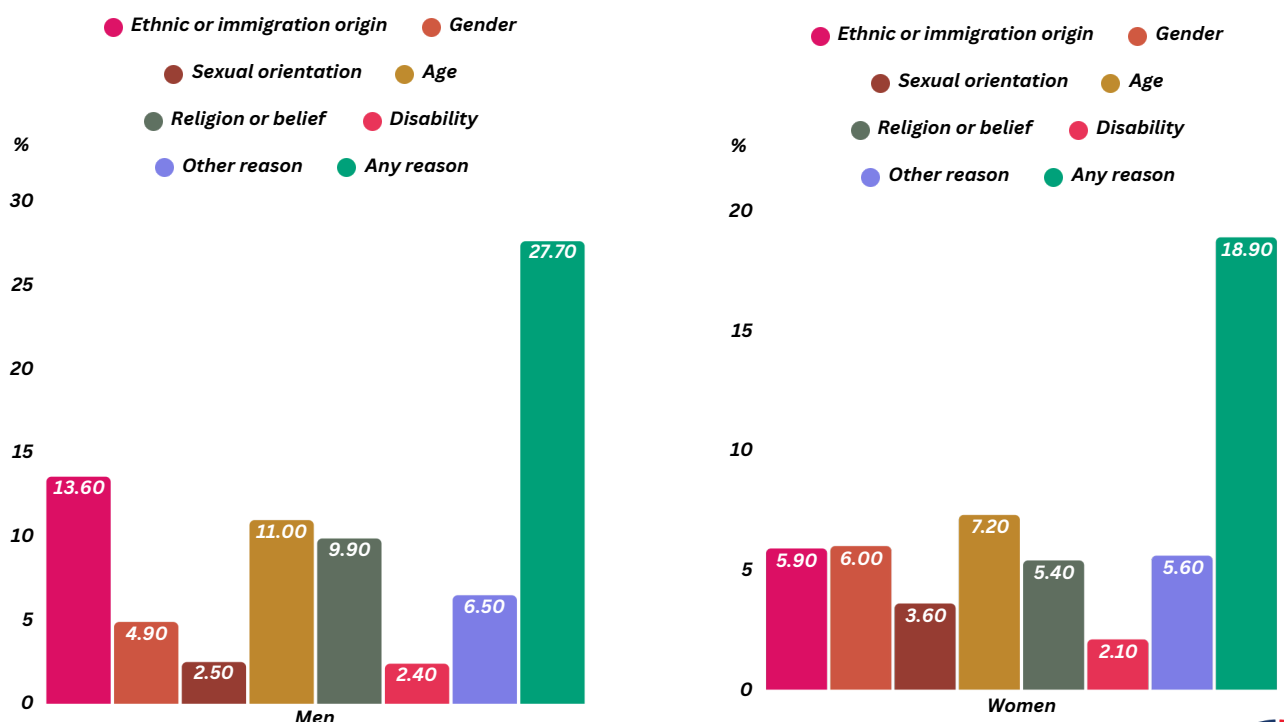
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard



Indicator 10.3.1 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 laws

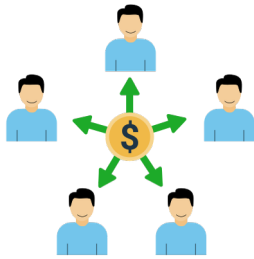
Discrimination or harassment experiences varies between men and women with 'any reason' ranking the highest for both gender.

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMAN WHO IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED ON THE BASIS OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE



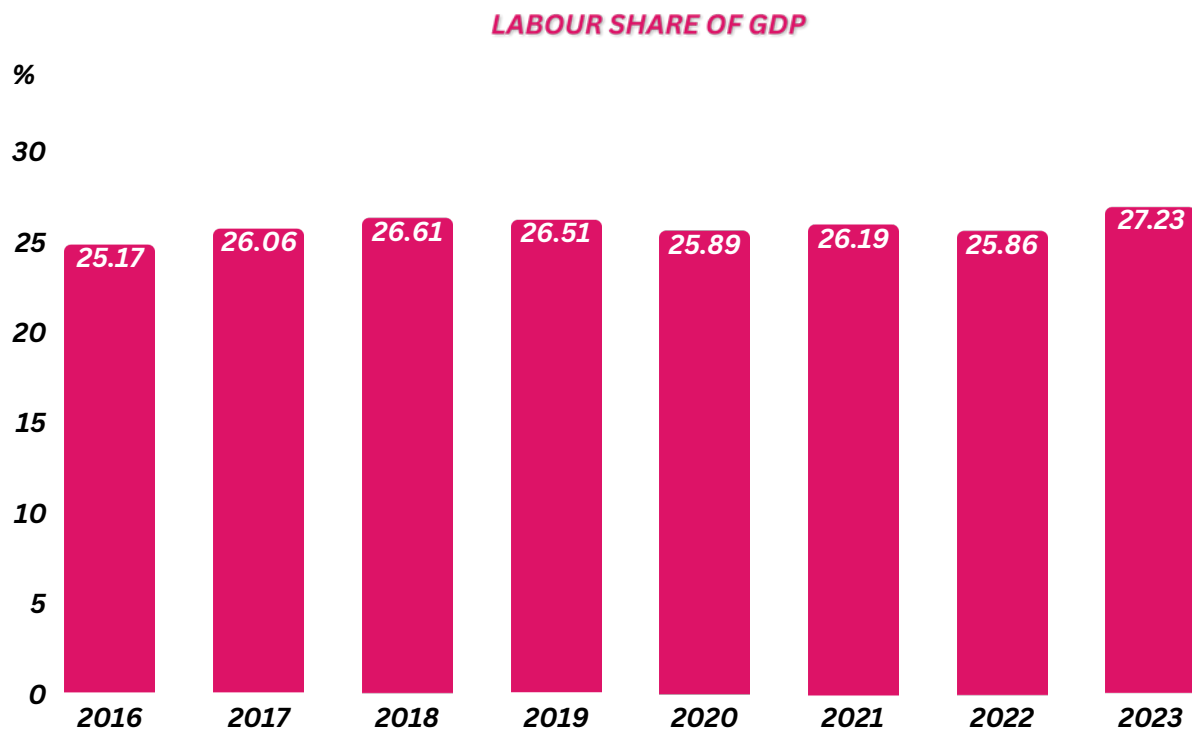
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP

The labor share of GDP derived was relatively stable over time between 2016 to 2023.



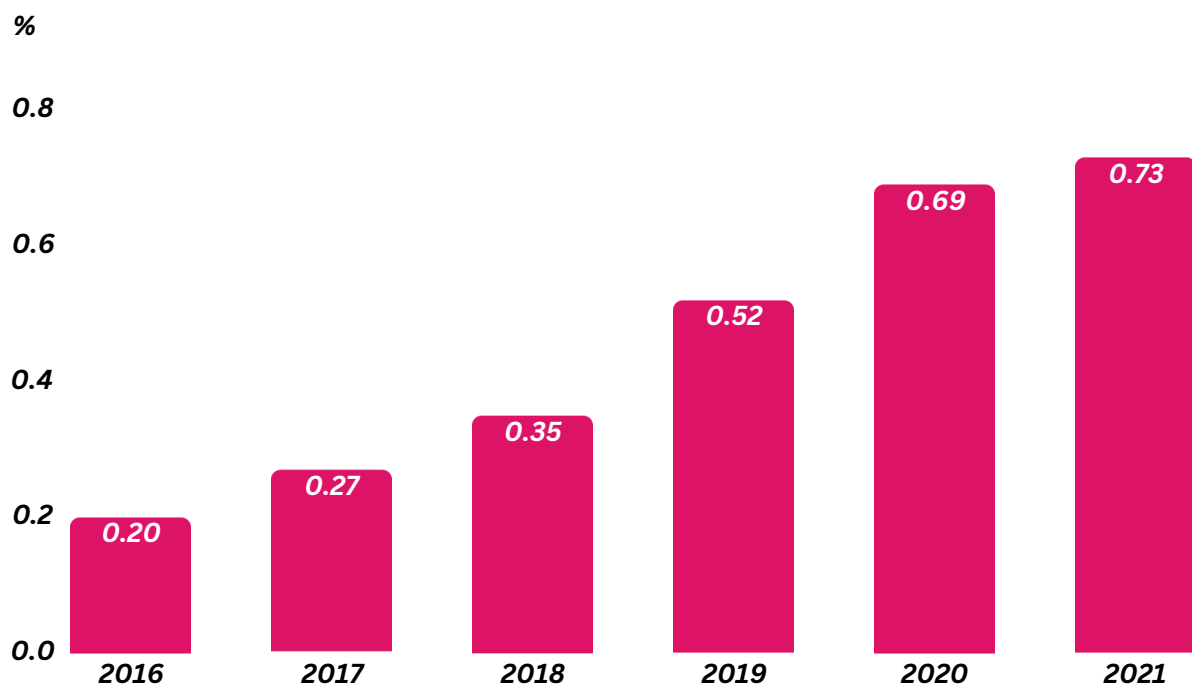
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived



Indicator 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy 2

The social protection budget allocation as a percentage of GDP grew from 0.20 per cent in 2016 to 0.73 per cent in 2021.

SOCIAL PROTECTION BUDGET ALLOCATION AS A % OF GDP



Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

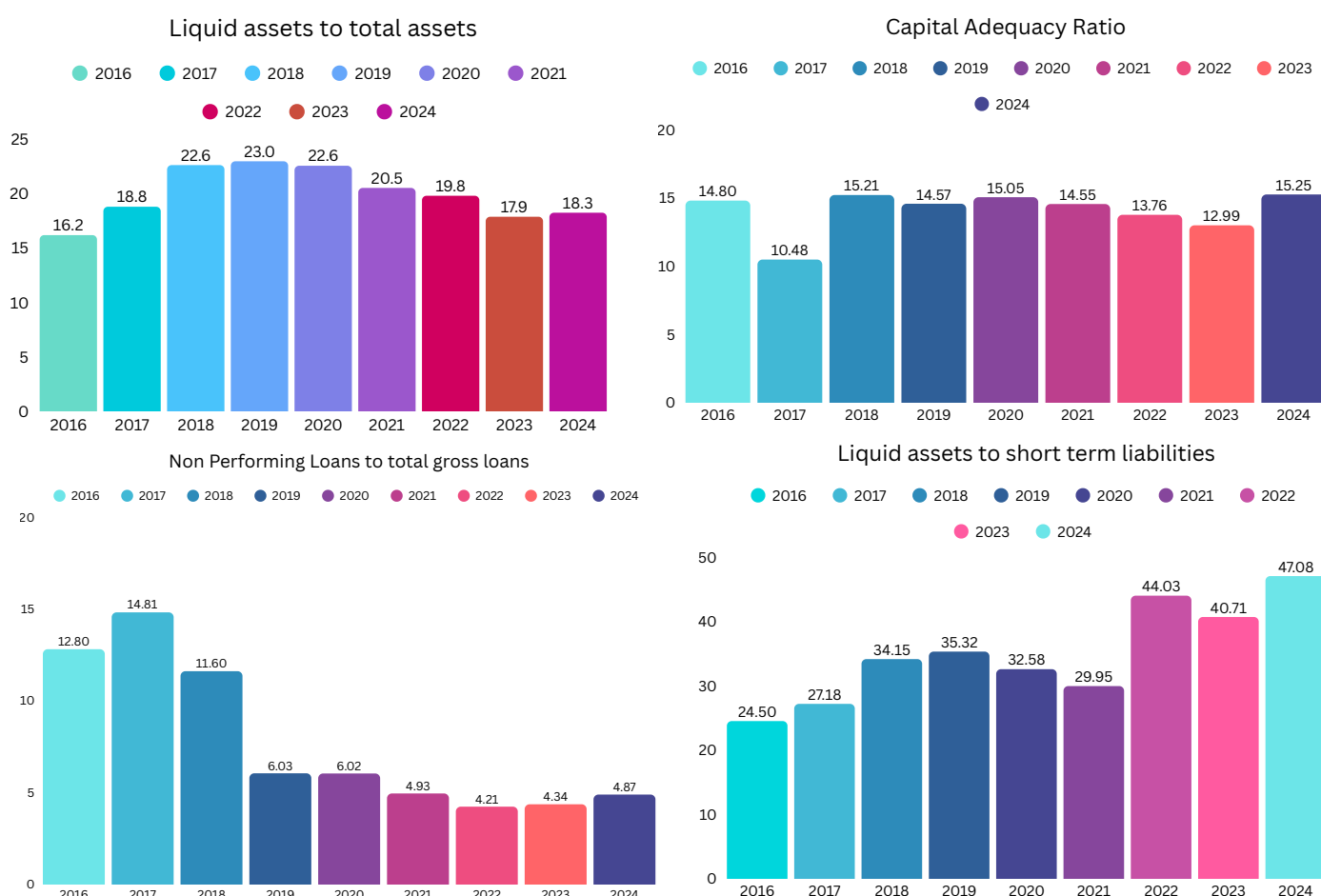
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations



Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Between 2016 and 2024, the banking sector improved in terms of non-performing loans, reducing the ratio from 12.8 per cent to 4.87 per cent.

BANK NON PERFORMING LOANS TO TOTAL GROSS LOANS(%), CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO, LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS, LIQUID ASSETS TO SHORT TERM LIABILITIES



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Financial Report

Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions



Indicator 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Nigeria is a member of key international and regional organizations.

ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH NIGERIA IS A MEMBER AND HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Organization/Institution	Membership	Voting Right
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)/Institution	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Voting power is based on its Financial Contributions(quotas)
Common Wealth of Nations	Yes	Yes
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Yes	Yes
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Yes	Yes
African Union (AU)	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies



Indicator 10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

COUNTRIES WITH MIGRATION POLICIES TO FACILITATE ORDERLY, SAFE, REGULAR AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF PEOPLE, BY POLICY DOMAIN

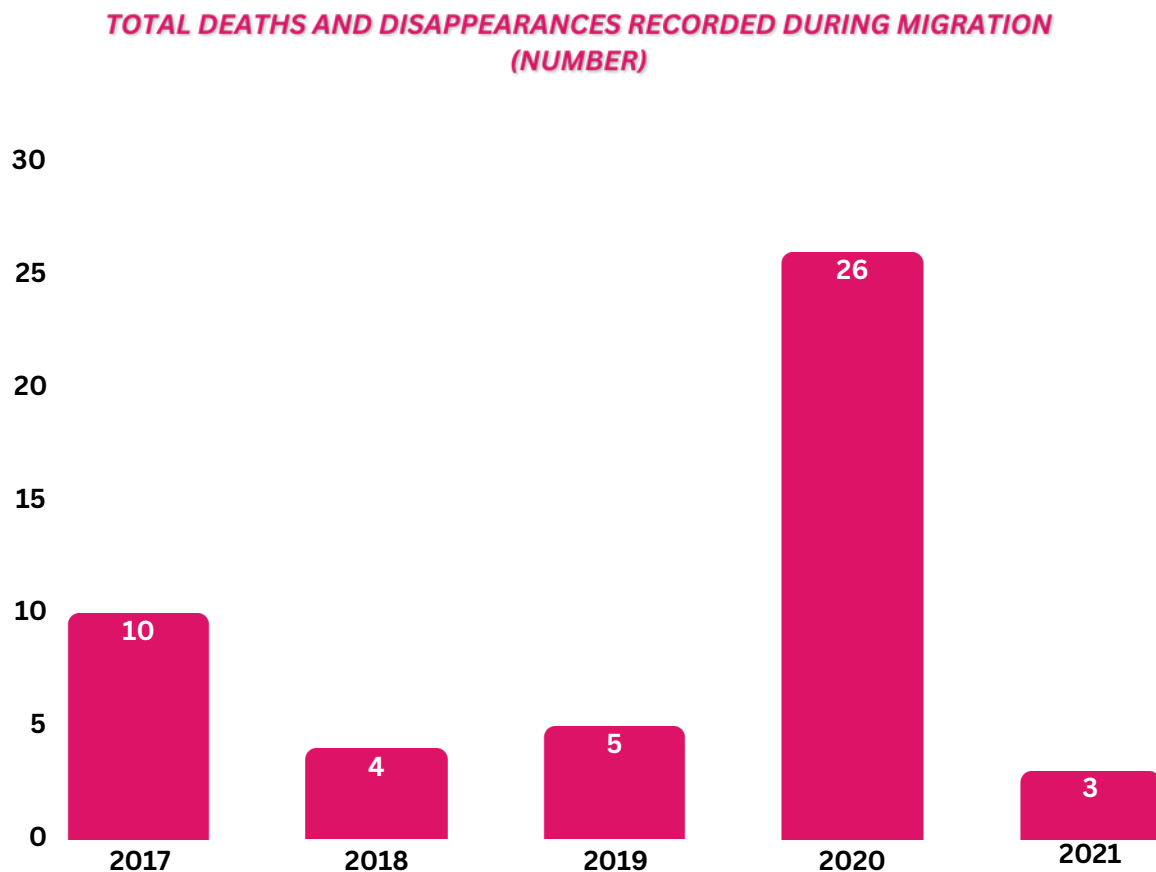
Nigeria Approach	Yes/No	Policies
Legal FrameWork	Yes	Nigerian Immigration Act, 2015, National Migration Policy (NMP),2015
Rights and Integration	Yes	Economic Community of West African (ECOWAS) Free Movement Protocol
Regional Cooperation	Yes	Nigerian Diaspora Policy, 2021

Source: Nigeria Immigration Service, Federal ministry of Foreign affairs, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Nigerian Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM)



Indicator 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

The number of recorded deaths and disappearances during migration fluctuated, with the highest number reported in 2020 at 26.



Source: United Nations, 2021
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

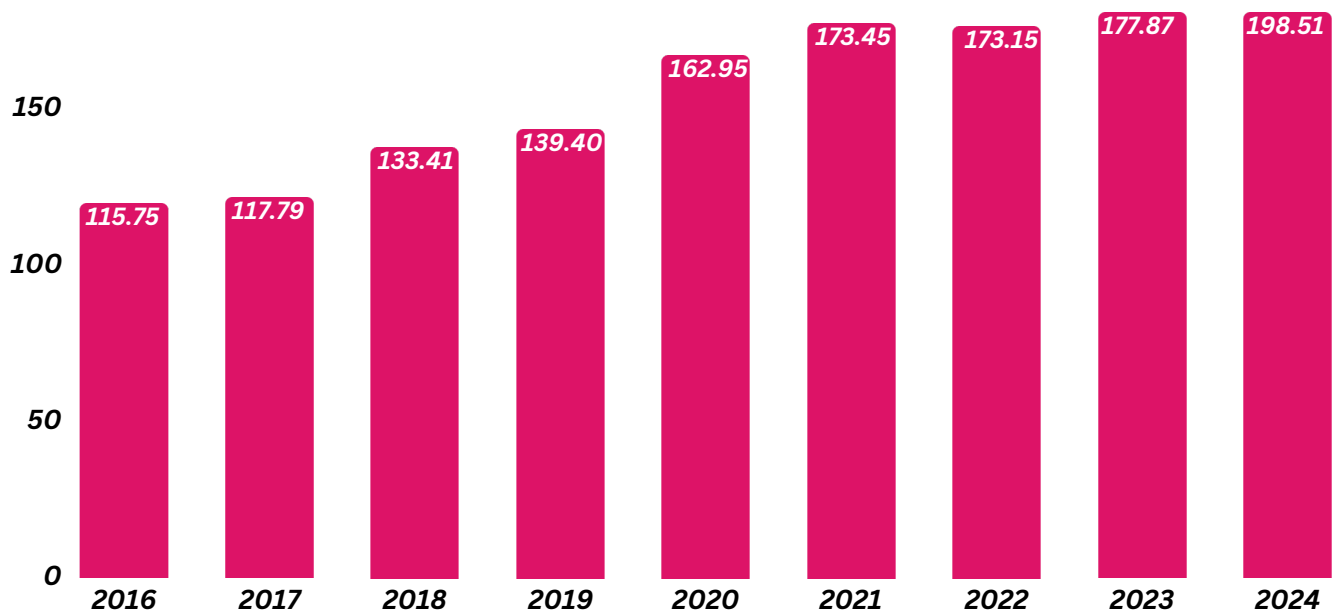


Indicator 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

The number of refugees per 100,000 population in Nigeria steadily increased from 115.75 per cent in 2016 to 198.51 per cent in 2023.

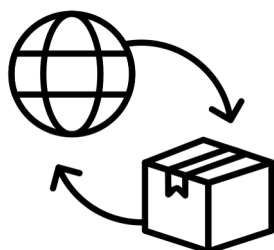
NUMBER OF REFUGEES POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

per
100,000



Source: United Nations, 2023
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

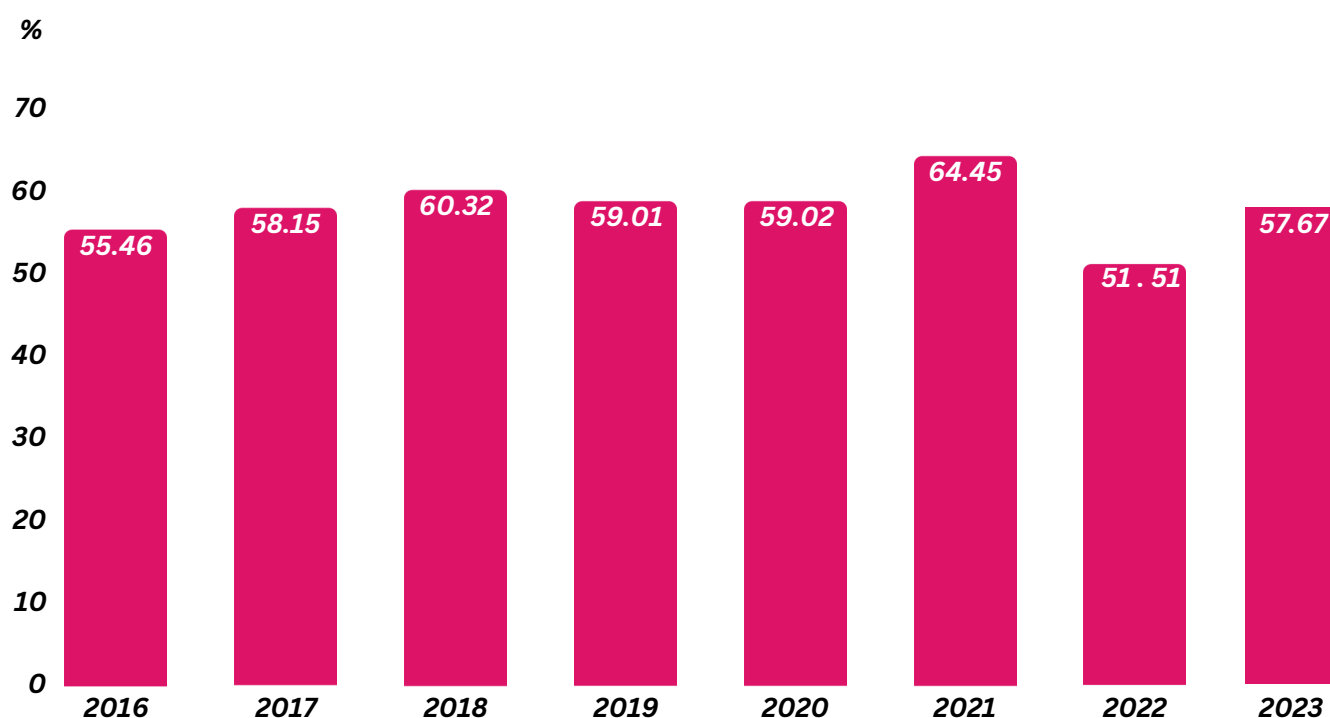
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements



Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

The proportion of tariff lines with zero-tariff applied to imports from least developed and developing countries fluctuated between 2016 and 2022.

PROPORTION OF TARIFF LINES APPLIED TO IMPORTS FROM LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH ZERO-TARIFF



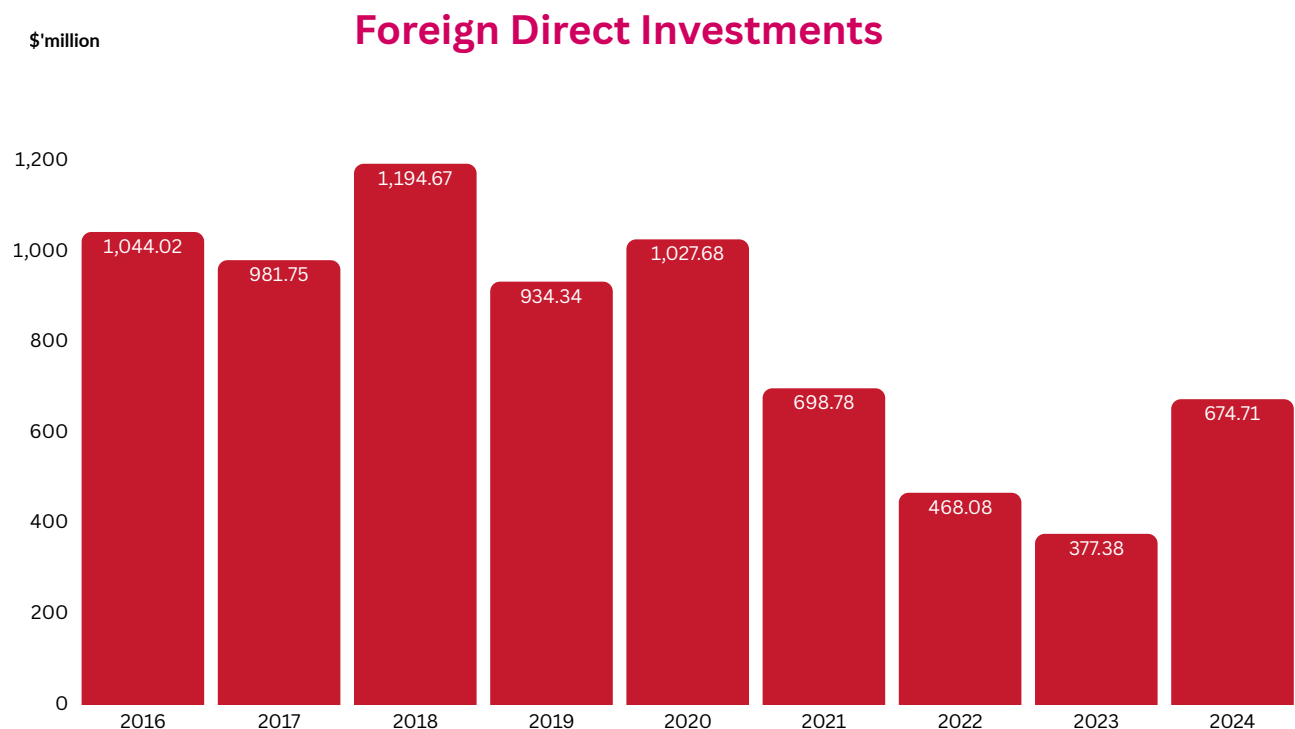
Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes



Indicator 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)

Foreign Direct Investment fluctuated over time.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

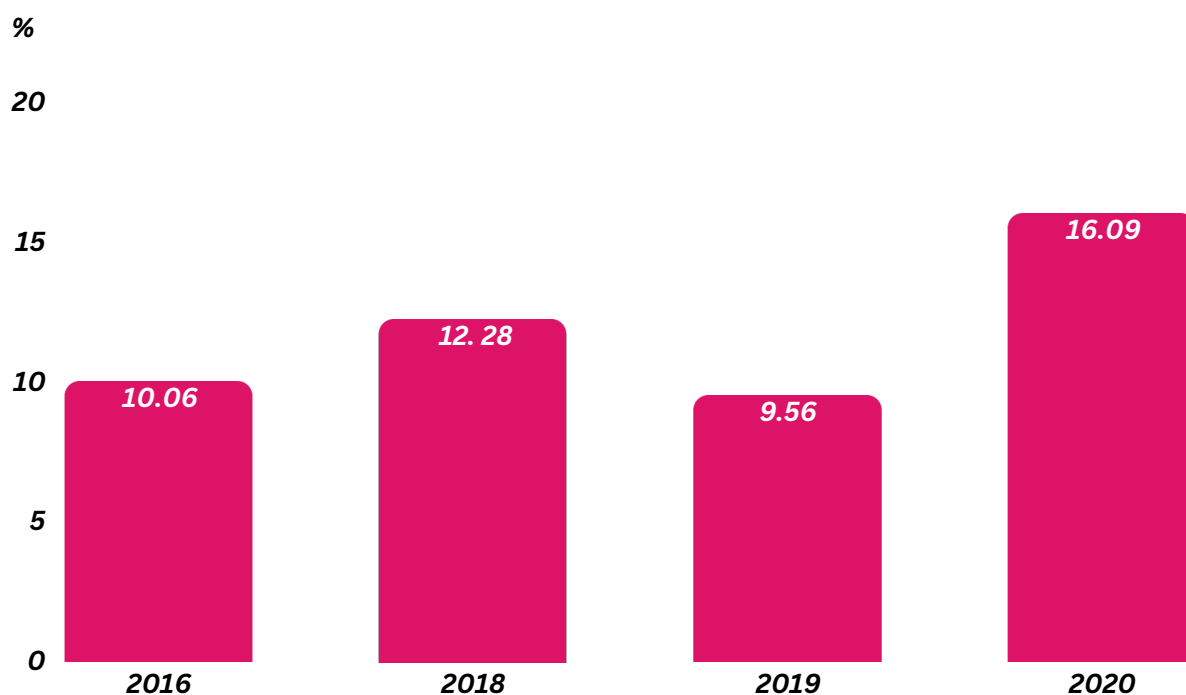
Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent



Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Between 2016 and 2020, the average cost of sending \$200 to a receiving country as a proportion of the amount remitted recorded 16.09 per cent in 2020.

REMITTANCE COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF THE AMOUNT REMITTED



Source: World Bank, 2020
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.RMT.COST.OB.ZS?locations=NG>

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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

This goal recognizes the rapid urbanization that many countries, including Nigeria, are experiencing, and addresses the challenges that come with it. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, improving urban public transport, and creating sustainable urban environments.

Goal 11 Summary Statistics

Target

10

Indicator

16

Available

10

Current Status

63%

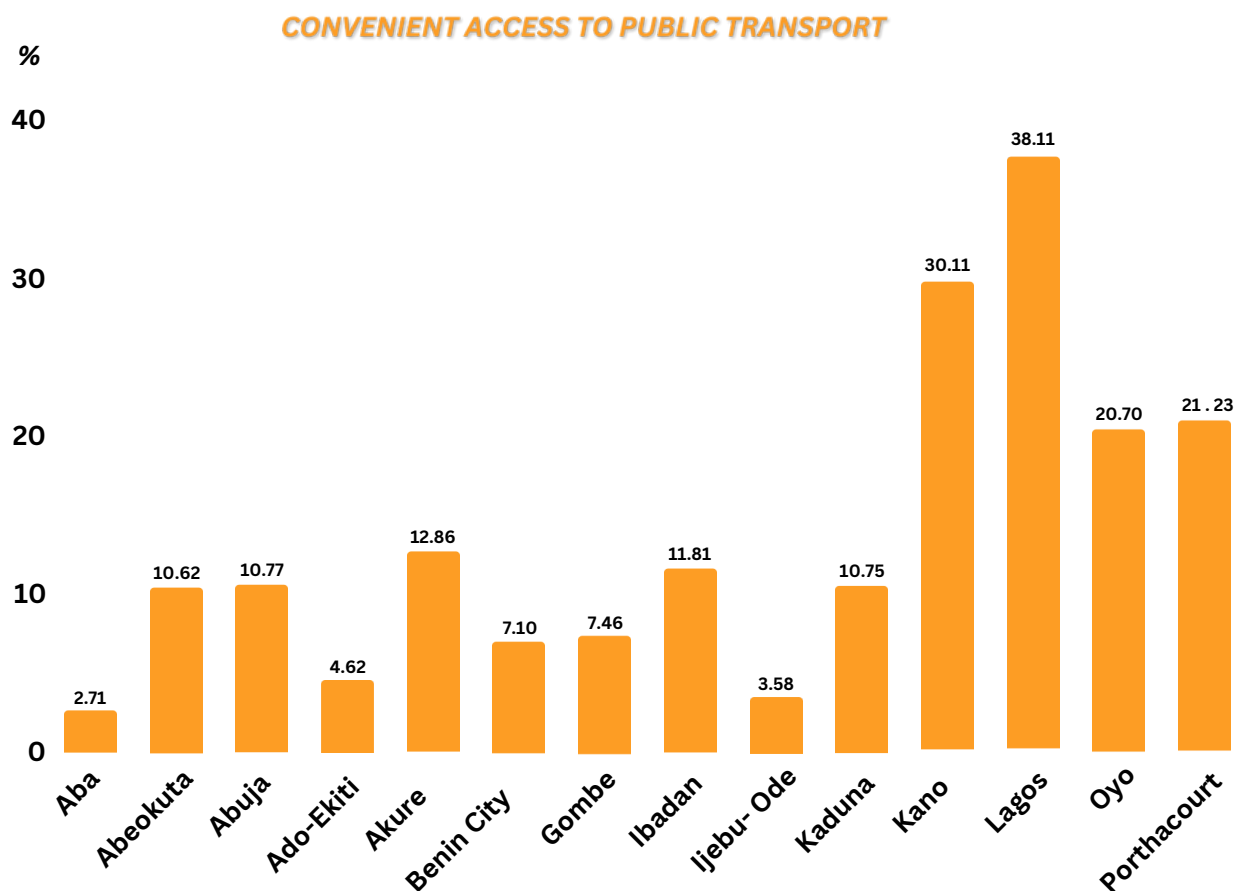
About 63 per cent of the data required for tracking the 16 indicators captured in 10 targets of this goal was captured.

Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons



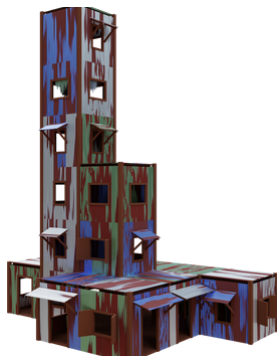
Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Access to public transport varies widely across major cities in Nigeria.



Source: United Nations, 2020
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA>

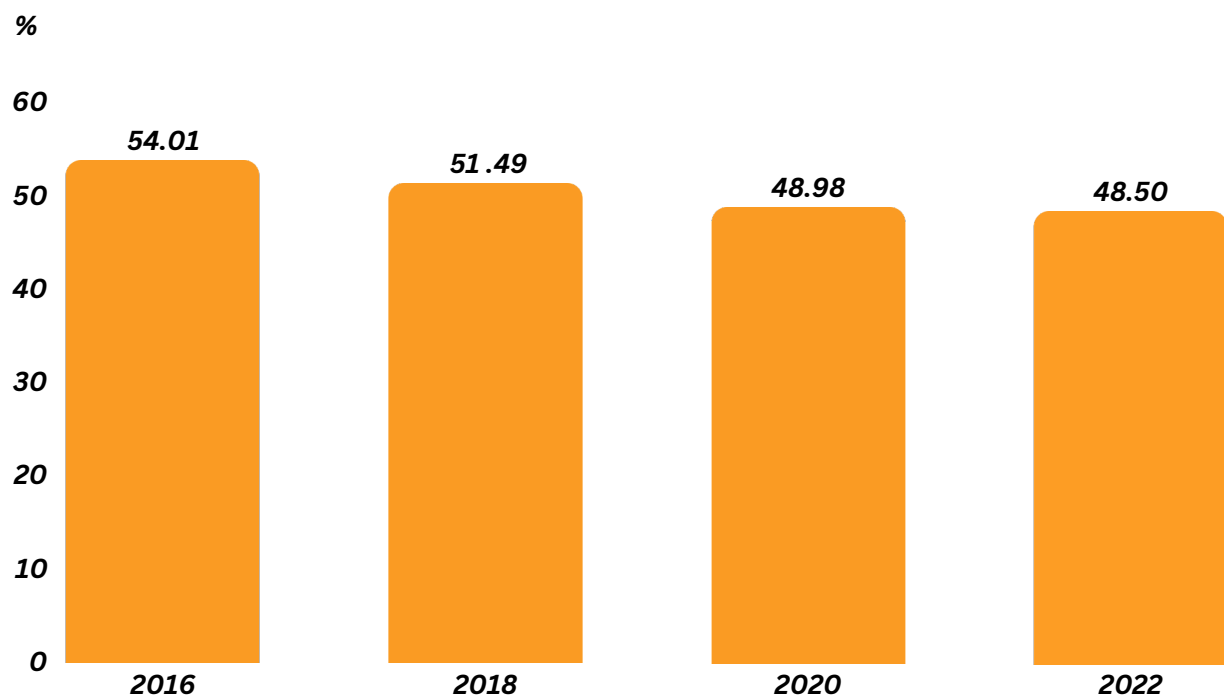
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums



Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The percentage of the urban population living in slums in the country has steadily decreased from 54.0 per cent in 2016 to 48.5 per cent in 2022.

POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (% OF URBAN POPULATION)



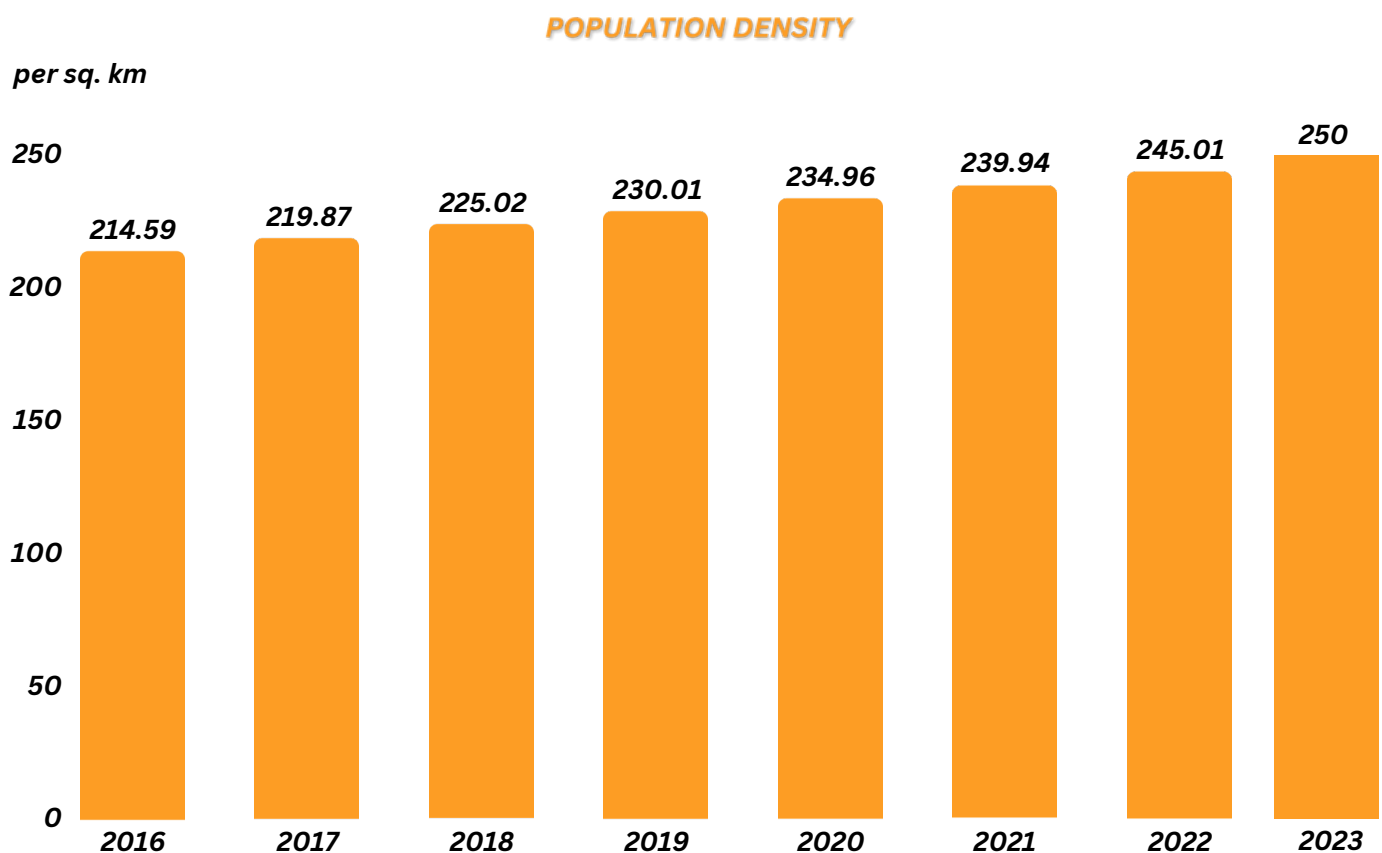
Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA>

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries



Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

The national population density has steadily increased from 214.59 people per square kilometer in 2016 to 245.01 in 2022.



Source: World Bank, 2021
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST?locations=NG>

Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations



Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

As reported by the relevant authority (NEMA), the number of persons affected persons, missing persons and the deaths reduced drastically over the years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS			
Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Displaced Persons	Number of Directly Affected Persons
2022	1,987	2,604,953	4,877,280
No per 100000 in 2022	0	26	49
2023	792	275,984	642,841
No per 100000 in 2023	0.01	2.76	6.43
2024	600	190,401	556,483
No per 100000 in 2024 (YTD)	0.01	1.9	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 2023



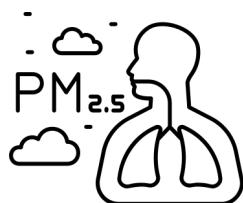
Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

This indicator was reported to be 1.52 per cent as of 2022. .

ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO GDP (%)	
National	1.52

Source: Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs/World Bank

Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

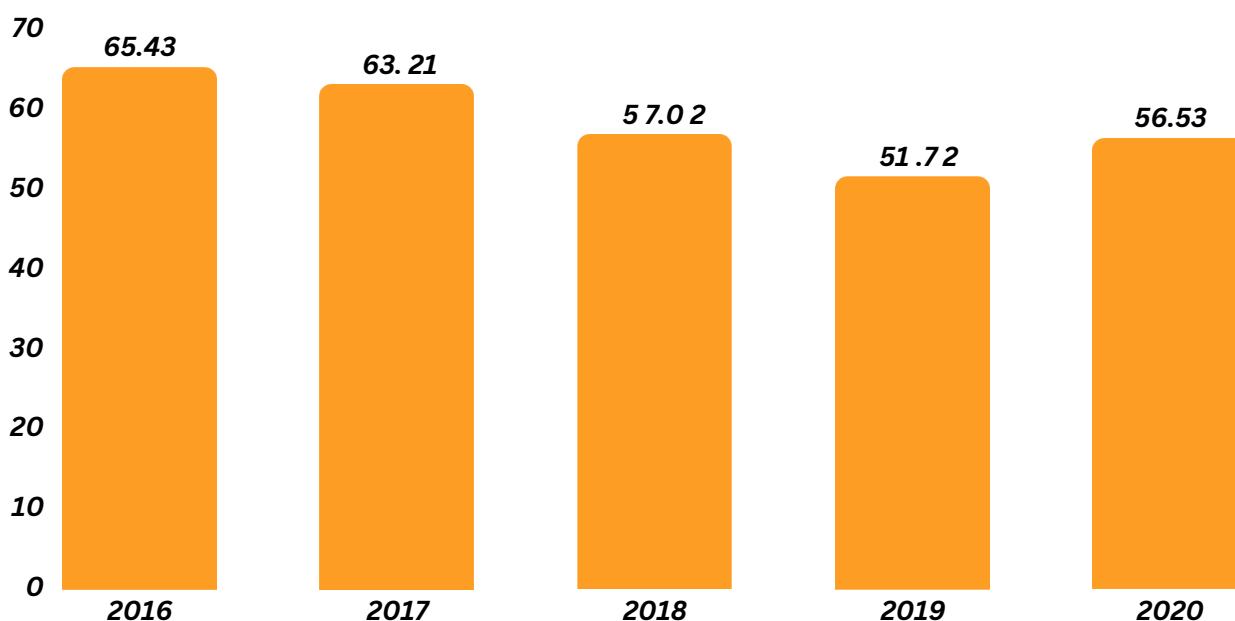


Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

The data shows the mean annual exposure to PM2.5 air pollution (in micrograms per cubic meter) for the years 2016 to 2020 at the national level.

PM2.5 AIR POLLUTION, MEAN ANNUAL EXPOSURE

per cubic meter



Source: World Bank, 2019

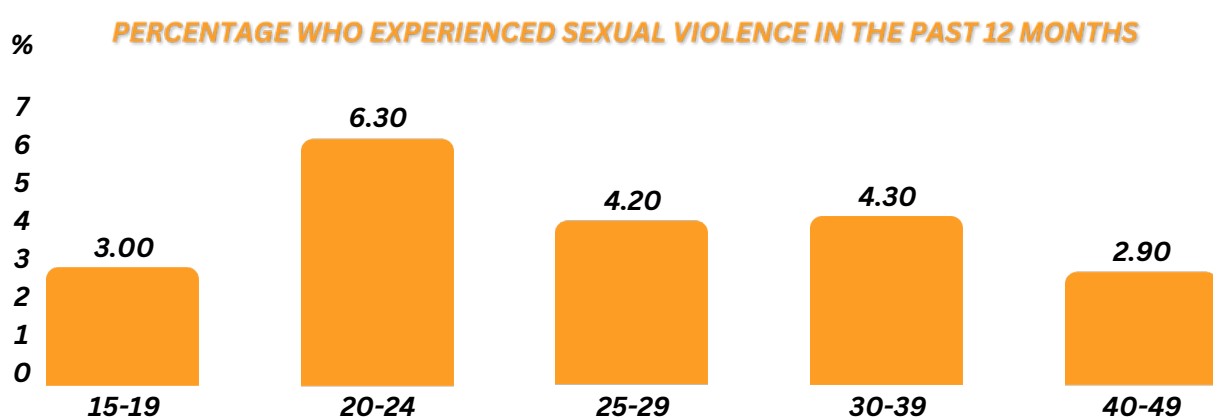
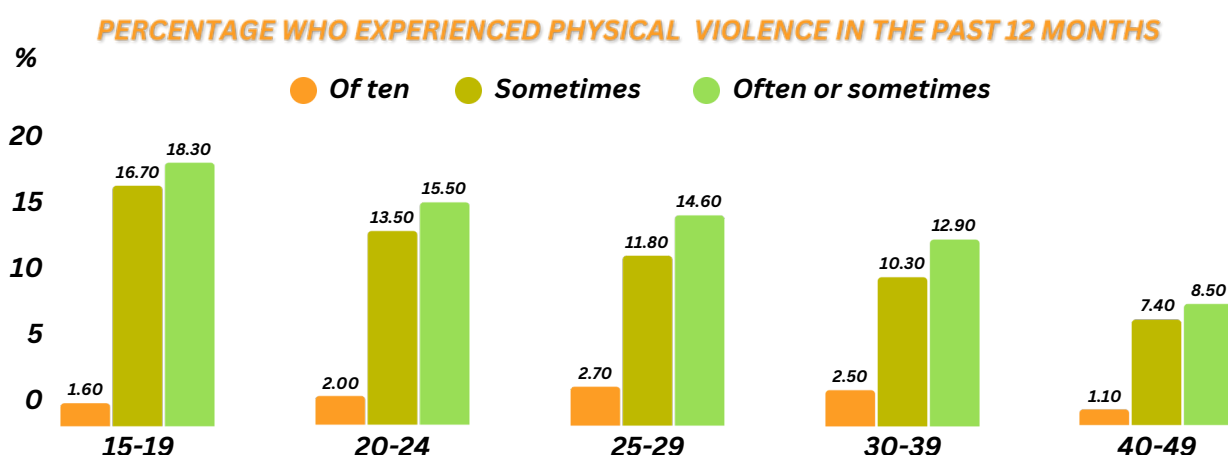
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3?locations=NG> Source: World Bank, 2019

Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities



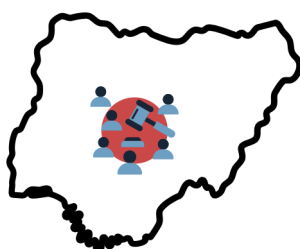
Indicator 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

The prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months decreases with age, similarly, experiences of sexual violence in the past 12 months are highest among individuals aged 20–24.



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning



Indicator 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Nigeria has implemented key frameworks and policies to address development challenges.

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES OR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Indicator Component	Yes/No	Regional and Development Frame Work
Respond to Population Dynamics	Yes	National Urban Development Policy
Ensure Balanced Territorial Development	Yes	i) National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan II) Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020)
Increase Local Fiscal Space	Yes	i) State Fiscal Transparency Accountability and Sustainability Program (SFTAS) ii) Property Taxation and Internallly Generated Revenue

Implementing Agency: Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development-Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels



Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Nigeria is one of the 126 countries that has adopted Sendai Framework as reported by UNDHR as of March, 2024.

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN LINE WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

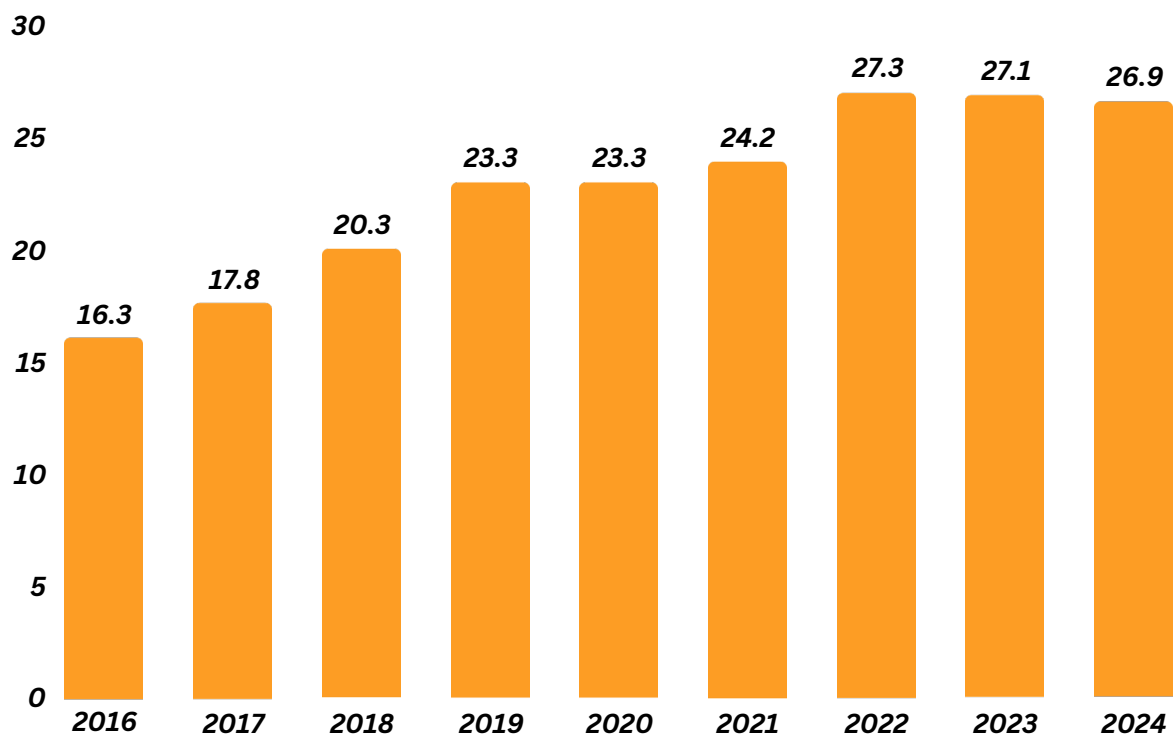
Source: National Emergency Management Agency



Indicator 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

This information was collected through activities of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

**12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION**





Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 emphasizes the importance of using resources efficiently and reducing waste throughout the production and consumption processes. Achieving this goal involves promoting practices that encourage sustainable practices in industries, businesses, and consumers.

Goal 12 Summary Statistics

Target	11
Indicator	13
Available	8
Current Status	62%

Only 62 per cent of the data required for tracking the 13 indicators captured in 11 targets of this goal was captured.

Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries



Indicator 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

Nigeria has implemented key frameworks and policies to address development challenges as related to this indicator.

AVAILABILITY OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SCP) NATIONAL ACTION PLANS OR SCP MAINSTREAMED AS A PRIORITY OR A TARGET INTO NATIONAL PLANS

Indicator Component	Yes/No	National Framework and Policies
Respond to Population Dynamics Availability of sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) national action plans?	Yes	National policy on the Environment (2016), National Policy on Solid Waste Management (2020), National Renewable Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEP)
Participation in the 10- year Framework of programmes (10YFP)	Yes	Nigeria is an active participant in the One Planet Network, which supports the global SCP agenda

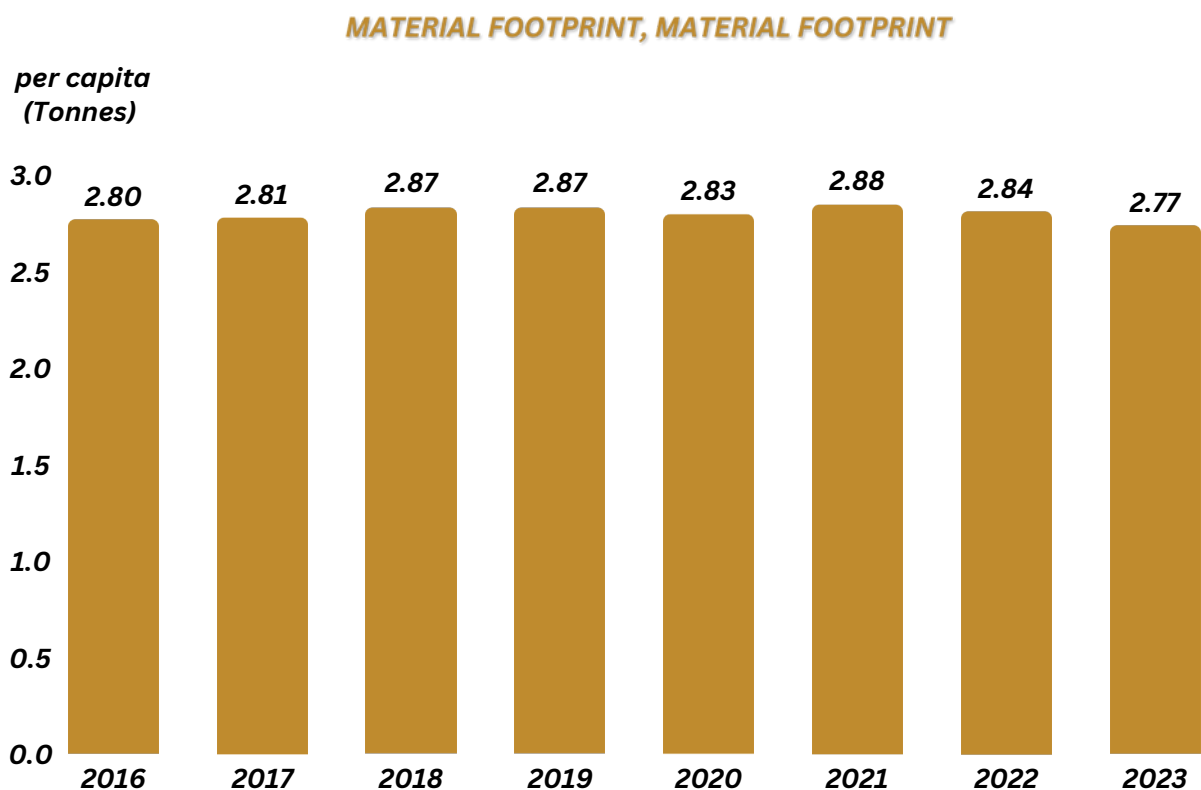
Implementing Agency: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) under Federal Ministry of Environment

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources



Indicator 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

The material footprint per capita in tonnes for the national level shows a slight fluctuation between 2016 and 2023.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources



Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Material footprint, material footprint per capita (Tonne)	
Year	National
2016	2.8
2017	2.81
2018	2.87
2019	2.87
2020	2.83
2021	2.88
2022	2.84
2023	2.77

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

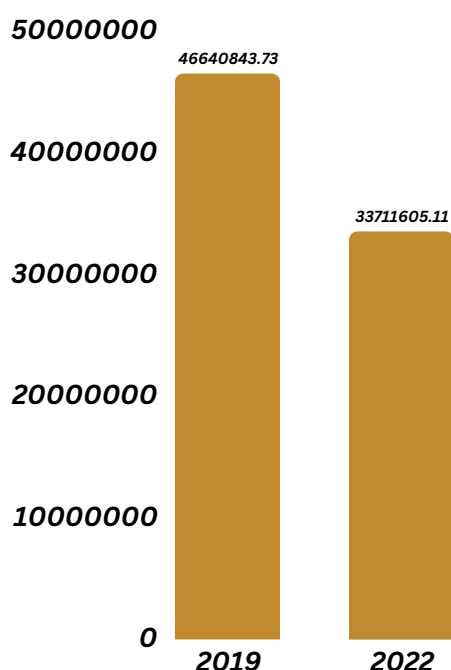


Indicator 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Nigeria's food waste saw a significant reduction from 46.64 million tonnes in 2019 to 33.71 million tonnes in 2022, with food waste per capita decreasing from 229.41 kg to 154.26 kg.

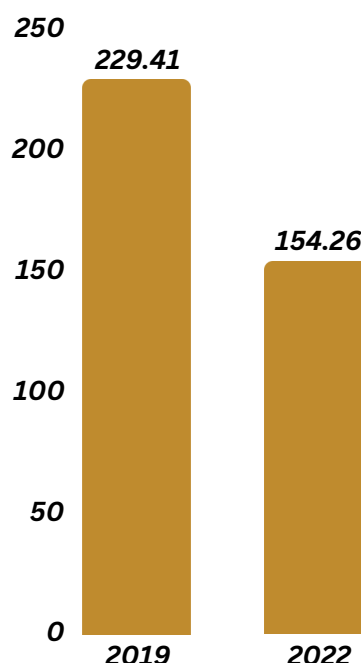
FOOD WASTE

(Tonnes)



FOOD WASTE

Per capita (KG)



Source: United Nations
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



Indicator 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

Nigeria has implemented key frameworks and policies to address development challenges.

NIGERIA'S INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE, AND OTHER CHEMICAL

Relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements Ratified by Nigeria	Year	Framework/Action plan/Policy
Basel Convention	1991	Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions) Act 1988
Rotterdam Convention	2004	Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions) Act 1988 Harmful Waste (Special Criminal
Stockholm Convention	2001	Provisions) Act 1988 National Action Plan for the reduction
Minamata Convention	2001	and eventual elimination of Mercury Use in artisanal & small scale gold mining in Nigeria (2021)

Source: Federal Ministry of Environment

Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle



Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

NUMBER OF COMPANIES PUBLISHING SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	1	2	5	5

Source: United Nations
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

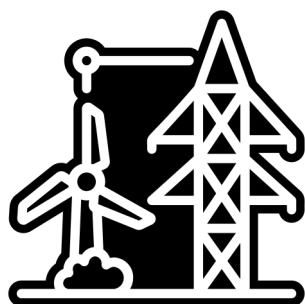
The Federal Ministry of Education has implemented initiatives related to both Global Citizenship Education and Education for Sustainable Development.

**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS**

Description		Yes/No
1. Global Education for Citizen (Yes/NO)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes
2. Education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (Yes/No)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes

Source: Federal Ministry of Education

Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

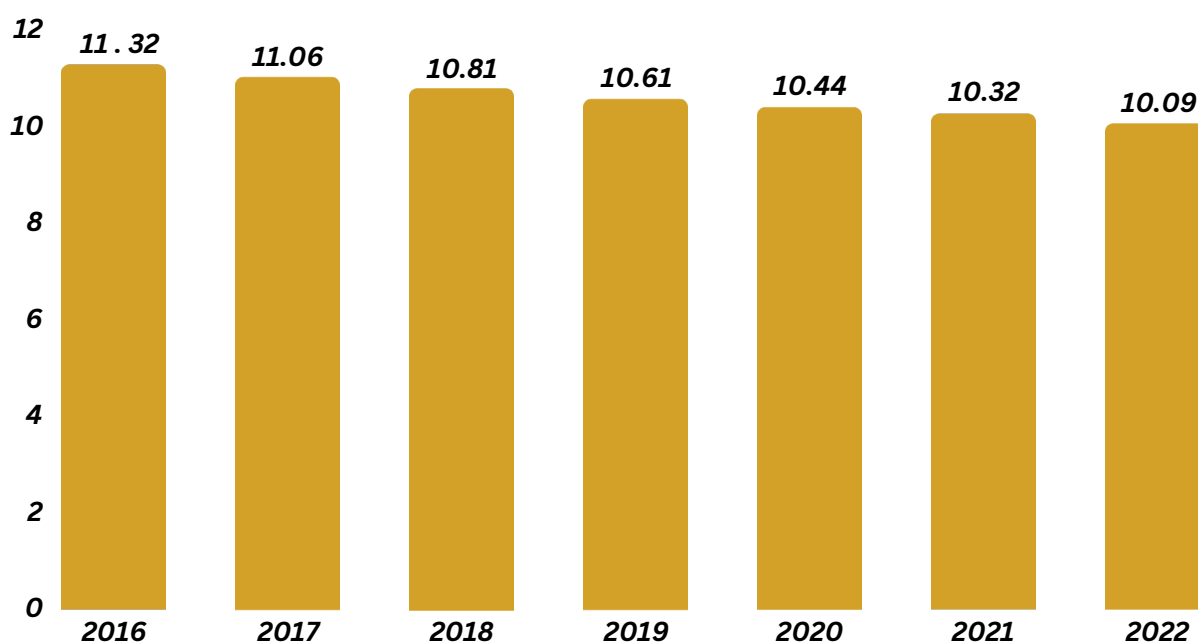


Indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

The installed renewable energy-generating capacity in Nigeria, measured in watts per capita, has steadily declined from 11.32 watts in 2016 to 10.09 watts in 2022.

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY-GENERATING CAPACITY IN NIGERIA

*watts per
capita*



Source: United Nations, 2022.
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

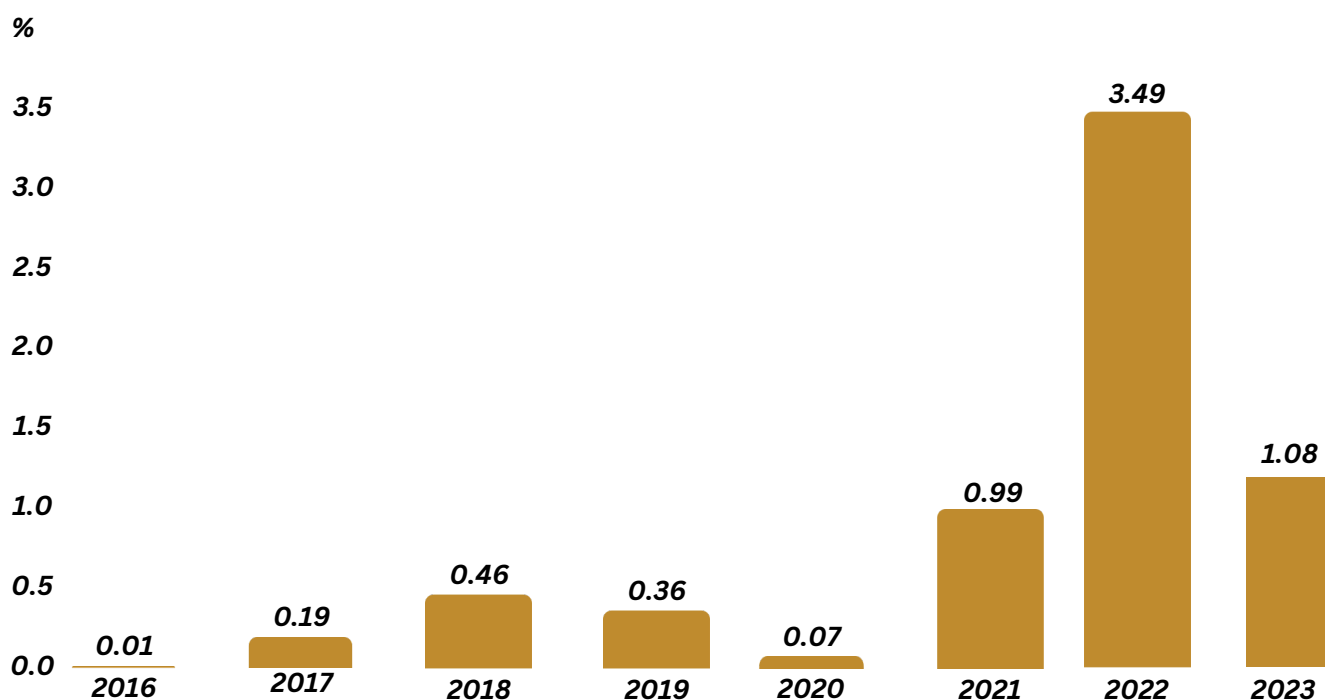
Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



Indicator 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

Fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP have shown significant fluctuations, rising from 0.01 per cent in 2016 to 1.08 per cent in 2023.

FOSSIL-FUEL SUBSIDIES (CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

13 CLIMATE
ACTION





Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

This goal focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It highlights the significance of addressing climate change as it poses a serious threat to sustainable development. It also acknowledges that the effects of climate change can disrupt food security, water supply, health, and economic stability, underscoring the need for immediate and effective measures to mitigate these challenges.

Goal 13 Summary Statistics

Target	5
Indicator	8
Available	8
Current Status	100%

All the data required for tracking the 8 indicators captured in 5 targets of this goal was captured in this Report.

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries



Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

The number of affected persons, missing persons and the deaths reduced drastically over the years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Displaced Persons	Number of Directly Affected Persons
2022	1,987	2,604,953	4,877,280
No per 100000 in 2022	0	26	49
2023	792	275,984	642,841
No per 100000 in 2023	0.01	2.76	6.43
2024	600	190,401	556,483
No per 100000 in 2024 (YTD)	0.01	1.9	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 2023



Indicator 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Nigeria is one of the 126 countries that has adopted Sendai Framework as reported by UNDHR as of March, 2024.

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015–2030

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes = 1 No = 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

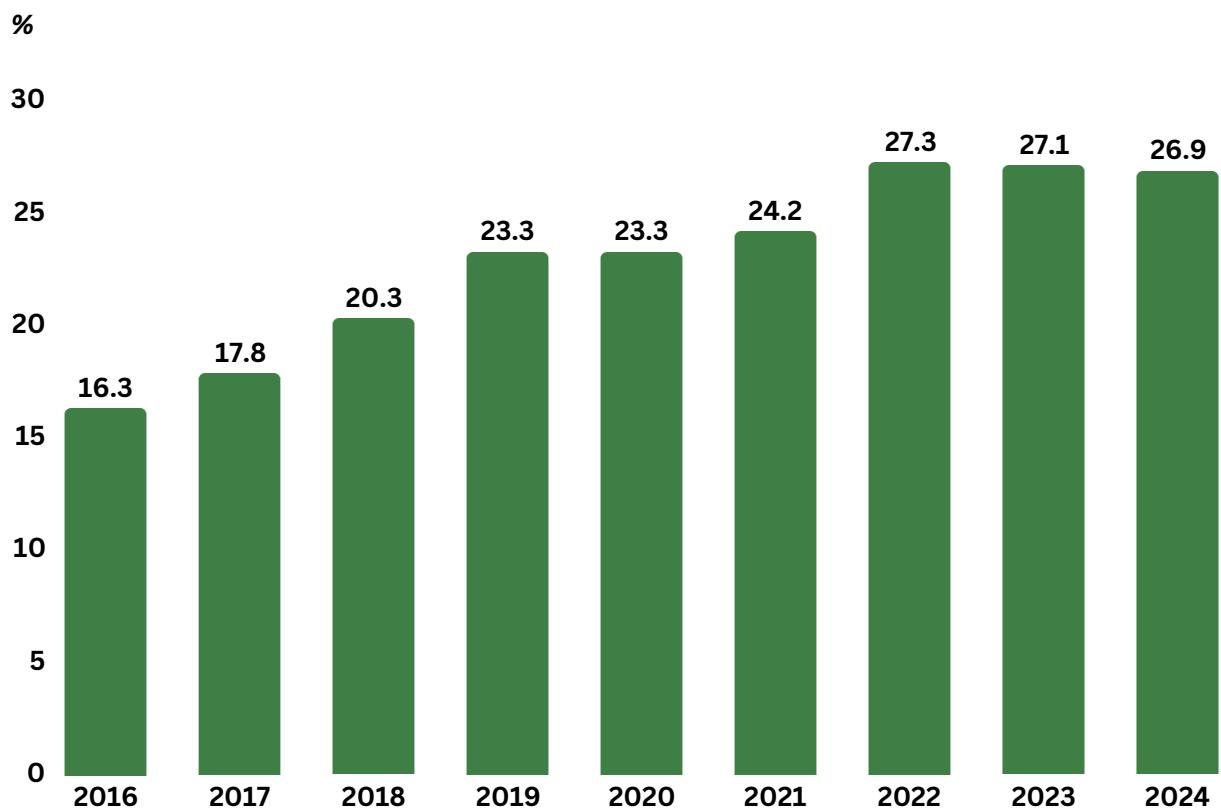
Source: National Emergency Management Agency



Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

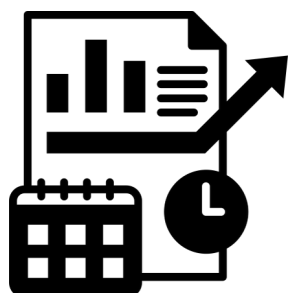
This information was derived using activities of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

ADOPTION RATE OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK STRATEGIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL



Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

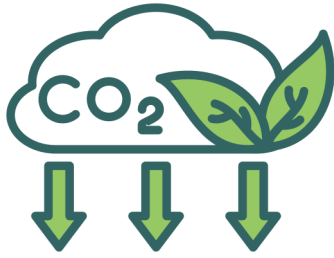
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning



Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Indicators	Policies
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	1st NDC: Submitted in 2017, focusing on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% unconditionally and up to 45% conditionally by 2030. Updated NDC: Submitted in 2021, reaffirming and expanding the commitment to mitigation and adaptation actions.
Long Term Strategies (LTSs)	In November 2021, Nigeria submitted its Long-Term Emission Development Strategy to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This document outlines Nigeria's pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by 2060.
National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	Through the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change in Nigeria (NASPA CCN) (2015) and the NAP Framework (2020).
Adaptation Communications (AdComs)	Nigeria, as a Party to the Paris Agreement (having signed the agreement on September 22, 2016, and ratified it on May 16, 2017), submitted its first adaptation communication (ADCOM) in line with Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11 of the agreement.

Implementing Agency: Federal Ministry of Environment

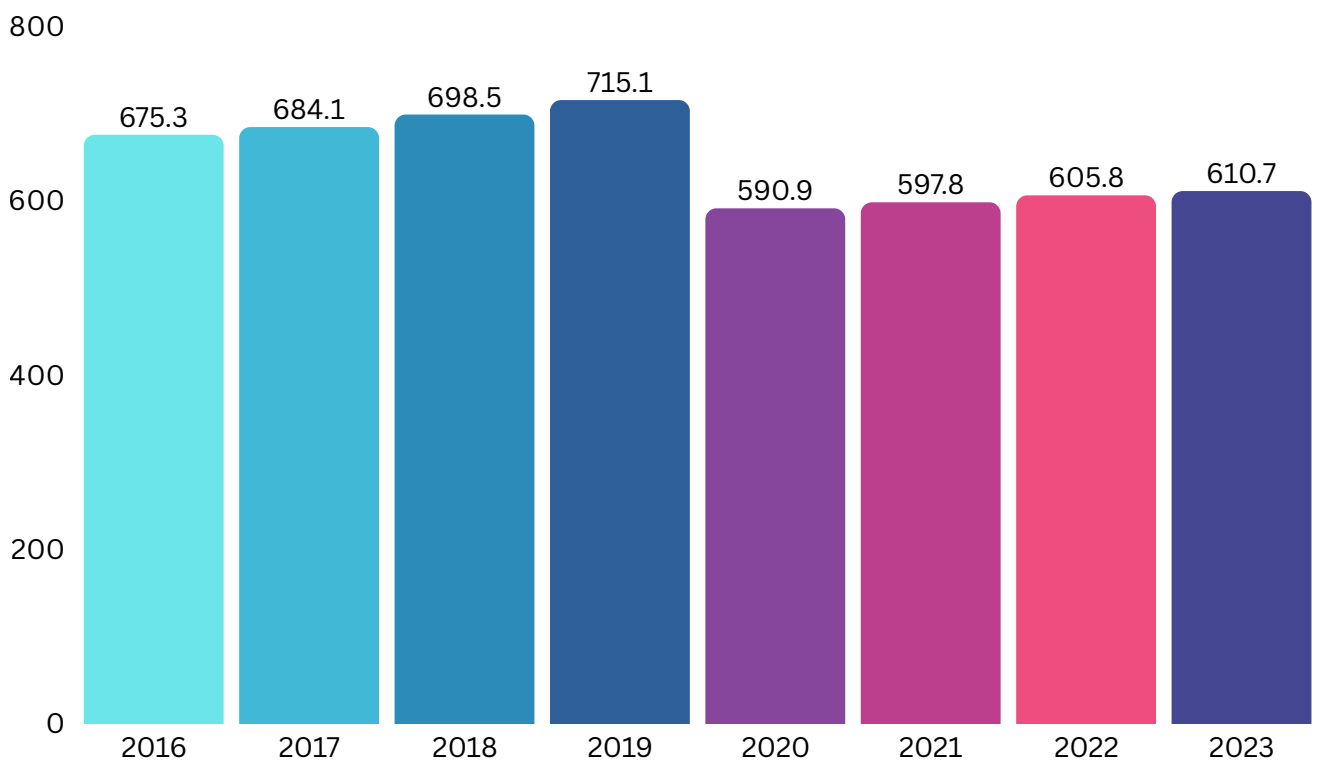


Indicator 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Greenhouse gas emissions in the nation showed a general upward trend from 2016 to 2019 at 715.1 Mt of CO₂ equivalent before slightly decreasing to 590.9 mt in 2020.

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

(Mt of CO₂ equivalent)



Source: Climate Watch Historical GHG Emission 2020, World Bank
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE?locations=NG>

Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning



Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

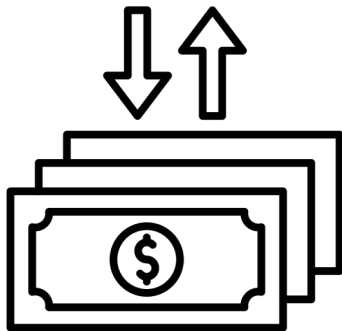
The Federal Ministry of Education has implemented initiatives related to both Global Citizenship Education and Education for Sustainable Development.

**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS**

Description		Yes/No
1. Global Education for Citizen (Yes/NO)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes
2. Education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (Yes/No)	• National education policies	Yes
	• Curricula	Yes
	• Teacher education	Yes
	• Student assessment	Yes

Source: Federal Ministry of Education

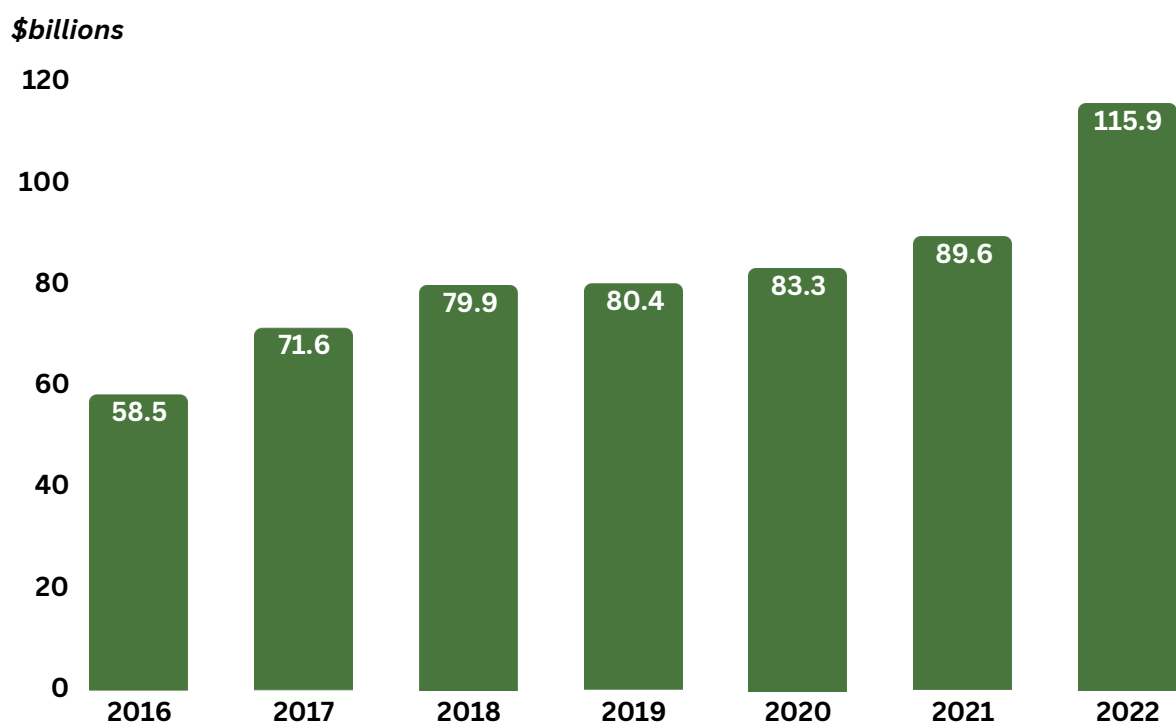
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible



Indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

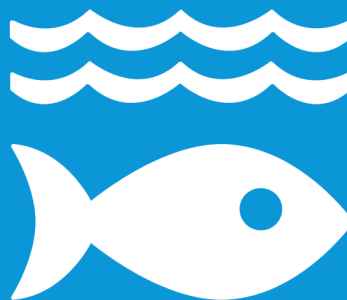
Climate finance provided and mobilized nationally increased steadily from \$58.5 billion in 2016 to \$115.9 billion in 2022.

CLIMATE FINANCE PROVIDED AND MOBILISED IN 2013-2022 PER COMPONENT AND SUB-COMPONENT



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/05/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-2022_8031029a/19150727-en.pdf

14 LIFE BELOW
WATER





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

Goal 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. It emphasizes the importance of protecting marine ecosystems, reducing pollution, and ensuring the sustainability of fisheries. This goal acknowledges that healthy oceans are critical for life on Earth, providing food, livelihoods, and playing a key role in regulating the climate.

Goal 14 Summary Statistics

Target	10
Indicator	10
Available	8
Current Status	80%

About 80 per cent of data required for tracking the 10 indicators captured in 10 targets of this goal was recorded.

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution



Indicator 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

Year	Indicator	National
2024	Plastic Waste Realeased into Waterway	27,685

Source: World Population Review, 2024
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/plastic-pollution-by-country>

Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans



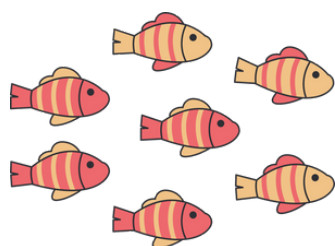
Indicator 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

NUMBERS OF COUNTRIES USING ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO MANAGING MARINE AREAS

Indicator	Progress Report
Nigeria progress on numbers of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Nigeria has made strides in marine conservation and management through frameworks such as the "Nigeria's National Environmental (Coastal and Marine Area Protection) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 18 of 2011)" Which establish a regulatory framework for the protection of Nigeria's coastal and marine areas.

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

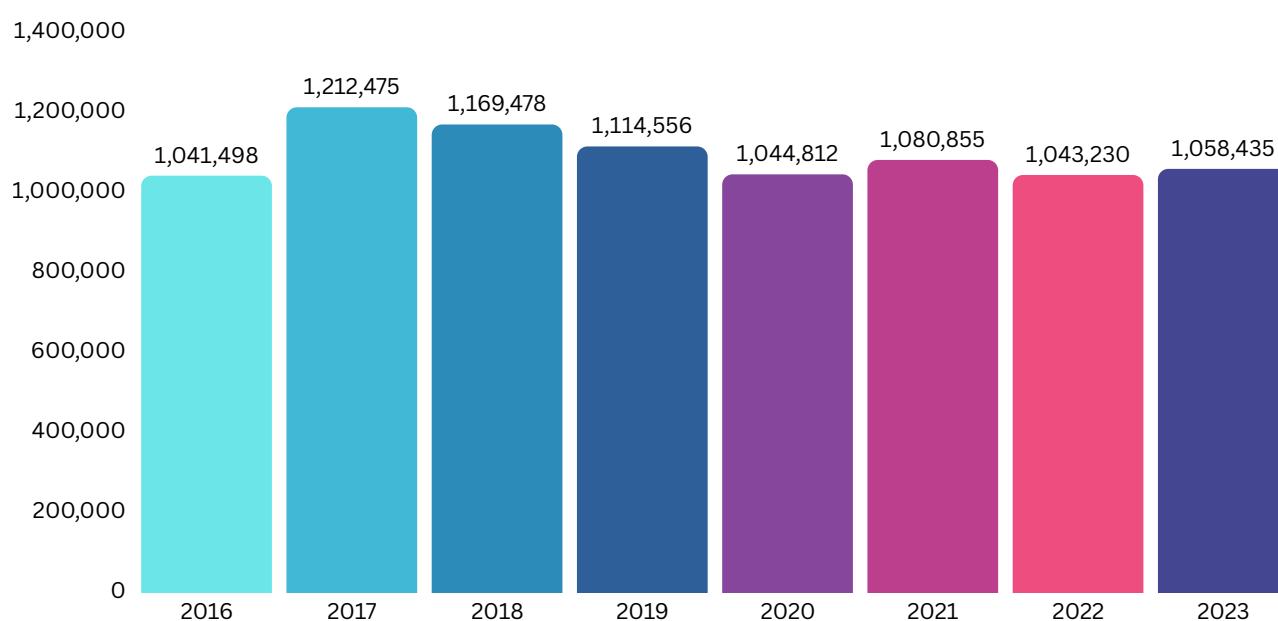


Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Total fisheries production showed fluctuations between 2016 to 2023.

TOTAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

(metric tons)



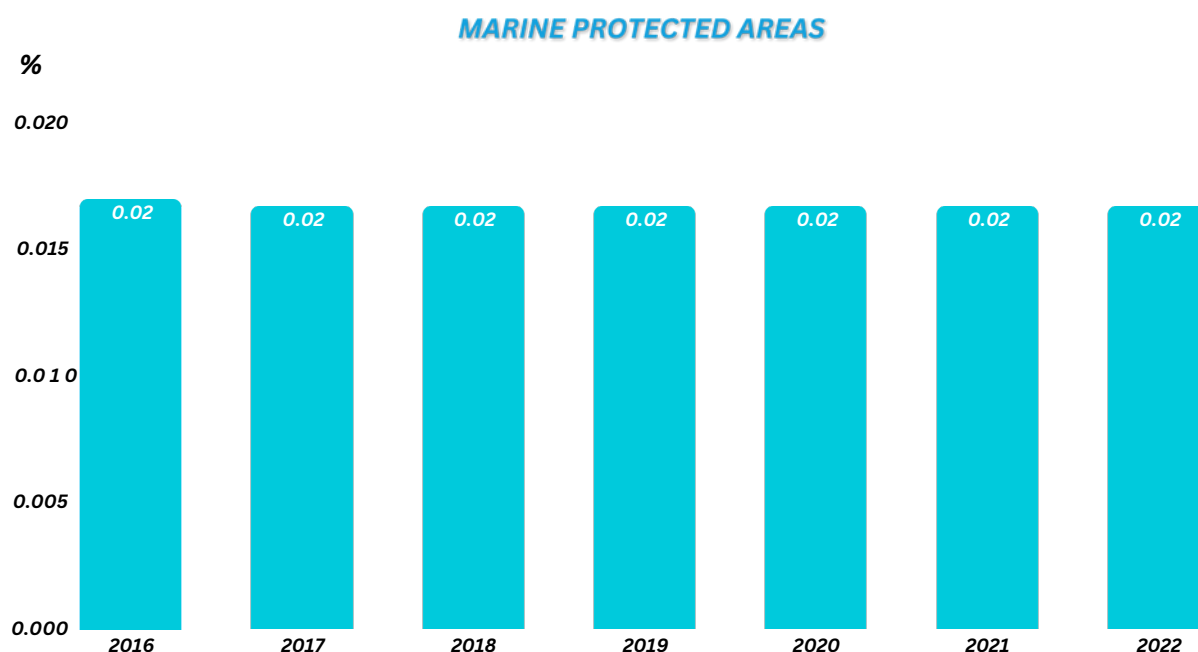
Source: World Bank, 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.FSH.PROD.MT?locations=NG>

Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information



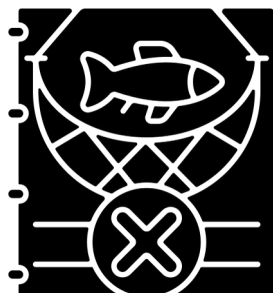
Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The percentage of territorial waters designated as marine protected areas remained consistently low and nearly unchanged from 2016 to 2022.



Source: World Bank, 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS?locations=NG>

Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation⁴



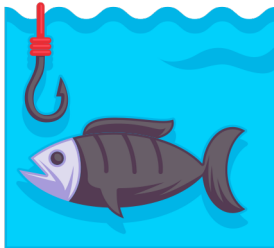
Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

PROGRESS BY COUNTRIES IN THE DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AIMING TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

Indicator	Progress Report
Nigeria progress in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Nigeria became a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in October 2022, making it the 27th African country to do so. The PSMA is an international agreement that aims to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Establishment of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in Lagos and Abuja to monitor and control illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing along Nigeria's continental shelf.

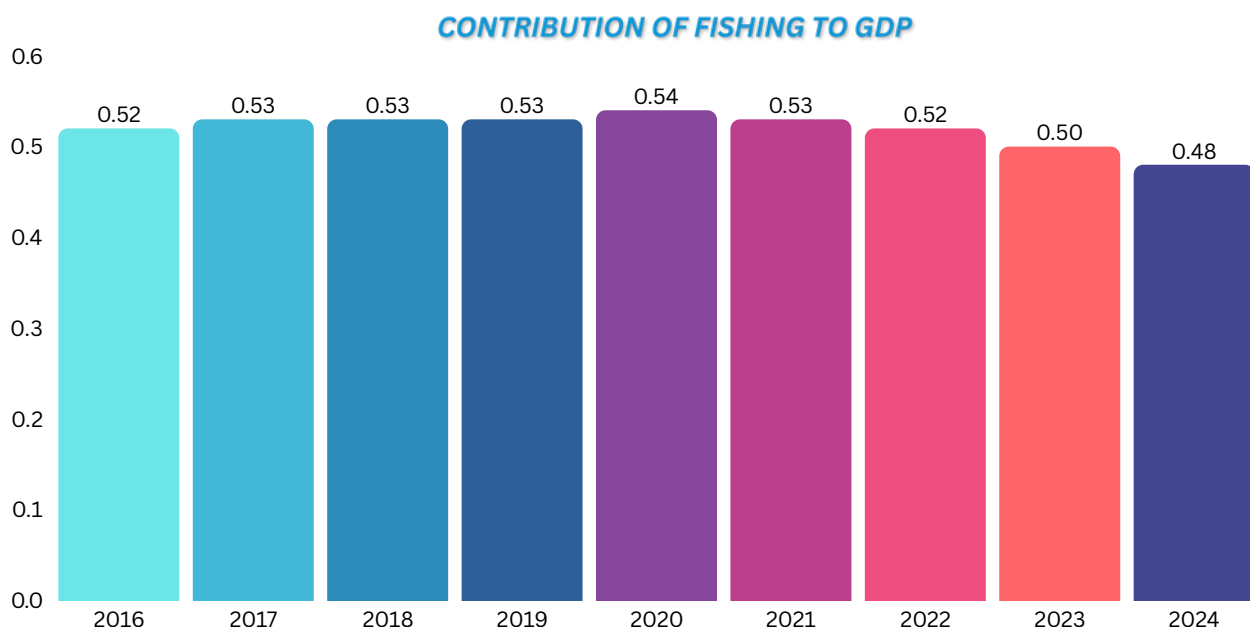
Source: Federal Department of Fisheries-Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy

Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism



Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

The contribution of fishing to Nigeria GDP was average of 0.5 per cent since the inception of Global agenda 2030 (2016 till 2024) as shown in the chart.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets



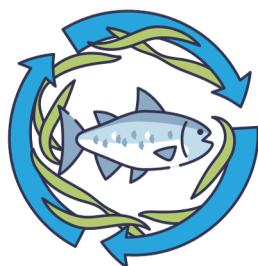
Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

***DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF A LEGAL/REGULATORY/
POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WHICH RECOGNIZES AND PROTECTS
ACCESS RIGHTS FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES***

Indicator	Progress Report
Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	This policy, established by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), aims to enhance sustainable fisheries development in Nigeria. It focuses on capacity building, resource management, and poverty alleviation, indirectly benefiting small-scale fishers by promoting sustainable resource use and equitable access to fisheries

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”



Indicator 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 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Is Nigeria making progress in ratifying, adopting, and implementing ocean-related instruments through legal, policy, and institutional frameworks, in accordance with international law as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources?

List of Nigerian Ocean Related Framework in Line with International Standing Rules

1. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Regulation No.38 of 1978
2. United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (1982)
3. National Sea Fisheries Act (1992)
4. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, (CCRF) 1995 (FAO)
5. Agreement on Ports States measures (PSMA) (2009)
6. African Integrated Maritime Strategy (the 2050 AIM strategy) (2014)
7. Policy Framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (2014)
8. African Union Agenda 2063
9. The African Blue Economy Strategy (2018)
10. The African Strategy for ocean governance (draft) (2021)
11. National Blue Economy Policy (Draft) (2024)
12. National Blue Economy Strategy (2024)

Source: Federal Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy

15 LIFE ON LAND





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

Goal 15 focuses on protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss. This goal recognizes the critical importance of healthy ecosystems for human well-being and the overall sustainability of our planet.

Goal 15 Summary Statistics	
Target	12
Indicator	14
Available	12
Current Status	86%

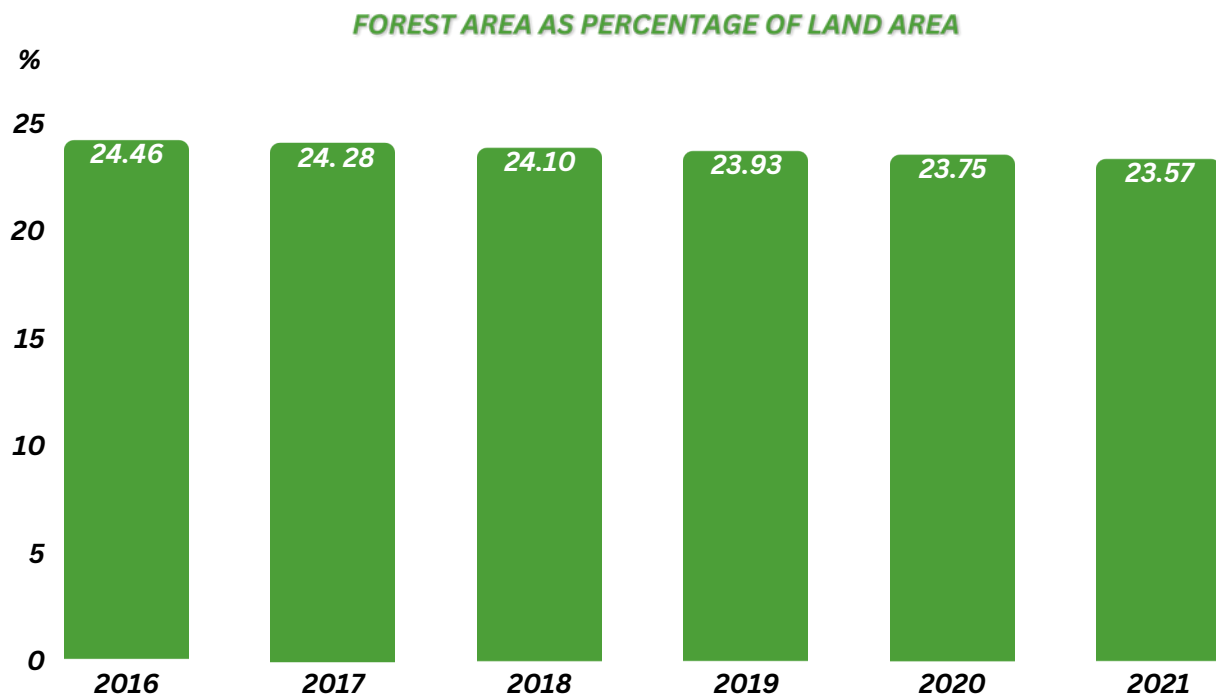
About 86 per cent of the required data for tracking the 14 indicators captured in 12 targets of this goal was provided in this report.

Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

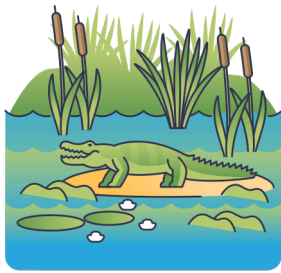


Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

The forest area as a percentage of land area was relatively steady over the years.



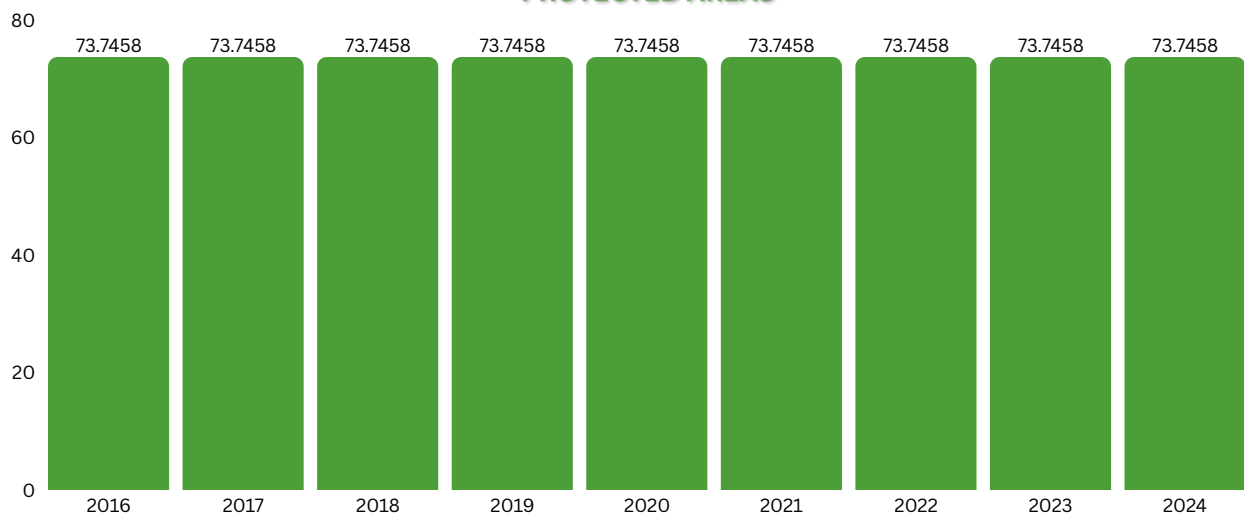
Source: Food and Agricultural Organisation
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS?end=2021&locations=NG&start=1990&view=chart>



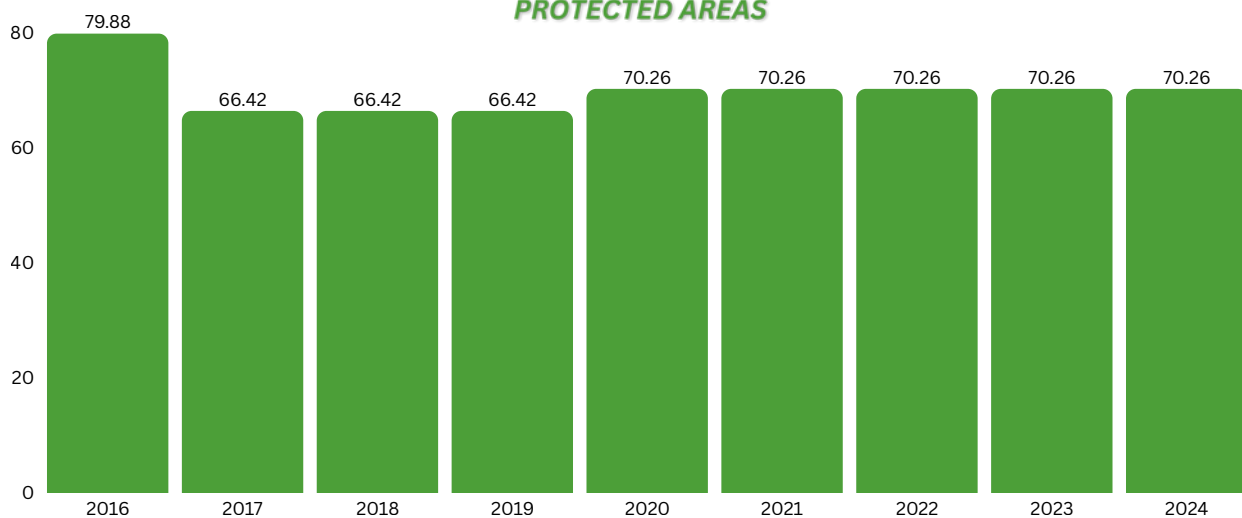
Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

The average proportion of freshwater and terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas remained unchanged from 2016 to 2023, at 73.75 per cent and 79.88 per cent, respectively.

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF FRESHWATER KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS



AVERAGE PROPORTION OF TERRESTRIAL KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

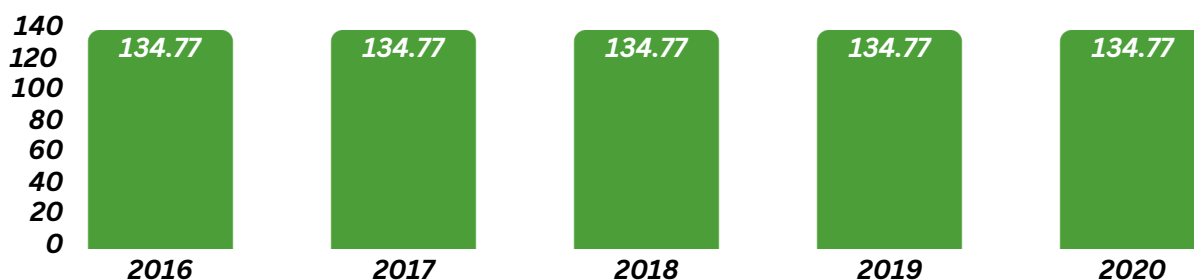


Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

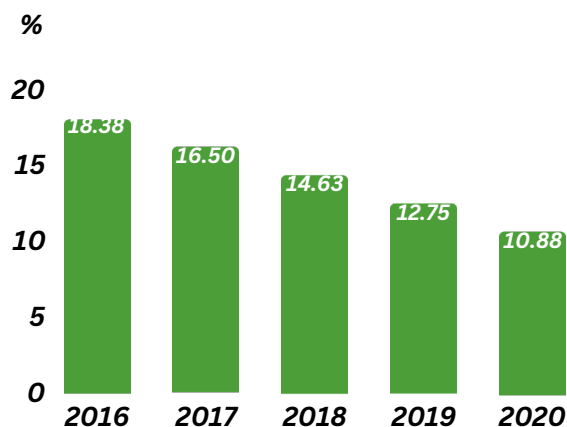
Between 2016 and 2020, the above-ground biomass in forests remained constant at 134.77 tonnes per hectare, while the proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan steadily declined.

ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS IN FOREST

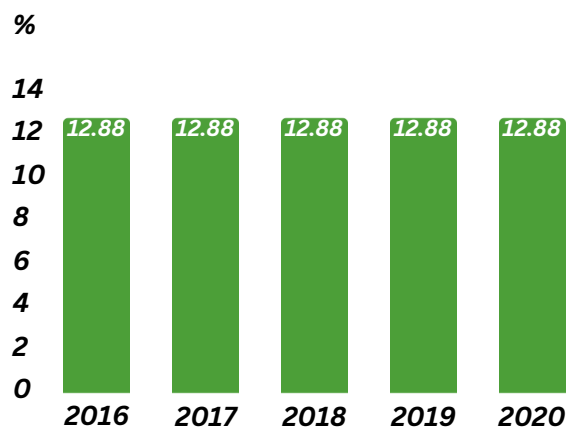
(tonnes per hectare)



PROPORTION OF FOREST AREA WITH A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN



PROPORTION OF FOREST AREA WITHIN LEGALLY ESTABLISHED PROTECTED AREAS



Source: United Nations, 2020
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world



Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Year	Indicator	National
2019	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	23.41%

Source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

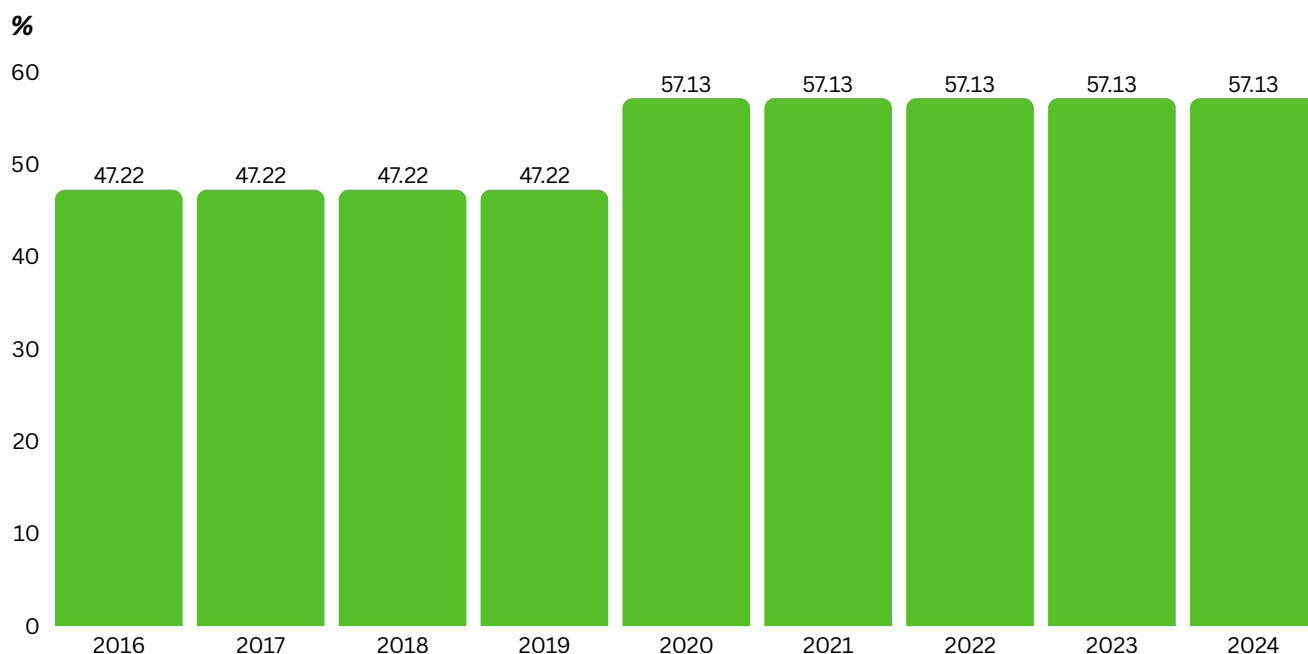
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development



Indicator 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

From 2020 to 2024, the average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas remained constant at average of 57 per cent.

**AVERAGE PROPORTION OF MOUNTAIN KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS)
COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS**



Source: United Nations, 2023
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>



Indicator 15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

In 2018, the national mountain green cover area was 247.74 square kilometers, categorized by bioclimatic belts.

(A) Mountain green cover area (square kilometres)	
2018	Bioclimatic belt
National	247.74

(B) Area of degraded mountain land (square kilometres)	
2018	
National	1923.69

Source: United Nations, 2018
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

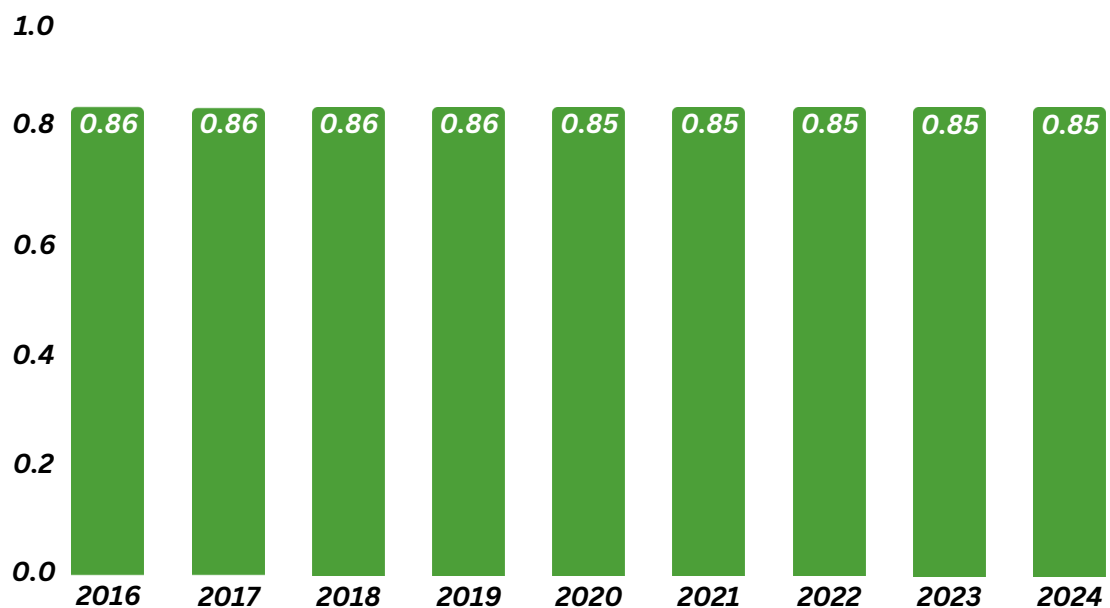
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index

From 2016 to 2024, the average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was relatively stable.

RED LIST INDEX



Source: United Nations, 2024
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed



Indicator 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

**ADOPTION OF LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS
TO ENSURE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS**

Description	Yes/No	Report
Adoption of legislative framework(s)/Policy(s)	Yes	National Environmental (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2009
Joining Nagoya Protocol	Yes	signature: Nigeria signed the protocol on February 1, 2012 Ratification: Nigeria ratified the protocol on June 29, 2022 Nigeria signed the International Treaty on
Adoption of legislative framework(s)/Policy(s)	Yes	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) or the Plant Treaty) on June 10, 2002. and submitted the instrument of ratification to Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation (FAO) on September 6, 2022, and officially became a contracting party on Dec.5,2022.

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Environmental Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species



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

AVAILABILITY OF RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADEQUATELY RESOURCING THE PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Description	Yes/No	Report
Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Yes	National Environment (Alien and Invasive Species) Regulations, 2013.

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts



Indicator 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

AVAILABILITY OF RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADEQUATELY RESOURCING THE PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Description	Yes/No	Report
Has Nigeria established national biodiversity targets in line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 through its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020

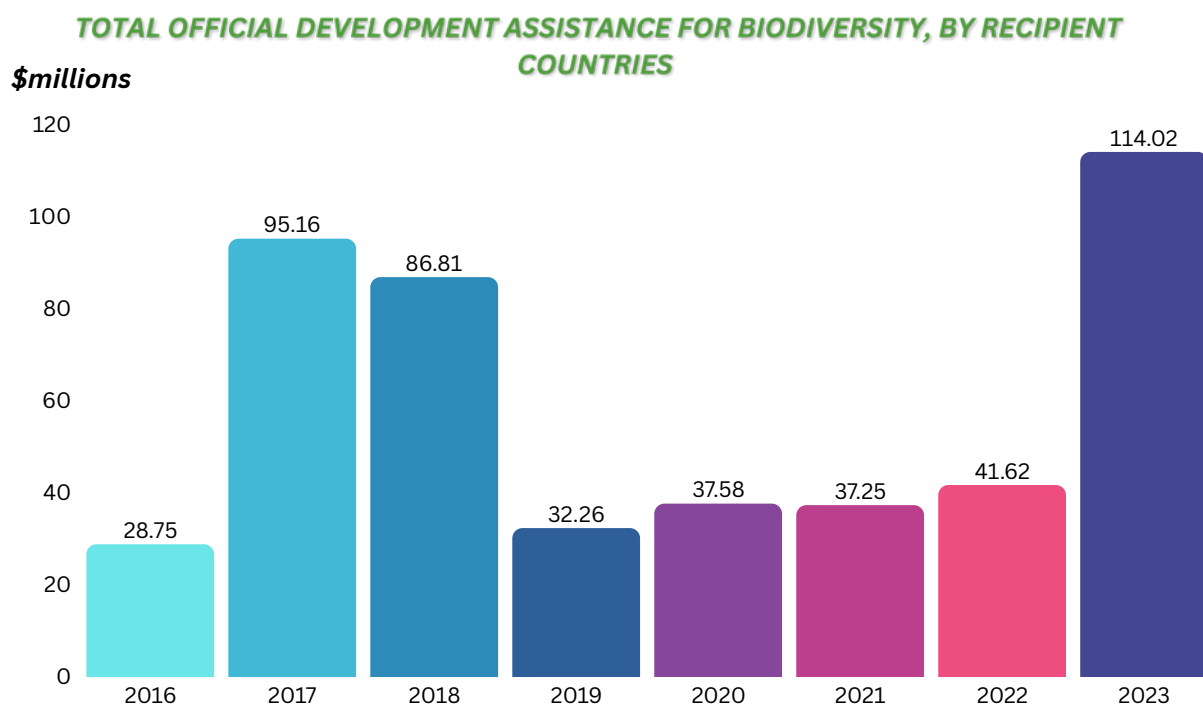
Source: Federal Ministry of Environment

Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems



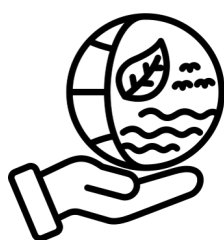
Indicator 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

From 2016 to 2022, total Official Development Assistance for biodiversity fluctuated significantly.



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

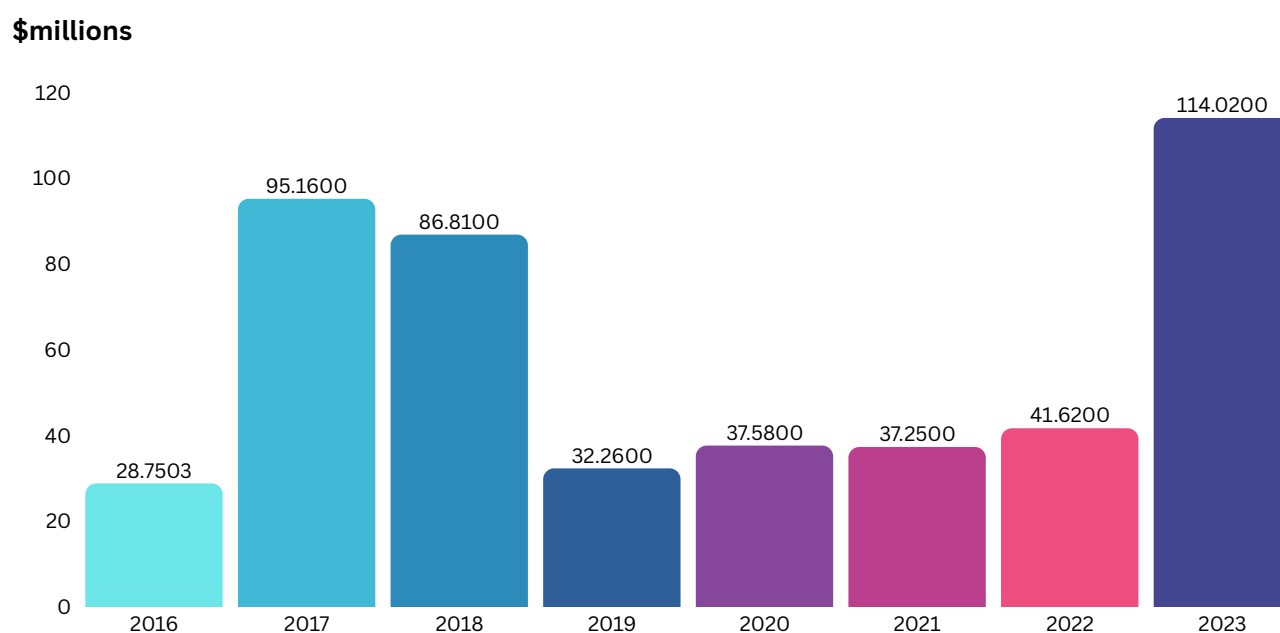
Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation



Indicator 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

From 2016 to 2022, total official development assistance for biodiversity fluctuated significantly.

TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2022 UNITED STATES DOLLARS)



Source: United Nations, 2022

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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

This goal emphasizes the importance of reducing all forms of violence, ensuring equal access to justice, and significantly decreasing corruption and bribery. It encourages the establishment of transparent and accountable institutions that uphold the rule of law and foster trust between citizens and governments.

Goal 16 Summary Statistics

Target

12

Indicator

24

Available

19

Current Status

79%

About 79 per cent of the data required for reporting the 24 indicators captured in 12 targets of this goal was reported.

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



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

In 2017, Nigeria recorded 3,219 cases of murder and 120 cases of manslaughter nationally.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE

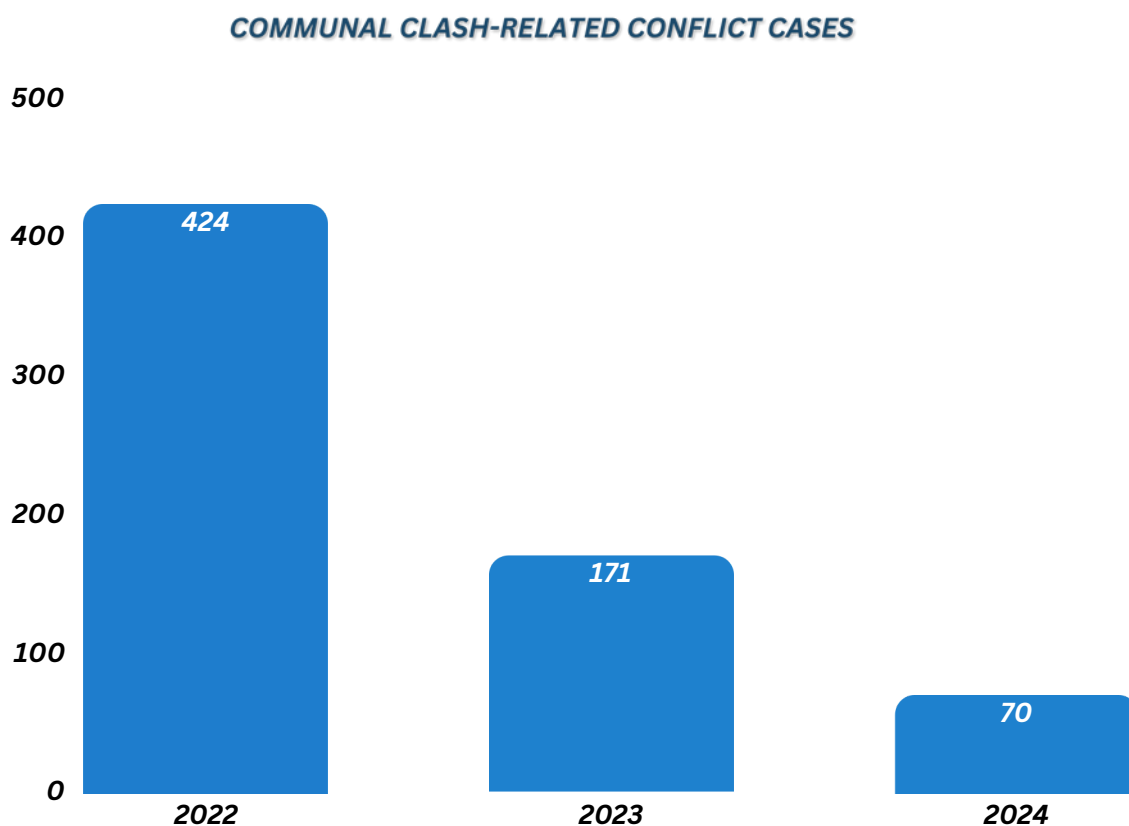
Crime Statistics, 2017		
National	Murder	Man Slaughter
	3,219	120

Source: Crime Statistics, 2017



Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

The number of deaths from communal clash-related conflict cases has significantly decreased over the years, from 424 in 2022 to 171 in 2023, and further down to 70 in 2024.



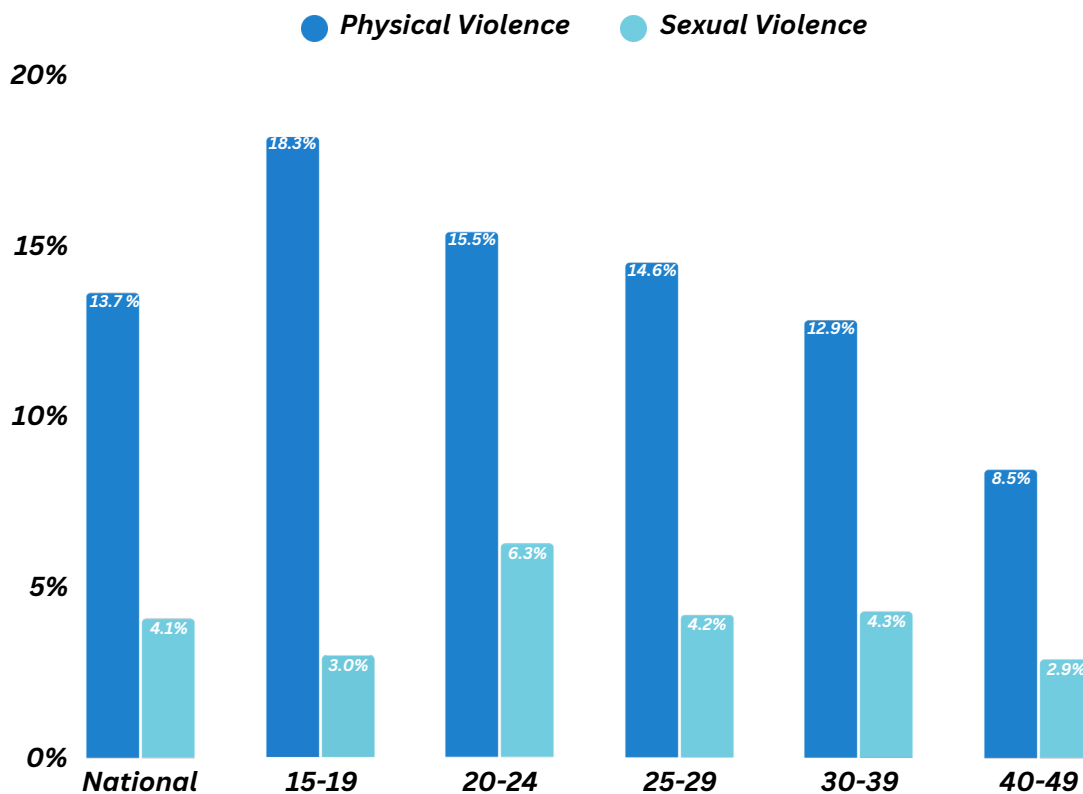
Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 2024



Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Physical violence was more prevalent than sexual violence across all age groups.

EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

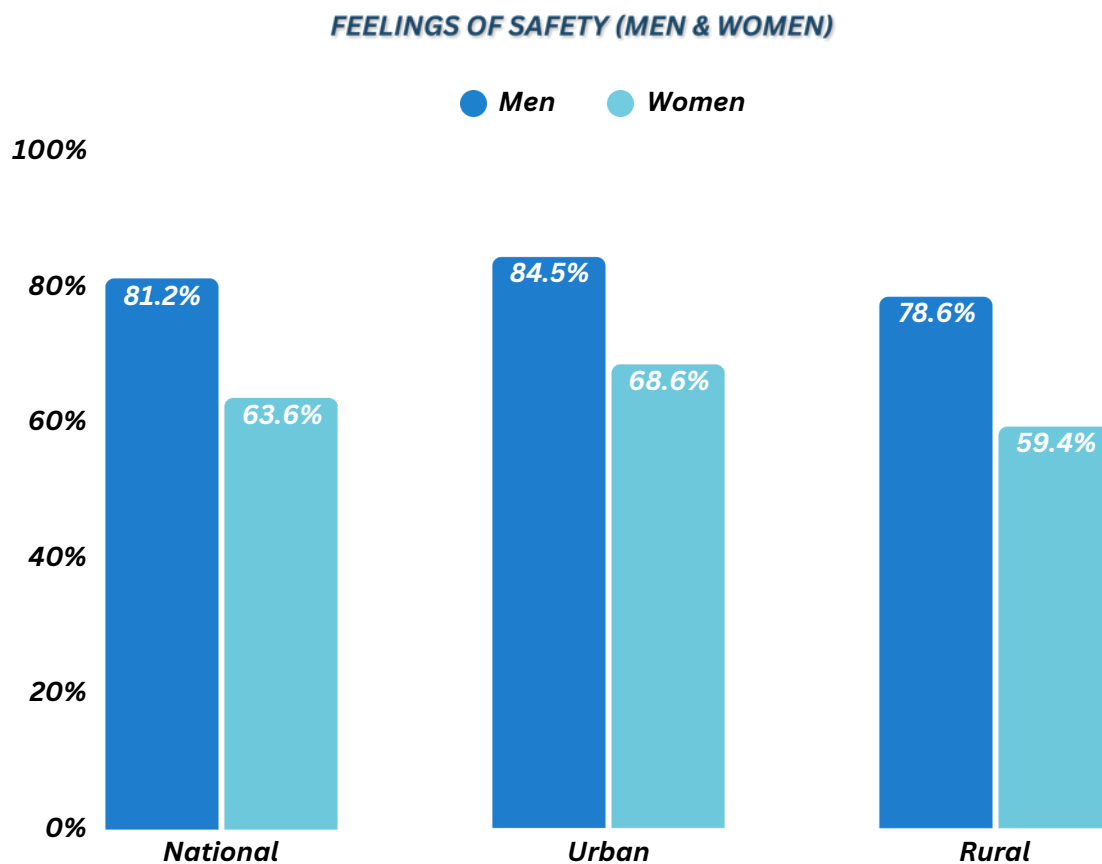


Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018



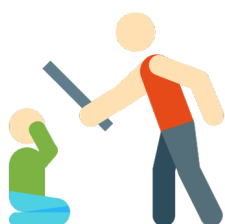
Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

Men reported feeling of safety compared to women, with national averages at 81.2 per cent for men and 63.6 per cent for women. This was a similar pattern when disaggregated by place of residence.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

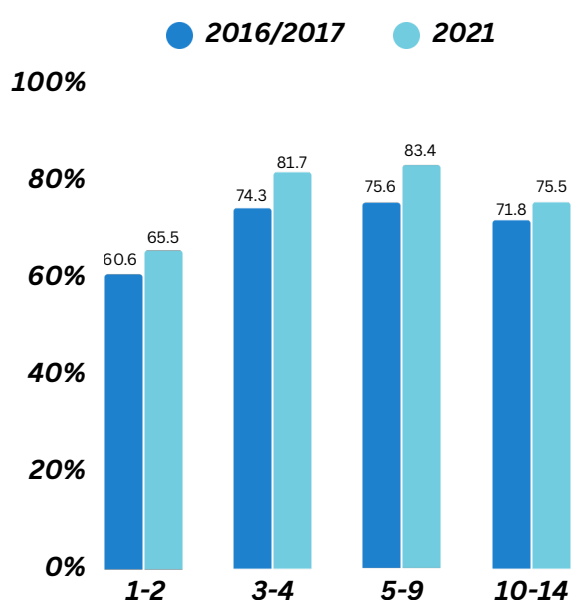
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children



Indicator 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

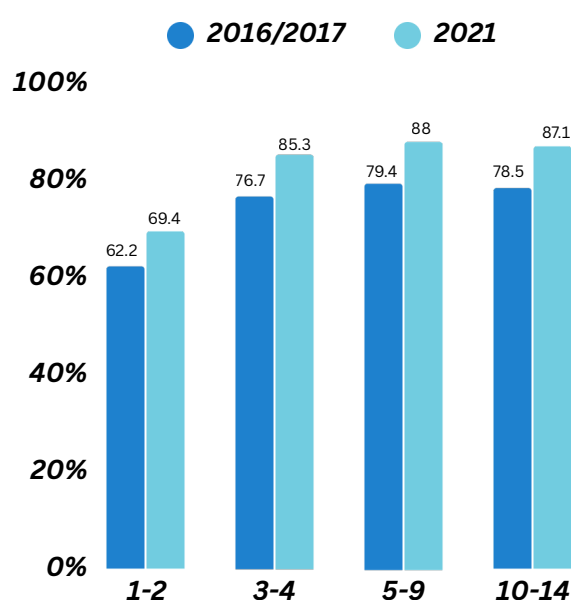
The statistics of Physical punishment of children and psychological aggression across all age groups between 2016/2017 and 2021 is shown below.

CHILD DISCIPLINE BY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

CHILD DISCIPLINE BY PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION





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

The total number of cases fluctuated between 2016 and 2021, peaking at 1,890 in 2017 before decreasing and rising again to 2212 in 2023. Female cases consistently outnumbered male cases, with the majority of incidents occurring among those aged 18 and above, followed by the 12-17 and 0-11 age groups.

VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	1017	1890	1173	1152	1087	1470	2883	2212
Male	197	466	193	223	219	244	654	448
Female	820	1424	980	929	868	1226	2229	1664
Age group								
0-11	184	339	233	215	193	286	287	916
12-17	297	44	348	358	378	482	687	
18 & above	532	1107	592	579	517	702	1909	

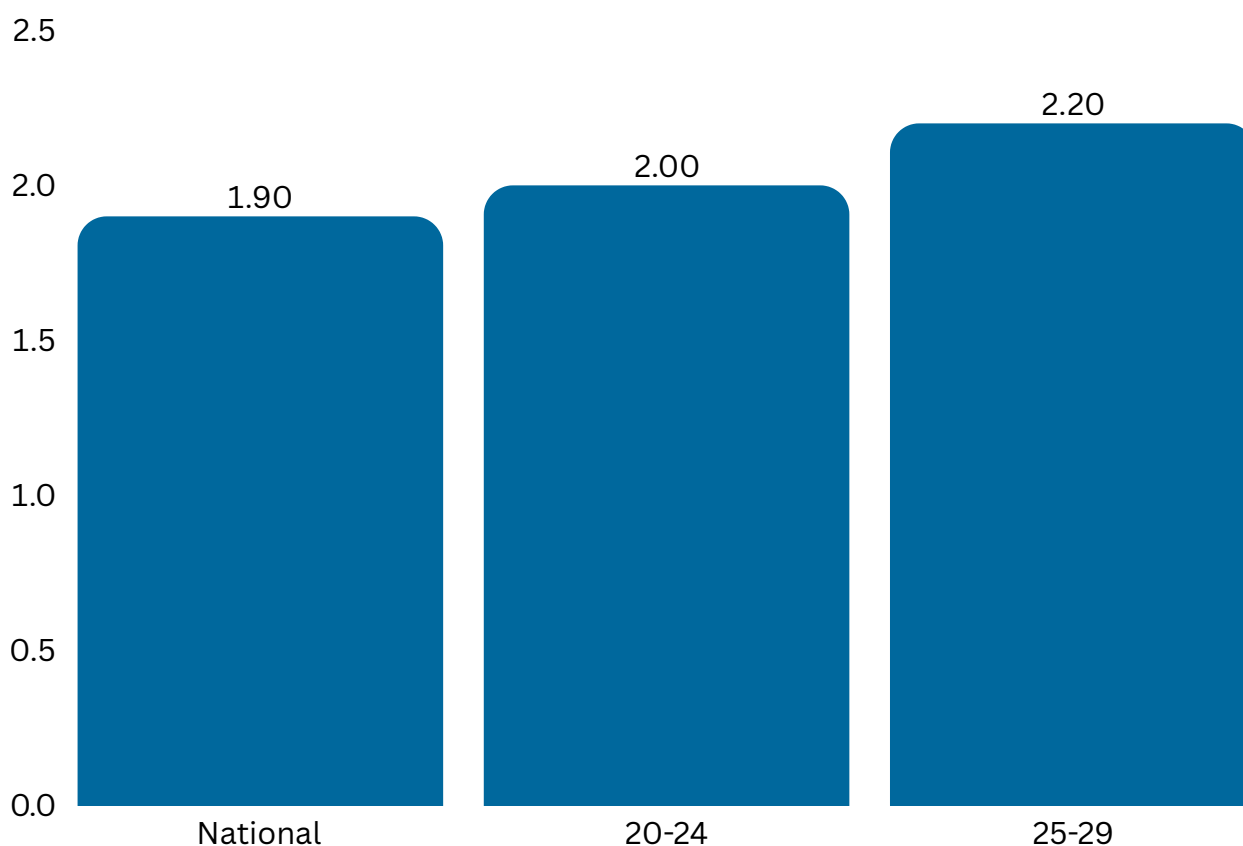
Source: National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons, 2023



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

The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence by age 18 in the past 12 months is 1.9% nationally, 2% for those aged 20–24, and 2.2% for those aged 25–29.

AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

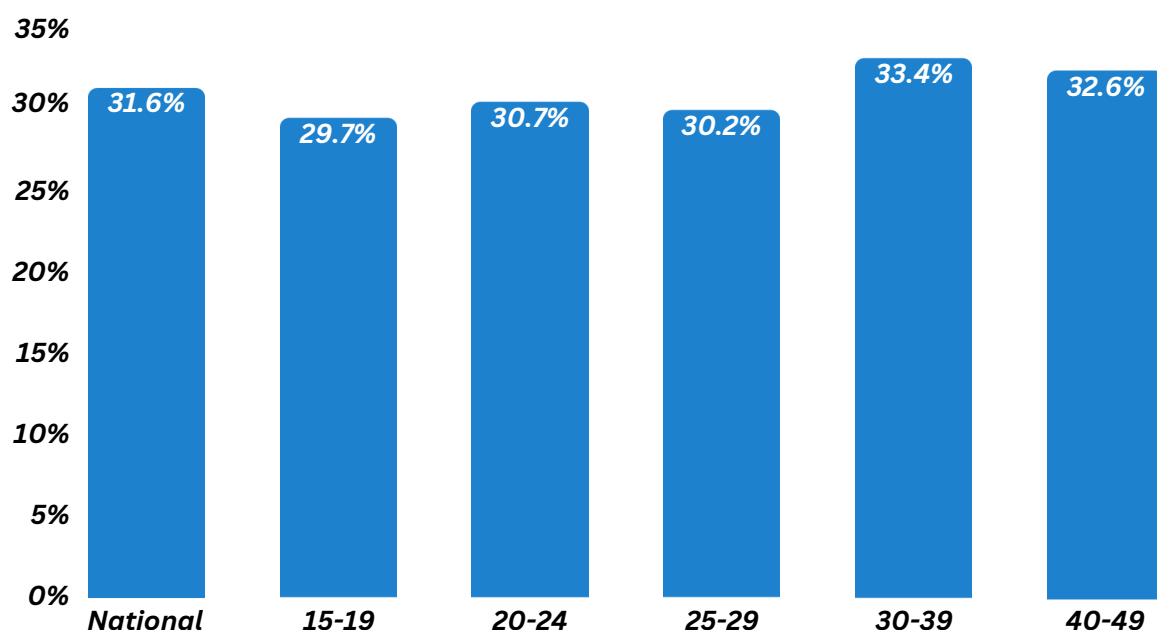
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all



Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Nationally, 31.6 per cent of women sought help to stop violence, with the likelihood of seeking help increasing slightly with age.

HELP SEEKING TO STOP VIOLENCE

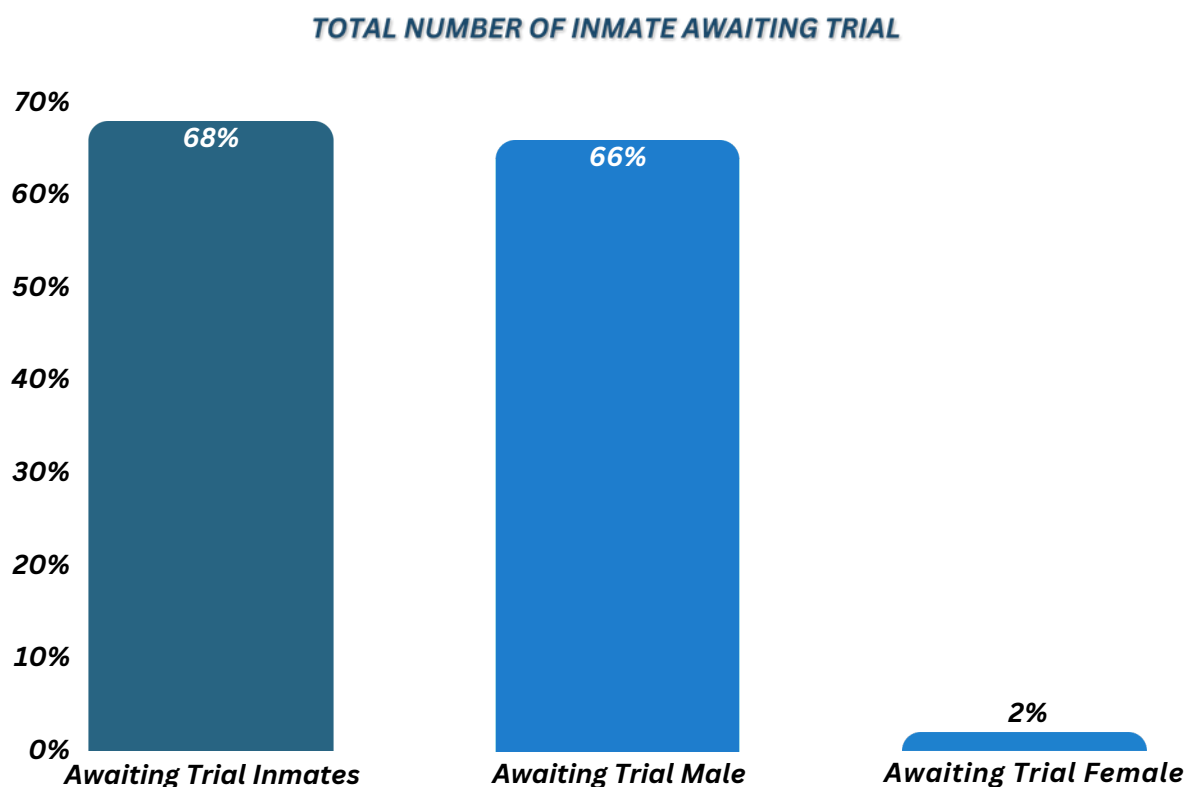


Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

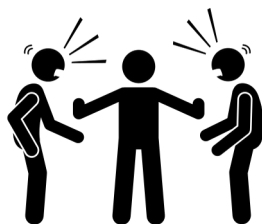


Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The percentage of inmates awaiting trial was reported at 68 per cent at National level with 66 per cent being male and 2 per cent being female.



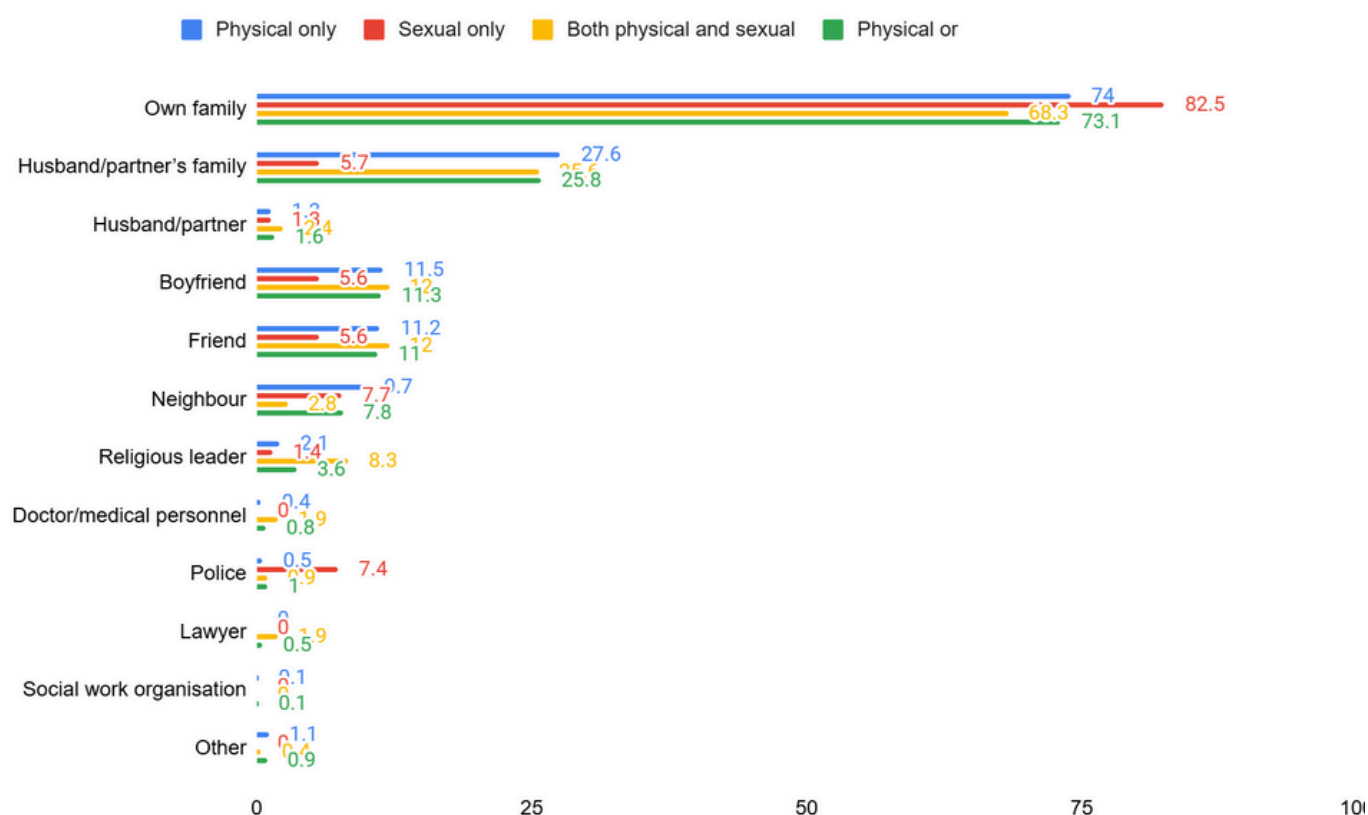
Source: Nigerian Correctional Service, as at August, 2024



Indicator 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

Victims mostly sought help from their own family, followed by the husband/partner's family (25.8 per cent).

SOURCES FOR HELP TO STOP THE VIOLENCE



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2018

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime



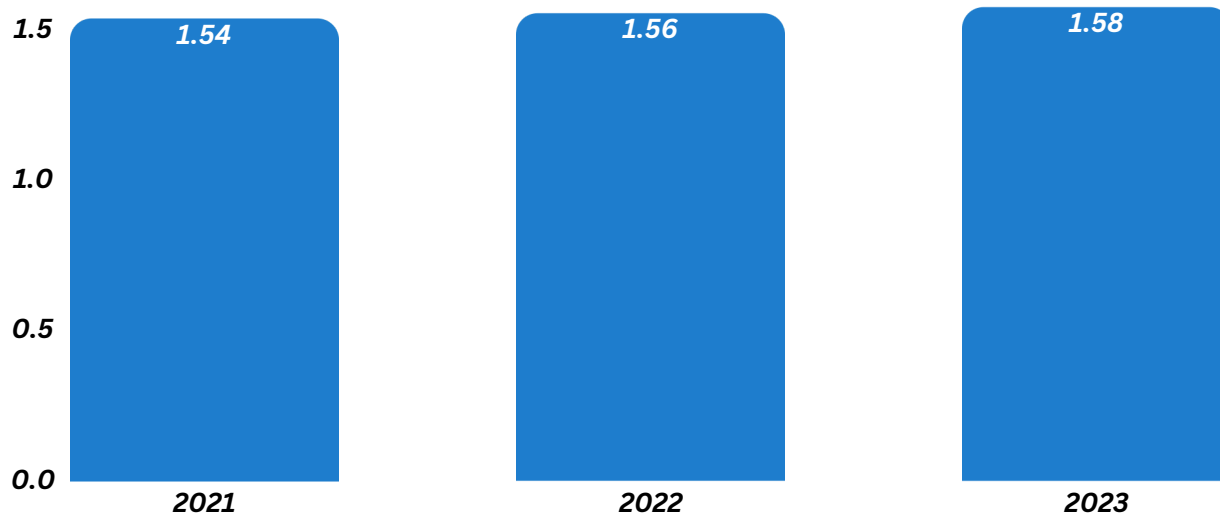
Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

The data represents the total value of inward illicit financial flows over the years 2021 to 2023.

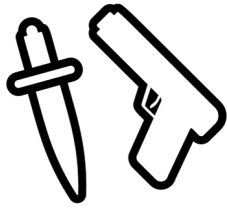
TOTAL VALUE OF INWARD ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS

\$millions

2.0



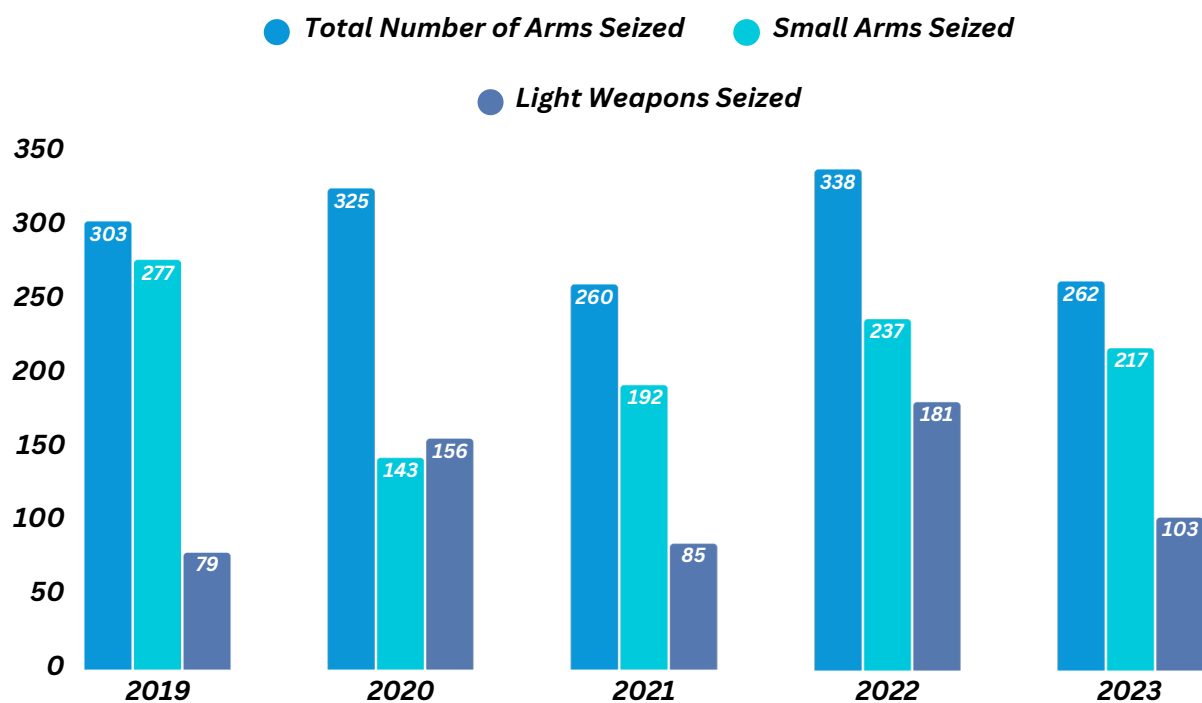
Source: Independent Corruption Practices and Other Related Offences Commission



Indicator 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

The total number of small arms and light weapon seized fluctuated between 2019 to 2023.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARMS SEIZED, SMALL ARMS SEIZED AND LIGHT WEAPONS SEIZED



Source: Nigeria Police Force (NPF), 2023

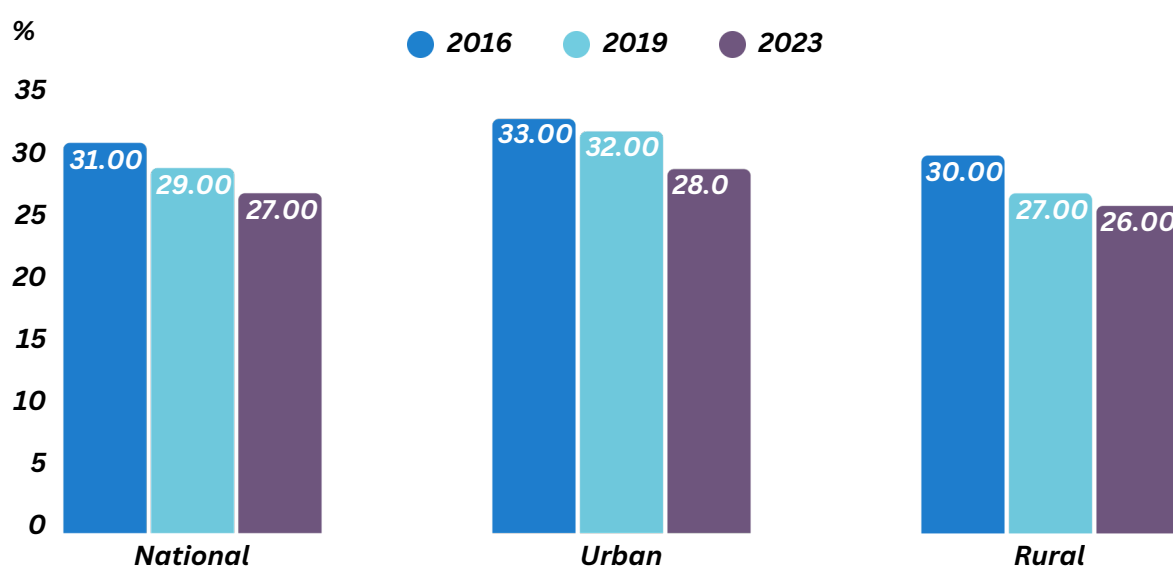
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms



Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

The prevalence of bribery without refusal has steadily declined nationally from 31 per cent in 2016 to 27 per cent in 2023, with similar trends observed in urban and rural areas.

BRIBERY PREVELANCE WITHOUT REFUSAL



Source: National Corruption Survey

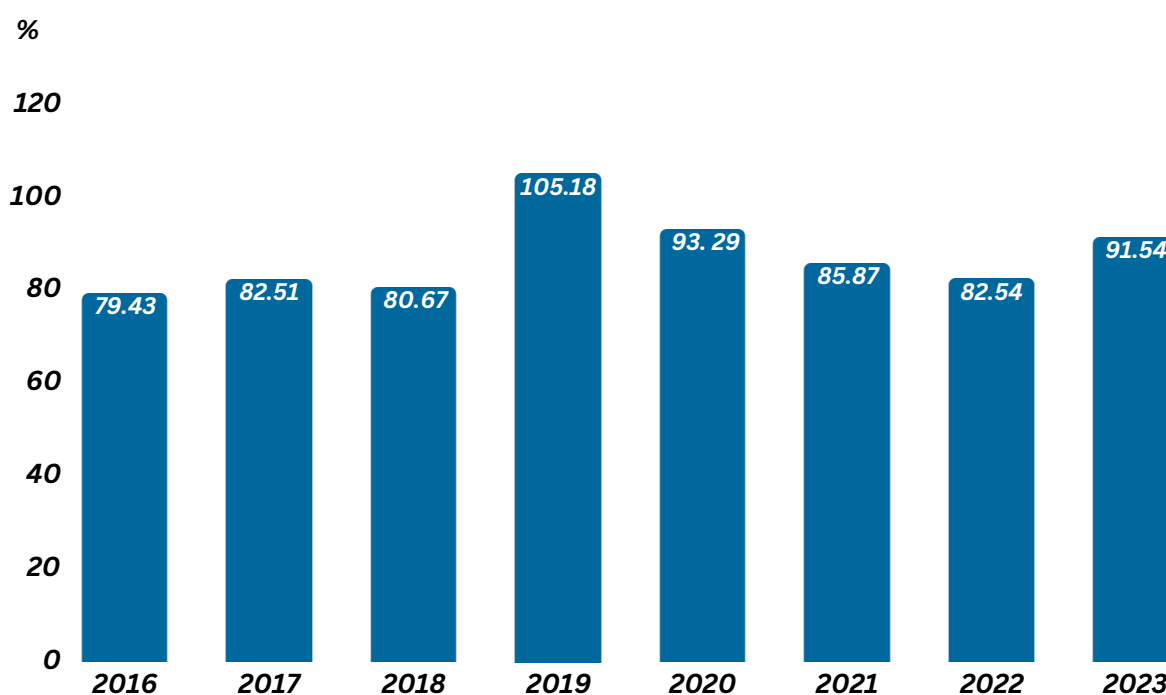
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels



Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

The share of recurrent expenditure as a percentage of the total budget showed fluctuations over the years.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A PROPORTION OF ORIGINAL APPROVED BUDGET



Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin and Budget Office, 2023

Target 116.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

The male dominance persisted in Nigeria's legislature, with men consistently holding the majority of elective seats and leadership roles.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS AND PRINCIPAL POSITIONS BY SEX, ELECTIVE SEAT AND YEAR

Year	2020		2021		2022		2023(May)		2024(Sept)	
Elective seat	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1) Senators	102	7	102	7	102	7	102	7	105	4
Committee Chairperson	66	5	66	5	66	5	66	5	75	4
Principal Positions	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
2) House of Reps	349	11	349	11	349	11	349	11	343	17
Committee Chairperson	99	6	99	6	99	6	100	5	131	9
Principal Positions	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1

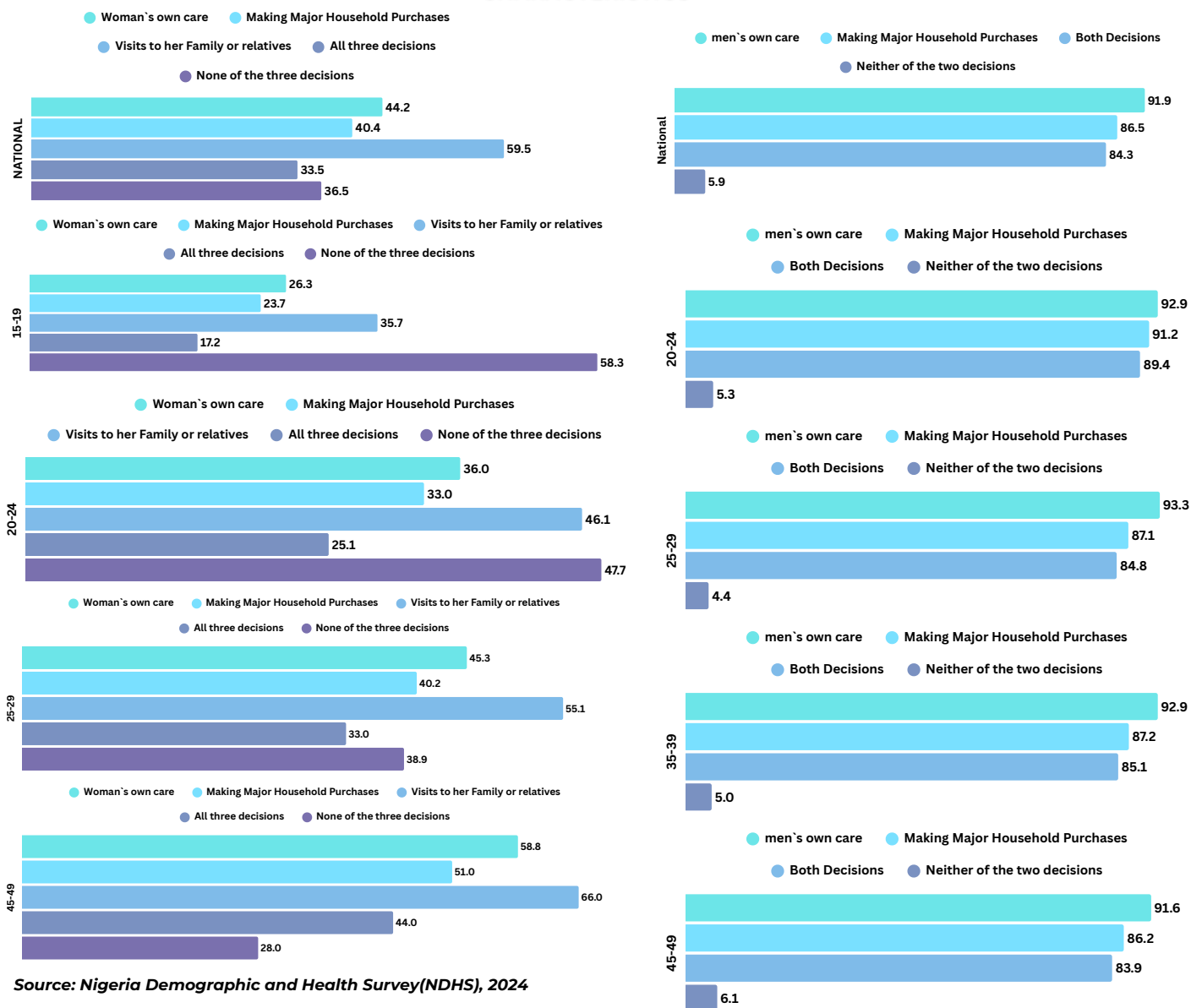
Source: National Assembly



Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Nationally, among individuals aged 15 to 49, women's involvement in all three types of decisions is significantly lower than that of men

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey(NDHS), 2024

Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance



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

Nigeria is a member of key international and regional organizations with somewhat voting rights.

**ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH NIGERIA IS A MEMBER
AND HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE**

Organization/Institution	Membership	Voting Right
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)/Institution	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Voting power is based on its Financial Contributions(quotas)
Common Wealth of Nations	Yes	Yes
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Yes	Yes
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Yes	Yes
African Union (AU)	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

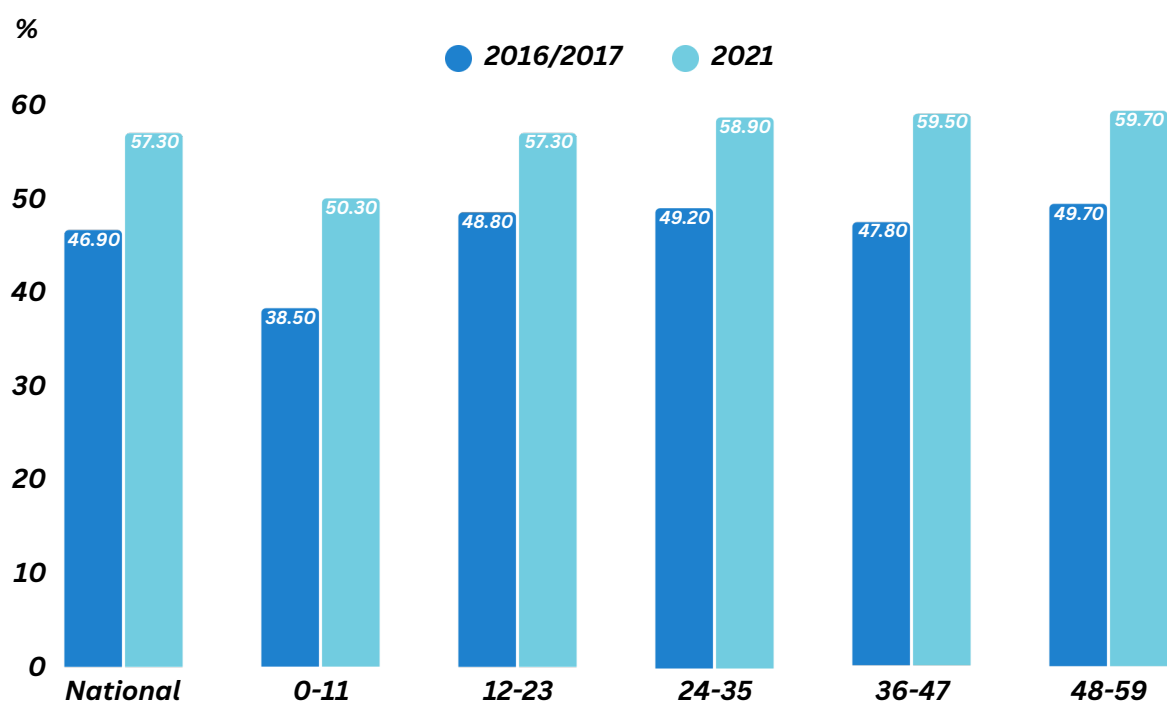
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration



Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

The percentage of children under age 5 with registered births increased across all age groups between 2016/2017 and 2021.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WHOSE BIRTH IS REGISTERED WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES (TOTAL REGISTERED)



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey(MICS)

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements



Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Nigeria enacted the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 2011, providing a legal framework for public access to information.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Federal Ministry of Justice

Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crimes



Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Human Rights Commission

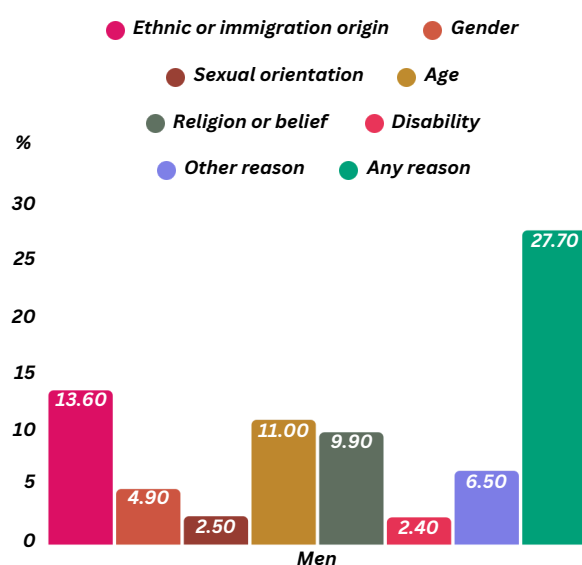
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



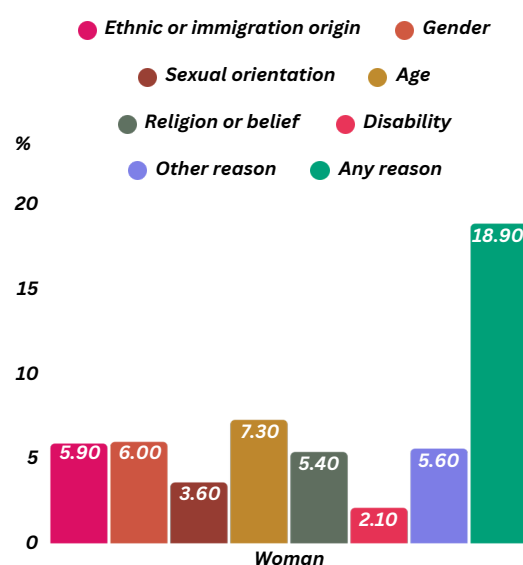
Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Discrimination or harassment experiences differ between men and women.

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMAN WHO IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





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

Goal 17 highlights the importance of collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society to enhance financing, technology, and capacity-building for sustainable development. This goal encourages the sharing of knowledge and resources to address complex challenges and ensure that sustainable development efforts are inclusive, equitable, and effective. By fostering partnerships, countries can work together to achieve common objectives and create a more sustainable future for all.

Goal 17 Summary Statistics

Target	19
Indicator	24
Available	21
Current Status	88%

About 88 per cent of the data required for tracking the 24 indicators captured in 19 targets of this goal was reported.

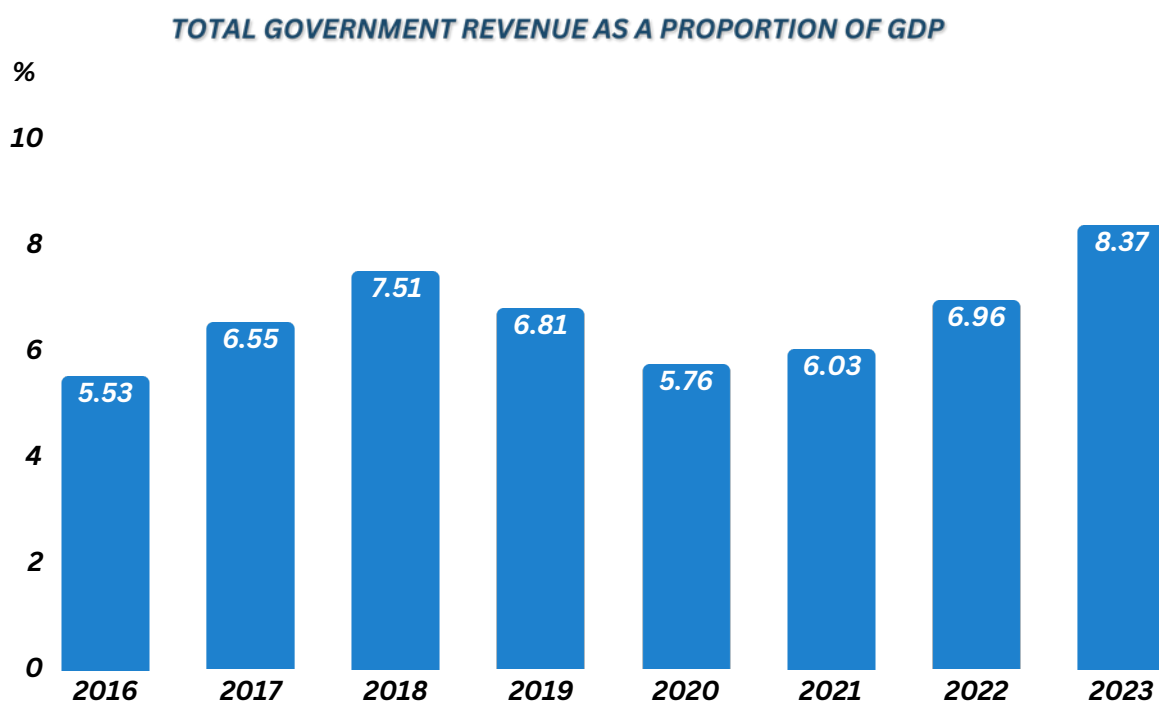


Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

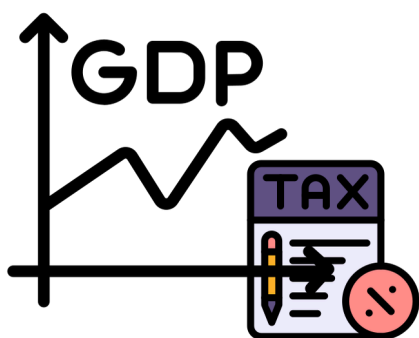


Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP has shown gradual growth from 5.53 per cent in 2016 to 8.37 per cent in 2023.



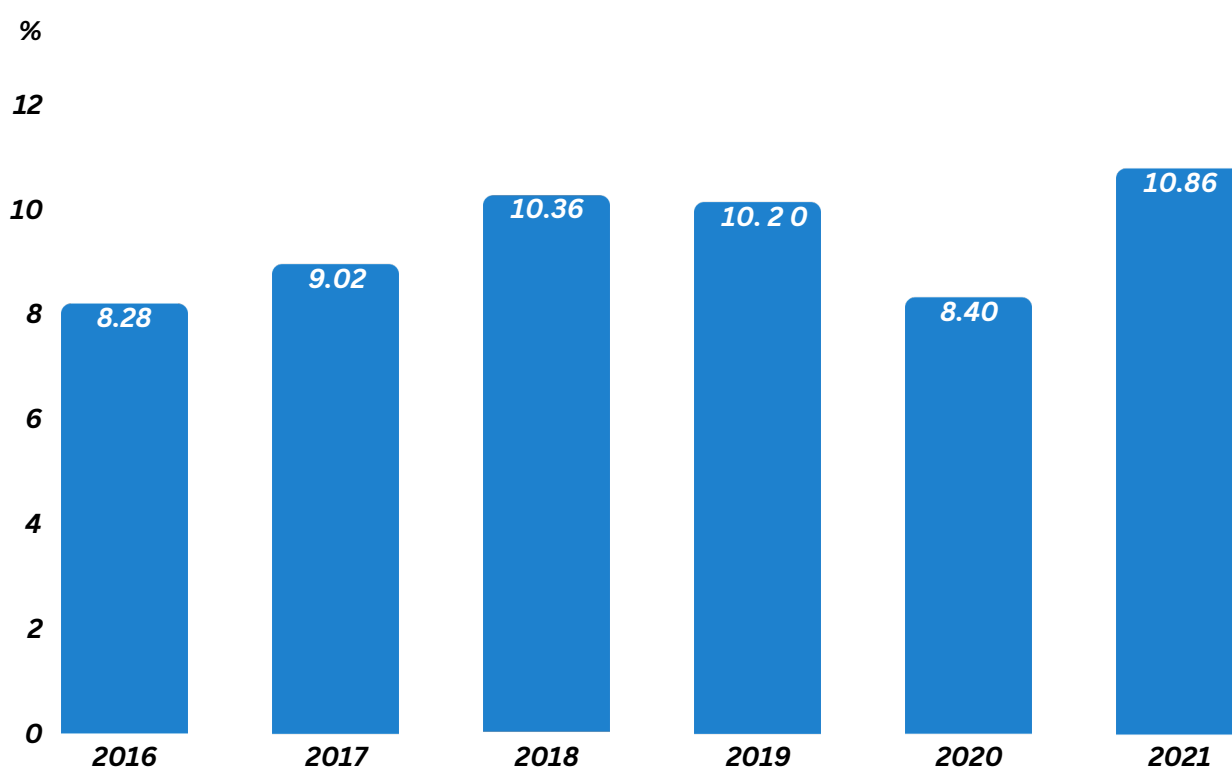
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2023



Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP for the country showed an overall upward trend from 2016 to 2021.

TAX REVENUE-TO-GDP RATIO



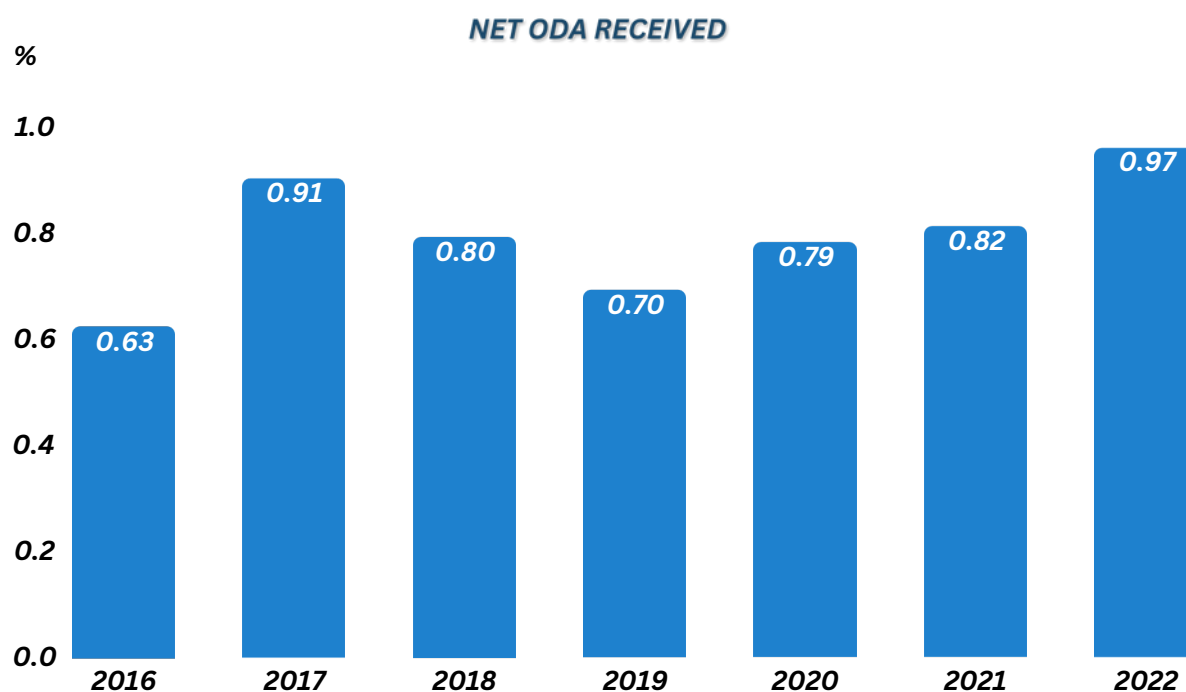
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries



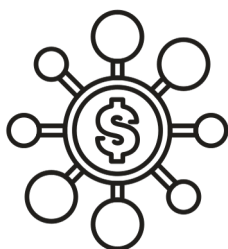
Indicator 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) received as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) for the country has fluctuated moderately between 2016 and 2022.



Source: World Bank, 2022
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS?locations=NG>

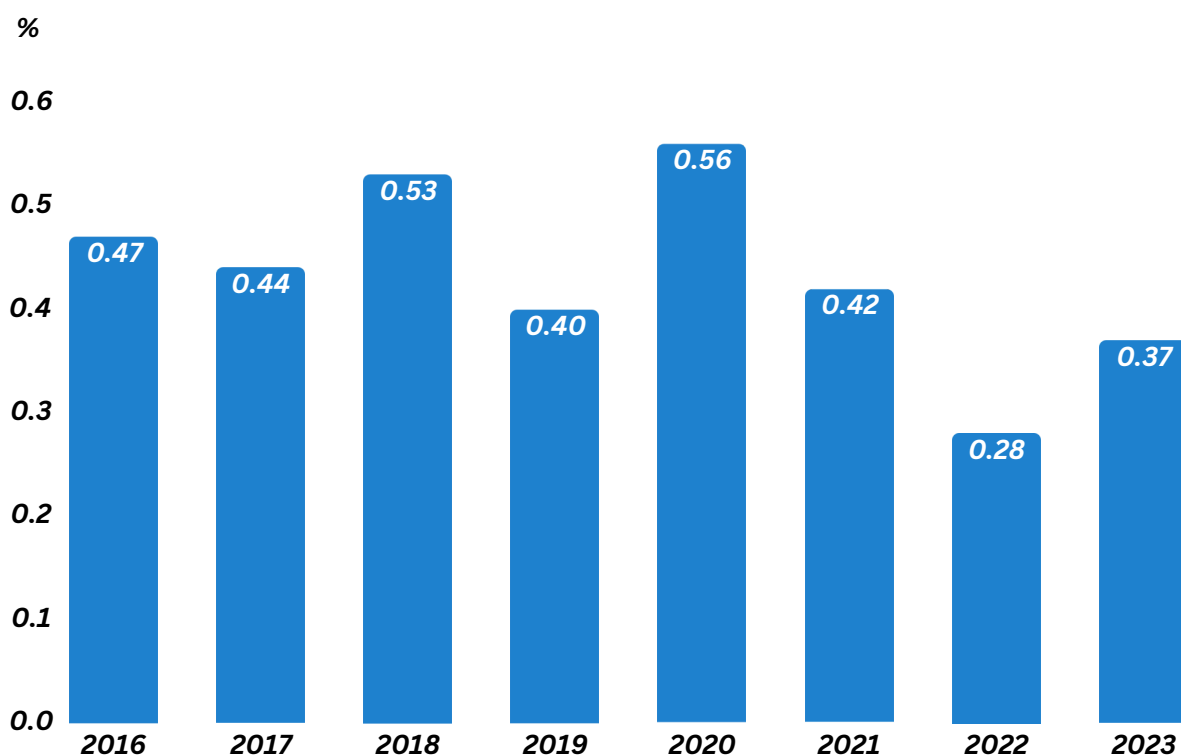
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources



Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources)

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows as a percentage of GDP for the country fluctuated during the period under review.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (% OF GDP)



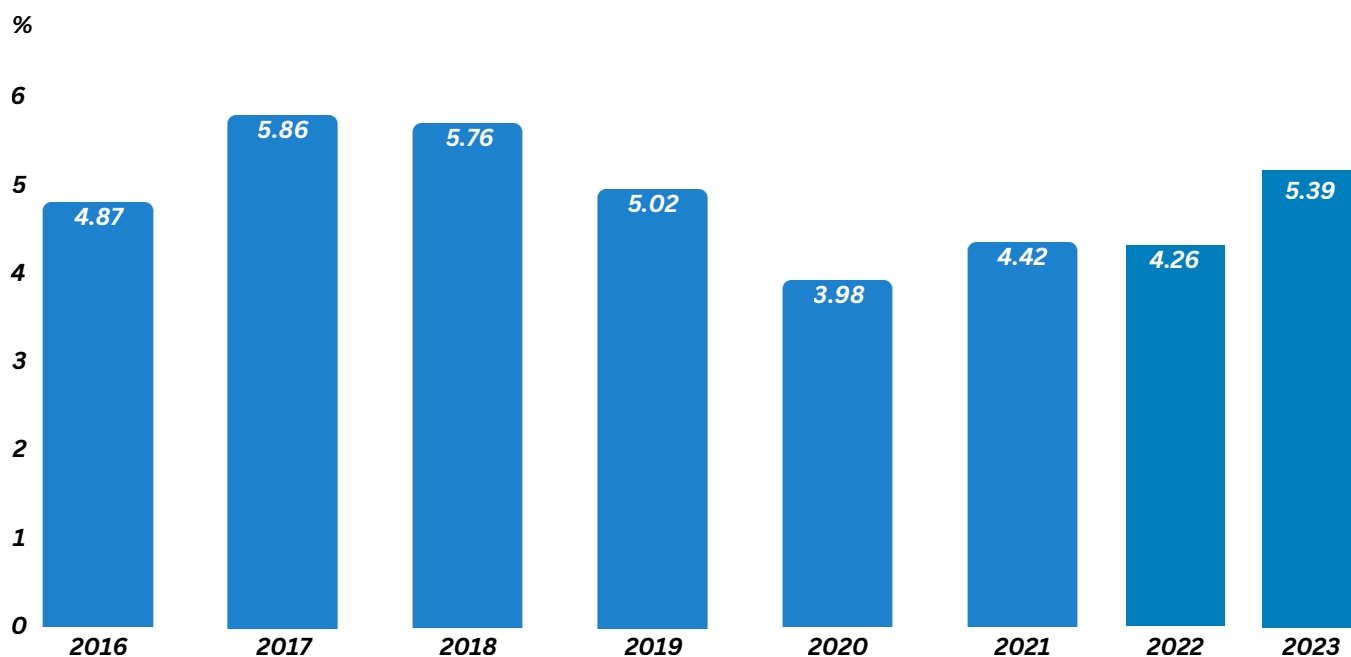
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived



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

Personal remittances received as a percentage of GDP for the country have shown fluctuations between 2016 and 2023.

PERSONAL REMITTANCES, RECEIVED (% OF GDP)



Source: World Bank

Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

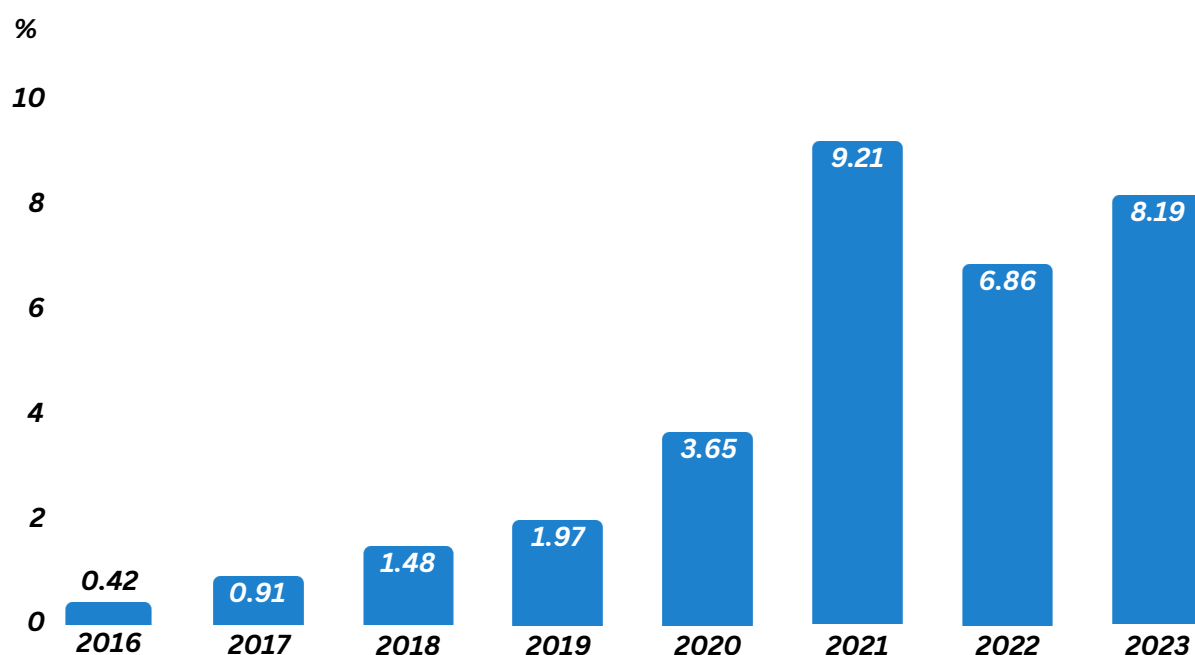


Indicator 17.4.1 Debt proportion of exports services

**service as a
of goods and**

The external debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services for the country has shown a significant upward trend from 2016 to 2023.

EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF EXPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICE)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Nigeria has implemented numerous investment promotion regimes in place that include free trade zones, bilateral investment agreements e.t.c., since the inception of agenda 2030.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission

Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism



Indicator 17.6.1
subscriptions per
speed⁵

Fixed broadband
100 inhabitants, by

Broadband penetration steadily increased from 2017 to 2024.

BROADBAND PENETRATION(%)

Year/Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan	21.69	19.97	32.34	38.49	42.93	41.61	48.20	42.53
Feb	22.40	20.19	33.08	39.58	42.06	40.91	48.49	43.08
Mar	21.74	20.28	33.22	39.85	41.18	42.24	48.21	43.53
Apr	21.21	23.19	33.70	39.54	40.66	42.79	48.14	43.83
May	20.01	24.83	33.13	40.09	39.59	43.67	48.28	43.8
Jun	19.69	25.12	33.31	41.23	39.97	44.32	47.01	43.92
Jul	19.78	25.25	33.72	42.02	39.79	44.49	47.01	44.04
Aug	19.49	25.59	35.10	43.30	41.00	44.65	45.57	43.16
Sep	19.58	28.39	35.40	45.43	40.01	45.09	40.85	41.56
Oct	19.69	29.83	37.87	45.93	39.89	45.55	41.01	42.24
Nov	19.66	30.90	37.71	45.07	39.98	46.24	41.87	43.16
Dec	19.86	31.48	37.80	45.02	40.88	47.36	43.71	44.43

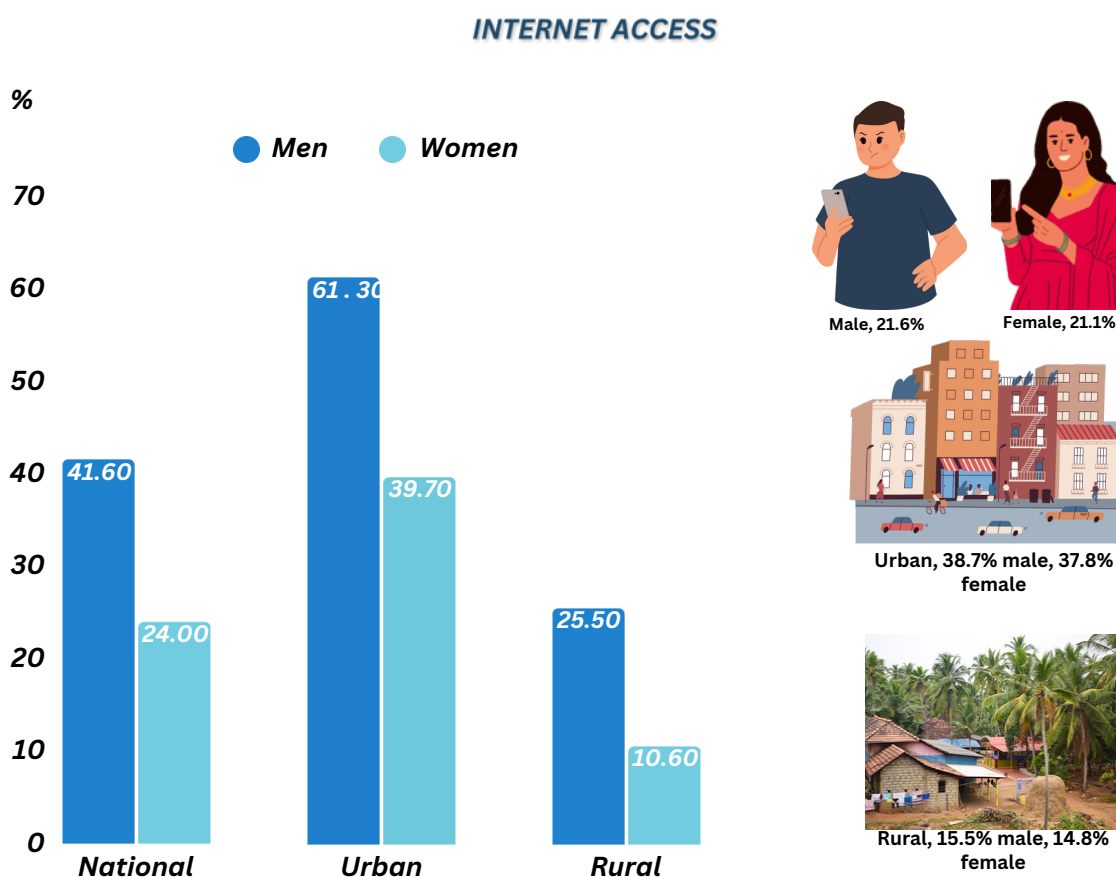
Source: National Communication Commission(NCC), 2024

Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology



Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

The proportion of individual using internet access as reported both in 2021 and 2023.



Source: General Household Survey, 2023

Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

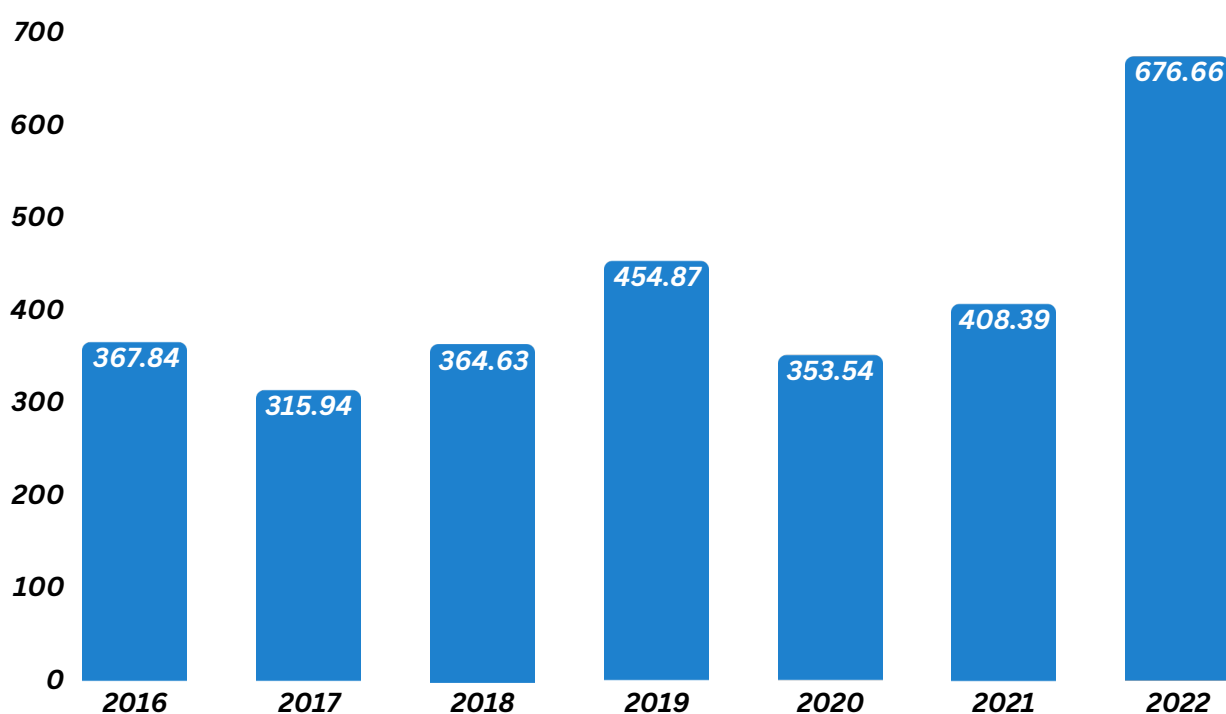


Indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Total official development assistance for technical cooperation fluctuated between 2016 and 2022.

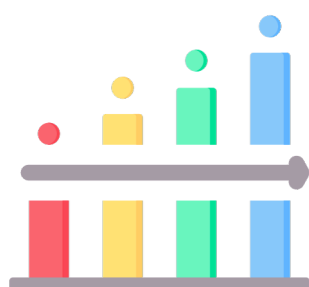
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (GROSS DISBURSEMENT) FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

\$millions



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-17>

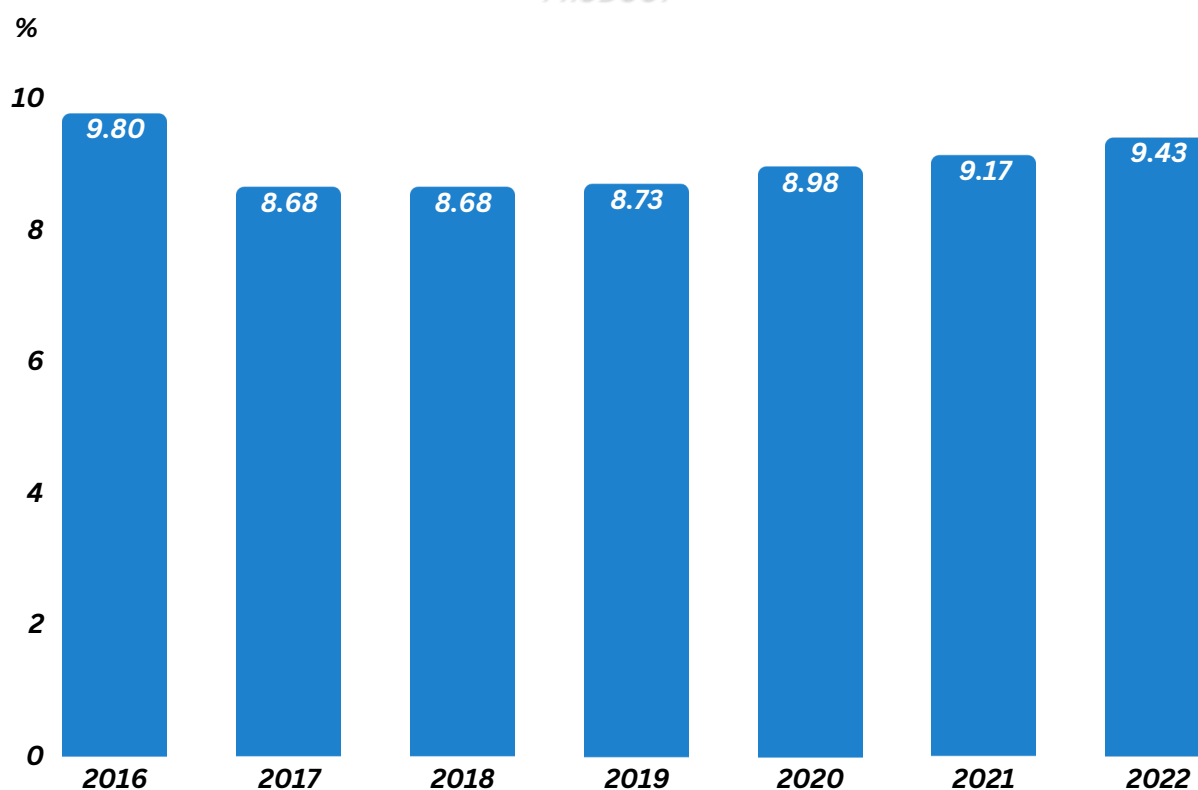
Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda



Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

The worldwide weighted tariff average for most-favoured-nation status by type of product ranged from 8.68% to 9.43% between 2016 and 2022.

WORLDWIDE WEIGHTED TARIFF-AVERAGE, MOST-FAVOURED-NATION STATUS, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-17>

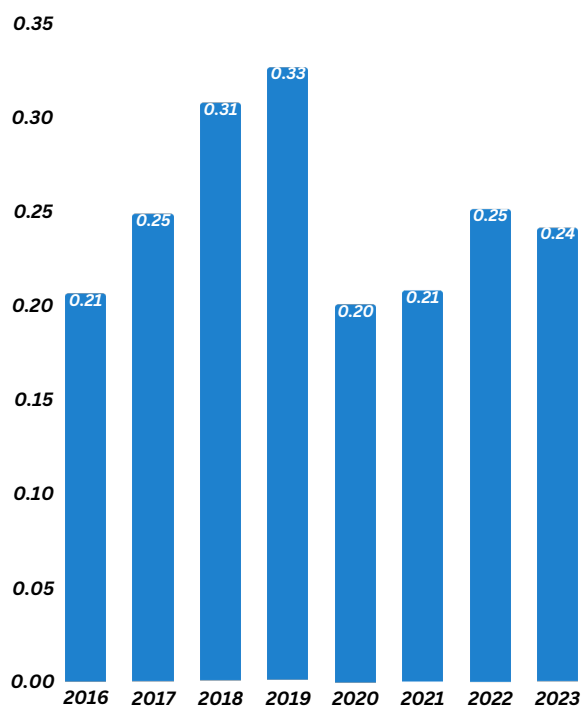
Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020



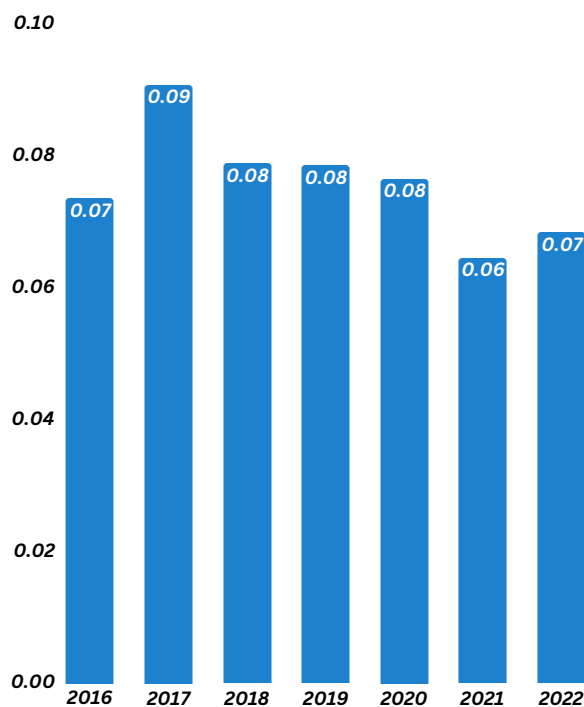
Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

The share of global merchandise exports by developing and least-developed countries fluctuated between 2016 and 2023.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' SHARE OF GLOBAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' SHARE OF GLOBAL SERVICE EXPORTS



Source: United Nations, 2023
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-17>

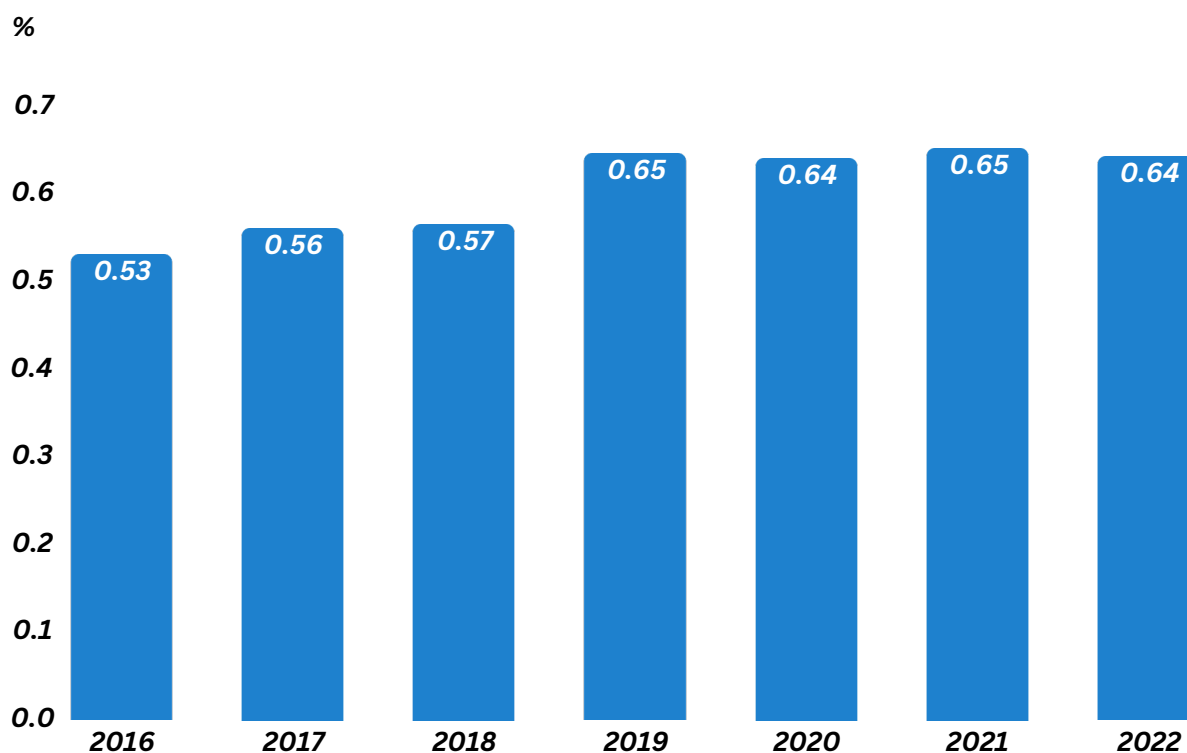
Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access



Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

The average tariff applied by Nigeria under most-favored nation (MFN) status witnessed steady growth between 2016 and 2022.

AVERAGE TARIFF APPLIED BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, MOST-FAVORED NATION STATUS, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT



Source: United Nations, 2022
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-17>

Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence



Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

MACROECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Year Economic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Growth GDP growth									
rate Fiscal	-1.58	0.82	1.91	2.27	-1.92	3.40	3.10	2.74	3.38
indicators Fiscal									
deficits (Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) % GDP	--2.61	-3.14	-2.81	-3.35	--4.08	-4.04	-4.61	-5.28	
Monetary Indicators									
Inflation rate	18.55	15.37	11.4	11.98	15.75	15.63	21.34	28.92	
Monetary Policy Rate	14	14	14	13.5	11.5	11.5	16.5	18.75	27.5
Money Supply (N' Billion)	24,259.00	28,604.47	29,774.43	34,257.90	36,038.01	40,370.41	48,461.42	63,512.40	
Trade and Investment									
Total Trade (Export & Import)	17344988.72	23160997.11	31697167.33	36152109.18	32420710.96	39751753.37	52387302.27	66825457.98	138032647.8
Foreign Direct Investment (\$ million)	1044.02	981.7549505	1194.66909	934.3384711	1027.678235	698.7788525	468.0763938	377.3760608	674.71
Labour Market Indicator									
Unemployment Rate							5.3	5	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics(NBS) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries



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

Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) developed to harness funding of the SDGs and effective monitoring & evaluation is good example for Nigeria involvement.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: OSSAP-SDGs

Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

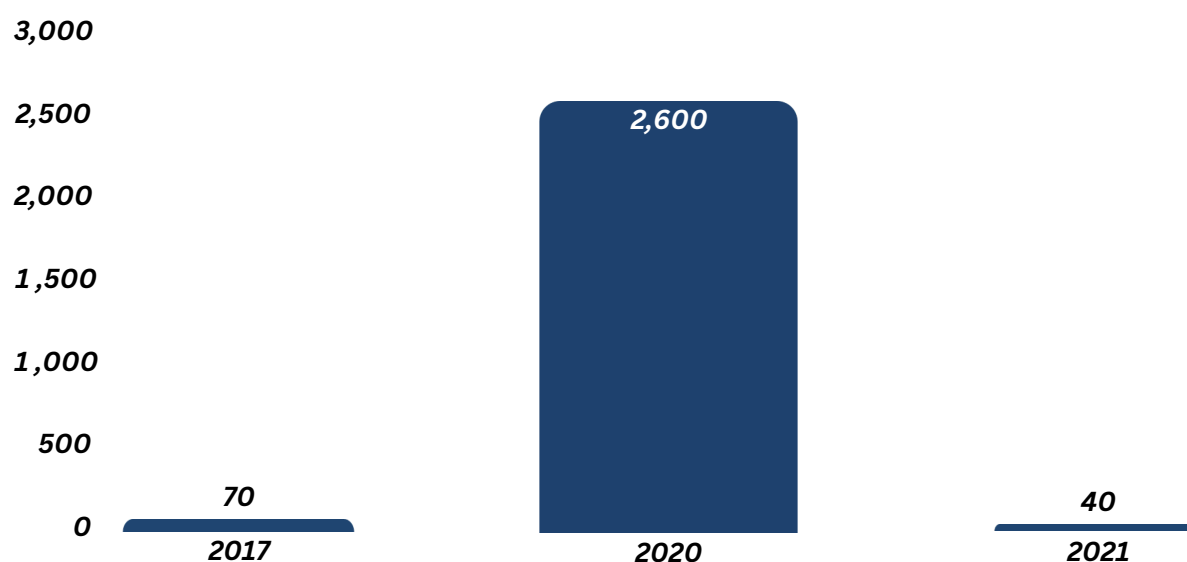


Indicator 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Public-Private Partnerships in energy investment saw substantial fluctuations from 2017 to 2021. Investments peaked at \$2.6 billion in 2020, compared to \$70 million in 2017 and \$40 million in 2021.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS INVESTMENT IN ENERGY

\$millions



Source: World Bank, 2021

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IE.PPN.ENG.CD?end=2023&locations=NG&start=2000&view=chart>

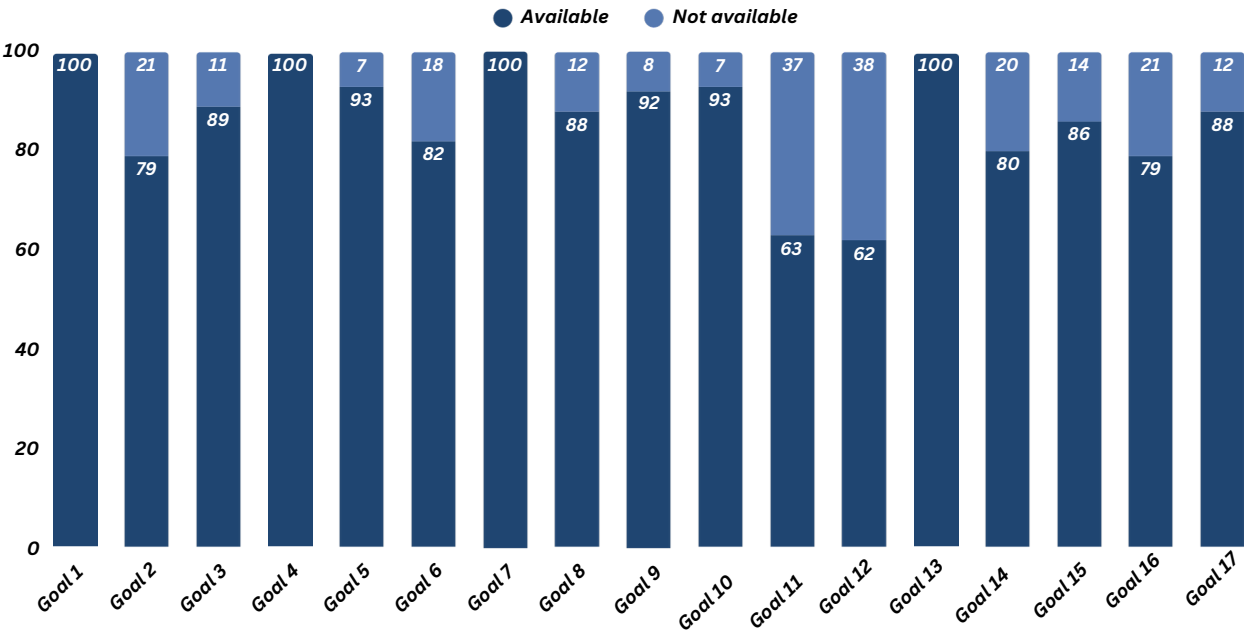
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts



Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators

On average Nigeria has 13.29 per cent gap coverage for the year 2024.

STATISTICAL CAPACITY INDICATOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL MONITORING (2016-2024)





Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Statistical Act of 2007 and as a member of United Nation Statistical Commission, Nigeria carefully adhere to the FPOS in her statistical operations.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

National & State Statistical Master Plans implemented through National Statistical System.

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes = 1 No = 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

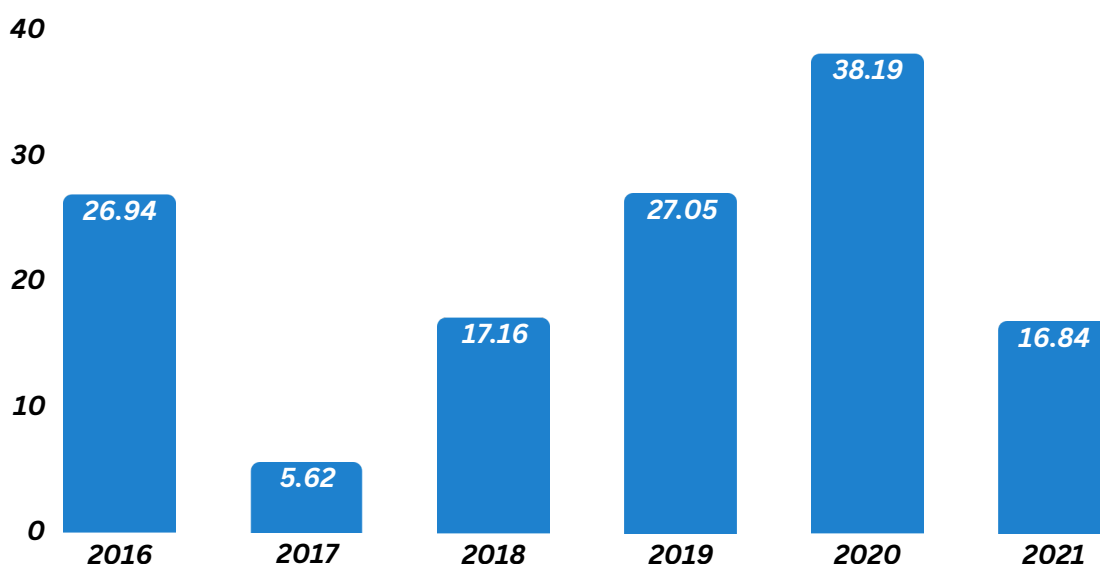


Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

The dollar value of resources allocated to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries varied significantly from 2016 to 2021.

DOLLAR VALUE OF ALL RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO STRENGTHEN STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

\$millions



Source: United Nations, 2021
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NGA#goal-17>

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries



Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Nigeria last conducted a population census in 2006, with only 53% of births and 10% of deaths being officially registered.

POPULATION CENSUS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

Indicator	Status
Birth Registration	53%
Death Registration	10%

Source: National Population Commission, 2024

Conclusion

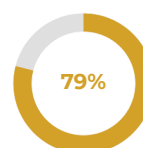
The Nigeria Sustainable Development Goals data-sourced mapping 2024 exercise was useful in providing an insight into data for tracking the Global Agenda 2030. The overall performance was over 92 per cent, spanning different data types, translating into two hundred and thirteen (213) indicators of the SDGs. This data and insights gathered through this report highlight the importance of inclusivity and equity in our approaches to sustainable development. As we move forward, it is crucial to continue sharing knowledge and resources globally to address the complex challenges we face. Together, we can ensure that our collective actions lead to meaningful outcomes, creating a sustainable and prosperous world for all. Let us remain committed to monitoring our progress, learning from our experiences, and adapting our strategies, so that we can achieve the SDGs by 2030 and beyond as a country. Below is a percentage of data reported for the indicators from Goal 1 to 17.



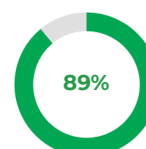
End poverty in all its form everywhere



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



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

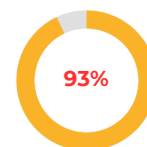




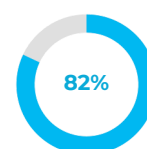
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



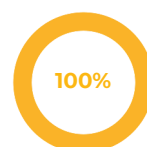
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



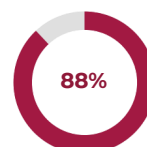
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



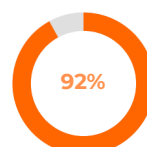
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all



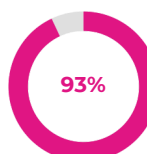
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all



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

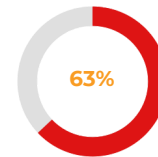


Reduce inequality within and among countries

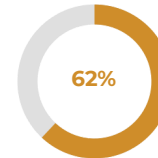




Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable



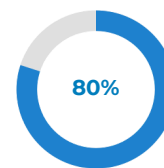
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



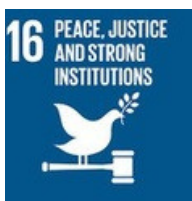
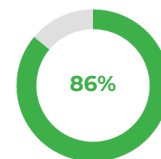
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



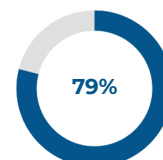
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development



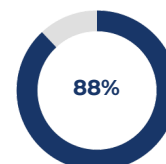
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, halt, and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



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



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



Appendices

List of Tables

INDICATOR 1.1.1

NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE	
	2018/2019
National	30.9
Urban	12
Rural	41
Males	31
Females	31
0 to 14 years old	38
15 to 64 years old	26
65 and older	19

Source: World Bank Group, Poverty Brief Report 2023

INDICATOR 1.2.1

PROPORTION OF NIGERIANS LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE, BY SEX AND AGE	
	2018/2019
	Poverty Rates Headcount
National	40.1
Place of Residence	
Urban	18.04
Rural	52.1
State	
Abia	30.67
Adamawa	75.41
Akwa Ibom	26.82
Anambra	14.78
Bauchi	61.53
Bayelsa	22.61
Benue	32.9
Borno	-
Cross River	36.29
Delta	6.02
Ebonyi	79.76
Edo	11.99
Ekiti	28.04
Enugu	58.13
Gombe	62.31
Imo	28.86
Jigawa	87.02
Kaduna	43.48
Kano	55.08
Katsina	56.42
Kebbi	50.17
Kogi	28.51
Kwara	20.35
Lagos	4.5
Nasarawa	57.3
Niger	66.11
Ogun	9.32
Ondo	12.52
Osun	8.52
Oyo	9.83
Plateau	55.05
Rivers	23.91
Sokoto	87.73
Taraba	87.72
Yobe	72.34
Zamfara	73.98
FCT	38.66

Source: Nigeria Living Standards Survey, 2018/2019

INDICATOR 1.2.2

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL DIMENSIONS BY GEO-POLITICAL ZONES AND BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	
Place of Residence	
Rural	72
Urban	42
North Central	66.3
North East	76.5
North West	75.8
South East	49
South South	62.6
South West	40

Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021

INDICATOR 1.3.1

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SPECIFIC TYPES OF SUPPORT IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
Background Characteristics		N-Power Conditional Cash Transfer	Household Uplifting Programme (HUP)	Any retirement Plan	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits
National		0.4	1	1.9	0.4	19.4	21.9
Sex of household head	Male	0.5	1	2	0.5	19.8	22.4
	Female	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.1	16.4	18
Place of residence	Urban	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.2	16.6	19.3
	Rural	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.6	21.4	23.7

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 1.4.1

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
	2016/2017	2021
Water	64.1	71.5
Sanitation	35.9	57.5
Electricity	54.4	59.1
Radio	59.8	47.8
Television	47	43.2
Telephone	74.4	87.6
Internet		34.6

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 1.4.2

POPULATION WITH SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND			
	Sex	2019	2023/2024
Certificate of Occupancy (CoFo)	M	11.3	6.1
	F	9.4	7.3
Right of Occupancy (RoFo)	M	17.9	9.7
	F	23.8	13.8
Customary certificate of Occupancy (CCoFo)	M	32.8	10.1
	F	11.7	7.2
Tittle Deed	M	38.1	23.3
	F	55.1	29.9

Source: General Households Survey, Waves 4&5, 2019 & 2023

INDICATOR 1.5.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS						
	2022	No per 100000 in 2022	2023	No per 100000 in 2023	2024	No per 100000 in 2024 (YTD)
National						
Number of deaths	1,987	0	792	0.01	600	0.01
Number of Displaced Persons	2,604,953	26	275,984	2.76	190,401	1.9
Number of Directly Affected Persons	4,877,280	49	642,841	6.43	556,483	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) 2023

INDICATOR 1.5.2

ECONOMIC LOSS CAUSED BY FLOOD DISASTERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)		
		Source
Est. loss N` B	3078.01	Global Rapid (Post Disaster) Damage Estimation (GRADE) Assessment Report of the 2022 flood situation in Nigeria by federal ministry of humanitarian affairs in conjunction with World Bank’s Disaster-Resilience Analytics and Solutions team.
GDP N`B	202365.03	NBS GDP Report
National	1.52	NBS GDP Report

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived Indicator

INDICATOR 1.5.3

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN LINE WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK							
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes =1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

INDICATOR 1.5.4

PROPORTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proportion (%)	16.28	17.83	20.28	23.26	23.26	24.16	27.26	27.13

Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

INDICATOR 1.a.1

NET ODA RECEIVED (% OF GNI)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	0.63	0.91	0.8	0.7	0.79	0.82	0.97	1.02

Source: World Bank/Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2022

INDICATOR 1.a.2

PROPORTION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES (EDUCATION, HEALTH, OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	18.64%	19.49%	19.1%	19.92%	18.55%	15.72%	14.81%	12.26%

Source: CBN, 2023 Statistical Bulletin: Public Finance

Indicator 1.b.1

PRO-POOR PUBLIC SOCIAL SPENDING					
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	0.58	3.18	4.89	1.75	2.39

Source: Budget Office

INDICATOR 2.1.1

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	10.7	11.3	11.8	13.6	15.1	17	18

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2021

INDICATOR 2.1.2

PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION, BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)			
	Moderate	Severe	Moderate or Severe
National	46.4	26.9	73.4

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 2.2.1

PREVALENCE OF STUNTING (HEIGHT FOR AGE ≤ -2 STANDARD DEVIATION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	
Sex	
Male	34.8
Female	29.2
Age group	
0-5 Months	17.9
6-11 Months	26.5
12-23 Months	38.2
24-35 Months	35.4
36-47 Months	34.3
48-59 Months	29.8

Source: National Nutrition and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 2.2.2

PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION (WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT $> +2$ OR ≤ -2 STANDARD DEVIATION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, BY TYPE (WASTING AND OVERWEIGHT)	
Sex	
Male	7.8
Female	6.1
Age group	
6-11 Months	14.8
12-23 Months	10.3
24-35 Months	4.8
36-47 Months	3.5
48-59 Months	4.9

Source: National Nutrition and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 2.2.3

PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY PREGNANCY STATUS (PERCENTAGE)			
Age	Any <12.0 g/dl	Mild 11.0-11.9 g/dl	Moderate 8.0-10.9 g/dl
15-19	48.8	27.5	20.4
20-29	45.5	24.3	20.1
30-39	47.2	25.8	20.4
40-49	45.6	24.4	20.1

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 2.3.1

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (KG)	
National	3,731.88
Urban	361.6
Rural	4,096.39

Source: NBS, General Household Survey Wave 4 2019

INDICATOR 2.4.1

AGRICULTURAL LAND (% OF LAND AREA)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	74.35	74.54	74.94	75.05	75.61	76.59	76.65	76.20

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

INDICATOR 2.a.1

THE AGRICULTURE ORIENTATION INDEX FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	0.06	0.05	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.09

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived Indicator

INDICATOR 2.a.2

ODA PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR (USD)							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
12,205,601.77	13,286,814.39	12,906,116.60	5,239,279.94	4,588,118.36	13,314,600.54	10,943,015.31	15,131,616.41

Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

INDICATOR 2.b.1

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUBSIDIES								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	7.86	5.85	4.38	4.07	4.32	5.79	8.48	8.40

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2024 CBN Statistical Bulletin

INDICATOR 2.C.1

INDICATOR OF FOOD PRICE ANOMALIES									
End of Period	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Food	218.58	261.01	296.4	339.88	406.36	476.95	590.24	790.53	1105.5

Source: NBS Consumer Price Index and Inflation

INDICATOR 3.1.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO	
Age Group	Maternal mortality rate
15-19	0.63
20-24	0.98
25-29	0.95
30-34	1.1
35-39	1.3
40-44	0.76
45-49	0.69
45-49	0.92

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 3.1.2

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		
Year	2016	2021
National	43	50.7
Place of Residence		
Urban	67.1	77.3
Rural	32.9	35.5
Geopolitical zone		
North Central	50.3	59.3
North East	34	35.4
North West	23.6	24.2
South East	90.7	92.8
South South	64	63.7
South West	82.7	79.7

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.2.1

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	120	102
Sex		
Male	126	109
Female	114	95
Place of residence		
Urban	78	67
Rural	138	123

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.2.2

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	39	34
Sex		
Male	44	39
Female	33	29
Place of residence		
Urban	35	31
Rural	40	36

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.3.1

ANNUAL HIV INCIDENCE USING LAG/VL1 TESTING ALGORITHM			
Age Group	National	Male	Female
15-24	0.04	0.03	0.05
25-34	0.16	0.1	0.22
35-49	0.08	0.05	0.1
15-49	0.09	0.06	0.12
15-64	0.08	0.05	0.12

Source: National Agency for Control of Aids, NAIIS 2018

INDICATOR 3.3.2

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2016-2022							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reported cases per 100000 population	53.96105	54.90806	54.34167	59.79359	67.18478	98.2466	131.7264

Source: National Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Buruli Ulcer Control (NTBLCP)

INDICATOR 3.3.3

INCIDENCE OF MALARIA (PER 1,000 POPULATION AT RISK)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	295.056132	299.073685	300.6853	301.9081	312.6509	306.4625	305.3043

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO)

INDICATOR 3.3.4

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV) INFECTION PREVALENCE (%)										
Age (years)	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Percentage (%)	7.9	8.6	9.5	9.5	10.2	7.7	5.9	6.3	2.5	3.8

Source: National Agency for Control of Aids, NAIIS 2018

INDICATOR 3.3.5

PEOPLE REQUIRING INTERVENTIONS AGAINST NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDS)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	128936746	133972724	131361930	134545208	136378141	139910337	138928998

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2022

INDICATOR 3.4.1

MORTALITY FROM CVD, CANCER, DIABETES OR CRD BETWEEN EXACT AGE 30 AND 70 (%)				
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.9

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

INDICATOR 3.4.2

CRUDE SUICIDE RATES, ALL AGES (PER 100 000)	
Sex	
Both Sex	3.5
Female	1.9
Male	5

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

INDICATOR 3.5.1

PROPORTION OF INTERVENTIONS DRUG USERS REPORTED RECEIVING AT MOST RECENT TREATMENT EPISODE							
	Detoxification	Self-groups	Relapse Prevention	Social Rehabilitation	Referral to ART	Counselling	Hiv Testing & Counselling
National	61	24	35	33	12	73	47

Source: National Drug Use Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 3.5.2

TOTAL ALCOHOL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	1.42	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.21

World Health Organisation (WHO)

INDICATOR 3.6.1

DEATH RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES									
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Crash	9694	9383	9741	11072	8459	13027	13656	10604	9558
Number of Fatality	5053	5121	5181	5483	3909	5985	6456	5081	5421
Number Injured	30105	22422	25148	35981	22888	38073	38930	31873	31154

Source: Federal Road Safety Commission, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

INDICATOR 3.7.1

PERCENTAGE OF DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED WITH MODERN METHOD		
Age Group	2016/2017	2021
15-19	1.8	18.1
15-17	7.1	15.8
18-19	10.3	18.9
20-24	13.1	29.6
25-29	12.8	32.5
30-34	13.6	39.3
35-39	11.5	44.9
40-44		47.4
45-49		48.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.7.2

ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE (AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-19 YEARS)		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	120	75
Urban	59	32
Rural	154	108

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.8.1

	HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY COVERAGE				
	Reproductive and Maternal Health			Child Health	
	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	Antenatal care coverage	Place of Delivery: (delivery in a Health facility)	Vaccination immunization Coverage	Anti-Malaria treatment for children
2016	10.8	65.8	37.5	22.9	20.6
2021	22	69.6	48.9	44.2	20.6

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

INDICATOR 3.8.2

SHARE OF NON FOOD CONSUMPTION ON HEALTH (%)	
National	6.12
Urban	4.82
Rural	7.3

Source: Nigeria Living Standards Survey, 2018/2019

INDICATOR 3.9.1

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO HOUSEHOLD AND AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION (PER 100 000 POPULATION)	
National	175.0
Disaggregating dimension	
Male	176.8
Female	172.8

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

INDICATOR 3.9.2

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE WASH SERVICES (PER 100 000 POPULATION)	
National	71.7
Disaggregating dimension	
Male	72.8
Female	70.7

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2019

INDICATOR 3.a.1

TOBACCO SMOKING MEN & WOMEN			
% that smoke	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco	Any type of tobacco
Male	%	%	%
15-19	1.7	0.3	1.7
20-24	6.9	1.6	7.5
25-29	7.7	0.8	8
30-34	10.1	1.1	10.2
35-39	7.5	1.3	7.9
40-44	6.5	1	6.9
45-49	6.3	0.6	6.4
50-59	5.8	0.4	6
Female	%	%	%
15-19	0.4	0.2	0.5
20-24	0.5	0.2	0.7
25-29	0.7	0.3	0.8
30-34	0.5	0.1	0.5
35-39	0.4	0.1	0.4
40-44	0.5	0.2	0.5
45-49	0.2	0	0.3
50-59			

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 3.b.1

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 24-35 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED FULL VACCINATION		
Full vaccination	All antigens (%)	Basic antigens(%)
Year	2016	2021
National	20.6	44.0
Sex		
Male	22.8	44.8
Female	20	39.6
Place of residence		
Urban	53.4	29.5
Rural	35.9	16.8

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 3.b.3

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AVAILABLE IN HEALTH FACILITIES BY ZONE AND BY FACILITY TYPE						
Year	2016			2023		
Geopolitical Zone National	PHF (%) 29.7	SHF (%)	All Health Facilities (%)	PHF (%)	SHF (%)	All Health Facilities (%)
North Central	30.6	57.4	32.9	34.3	50.6	35
		71.4	38.1	38.8	53.8	39.4
North East	36.7	47.2	38	25.4	46	26.1
North West	23.5	52.4	28	30.1	57.8	30.8
South East	20.8	43.3	22.8	44.9	53	45.1
South South	32.2	57.9	33.8	37.2	38.7	37.3

Source: National Health Facility Survey

INDICATOR 3.c.1

DENSITY OF PHYSICIANS (PER 10 000 POPULATION)				
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	1.92	2.62	2.68	2.66

Source: NBS Derived/Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria.

INDICATOR 3.d.2

PERCENTAGE OF BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS DUE TO METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA)				
Year	2017	2018	2020	2021
National	62.8	65.8	75.41	66.67

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO)

INDICATOR 4.1.1

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS			
Foundational Reading %)	National	Male	Female
Age 7-14 years	26.8	25.4	28.2
Age for Grade 2/3	25.4	13.4	18.2
Attending Grade 2/3	28.2	14.1	17.5
Foundational Numeracy (%)	National	Male	Female
Age 7-14 years	25.3	25.3	25.3
Age for Grade 2/3	25.3	14.2	11.4
Attending Grade 2/3	25.3	17.7	16.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.1.2

COMPLETION RATE (PRIMARY EDUCATION, LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION, UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION)			
Gross Intake, Completion and Effective Transition Rates	Primary school completion rate	Lower secondary completion rate	Upper secondary completion rate
National	73.1	67.7	53.6
Male	72.8	68.6	56.9
Female	73.4	66.9	50.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.2.1

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED 24–59 MONTHS WHO ARE DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK IN HEALTH, LEARNING AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING, BY SEX	
Age	Index Score (%)
2	54
3	48.3
4	41.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.2.2

PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING (ONE YEAR BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE)	
National	34.7
Sex	
M	35.3
F	34.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.3.1

PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING (ONE YEAR BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE)	
National	14.8
Male	13.9
Female	15.8

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.4.1

PROPORTION OF YOUTH AND ADULTS WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS, BY TYPE OF SKILL										
Sex	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities [1] [2]
Male	9.4	9	8.9	3.3	5.8	5.7	3	8.4	1.5	11.4
Female	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.8	0.6	5.8

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.5.1

EDUCATION GENDER PARITY		
Year	2016/2017	2021
Primary school	0.95	0.99
Junior secondary school		1.05
Senior secondary school	0.97	1.11

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.6.1

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS			
Foundational Reading %)	National	Male	Female
Age 7-14 years	26.7	13.7	17.9
Age for Grade 2/3	25.4	13.4	18.2
Attending Grade 2/3	28.2	14.1	17.5
Foundational Numeracy (%)	National	Male	Female
Age 7-14 years	25.3	13.8	17
Age for Grade 2/3	25.3	14.2	11.4
Attending Grade 2/3	25.3	17.7	16.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 4.7.1

PROPORTION 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		
Description		Yes/No
Global Education for Citizen (Yes/No)	i Global citizenship education	Yes
	ii Curricula	Yes
	iii Teacher education	Yes
	iv Student assessment	Yes
Education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in	i Global citizenship education	Yes
	ii Curricula	Yes
	iii Teacher education	Yes
	iv Student assessment	Yes

Source: Federal Ministry of Education

INDICATOR 4.a.1

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS OFFERING BASIC SERVICES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE		
Year	2019	2021
Availability of perimeter fencing	25.8	34.2
Availability of toilet/laterine	43	60.9
Availability of Handwashing Facilities	23.6	51.4
Environment Health in Schools	14.8	19.4
Proportion of Schools with basic water supply	33.3	37

Source: WASHNORM Survey

INDICATOR 4.b.1

Educational scholarships (USD) (excluding income flow)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ODA	138,284.3	3683,718.30	48,627,636.83	231,274,172.10	102,321,287.10	17,680,686.19	2,479,366.47	1,316,091.04

Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, 2023

INDICATOR 4.c.1

PROPORTION OF TEACHER WITH THE MINIMUM REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL (JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL)					
Year	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
National	291,761	367,146	303,160	261,064	309,747
Male	156,248	178,831	154,201	129,800	158,724
Female	135,513	197,813	148,959	131,264	151,023

Source: Nigeria Digest of Education Statistics, 2022

INDICATOR 5.1.1

WHETHER OR NOT LEGAL FRAMEWORKS ARE IN PLACE TO PROMOTE, ENFORCE AND MONITOR EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX									
Variables	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Are there frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor non-discrimination on the basis of sex?	Yes, in Nigeria, frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor non-discrimination on the basis of sex. These frameworks consist of legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms. Below is a detailed timeline of legal frameworks available in Nigeria between 2016 and 2024 that address sex-based discrimination								
If yes, what are the legal frameworks in place?	1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended): Section 42 prohibits discrimination on the basis of Sex. i) Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP), 2015: Although enacted in 2015, its implementation on and domestication in various states gained momentum in 2016. It addresses violence and harmful practices, particularly against women and girls. ii) Child Rights Act, 2003: Continued application to protect children, especially girls, from harmful practices such as child marriage.	i) VAPP Act Expansion: More States domesticated the Act, providing a legal framework for addressing gender-based violence (GBV). ii) CEDAW Compliance: Nigeria reported progress to the United Nations on implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	i) Efforts to Amend the Electoral Act: Advocacy for provisions to promote women's participation in governance intensified ii) Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institution Prohibition Bill: Introduced in the Senate to address sex-based discrimination and exploitation in educational institutions.	i) Adoption of the Nigerian National Strategy to End Child Marriage (2016-2021): Continued enforcement to reduce child marriage, which disproportionately affects girls ii) Electoral Reform Advocacy: Efforts to introduce legal provisions mandating gender quotas in political parties and governance	i) Post COVID-19 Empowerment Training: Emergency measures highlighted the need to address the rise in GBV during lockdowns, through skills acquisition and sensitization programmes to all the six geo-political zones of the Federation ii) Establishment of the Gender base violence dashboard which served as a vital tool for consolidating data, monitoring, trends, and informing evidence-based	i) Updated National Gender Policy (Draft): Efforts were initiated to revise the outdated 2006 National Gender Policy, incorporating emerging challenges like digital gender gaps. ii) Domestication of International Treaties: Advocacy to domesticate the Maputo Protocol and strengthen gender equality laws policies, it enhances accountability, raises awareness, and supports advocacy efforts. Importantly, it also serves to name and shame perpetrator, deterring such crimes and promoting justice	i) Establishment of Women Resource Centre for women in Governance and decision making aimed to empower women to actively participate in political processes, governance and decision making ii) VAPP Act Domestication Opportunity: By this year, over 30 states had domesticated the Act, providing broader legal coverage for GBV survivors	i) Conducted legal literacy sensitization to stakeholders in pilot States: aimed to address societal issues and accountability against GBV. ii) Efforts to Pass the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (GEOB): Renewed advocacy for the GEOB, which had faced significant resistance over the years. iii) Women's Political Representation: Legal frameworks for ensuring increased female representation in the 2023 general elections were pushed by all MDAs including MBNCWD but achieved limited success.	i) Rehabilitation of the National Gender Databank through a successful registration of the NCWD on the National Data ii) Protection Commission: Strengthened efforts to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data for policy and legal frameworks and to ensure applicable data protection rules digital exclusion and promote women's participation in technology sectors. iii) Digital Gender Equality Framework: Emerging legal efforts to address

Source: National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

INDICATOR 5.2.1

VIOLENCE BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER							
	Emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Physical and Sexual	Physical and Sexual and Emotional	Physical or Sexual	Physical or Sexual or Emotional
National	15	8.1	3	1.7	1.4	9.4	17.9
Age							
15-19	11.2	7.6	5.1	2.1	1.5	10.6	15.7
20-24	14	8.1	4	2.3	1.7	9.8	17.6
25-29	17.1	9.3	3.3	2.1	1.8	10.5	20.3
30-39	15.8	8.5	2.9	1.5	1.2	9.9	18.8
40-49	13.9	6.5	1.6	1	0.9	7.1	15.4

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED						
Type of violence experienced		Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of evermarried women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence	Past 12 Months	37.2	17.9	9.4	42.7	1762
Sexual violence	Past 12 Months	30.4	17.7	11.2	37.3	657
Physical or Sexual violence	Past 12 Months	33	15.9	8.2	38.3	1146

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 5.2.2

EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE	
2024	
	Past 12 months
National	
Place of residence	
Urban	0.1
Rural	0.1
Age	
15-19	0.2
20-24	0.1
25-29	0.1
30-39	0
40-49	0

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 5.3.1

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 20–24 YEARS WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 15		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	18.5	12.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 5.3.2

PROPORTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN AGED 15–49 YEARS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, BY AGE		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	18.4	15.1
Age Group		
15-19	12.3	6.7
20-24	15.4	9.8
25-29	16.	12.8
30-34	9	15.7
35-39	20.1	20.3
40-44	21.3	25.2
45-49		29.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 5.5.1

PROPORTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN AGED 15–49 YEARS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, BY AGE				
Representation in the National Parliament by Year and Sex				
	2015-2019		2019-2022	
Legislator	Number	%	Number	%
SENATE				
Male	102	93.58	98	93.33
Female	7	6.42	7	6.67
Total	109	100	105	100
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Male	337	93.61	347	96.66
Female	23	6.39	12	3.34
Total	360	100	359	100
BOTH HOUSES				
Male	439	93.6	445	95.91
Female	30	6.4	19	4.09
Total	469	100	464	100

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2022 Statistical Report on Women and Men in Nigeria

INDICATOR 5.5.2

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGEMENT POSITIONS (%)		
Year	2019	2022
National	31.37	57.224

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

INDICATOR 5.6.1

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	
National	28.8%
Urban	44.6%
Rural	17.4%

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 5.6.2

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT GUARANTEE FULL AND EQUAL ACCESS TO WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION		
Description	Yes/No	Constitutional provisions/laws and policies
Availability of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes	National Health policy 2016, national policy on Population and Sustainable development,2004, Violence Against Persons(Prohibition) Act 2015, National policu on the Health and development of Adolescents (2021-2025)

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

INDICATOR 5.a.1

(A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX		
Sex	Male	Female
National	27.2	2.60
(B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE WOMAN’S NAME IS ON TITLE/DEED		
National	25.4	
Place of Residence		
Urban	40.8	
Rural	17.0	

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 5.a.2

AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT GUARANTEES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN TO LAND OWNERSHIP		
Indicator	Status	Legal Framework
Joint Land Ownership	Yes	Section 42 & 43 of 1999 constitution, Married Women's Property Act (MWPA) 1882
Inheritance Rights	Yes	Section 42 (1) & 42(2) of 1999 constitution, Married Women's Property Act (MWPA) 1882
Non-Discrimination	Yes	Section 42 & 43 of 1999 constitution
Recognition in Customary Law	Yes	Land Use Act (1978)
Land Use and Administration	Yes	Land Use Act (1978)

Source: Federal Ministry of Justice

INDICATOR 5.b.1

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A MOBILE PHONE		
Year	2016/2017	2021
National	74.4	84.4
Urban	89.8	93.6
Rural	65.5	76.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 5.c.1

DOES NIGERIA HAVE SYSTEMS TO TRACK AND MAKE PUBLIC ALLOCATIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT?								
Does Nigeria have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes, Nigeria has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, though the effectiveness of these systems has varied over the years due to challenges in implementation, transparency, and consistency							
If yes, what systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment?	i) Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB): The FMWA and Her Parastatal MBNCWD began integrating GRB into their financial plans. ii) National Gender Policy (NGP): The NGP emphasize budgetary commitments to gender equality, but systematic tracking mechanisms were still weak.	Increased Advocacy: Advocacy for GRB gained momentum, leading to some improvements in budget proposals from MDAs.	National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP, 2017-2020): Gender equality and women's empowerment were highlighted as priorities, though specific tracking systems were still underdeveloped.	Development of Gender-Specific Programs: Increased focus on gender-specific initiatives like economic empowerment for women entrepreneurs.	i) COVID-19 Response and GRB: The pandemic underscored the need for gender-sensitive budgeting, leading to targeted allocations for women's economic recovery. ii) National Gender Policy Review: Calls for a review of the NGP included demands for improved tracking of budgetary commitments.	i) National Gender Policy Review (Draft): Efforts to revise the NGP included frameworks for better financial tracking and public reporting on allocations ii) GRB Advocacy: Increased collaboration between government and international partners to expand GRB practices nationwide.	National Development Plan (2021-2025): This plan included gender-responsive goals, with explicit budgetary allocations for women's empowerment.	Election Year Focus: Funding for gender equality programs related to Political participation increased though tracking remained inconsistent.

Source: National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

INDICATOR 6.1.1

PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES		
Year	2019	2021
National	13.6	12.9
Place of residence		
Urban	29.2	26.8
Rural	6.7	6.3

Source: WASHNORM Survey

INDICATOR 6.2.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES			
Year	2018	2019	2021
National	19.2	20.9	17.8
Urban	24	24.9	19.8
Rural	17.2	19.2	17.7

Source: WASHNORM Survey

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH A HAND-WASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER			
Year	2018	2019	2021
National	22.1	15.1	17.5
Urban	27.5	18.8	25.1
Rural	19.5	13.4	12.7

Source: WASHNORM Survey

INDICATOR 6.3.1

PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FLOWS SAFELY TREATED			
Year	2021	2022	2023
National	48.3	41.3	40.67

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO)

INDICATOR 6.3.2

PROPORTION OF BODIES OF WATER WITH GOOD AMBIENT WATER QUALITY			
Year	2017	2020	2023
National	52.46	12.46	50.78

Source: WASHNORM Survey

INDICATOR 6.4.1

WATER PRODUCTIVITY, TOTAL (CONSTANT 2015 US\$ GDP PER CUBIC METER OF TOTAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	30.5	30.81	31.26	31.69	30.12

Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs

INDICATOR 6.4.2

LEVEL OF WATER STRESS: FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL AS A PROPORTION OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	9.67	9.67	9.67	9.67	9.67

Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs

INDICATOR 6.5.1

DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)			
Year	2017	2020	2023
National	35	44	47

Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs

INDICATOR 6.a.1

AMOUNT OF WATER- AND SANITATION-RELATED OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE THAT IS PART OF A GOVERNMENT-COORDINATED SPENDING PLAN								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Water and Sanitation (USD)	22,813,450	31,876,31	42,552,94	54,796,87	27,519,05	20,898,2	15,594,061	21159835
	.19	5.07	3.05	6.77	3.26	77.18	.19	.72

Source: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

INDICATOR 6.b.1

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD THAT CONTRIBUTED FOR WATER FACILITY REPAIR							
Facility repairs done by:	facility caretaker	volunteers	community artisans	local area mechanic	service contractor	LGA staff	State govt staff
National	25.8	23.5	33.1	7.4	3.3	2.2	0.4

Source: WASHNORM Survey

INDICATOR 7.1.1

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY		
	2019/2020	2023/2024
National	55.4	53.6
Place of residence		
Urban	83.9	82.2
Rural	42.4	40.4

Source: General Household Survey, Wave 4 & 5

INDICATOR 7.1.2

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY	
National	21.3
Place of residence	
Urban	43.5
Rural	4.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 7.2.1

RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN THE TOTAL FINAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (%)								
YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Volume of renewable energy production (GWh)	8171.6	7746.76	7691.74	6165.81	8213.82	8390.16	9328.98	9086
Total electricity production from renewable & non-renewable sources	28657	31696.62	33727.4	33591.2	35230.22	36769.97	34942.27	36710
Renwable energy (% of Total energy production)	28.51519699	24.44033465	22.80561205	18.35543238	23.31469971	22.81796803	26.69826545	24.75074911

Source: National Electricity Regulatory Commission

INDICATOR 7.3.1

ENERGY INTENSITY LEVEL OF PRIMARY ENERGY (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
National	6.46	6.41	6.27	6.5	6.64	6.57

Source: International Energy Agency



INDICATOR 7.2.1

RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN THE TOTAL FINAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (%)								
YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Volume of renewable energy production (GWh)	8171.6	7746.76	7691.74	6165.81	8213.82	8390.16	9328.98	9086
Total electricity production from renewable & non-renewable sources	28657	31696.62	33727.4	33591.2	35230.22	36769.97	34942.27	36710
Renwable energy (% of Total energy production)	28.51519699	24.44033465	22.80561205	18.35543238	23.31469971	22.81796803	26.69826545	24.75074911

Source: National Electricity Regulatory Commission

INDICATOR 7.3.1

ENERGY INTENSITY LEVEL OF PRIMARY ENERGY (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
National	6.46	6.41	6.27	6.5	6.64	6.57

Source: International Energy Agency



INDICATOR 7.a.1

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SUPPORT OF CLEAN ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION, INCLUDING IN HYBRID SYSTEMS							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National USD	9,941,732.54	9,920,871.39	40,557,464.97	16,941,415.28	851,444.74	327,150.70	2,908,840.23

Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

INDICATOR 7.b.1

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY-GENERATING CAPACITY IN NIGERIA (IN WATTS PER CAPITA)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	11.32	11.06	10.81	10.61	10.44	10.32	10.09

Source: United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs

INDICATOR 8.1.1

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP PER CAPITA					
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-26.91	-9.46	-6.44	-49.61	-40.99

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 8.2.1

GDP PER PERSON EMPLOYED (CONSTANT 2021 PPP \$)									
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP per person employed (constant 2021 PPP \$)	13266.04	13023.2845	12928.01	12864.57	12321.48	12382.07	12219.63	11934.47	11988

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 8.3.1

PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Year	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
National	93.5	92.6	92.7	92.3	92.7	93
Sex						
Male			89.4	88.7	88.7	90
Female			96.2	96	96.4	96
Place of residence						
Urban			88	88.7	89	90
Rural			97.3	96	97.6	97.5

Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS)

INDICATOR 8.4.1

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT, MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA (TONNE)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	2.8	2.81	2.87	2.87	2.83	2.88	2.84	2.77

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 8.5.2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX						
	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Male	3.3	2.5	3.5	4.6	4.3 6.2	3.4
Female	4.9	4	5			5.1

Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS)

INDICATOR 8.6.1

PROPORTION OF YOUTH (AGED 15–24 YEARS) NOT IN EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING						
Year	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
National	12.1	10	13.8	13.7	15.6	14.4

Source: Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS)

INDICATOR 8.7.1

PROPORTION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS ENGAGED IN CHILD	
National	39.2
Sex	
Male	39.6
Female	38.8
Place of Residence	
Urban	30
Rural	44.8

Source: Nigeria Child Labour Survey, 2022

INDICATOR 8.8.2

LEVEL OF NATIONAL COMPLIANCE WITH LABOUR RIGHTS (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING) BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TEXTUAL SOURCES AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION, BY SEX AND MIGRANT STATUS							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	3.46	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.08	3.08

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

INDICATOR 8.9.1

TOURISM DIRECT GDP AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP AND IN GROWTH RATE								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Year Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP (%)	5.62	5.39	5.38	5.53	4.8	4.89	5.09	4.16
Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of growth rate (%)	2.6	-4.19	-0.14	2.73	-13.17	1.87	4.21	-18.33

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 8.10.1

COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES (PER 100,000 ADULTS)						
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	4.73	4.72	4.55	4	4.31	4.15

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES (ATMS) (PER 100,000 ADULTS)							
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	16.6	16.61	15.91	15.96	15.48	13.43	13.25

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 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	
Sex	National
Male	47.2
Female	35.4

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 8.a.1

AID FOR TRADE COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Commitments	16.09155	20.62208	21.94913	17.90426	20.48191	18.72531	20.70201
Aid for Trade	4.989996	7.112417	7.39159	2.911129	5.838959	5.199632	5.57481
Disbursement	11.10155	13.50966	14.55754	14.99313	14.64295	13.52568	15.1272

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

INDICATOR 8.b.1

EXISTENCE OF A DEVELOPED AND OPERATIONALIZED NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, AS A DISTINCT STRATEGY OR AS PART OF A NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY		
Description	Yes/No	Constitutional provisions/laws and policies
Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Yes	Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan(NIYEAP) 2021-2024, National Youth Policy (2019-2023), National Employment Policy (2017),

Source: Ministry of Youth and Development

INDICATOR 9.1.1

DISTANCE IN KM FROM THE CENTRE OF COMMUNITY TO THE NEAREST WHOLESALE MARKET	
Total	National
Less than 1 KM	69.5
1 to 2 KM	22.9

Source: National Agricultural Sample Census (NASC), 2022

DISTANCE IN KM FROM THE CENTRE OF COMMUNITY TO THE NEAREST WEEKLY MARKET - MAIN MARKET	
Total	National
Less than 1 KM	68.5
1 to 2 KM	23.7

Source: National Agricultural Sample Census (NASC), 2022

INDICATOR 9.1.2

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND VOLUMES OF GOODS/CARGOS TONS BY RAIL TRANSPORTATION						
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS						
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	2,890,111	1,020,368	2,714,458	3,212,948	2,182,388	3,144,874
Q1	723,995	647,055	424,460	953,099	441,725	675,293
Q2	748,345	108,238	565,385	422,393	474,117	689,263
Q3	815,262	130,258	696,841	500,348	594,348	743,205
Q4	602,509	134,817	1,027,772	1,337,108	672,198	1,037,113
VOLUMES OF GOODS/CARGOS (TONS)						
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	200,113	87,440	142,438	157,024	318,151	160650
Q1	54,099	18,484	9,071	39,379	59,966	143759
Q2	79,750	8,691	27,695	31,197	56,936	
Q3	55,630	24,528	51,726	33,312	81,963	
Q4	10,634	35,736	53,946	53,136	119,286	

Source: Nigerian Railway Corporation, NBS, Rail Transportation Data 2024

INDICATOR 9.2.1

REAL GROWTH CONTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR TO GDP									
YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	9.27	9.18	9.2	9.06	8.99	8.98	8.92	8.81	8.68
Q1	9.52	9.77	9.91	9.79	9.65	9.93	10.2	10.13	9.98
Q2	9.42	9.36	9.29	9.08	8.82	8.69	8.65	8.62	8.46
Q3	9.19	8.83	8.84	8.74	8.93	8.96	8.59	8.42	8.21
Q4	8.99	8.86	8.86	8.74	8.6	8.46	8.4	8.23	8.07

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, GDP 2024

INDICATOR 9.2.2

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT) (MODELED ILO ESTIMATE)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	12.68	13.02	13.38	13.77	14.94	15.92	17.55	17.88

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 9.3.1

CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL MEDIUM AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES TO GDP		
Year	2017	2021
National	49.79	46.31

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, SMEDAN 2021

INDICATOR 9.3.2

COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS TO SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CREDIT								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Commercial Banks Total Credit to private sector (N` Billion) A	16,500.15	16 ,193. 86	15,438.60	17,436.99	19, 818 . 38	22,026.37	18 ,594 .64	19,576.00
Commercial Banks Loans to Small scale Enterprises (N` Billion) B	10.75	10.75	44.82	123.93	62.51	83.74	66.45	68.39
Commercial Banks Loans to Small scale Enterprises as percentage of total credit	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.71	0.32	0.38	0.36	1.18

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, Financial Report

INDICATOR 9.4.1

CO2 EMISSION PER CAPITA						
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Units	kg CO2 per 2017 USD PPP					
National	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.1

Source: International Energy Agency, 2022

INDICATOR 9.5.1

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)							
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Research and development expenditure N Million	883,005.21	882,672.50	881,659.02	1,013,147.14	1,073,024.77	1,176,689.66	1,363,661.99
GDP N Million	133,711,634.61	127,736,827.81	144,210,492.07	152,324,070.59	173,527,662.34	199,336,043.78	229,912,937.30
(% of GDP)	0.66	0.69	0.61	0.67	0.62	0.59	0.59

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 9.a.1

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (USD)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National(USD)	4,226,791.30	6,220,688.52	4,729,995.60	9,262,739.49	13,963,748.03	10,564,438.81	59,740,441.21	7,745,714.96

Source: Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

INDICATOR 9.b.1

PROPORTION OF VALUE ADDED OF ICT TO TOTAL VALUE ADDED									
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	8.9	8.66	9.46	10.3	12.18	12.63	13.57	14.38	
Q1	8.83	9.19	9.19	10.1	10.88	11.66	12.94	14.13	14.58
Q2	9.8	9.49	10.43	11.37	14.3	14.42	15	16.06	16.36
Q3	7.96	7.43	8.39	9.2	11.2	11.94	12.85	13.5	
Q4	9.09	8.65	9.85	10.6	12.45	12.61	13.55	14	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, GDP 2024

INDICATOR 9.c.1

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE THAT HAVE ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONES AND INTERNET (%)		
Year	2016	2021
National	74.4	87.6
Urban	89.8	95.5
Rural	65.5	80.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 10.1.1

GROWTH RATES OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLD	83,218,22 3.61	91,345,86 2.43	98,392,12 5.49	108,085,8 21.18	97,718,07 1.55	108,468,2 42.14	130,077,6 21.27	141,696,75 4.00
Growth Rate	12.73	9.77	7.71	9.85	-9.59	11	19.92	8.93

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Gross Domestic Product Report (Expenditure and Income Approach)

INDICATOR 10.2.1

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50 PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME (%)	
Year	2018
National	13.2

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 10.3.1

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMAN WHO IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED ON THE BASIS OF:								
Gender	ETHNIC OR IMMIGRATION ORIGIN	GENDER	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	AGE	RELIGION OR BELIEF	DISABILITY	OTHER REASON	ANY REASON
Woman	5.9	6	3.6	7.2	5.4	2.1	5.6	18.9
Men	13.6	4.9	2.5	11	9.9	2.4	6.5	27.7

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 10.4.1

LABOUR SHARE OF % GDP								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Compensation of Employees (N`B)	25813.37	29944.06	34355.52	38606.09	39936.74	46111.65	52325.85	63826.41
GDP (Current prices) N`B National	102575.42	114899.25	129086.91	145639.14	154252.32	176075.5	202365.03	234425.91
%	25.17	26.06	26.61	26.51	25.89	26.19	25.86	27.23

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 10.4.2

SOCIAL PROTECTION BUDGET ALLOCATION AS A % OF GDP				
Year	SOCIAL PROTECTION ALLOCATION (NGN)	SOCIAL PROTECTION ALLOCATION (NGN' TRILLIONS)	GDP IN NGN' TRILLIONS	SOCIAL PROTECTION AS A % OF GDP
2010	261,650,728,985.00	0.26165	54.68	0.48%
2011	221,625,368,172.00	0.22162	64.47	0.34%
2012	425,398,469,754.00	0.4254	71.3	0.60%
2013	420,496,502,509.00	0.4205	79.66	0.53%
2014	610,498,727,167.00	0.6105	94.93	0.64%
2015	335,322,715,902.00	0.33532	96.51	0.35%
2016	241,768,368,893.00	0.24177	123.013	0.20%
2017	308,894,418,556.00	0.30889	114.6	0.27%
2018	455,238,899,924.00	0.45523	129.05	0.35%
2019	712,412,555,941.00	0.71241	136.67	0.52%
2020	1,125,987,593,479.00	1.13	162.75	0.69%
2021	1,260,631,072,532.00	1.26	173.53	0.73%

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning

INDICATOR 10.5.1

BANK NON PERFORMING LOANS TO TOTAL GROSS LOANS(%) , CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO, LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS, LIQUID ASSETS TO SHORT TERM LIABILITIES									
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non Performing Loans to total gross loans	12.8	14.81	11.6	6.03	6.02	4.93	4.21	4.34	4.87
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.8	10.48	15.21	14.57	15.05	14.55	13.76	11.23	15.25
Liquid assets to total assets	16.2	18.81	22.64	22.99	22.58	20.54	19.82	16.85	18.26
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	24.5	27.18	34.15	35.32	32.58	29.95	44.03	40.71	47.08

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Financial Report

INDICATOR 10.6.1

ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH NIGERIA IS A MEMBER AND HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE		
Organization/Institution	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	YES	YES
Common Wealth of Nations	yes	yes
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Voting power is based on its Financial Contributions (quotas)
World Trade Organization (WTO)	yes	yes
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	yes	yes
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	yes	yes
African Union (AU)	yes	yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

INDICATOR 10.7.2**COUNTRIES WITH MIGRATION POLICIES TO FACILITATE ORDERLY, SAFE, REGULAR AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF PEOPLE, BY POLICY DOMAIN**

Nigeria Approach		Yes/No
Legal FrameWork	Nigerian Immigration Act, 2015, National Migration Policy (NMP),2015	Yes
Rights and Integration	Economic Community of West African (ECOWAS) Free Movement Protocol	Yes
Regional Cooperation	Nigerian Diaspora Policy, 2021	Yes

Nigeria Immigration Service, Federal ministry of Foreign affairs, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Nigerian Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM)

INDICATOR 10.7.3**TOTAL DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES RECORDED DURING MIGRATION (NUMBER)**

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
National					
Number	10	4		26	3

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 10.7.4**NUMBER OF REFUGEES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (PER 100,000 POPULATION)**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	115.75	117.79	133.41	139.40	162.95	173.45	173.15	177.87	198.51

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 10.a.1

PROPORTION OF TARIFF LINES APPLIED TO IMPORTS FROM LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH ZERO-TARIFF								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National						64.45	51.51	57.67
Agricultural products	50.62	53.61	54.66	51.36	47.97	53.88	46.93	54.66
Arms	71.43	50	50	100	100	100	0	100
Clothing	31.67	33.67	36.93	33.08	29.71	39.05	20.24	35.44
Industrial products	58.16	61.48	64.02	63.32	64.83	70.47	56.96	61.36
Oil	84	85.71	85.71	90	82.14	82.14	87.5	78.13
Textiles	44.15	44.54	45.87	49.24	50.36	57.51	40.22	50.47

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 10.b.1

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (\$'millions)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	1,044.02	981.75	1,194.67	934.34	1,027.68	698.78	468.08	377.38

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

INDICATOR 10.c.1

AVERAGE REMITTANCE COSTS OF SENDING \$200 TO A RECEIVING COUNTRY AS A PROPORTION OF THE AMOUNT REMITTED (%)					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	10.06		12.28	9.56	16.09

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 11.1.1

POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (% OF URBAN POPULATION)				
Year	2016	2018	2020	2022
National	54.00711	51.49458	48.98206	48.49726

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 11.2.1

PROPORTION OF POPULATION THAT HAS CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT	
Cities	(%)
Aba	2.71
Abeokuta	10.62
Abuja	10.77
Ado-Ekiti	4.62
Akure	12.86
Benin City	7.1
Gombe	7.46
Ibadan	11.81
Ijebu-Ode	3.58
Kaduna	10.75
Kano	30.11
Lagos	38.11
Oyo	20.7
Porthacourt	21.23

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 11.3.1

POPULATION DENSITY (PEOPLE PER SQ. KM OF LAND AREA)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	214.59	219.87	225.02	230.01	234.96	239.94	245.01	250

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 11.5.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS			
National	No per 100000 in 2022	No per 100000 in 2023	No per 100000 in 2024
Number of deaths	0.02	0.01	0.01
Number of Displaced Persons	26.5	2.76	1.9
Number of Directly Affected Persons	48.77	6.43	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency

INDICATOR 11.5.2

ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO GDP (%)	
Est loss N` B	3078.01
Gdp N` B	202365.03
National	1.52

Source: Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs/World Bank

INDICATOR 11.6.2

PM2.5 AIR POLLUTION, MEAN ANNUAL EXPOSURE (MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER)					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	65.43	63.21	57.02	51.72	56.53

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 11.7.2

PERCENTAGE WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS			
Age	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
15-19	1.6	16.7	18.3
20-24	2	13.5	15.5
25-29	2.7	11.8	14.6
30-39	2.5	10.3	12.9
40-49	1.1	7.4	8.5

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

PERCENTAGE WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	
Age	Sexual violence (%)
15-19	3
20-24	6.3
25-29	4.2
30-39	4.3
40-49	2.9

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 11.a.1

INDICATOR COMPONENT	YES/NO	REGIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK
Respond to Population Dynamics	Yes	National Urban Development Policy: Revised to address rapid urbanization, Migration, and Population Growth, Promotes sustainable urban growth and equitable service delivery.
Ensure Balanced Territorial Development	Yes	i). National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan: Focuses on reducing regional inequalities by improving infrastructure across states. II). Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020): Aimed to diversify the economy and prioritize investments in underserved regions,
Increase Local Fiscal Space	Yes	i). State Fiscal Transparency Accountability and Sustainability Program (SFTAS): Supported by the World Bank, helps states improve revenue collection and financial management. ii). Property Taxation and Internally Generated Revenue: Encourage LGAs to expand revenue sources such as property taxes

Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development-Department of Urban and Regional Planning

INDICATOR 11.b.1

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN LINE WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK								
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes =1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Emergency Management Agency

INDICATOR 11.b.2

PROPORTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proportion (%)	16.28	17.83	20.28	23.26	23.26	24.16	27.26

Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

INDICATOR 12.1.1

AVAILABILITY OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SCP) NATIONAL ACTION PLANS OR SCP MAINSTREAMED AS A PRIORITY OR A TARGET INTO NATIONAL PLANS		
Indicator	Yes/No	National Framework and Policies
Availability of sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) national action plans?	Yes	National policy on the Environment (2016), National Policy on Solid Waste Management (2020), National Renewable Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEP)
Participation in the 10- year Framework of programmes (10YFP)	Yes	Nigeria is an active participant in the One Planet Network, which supports the global SCP agenda

Implementing Agency: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) under Federal Ministry of Environment

INDICATOR 12.2.2

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT, MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA (TONNE)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	2.8	2.81	2.87	2.87	2.83	2.88	2.84	2.77

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 12.3.1

FOOD WASTE PER CAPITA (KG)		
Year	2019	2022
Food waste sector		
National	229.4137	154.2574
Households	186.6239	113.4423
Out-of-home Consumption	27.3297	31.1373
Retail	15.4601	9.6778

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 12.4.1

PARTIES MEETING THEIR COMMITMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN TRANSMITTING INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS WASTE, AND OTHER CHEMICALS (%)	
Year	2020
National	
Montreal Protocol	100
Rotterdam Convention	62.07
Basel Convention	80
Stockholm Convention	62.5
Minamata Convention	66.67

Source: Federal Ministry of Environment

INDICATOR 12.6.1

NUMBER OF COMPANIES PUBLISHING SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS				
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	1	2	5	5
Mining and quarrying	-	1	1	1
Finance and Insurance activities	1	1	4	4

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 12.8.1

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS AND FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS		
Description		Yes/No
1. Global Education for Citizen (Yes/NO)	National Education Policies	Yes
	Curricula	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes
2. Education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (Yes/No)	National Education Policies	Yes
	Curricula	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes

Source: Federal Ministry of Education

INDICATOR 12.a.1

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY-GENERATING CAPACITY (WATTS PER CAPITA)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Type of Renewable Technology							
National	11.32	11.06	10.81	10.61	10.44	10.32	10.09
Bioenergy	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.1	0.1
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydropower	11.19	10.91	10.64	10.38	10.13	9.89	9.66
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0.07	0.1	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.32	0.33
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 12.c.1

FOSSIL-FUEL SUBSIDIES (CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP (%)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	0.01	0.19	0.46	0.36	0.07	0.99	3.49	1.08

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 13.1.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS			
National	No per 100000 in 2022	No per 100000 in 2023	No per 100000 in 2024
Number of deaths	0.02	0.01	0.01
Displaced Persons	26.5	2.76	1.9
Number of Directly Affected Persons	48.77	6.43	5.56

Source: National Emergency Management Agency

INDICATOR 13.1.2

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN LINE WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes =1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Emergency Management Agency

INDICATOR 13.1.3

PROPORTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Unit Proportion (%)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	16.28	17.83	20.28	23.26	23.26	24.16	27.26

Source: State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) & Derived

INDICATOR 13.2.1

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS, LONG-TERM STRATEGIES, NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS AND ADAPTATION COMMUNICATIONS, AS REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Indicators/Policy Framework	
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	1st NDC: Submitted in 2017, focusing on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% unconditionally and up to 45% conditionally by 2030
	Updated NDC: Submitted in 2021, reaffirming and expanding the commitment to mitigation and adaptation actions
Long Term Strategies (LTSS)	In November 2021, Nigeria submitted its Long-Term Emission Development Strategy to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This document outlines Nigeria's pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by 2060
National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	Through the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change in Nigeria (NASPA CCN) (2015) and the NAP Framework (2020), Nigeria has developed the right policies, strategies, and action plans to achieve its adaptation priorities. Adaptation issues are addressed using a sectoral approach. The key sectors given prominence include energy, agriculture, water resources, forestry and wildlife, education, health, security, and transportation.
Adaptation Communications (AdComs)	Nigeria, as a Party to the Paris Agreement (having signed the agreement on September 22, 2016, and ratified it on May 16, 2017), submitted its first adaptation communication (ADCOM) in line with Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11 of the agreement. This is also in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1 of the UNFCCC, which gives further guidance in relation to adaptation communications

Implementing Agency: Federal Ministry of Environment

INDICATOR 13.2.2

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (KT OF CO2 EQUIVALENT)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	675.3	684.1	698.5	715.1	590.9	597.8	605.8	610.7

Source: Climate Watch Historical GHG Emission 2020, World Bank

INDICATOR 13.3.1

MEASURES THAT HAVE INTEGRATED CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, ADAPTION, IMPACT REDUCTION AND EARLY WARNING INTO PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CURRICULA	
Description	Key Measures
Primary & Secondary School Education	National Policy on Education: The policy emphasizes environmental education, which includes climate change-related topics like sustainability and conservation.
	Integration into Science and Geography: Topics like environmental protection, deforestation, and the effects of climate change are included in basic education curricula. The Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) supports environmental clubs in schools to promote climate awareness.
	Pilot Programs: Partnerships between NGOs and schools have introduced localized climate education, such as the role of afforestation and renewable energy. The Green Schools Program by some state governments focuses on teaching sustainability.
Tertiary	University Courses and Programs: Universities like the University of Ibadan, Ahmadu Bello University, and the Federal University of Technology Akure offer specialized programs in climate science, environmental management, and sustainable development.
	Research Centers: Establishment of research institutes and centers, such as the Centre for Climate Change and Freshwater Resources at Nasarawa State University, promotes climate-related studies and innovation.

Source: Federal Ministry of Education

INDICATOR 13.a.1

CLIMATE FINANCE PROVIDED AND MOBILISED IN 2013-2022 PER COMPONENT AND SUB-COMPONENT (AMOUNTS IN USD BILLION)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	58.5	71.6	79.9	80.4	83.3	89.6	115.9

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

INDICATOR 14.1.1

PLASTIC WASTE REALEASED INTO WATERWAY	
Year	National
2024	27,685

Source: World Population Review, 2024

INDICATOR 14.2.1

NUMBERS OF COUNTRIES USING ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO MANAGING MARINE AREAS	
Indicator	Progress Report
Nigeria progress on numbers of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Nigeria progress on numbers of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

INDICATOR 14.4.1

TOTAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION (METRIC TONS)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	1041498	1212475	1169478	1114556	1044812	1080855	1043230	1,058,435

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

INDICATOR 14.5.1

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (% OF TERRITORIAL WATERS)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	0.0169521	0.016709	0.016709	0.016709	0.016709	0.016709	0.016709

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 14.6.1

PROGRESS BY COUNTRIES IN THE DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AIMING TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING	
Indicator	Progress Report
Nigeria progress in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Nigeria became a party to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in October 2022, making it the 27th African country to do so. The PSMA is an international agreement that aims to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Establishment of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in Lagos and Abuja to monitor and control illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing along Nigeria's continental shelf.

Source: Federal Department of Fisheries-Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy

INDICATOR 14.7.1

CONTRIBUTION OF FISHING TO GDP									
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.5	0.48
Q1	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.7	0.72	0.72	0.69	0.66
Q2	0.52	0.5	0.48	0.48	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.5	0.49
Q3	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.4	0.39	0.37	0.35
Q4	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.5	0.47	0.45	0.44

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, GDP 2024

INDICATOR 14.b.1

DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF A LEGAL/REGULATORY/POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WHICH RECOGNIZES AND PROTECTS ACCESS RIGHTS FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES	
Indicator	Progress Report
Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	National Policy on Fisheries and Aquaculture, National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2024–2028) : These policies, aim at enhancing sustainable fisheries development in Nigeria. It focuses on capacity building, resource management, and poverty alleviation, indirectly benefiting small-scale fishers by promoting sustainable resource use and equitable access to fisheries

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

INDICATOR 14.c.1

RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OCEAN-RELATED INSTRUMENTS	
Is Nigeria making progress in ratifying, adopting, and implementing ocean-related instruments through legal, policy, and institutional frameworks, in accordance with international law as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources?	Ratification: Nigeria ratified UNCLOS in 1986 and it became law in 1994. Domestication: In 2019, Nigeria domesticated UNCLOS through the Suppression of Piracy and Other Maritime Offence Act (SUPMAO)
	Consenting to the Common Wealth Blue Charter: Nigeria signed the following Commonwealth Blue Charter Action groups; Clean Ocean Alliance, Mangrove Ecosystem and Livelihood Action group, Marine Protected Areas, Ocean and Climate change and Sustainable Blue Economy, all towards ensuring healthy oceans.
	Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Regulation NO.358 of 1978
	The charter on maritime Security and safety and Development in Africa (the lome Charter) 2016 Africa Union, the Agreement Establishing the Continental Free trade Area (2018)

Source: Federal Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy

INDICATOR 15.1.1

FOREST AREA (% OF LAND AREA)				
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
24.28	24.1	23.93	23.75	23.57

Source: Food and Agricultural Organisation

INDICATOR 15.1.2

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF FRESHWATER KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS (%)							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
73.7458	73.7458	73.7458	73.7458	73.7458	73.7458	73.7458	73.7458

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.1.2

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF TERRESTRIAL KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS (%)								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	79.8844	73.7458

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.2.1

ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS IN FOREST (TONNES PER HECTARE)				
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
134.77	134.77	134.77	134.77	134.77

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.2.1

PROPORTION OF FOREST AREA WITH A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN (%)				
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
18.38	16.5	14.63	12.75	10.88

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.2.1

PROPORTION OF FOREST AREA WITHIN LEGALLY ESTABLISHED PROTECTED AREAS (%)				
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
12.88	12.88	12.88	12.88	12.88

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.3.1

PROPORTION OF LAND THAT IS DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA (%)	
National	
2019	23.41

Source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

INDICATOR 15.4.1

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF MOUNTAIN KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS (%)								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
47.22	47.22	47.22	47.22	57.13	57.13	57.13	57.13	57.13

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.4.2

<i>MOUNTAIN GREEN COVER AREA (SQUARE KILOMETRES)</i>	
Year	2018
Bioclimatic belt	
National	247.74
Land cover	
Cropland	29552.74
Glaciers	0
Grassland	46.44

Source: United Nations

<i>AREA OF DEGRADED MOUNTAIN LAND (SQUARE KILOMETRES)</i>	
National	
2018	1923.69

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.5.1

<i>RED LIST INDEX</i>								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0.8557	0.8555	0.8552	0.855	0.8549	0.8547	0.8545	0.8543	0.854

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.6.1

ADOPTION OF LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO ENSURE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS			
Indicators	Yes/No	Report	Agency
Adoption of legislative framework(s)/Policy(s)	Yes	National Environmental (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2009	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)
Joining Nagoya Protocol	Yes	signature: Nigeria signed the protocol on February 1, 2012 Ratification: Nigeria ratified the protocol on June 29, 2022	Federal Department of Forestry Federal Ministry of Environment
Joining the International Treaty on Plant Genetic	Yes	Nigeria signed the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) or the Plant Treaty) on June 10, 2002. and submitted the instrument of ratification to Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation (FAO) on September 6, 2022, and officially became a contracting party on Dec.5,2022.	National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (NACGRAB)

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

INDICATOR 15.8.1

AVAILABILITY OF RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADEQUATELY RESOURCING THE PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES		
Indicator	Yes/no	Legal Framework
Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Yes	National Environment (Alien and invasive Species) Regulations, 2013.

Source: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

INDICATOR 15.9.1

INDICATOR	YES/NO	FRAMEWORK/PLAN
Has Nigeria established national biodiversity targets in line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 through its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020

Source: Federal Ministry of Environment

INDICATOR 15.a.1

TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2022 UNITED STATES DOLLARS)							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
28.7503	95.16	86.81	32.26	37.58	37.25	41.62	114.02

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 15.b.1

TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 2022 UNITED STATES DOLLARS)							
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
28.7503	95.16	86.81	32.26	37.58	37.25	41.62	114.02

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 16.1.1

CRIME STATISTICS, 2017		
National	Murder	Man Slaughter
	3,219	120

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Crime Statistics, 2017

INDICATOR 16.1.2

COMMUNAL CLASH-RELATED CONFLICT CASES			
Year	2022	2023	2024
Death	424	171	70

Source: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 2024

INDICATOR 16.1.3

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO HAVE EXPERIECED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
TYPE	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence
National	13.7	4.1
15-19	18.3	3
20-24	15.5	6.3
25-29	14.6	4.2
30-39	12.9	4.3
40-49	8.5	2.9

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 16.1.4

FEELINGS OF SAFETY (MEN & WOMEN)		
Gender	Men	Women
National	81.2	63.6
Urban	84.5	68.6
Rural	78.6	59.4

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 16.2.1

CHILD DISCIPLINE BY PSYCOLOGICAL AGGRESSION AND PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT				
	2016		2021	
	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment
National	76.2	72	84.6	78
Age (years)				
1-Feb	62.2	60.6	69.4	65.5
3-Apr	76.7	74.3	85.3	81.7
5-Sep	79.4	75.6	88	83.4
Oct-14	78.5	71.8	87.1	75.5

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 16.2.2

VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	1017	1890	1173	1152	1087	1470	2883	2112
Male	197	466	193	223	219	244	654	448
Female	820	1424	980	929	868	1226	2229	1664
Age								
0-11	184	339	233	215	193	286	287	916
12-17	297	44	348	358	378	482	687	916
18 & Above	532	1107	592	579	517	702	1909	1196

Source: National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons, 2023

INDICATOR 16.2.3

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIECED SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AGE 18 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
	Age 18	Age 22
National	1.9	3.1
20-24	2.0	
25-29	2.2	3.8

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 16.3.1

HELP SEEKING TO STOP VIOLENCE	
	Percentage(%)
National	31.6
Age	
15-19	29.7
20-24	30.7
25-29	30.2
30-39	33.4
40-49	32.6

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 16.3.2

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATE AWAITING TRIAL	
	National
Awaiting Trial Inmates	68%
Awaiting Trial Male	66
Awaiting Trial Female	2

Source: Nigerian Correctional Service, as at August, 2024

INDICATOR 16.3.3

SOURCES FOR HELP TO STOP THE VIOLENCE				
Type of violence experienced				
Type of violence	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual source violence
Own family	74	82.5	68.3	73.1
Husband/partner's family	27.6	5.7	25.6	25.8
Husband/partner	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.6
Boyfriend	11.5	5.6	12	11.3
Friend	11.2	5.6	12	11
Neighbour	9.7	7.7	2.8	7.8
Religious leader	2.1	1.4	8.3	3.6
Doctor/medical personnel	0.4	0	1.9	0.8
Police	0.5	7.4	0.9	1
Lawyer	0	0	1.9	0.5
Social work organisation	0.1	0	0	0.1
Other	1.1	0	0.4	0.9

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

INDICATOR 16.4.1

TOTAL VALUE OF INWARD ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS			
YEAR	2021	2022	2023
National	1,535,590,970.83	1,562,390,719.32	1,578,704,241.36

Source: Independent Corruption Practices and Other Related Offences Commission

INDICATOR 16.4.2

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARMS SEIZED, SMALL ARMS SEIZED AND LIGHT WEAPONS SEIZED					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Number of Arms Seized	303	325	260	338	262
Small Arms Seized	277	143	192	237	217
Light Weapons Seized	79	156	85	181	103

Source: Nigeria Police Force (NPF), 2023

INDICATOR 16.5.1

BRIBERY PREVELANCE WITHOUT REFUSAL (%)			
Year	2016	2019	2023
National	31	29	27
Urban	33	32	29
Rural	30	27	26

Source: Corruption Survey, 2024

INDICATOR 16.6.1

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A PROPORTION OF ORIGINAL APPROVED BUDGET (%)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Recurrent Exp. (% of Total Budget)	68.4	65.49	62.23	79.25	77.92	67.3	64.24	69.67
Capital Exp. (% of Total Budget)	10.78	17.02	18.44	25.93	15.37	18.56	18.3	21.88

Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin and Budget Office, 2023

INDICATOR 16.7.1

<i>DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS AND PRINCIPAL POSITIONS BY SEX, ELECTIVE SEAT AND YEAR</i>										
Year	2020		2021		2022		As at 29 May 2023		As at sept 2024	
Elective Seat	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senators	102	7	102	7	102	7	102	7	105	4
Committee Chairpersons	66	5	66	5	66	5	66	5	75	4
Principal Positions	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
House of Reps	349	11	349	11	349	11	349	11	343	17
Committee Chairpersons	99	6	99	6	99	6	100	5	131	9
Principal Positions	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1

Source: National Assembly

INDICATOR 16.7.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN/MEN AGE 15-49 WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Background Characteristics	Woman`s own care	Making Major Household Purchases	Visits to her Family or relatives	All three decisions
Women				
National	44.2	40.4	59.5	33.5
15-19	26.3	23.7	35.7	17.2
20-24	36	33	46.1	25.1
25-29	45.3	40.2	55.1	33
30-34	50.5	44	59.2	37.3
35-39	55.8	47.9	64	41
40-44	59.1	51.2	64.8	44.3
Background characteristics	Men`s own care	Making Major Household Purchases	Both Decisions	Neither of the two decisions
Men				
National	91.9	86.5	84.3	5.9
20-24	92.9	91.2	89.4	5.3
25-29	93.3	87.1	84.8	4.4
30-34	93	88.6	86.8	5.2
35-39	92.9	87.2	85.1	5
40-44	90.6	85.9	83.1	6.7
45-49	91.6	86.2	83.9	6.1

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2024

INDICATOR 16.8.1

ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH NIGERIA IS A MEMBER AND HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE		
Organization/Institution	Membership	voting Right
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	Yes	Yes
Common Wealth of Nations	Yes	Yes
International Moneetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Voting power is based on its Financial Contributions(quotas)
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Yes	Yes
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Yes	Yes
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) African Union (AU)	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

INDICATOR 16.10.2

COUNTRIES THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY AND/OR POLICY GUARANTEES FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION									
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes =1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Federal Ministry of Justice

INDICATOR 16.a.1

COUNTRIES WITH NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES									
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes=1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Human Rights Commission

INDICATOR 16.b.1

DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT (MEN)									
Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:									
	Sex	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason
National	Men	13.6	4.9	2.5	11	9.9	2.4	6.5	27.7
	Women	5.9	6	3.6	7.3	5.4	2.1	5.6	18.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey(MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 17.1.1

TOTAL FEDERALLY COLLECTED REVENUE REVENUE AS A PROPORTION OF GDP (%)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	5.534	6.547	7.508	6.814	5.759	6.032	6.959	8.373

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 17.1.2

TAX-TO-GDP RATIO (₺ BILLION)						
YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TAX REVENUE AS % of GDP	8.28	9.02	10.36	10.2	8.4	10.86

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 17.2.1

NET ODA RECEIVED (% OF GNI)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	0.63	0.91	0.8	0.7	0.79	0.82	0.97

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 17.3.1

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, NET INFLOWS (% OF GDP)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	0.47	0.44	0.53	0.4	0.56	0.42	0.28

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

INDICATOR 17.3.2

PERSONAL REMITTANCES, RECEIVED (% OF GDP)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP (USD Million)	404,649.13	375,745.73	421,739.25	474,517.490 844.46	432,198.90	440,838.99	444,236.39	229,476.00
Inward Personal Transfers (USD Million)	19,506.65	21,801.69	24,061.65	23,549.45	17,001.76	19,241.17	19,864.13	19,273.57
% of GDP	4.82	5.8	5.71	3.54	3.41	4.15	4.47	8.40

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 17.4.1

EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF EXPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICE)								
Year Export of	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Goods & Services (N`B) External	18,424.67	19,933.3 7	19,752.3 1	22,710.3 5	15,136. 10	10,278.2 2	17,377.95	22,280.41
Debt Servicing (N`B) Debt service	77.35	181.4	292.4	448.51	553.22	946.29	1,191.66	1,824.88
as a proportion of exports of goods and services	0.42%	0.91%	1.48%	1.97%	3.65%	9.21%	6.86%	8.19%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Derived

INDICATOR 17.5.1

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION REGIMES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	
Indicator	unit
Extent of Nigeria's adoption and implementation investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	Yes

Source: Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission

INDICATOR 17.6.1

BROADBAND PENETRATION								
YEAR/MONTH	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
JAN	21.69%	19.97%	32.34%	38.49%	42.93%	41.61%	48.20%	42.53%
FEB	22.40%	20.19%	33.08%	39.58%	42.06%	40.91%	48.49%	43.08%
MAR	21.74%	20.28%	33.22%	39.85%	41.18%	42.24%	48.21%	43.53
APR	21.21%	23.19%	33.70%	39.54%	40.66%	42.79%	48.14%	43.83
MAY	20.01%	24.83%	33.13%	40.09%	39.59%	43.67%	48.28%	43.8
JUN	19.69%	25.12%	33.31%	41.23%	39.97%	44.32%	47.01%	43.92
JUL	19.78%	25.25%	33.72%	42.02%	39.79%	44.49%	47.01%	44.04
AUG	19.49%	25.59%	35.10%	43.30%	41.00%	44.65%	45.57%	43.16
SEP	19.58%	28.39%	35.40%	45.43%	40.01%	45.09%	40.85%	41.56
OCT	19.69%	29.83%	37.87%	45.93%	39.89%	45.55%	41.01%	42.24
NOV	19.66%	30.90%	37.71%	45.07%	39.98%	46.24%	41.87%	43.16
DEC	19.86%	31.48%	37.80%	45.02%	40.88%	47.36%	43.71%	44.43

Source: National Communication Commission

INDICATOR 17.8.1

INTERNET ACCESS (%)		
Sex	Men	Women
National	41.6	24
Urban	61.3	39.7
Rural	25.5	10.6

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2021

INDICATOR 17.8.1

INTERNET ACCESS (%)	
National	25.7
Place of Residence	
Urban	42.1
Rural	19

Source: General Household Survey, 2019

INDICATOR 17.8.1

INTERNET ACCESS		
Sex	Male	Female
National	21.6	21.1
Place of Residence		
Urban	38.7	37.8
Rural	15.5	14.8

Source: General Household Survey, 2023

INDICATOR 17.9.1

TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (GROSS DISBURSEMENT) FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION (MILLIONS OF 2022 UNITED STATES DOLLARS)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	367.8446	315.9408	364.6272	454.8674	353.535	408.3948	676.6575

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.10.1

WORLDWIDE WEIGHTED TARIFF-AVERAGE, MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION STATUS, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT (%)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	9.8	8.68	8.68	8.73	8.98	9.17	9.43

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.11.1

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' SHARE OF GLOBAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)								
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
National	0.2077	0.2506	0.3097	0.3288	0.2019	0.2096	0.253	0.2434

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.11.1

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' SHARE OF GLOBAL SERVICE EXPORTS (%)							
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	0.0734	0.0906	0.0787	0.0784	0.0764	0.0644	0.0683

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.12.1

AVERAGE TARIFF APPLIED BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, MOST-FAVORED NATION STATUS, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT (%)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.64

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.13.1

MACROECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023
Economic Growth									
GDP Growth rate	-1.58	0.82	1.91	2.27	-1.92	3.4	3.1	2.74	3.38
Fiscal indicators									
Fiscal deficits (Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) % GDP	-2.61	-3.14	-2.81	-3.35	-4.08	-4.04	-4.61	-5.28	
Monetary									
Indicators Inflation Rate	18.55	15.37	11.4	11.98	15.75	15.63	21.34	28.92	
Monetary Policy Rate	14	14	14	13.5	11.5	11.5	16.5	18.75	27.5
Money Supply (N' Billion)	24,259.00	28,604.47	29,774.43	34,257.90	36,038.01	40,370.41	48,461.42	63,512.40	
Trade and Investment									
Investment Total									
Trade (Export & Import)	17344989	23160997.11	31697167	36152109.18	32420710.96	39751753.37	52387302	66825458	138032647.8
Foreign Direct Investment (\$ million)	1044.02	981.75	1194.67	934.34	1027.68	698.78	468.08	377.38	674.71
Labour Market									
Indicator									
Unemployment Rate							5.3	5	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics(NBS) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

INDICATOR 17.16.1
NIGERIA'S REPORTING OF PROGRESS IN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING FRAMEWORKS THAT SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS

UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes=1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: OSSAP-SDGs

INDICATOR 17.17.1
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS INVESTMENT IN ENERGY (CURRENT US\$)

Year	2017	2020	2021
National	70,000,000.00	2,600,000,000.00	40,000,000.00

Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 17.18.1
STATISTICAL CAPACITY INDICATOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Goal	Available	Not available
Goal 1	100	0
Goal 2	79	21
Goal 3	89	11
Goal 4	100	0
Goal 5	93	7
Goal 6	82	18
Goal 7	100	0
Goal 8	88	12
Goal 9	92	8
Goal 10	93	7
Goal 11	63	37
Goal 12	62	38
Goal 13	100	0
Goal 14	80	20
Goal 15	86	14
Goal 16	79	21
Goal 17	88	12

INDICATOR 17.18.2

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL LEGISLATION THAT COMPLIES WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS									
UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes=1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Statistical Act of 2007 and as a member of United Nation Statistical Commission, Nigeria carefully adhere to the FPOS in her statistical productions and releases.

INDICATOR 17.18.3

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLAN THAT IS FULLY FUNDED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION, BY SOURCE OF FUNDING									
UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes=1 No=2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

National & State Statistical Master Plans implemented through National Statistical System

INDICATOR 17.19.1

DOLLAR VALUE OF ALL RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO STRENGTHEN STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CURRENT UNITED STATES DOLLARS)						
YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
National	26.94	5.62	17.16	27.05	38.19	16.84

Source: United Nations

INDICATOR 17.19.2

HAS NIGERIA CONDUCTED A POPULATION CENSUS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS	
STATUS	Nigeria last conducted a population and Housing census in 2006
Birth Registration %	53
Death Registration %	10

Source: National Population Commission, 2006

List of Participants

MEMBERS OF SDGs ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COLLECTION, 2024 (CORDINATORS)		
S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	PRINCE ADEYEMI ADENIRAN	NBS
2	BIYI FAFUNMI	NBS
3	ISHAKU MAIGIDA	NBS
4	MUSA	NBS
5	ESIRI OJO	NBS
6	SAMUEL ADAKOLE	NBS
7	CHRISTY UMMUNNA	NBS
8	WAKILI IBRAHIM	NBS
9	VINCENT ORIOPKA	NBS
10	LOHDIR ANNE IBRAHIM	NBS
11	IFEYINWA FELICIA NNAMCHI UKAEGBU	OSSAP SDGs
12	PATRICIA O. ANIEBUE	OSSAP SDGs
13	ROSE KEFFAS	OSSAP SDGs
14	UWAKWE JUSTINA RONALD	OSSAP SDGs
15	BALA YUNUSA	OSSAP SDGs
16	KAWU AHMAD	OSSAP SDGs
17	ELIZABETH MALU	OSSAP SDGs

MEMBERS OF SDGs TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT
1	LOHDIR ANNE IBRAHIM	SDG DESK	ISDD
2	NASIR BUKOLA RASHEED	Team Lead	SIU
3	OMOKHOMION EMMANUEL	Design Lead	ICT
4	GRACE WANIKO	Member	ICT
5	SHAMSUDDEEN LAWAL	Member	SIU
6	SAHEED BAKARE	Member	DHSD
7	MOSES WANIKO	Member	SIU
8	ABIGAIL SOLADEMI	Member	FSM
9	CHRISTY UMMUNNA	Member	Head Gender Unit
10	OKOSODO EMMANUEL	Member	
11	IBEANU KINGSLEY	Member	

LIST OF TRAINERS/MONITORS FOR SDGs DATA COLLECTION 2024

S/N	NAME	STATE OF ASSIGNMENT
1	AZUONYE ADANMA PHOEBE	ABIA STATE
2	NATHANIEL ANGELA	ADAMAWA STATE
3	UDOM COSMAS AUGUSTINE	AKWA-IBOM STATE
4	ADEBISI TEKİYAT ABIOLA	ANAMBRA STATE
5	ILESO AMBROSE CHARITY	BAUCHI STATE
6	NDONG ROSEMARY BARMANI	BAYELSA STATE
7	OMORUSI EMMANUEL UFUOMA	BENUE STATE
8	IKWUE VERA OOJA	BENUE STATE
9	MBUSUBE AMINA MODU	BORNO STATE
10	MAXWELL GAMBO	BORNO STATE
11	AKOR WINIFRED MAME	CROSS RIVER STATE
12	MOSES OKEYI ANTHONIA	DELTA STATE
13	IDOGA ADAKOLE SIMON	EBONYI STATE
14	JENNIFER OJUROMI ONOSE	EDO STATE
15	MOSUGU KAROSIBINA OROMENI	EKITI STATE
16	BEN-EZEA STELLA SANDRA	ENUGU STATE
17	DANIEL TITILAYO DEBORAH	FCT
18	USOMBUS CHRIS	GOMBE STATE
19	GOMPER CHRISTOPHER GORIP	IMO STATE
20	OGUNTAYO OLUFOLAJIMI	JIGAWA STATE
21	YAKSAT SEKYEN	KADUNA STATE
22	HEMBA JOSEPH THOMAS	KANO STATE
23	IBRAHIM MIRIAM	KANO STATE
24	BUHARI NURA SADISU	KATSINA STATE
25	MUDASIRU IBRAHIM	KEBBI STATE

LIST OF STATE OF TRAINERS/MONITORS FOR SDGs DATA COLLECTION 2024

S/N	NAME	STATE OF ASSIGNMENT
26	EKORHI ESE	KOGI STATE
27	ABDULRAZAQUE RABI	KWARA STATE
28	ORIGBO OVUAKPORAYE CLINTON	LAGOS STATE
29	SIMON APPOLONIA	NASARAWA STATE
30	MOMOH JIMOH IBOH	NIGER STATE
31	IDOKO COMFORT ADOLE	NIGER STATE
32	ESHO ADESILE ADEDOYIN	OGUN STATE
33	ABIOYE JOSHUA OLUWASEGUN	ONDO STATE
34	ODEYEMI OLASIMBO OLUBUNMI	OSUN STATE
35	ENEJI AHUOYIZA RAMATU	OSUN STATE
36	GBATSE WINIFRE TORKWASE	OYO STATE
37	LOLO SAMUEL LEONARD	OYO STATE
38	CHALI MICHAEL BITRUS	PLATEAU STATE
39	JACKDEN NARIN MARK	PLATEAU STATE
40	TARIAH WINNIE	RIVERS STATE
41	HASSAN MUHAMMAD	SOKOTO STATE
42	HASSAN MUHAMMAD	SOKOTO STATE
43	ISAAC HENRY ABRAK	TARABA STATE
44	JIBRIL ABUBAKAR	YOBE STATE
45	ABDULKADIR MOHAMMED JAAGI	ZAMFARA STATE

LIST OF STATE OF OFFICERS FOR SDGs DATA COLLECTION 2024

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATE
1	DAVID UZOAMAKA LILIAN	STATE OFFICER	ABIA
2	Nil	STATE OFFICER	ADAMAWA
3	UDOH EDET SYLVANUS	STATE OFFICER	AKWA IBOM
4	UGOH MAUREEN	STATE OFFICER	ANAMBRA
5	DANIEL WATAH JIMMY	STATE OFFICER	BAUCHI
6	NANAKUMO TIMIPERE THOMAS	STATE OFFICER	BAYELSA
7	BEM BENJAMIN	STATE OFFICER	BENUE
8	BABA MUSA	STATE OFFICER	BORNO
9	KEKONG ELIZABETH	STATE OFFICER	CROSS RIVER
10	OKUGBE AIMALOH MERCY	STATE OFFICER	DELTA
11	NWOBA PIUS OPHOKENSHI	STATE OFFICER	EBONYI
12	AGBEBAKU EMMANUEL SUNDAY	STATE OFFICER	EDO
13	AYEOYENIKAN AUGUSTINE ITUNUOLU	STATE OFFICER	EKITI
14	Nil	STATE OFFICER	ENUGU
15	DAUDA AMOS NUNGHE	FCT STATE OFFICER	FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY
16	AUGUSTINE ELIZABETH KWAYA	STATE OFFICER	GOMBE
17	UGWO SYLVIA	STATE OFFICER	IMO
18	DANJUMA IBRAHIM RONI	STATE OFFICER	JIGAWA
19	BAKO JONATHAN Nil	STATE OFFICER	KADUNA

LIST OF STATE OF OFFICERS FOR SDGs DATA COLLECTION 2024

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATE
20	ABDULLAHI DAHIRU KIRAH	STATE OFFICER	KANO
21	Adamu Wada Shehu	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	KATSINA
22	TAMBARI SHEHU	STATE OFFICER	KEBBI
23	ALEDARE EMMANUEL OLORUNSOGO	STATE OFFICER	KOGI
24	MUSTAPHA AMINAT	STATE OFFICER	KWARA
25	ISAWUMI OYEYEMI O	Principal Statistician	LAGOS
26	ONOJA EMMANUEL	STATE OFFICER	NASARAWA
27	MARAFI MUSA BOSSO	STATE OFFICER	NIGER
28	OLOWOYEYE GBENGA MICHAEL	STATE OFFICER	OGUN
29	FAJINGBESI OLATUNBUSON OLAITAN	STATE OFFICER	ONDO
30	ADEDEJI KAZEEM ADEYINKA	STATE OFFICER	OSUN
31	ALABI SUNDAY OLUFEMI	STATE OFFICER	OYO
32	JUWER JOEL JOSEPH	STATE OFFICER	PLATEAU
33	IBOYI JOYCE ITIVE	STATE OFFICER	RIVERS
34	ABDULLAHI MANSUR	STATE OFFICER	SOKOTO
35	BATURE YAKUBU	STATE OFFICER	TARABA
36	ALHASSAN TIJANI ALHASSAN	STATE OFFICER	YOBE
37	INUWA GARBA	STATE OFFICER	ZAMFARA