TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL:

PRIORITIZING TARGETS FOR IMPLEMENTATION: WHICH WAY FORWARD FOR NIGERIA?

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This policy document introduces the Sustainable development goals and identifies the challenges that Nigeria may face in adapting and implementing the sustainable development goals. It serves as a background source for information to policy makers and researchers.
INTRODUCTION

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WHAT ARE THE SDGS?

We can be the first generation to end extreme poverty, the most determined generation in history to end injustice and inequality, and the last generation to be threatened by climate change.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a proposed set of targets relating to future international development. They are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states are expected to use in framing their agendas and policies over the next fifteen years.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) builds upon, follows and expands the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were focused on developing countries and are expected to expire at the end of 2015. In other words, SDGs are the next generation MDGs, establishing a new round of development targets for the world to meet once the MDG goals expire at the end of 2015. This is why the SDGs form an important core of global development policy.

Implementing this ambitious agenda will bring challenges at the national, regional and international level of a broader scale than those of the original MDGs.

The SDGs were adopted by the UN summit in September 2015 and will become globally applicable beginning in January 2016.

WHAT INSPIRED THE SDGS?

The MDGs played a huge role in the development of SDGs. The MDGs were a first important step and focal point for governments to orient their policies and overseas aid programmes to end poverty and improve the lives of poor people.

The MDGs have been criticized for being too narrow and leaving out many people and needs, like mental health. The MDGs, in theory, applied to all countries. In reality, they were considered targets for poor countries to achieve, with finance from wealthy states. The MDGs failed to consider the root causes of poverty, or gender inequality, or the holistic nature of development. The goals made no mention of human rights, nor specifically addressed economic development. The SDGs are supposed to be more inclusive and sustainable, and, as the UN secretary demanded in December 2014, to "leave no one behind".

Thus, every country will be expected to work towards achieving the SDGs.

GLOBAL OWNERSHIP: VARYING ADAPTATIONS

The SDG process was initiated in 2012 at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro. The UN General Assembly’s Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) was created and commissioned to
make a draft set of goals. In July 2014, the OWG presented a proposal of the SDGs to the UN General Assembly. The SDG draft contains 17 goals and 169 targets covering a wide range of development issues, ranging from ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting the environment.

The all-inclusive nature of SDG goals implies that it may be difficult implementing the goals at the national level as it contains a mix of different agendas and policies. Not all nations have achieved the MDGs, yet all nations have been called upon to implement the SDGs, all within the same time frame of 15 years. The fact that governments are allowed to develop their implementation strategy may create implementation difficulties in which government may defer strong commitments. Furthermore, the SDGs do not address the pressing issues of wealth concentration and inequality, a major issue that needs to be addressed if sustainability is to be ensured.

PRIORITIZING NIGERIA’S IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
As a country facing severe developmental challenges “blown up” by a burgeoning population amidst declining oil revenues which was a mainstay of her economy Nigeria will need to prioritize the goals in order to ensure it meets the targets.

National planning requires an understanding of the progress already made in order to adequately plan for the future. It is to this end that the progress recorded with the MDGs are highlighted, while the new targets in the issues are highlighted within the context of identifying the priorities for national development.

The SDGs consists of 17 Sustainable development goals, 169 targets and over 500 indicators\(^1\) and require annual reporting of high-quality data from all countries. This will require much greater investments in building independent, impartial national statistical capacities and strengthening quality and standards. Analysts say poor execution of projects, racketeering, inflation of contracts, and other contractual breaches as some of the factors responsible for Nigeria’s inability to achieve its MDG goals\(^2\). With the poor data tracking capacities, implementation tracking will be a major challenge.

There is also the issue of funding the SDGs. It is quite clear that Nigeria is already facing fiscal challenges precipitated by declining oil revenues and lack of viable economic alternatives. For the MDGs, government spent about N3tn annually as against the total sum of N4.3tn required to achieve the MDGs targets before the 2015 deadline. It is definitely assumed that funding the SDGs will be more difficult.

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NIGERIA’S PERFORMANCE WITH MDGS
Nigeria has recorded appreciable progress in the implementation of the MDGs particularly in the area of universal primary enrolment, gender parity in education, reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS, maternal and child mortality as well as prevalence of hunger. A major achievement is the eradication of polio and reduction of child mortality\(^3\). However, Nigeria still faces several challenges which may slow down the implementation of the SDGs. These challenges are closely related to the ideology of the government as well as the possibility of tracking progress through the use of indicators.

The following infographs provide a snapshot of the progress made by the Nigerian government with respect to the implementation of the MDGs. Comprehensive information on the status of MDGs in every Nigerian local government can be found in the Nigeria MDG information system.

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\(^3\) [http://web.ng.undp.org/mdgsngprogress.shtml](http://web.ng.undp.org/mdgsngprogress.shtml)
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Achievements
- Recent economic growth, particularly in agriculture, has markedly reduced the proportion of underweight children, from 35.7 per cent in 1990 to 23.1 per cent in 2008.

Challenge
- Growth has not generated enough jobs and its effect on poverty is not yet clear (the most recent data is from 2004). Unemployment rate is above 17% according to the World Bank statistics.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Achievements
- Nearly nine out of ten children (88.8 per cent) are now enrolled in school.
- Rapid improvement in youth literacy, from 64.1 per cent to 80 per cent between 2000 and 2008, appears to have reached a plateau.

Challenge
- Progress needs to be accelerated in Northern Nigeria. The regional differences are stark. State primary completion rates range from 2 per cent to 99 per cent.
- The Universal Basic Education Scheme needs to be reformed and strengthened. The Federal Teachers' Scheme and in-service training by the National Teachers' Institute have begun to address the urgent need to improve the quality of teaching.

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Achievement
- Gradual improvement in the proportion of girls enrolled in primary school.

Challenges
- Few women currently hold political office; the new policy framework is encouraging. Gradual gains in parliamentary representation for women need to be greatly expanded.
- Confronting regional variations in the determinants of gender inequality requires policies based on an understanding of the underlying socioeconomic, social and cultural factors. State and local government efforts will thus be critical to the achievement of this goal.
- There are signs of backsliding in the number of girls in tertiary education. Measures to encourage girls to attend school, particularly by addressing cultural barriers in the north of the country, and to provide the economic incentives for boys to attend school in the south-east, are urgently required.
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Achievement
- Under-five mortality has fallen by over a fifth in five years, from 201 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003, to 157 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008.
- In the same period, the infant mortality rate fell even faster, from 100 to 75 deaths per 1,000 live births. Recent interventions – including Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses – that reflect the underlying causes of child deaths, have contributed to these successes.

Challenges
- Access to primary health care needs to be improved by more investment in infrastructure, human resources, equipment and consumables, and better management.
- Implementation arrangements must target local needs, which vary hugely from community to community and state to state.
- Routine immunization is unsatisfactory but can be rapidly improved by building on the successes of the near-

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Achievement
- Maternal mortality fell by 32 per cent, from 800 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2003 (at the time one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world) to 545 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.

Challenges
- The proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker has remained low and threatens to hold back further progress.

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV-AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

- Nigeria has had striking success eradicating polio
- Fall in the prevalence of HIV among pregnant young women aged 15-24 from 5.8 per cent in 2001 to 4.2 per cent in 2008.
- There has been a sharp decrease in malaria prevalence rates. Nationwide distribution of 72 million long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, although only in its initial stages, protected twice as many children (10.9 per cent) in 2009, compared to 2008 (5.5 per cent).
- Similar progress has been made with tuberculosis. With sustained attention, tuberculosis is expected to be a limited public health burden by 2015.

Challenges
- Improving knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS, improving access to antiretroviral therapies, and effective implementation of the national strategic frameworks for HIV/AIDS
- Malaria and tuberculosis control
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Achievement

- Proportion of the population accessing safe water to 58.9 per cent and the proportion accessing improved sanitation to 51.6 per cent.

Challenges

- Nigeria’s natural resources are still seriously threatened. For example, between 2000 and 2010 the area of forest shrunk by a third, from 14.4 per cent to 9.9 per cent of the land area.
- Similarly, access to safe water and sanitation is a serious challenge for Nigeria. The major challenge lies in translating substantial public investments in water into effective access. This requires more involvement by communities to identify local needs, and better planning to deliver holistic and sustainable solutions.
- In sanitation, efforts are falling short of the target. Rural-urban migration will add to the pressure on sanitation infrastructure throughout the country. It is doubtful that town planning authorities have made adequate preparations for sustainable housing and sanitation.
- There is an urgent need for managerial, technical and financial resources to deal with these challenges to be established at state and local government levels. Given the risks of over-exploitation of groundwater in the North and the influx of saline water in the South, innovative solutions are required across the country.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Achievements

- Debt relief negotiated by Nigeria in 2005 provided new opportunities for investment in the social sector. Debt servicing fell from 15.2 per cent of exports in 2005 to 0.5 per cent in 2008.
- As a result of the deregulation of the telecommunications sector in 2001, the proportion of the population with access to mobile telephones increased from 2 per cent to 42 per cent between 2000 and 2008.

Challenges

- To build on these positive developments there is a need to take action to forestall a relapse into unsustainable levels of debt that could prevent the country from achieving the MDGs.
- The outlook for the broader partnership for development is not as bright. Trade agreements continue to be inequitable and constrain exports and economic growth. Development assistance has grown although, when debt relief is excluded, it is still very low on a per capita basis.
- Improving the quality of human and capital resources available is critical to attracting the foreign direct investment that is needed to contribute to development.
- Nigeria has yet to bridge the digital divide. Only 15.8 per cent of the population currently has access to the internet.
What are the proposed 17 goals?

Early in December 2014, the UN Secretary-General submitted his Synthesis Report to the General Assembly and the UN agreed that the OWG draft would be the basis for the post-2015 SDG process. Currently the UN member states are negotiating the final draft of the SDG goals and targets, and the indicators to measure them.

The Sustainable development goals are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>GOAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all, and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Attain healthy life for all at all ages</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Provide equitable and inclusive quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Secure water and sanitation for all for a sustainable world</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern energy services for all</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Promote strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Promote sustainable industrialization</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Build inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and human settlements</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Promote actions at all levels to address climate change</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Attain conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and halt all biodiversity loss</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law, effective and capable institutions</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Strengthen and enhance the means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development.</td>
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The next section presents a snapshot of the targets and actions to be taken by countries in meeting the targets. It is important to state that the indicators are still under negotiation, it may be impossible to identify exact indicators already adopted. However, there are existing indicators and data available\(^4\) which may provide hints about the current levels of progress Nigeria with respect to the implementation of the SDGs. The 17 goals are thus examined below:

**GOAL 1**

**END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**

- **Targets:** Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty (less than $1.25 a day); implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

- Ensure access of all, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance and build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations.

- **Action points** include mobilization of resources, enhanced development cooperation, and implementation of policies to end poverty. The strategies should include designs of sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions.

- **What is Nigeria’s status?** 62 percent of Nigerians live on less than $1.25 per day. 55 percent of the Nigerian population is under-nourished; Nigeria ranks 14.8 on Global Hunger Index (GHI) although trend analysis shows decline in hunger levels. Land tenure rights are still gender biased, Nigeria ranks 114 on the Human Capital Index. Numbers of MSMEs (17.28 million) have increased in Nigeria. Access to loan facilities still a major issue. N320bn was recently provided by CBN as credit facility, empowering farmers necessary: see Agric profile; over $4 billion investments are expected over the next three years; Federal govt. reviewing policies; Govt. committed to ending poverty through Agriculture through continuation of Agric transformation program. CBN has put the funding gap for MSMEs at N9.6tn.

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**GOAL 2**

**END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR ALL, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

- **Targets:** 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; achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

- Double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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; ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices

- **Action points:** increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect

- **Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria ranks 91 out of 109 on food security indexes. (Also see here) Nigerians suffering from extreme hunger from 19.31million in 2010 to 13.38 million in 2013 is well below the MDG target of 9.7 percent set for 2015. Agriculture is the mainstay of Nigeria’s economy, employing approximately two-thirds of the country’s total labor force and contributing 40 percent to Nigeria’s GDP (IFAD 2012).

- Of an estimated 71 million hectares of cultivable land, only half is currently used for farming; there is similar potential for an expansion of irrigation, which now only covers 7 percent of irrigable land. Most of the rural population farms on a subsistence scale, using small plots and depending on seasonal rainfall. A lack of infrastructure such as roads further exacerbates poverty in rural areas.
GOAL 3
ATTAIN HEALTHY LIFE FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

- **Targets:** reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births and end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children; end epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases; reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality NCDs.
- **Targets:** ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents; achieve universal health coverage (UHC); substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.
- **Action points:** Strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate support 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.

- **Nigeria’s status:** Progress in cutting down infant and under-five mortality rates remains too slow to achieve the MDG goals of reducing child mortality by a third by 2015; Preventable/treatable infectious diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, measles and HIV/AIDS account for more than 70 per cent of the estimated one million under-five deaths in Nigeria.
- **Malnutrition** is the underlying cause of morbidity and mortality of a large proportion of children under-5 in Nigeria, accounting for more than 50 per cent of deaths of children in this age bracket. A woman’s chance of dying from pregnancy and childbirth in Nigeria is 1 in 13. Overall road traffic injury rate is about 41 per 1000 population.

GOAL 4
PROVIDE EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE QUALITY EDUCATION AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- **Targets:** Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education; ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university; x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- **Targets:** 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 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity.
- **Action points:** build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all; by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries to enroll in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries.

- **Nigeria’s status:** See here for rankings. School attendance is highest among states in the Northeast and Northwest zones. 72% of primary age children never attended school in Borno state. This compares with less than 3% in most southern zones. Nigeria is the largest source of students from sub-Saharan Africa to the U.S. There are 6,568 Nigerian students studying in over 733 regionally accredited U.S. colleges and universities in all 50 states.
- **Strike actions and lack of funding has created problems for the education sector.** Over the past five years, strikes lasting an average of three months were embarked upon in almost all federal universities.
- **Government efforts in bridging North-South gap may have received a boost through Al-Majiri education. Also revision of curriculum seen as a welcome development as it includes vocational studies.**
ATTAIN GENDER EQUALITY, EMPOWER WOMEN AND GIRLS EVERYWHERE

- **Targets:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and FGM.
- **Action points:** 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.
- **Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria ranks as number 86 of 102 countries on Gender inequality index. See other statistics here. Nigeria’s HDI value for 2012 is 0.471, positioning the country at 153 out of 187 countries. Between 2005 and 2012, Nigeria’s HDI value increased from 0.434 to 0.471, an increase of 9 percent or average annual increase of about 1.2 percent.
- **Nigeria has a National Gender Policy that focuses on women empowerment.** However, significant gender gaps in education, economic empowerment and political participation remain in Nigeria. While progress towards parity in primary school education has been made, there remains a significant wage and labour force participation gender gap.
- Discrimentory laws and practices, violence against women and gender stereotypes hinder greater progress towards gender equality. No national laws criminalize domestic violence.

SECURE WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

- **Targets:** Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all; end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations;
- **Action points:** By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes; 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 re-use technologies

- **Nigeria’s status:** In 1990 half (50%) of the population used water from improved sources, while in 2006 slightly less than half (47%) used water from improved sources.
- The proportion of the urban population with access to improved sources of drinking water in Nigeria decreased by 15% from 80% in 1990 to 65% in 2006.
- Forty five million people in urban areas have no access to improved sanitation facilities in 2006.
- See UNICEF situation fact sheet and US Dept. WASH profile
**ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND RELIABLE MODERN ENERGY SERVICES FOR ALL**

- **Targets:** 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services; increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030; double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030;
- **Action points:** Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

- **Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria has the second highest deficit in access to electricity with 82.4 million Nigerians lacking adequate electricity. However, access to electricity is at 1.8% per annum
- **50 million stoves were bought by Pres. Goodluck Jonathan’s administration. They are stored in Abuja’s aerodrome.**
- **Energy intensity BTU is 2,448 in 2011 compared to over 6,000 in 2001. See Chart here.**
- **Challenges of transmission and distribution linked as major problems affecting reliability.**

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**PROMOTE STRONG, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

- **Targets:** sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries; achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors; promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
- **improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor 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**
- **Prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers.**
- **Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment; devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.**
- **Action points:** increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs

- **Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria’s GNI per capita is $5,360 PPP (Algeria is $13,000). GDP growth rate currently below 4% after maintaining average of 6% for more than three lead.
- **Labour output per hour as of 2010 was N419.7. The figure rose to N471.94, N551.70 and N594.34 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Nigeria has ratified a total of 38 ILO Conventions with 34 currently in force including all the eight core conventions. However, Nigeria has not ratified some conventions ILO Conventions C122, C129, C150, C187, & C188 that relate to labour market governance, and also C102 on social security and the Maritime Labour Convention 2006.**
**Goal 9: Promote Sustainable Industrialization**

- **Targets:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization,

- by 2030 raise significantly industry’s share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets;

- **Action points:** 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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities enhance scientific research.

- **Nigeria’s status:** 12% of labour force in the formal economy is in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing contributes about 10% to Nigeria’s GDP.

- Due to incentives introduced to woo investors as well as the relaxation of some stringent business start-up conditions as well as conflict resolution time, Nigeria consequently moved upwards five places from the ranking table moving from 175th position in the Mo Ibrahim index ranking to 170 for the 2015 survey. However Nigeria deteriorated further in two of the four major categories of the index

- Energy intensity is 776.6 TOE/1M dollars.

- 80 million active subscribers. Access to internet is less than 18%. Nigeria ranks 133 in ICT development.

**Goal 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries**

- **Targets:** 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;

- ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard; adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality; improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations;

- ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions; facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

- **Action points:** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements

- encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest

- **Nigeria’s status:** Poverty Gap index is at 33%. Estimates suggest that the lower half of the global population possesses barely 1% of global wealth, while the richest 10% of adults own 86% of all wealth, and the top 1% account for 46% of the total. More than 80 percent of the world’s population lives in countries where income differentials are widening.

- Net ODA received by Nigeria in 2013 is $2.5 billion. Figures for 2010, 2011 and 2012 are 2, 061,960,000, 1,768,550,000, 1,915,820,000
GOAL 11

BUILD INCLUSIVE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- **Targets**: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, 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,
- enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries,
- **Action points**: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

- **Nigeria’s status**: Nigeria rose by six places to rank 84, with the most notable change being an improvement in its contextual performance. Nigeria has difficulty balancing the three sides of the energy trilemma, as it has an excellent level of energy security, but struggles with both providing energy equity and mitigating its impact on the environment.
- However, electricity transmission and distribution losses are up, increasing to 18% of the total amount of electricity generated. Energy equity remains by far Nigeria’s weakest energy dimension, with gasoline becoming even more expensive and only less than half of Nigerians having access to modern electricity services. To sustain and continue economic growth and become par with South Africa, Nigeria needs to urgently solve its issues with power generation.
- Environmental sustainability performance also remains low, but some progress is made in lowering the high level of energy intensity and reducing the amount of CO2 emissions from electricity generation. Contextual performance overall is weak, with low but improving indicators of political strength, low and slipping indicators of societal strength, and a comparatively higher

GOAL 12

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- **Targets**: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- By 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- **Action points**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.

- **Nigeria’s status**: Nigeria lost N174 bn to gas flaring in 2014; Nigeria records over 40% post harvest losses. Rice processing capacity is 2.8 million tonnes of paddy, while annual demand for milled rice is 5.2 million tonnes, while the average national production is 3.3 million tonnes. See comprehensive report here.
- National level estimations for waste management in Nigeria not available. Estimates put waste generated in Lagos at 13, 000MT daily.
- Many states in Nigeria have not developed waste management systems that are relatively integrated as that of Lagos.
GOAL 13

PROMOTE ACTIONS AT ALL LEVELS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

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

**Action points:** implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 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.

- Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities.

**Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria is a signatory to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and our officials attend most negotiation meetings, but we neither have a climate action plan. The Federal Government in May 2015 began a process to formulate a new climate action plan for the country.

- Nigeria does not have a clear position on the key issues nor a negotiating team for her interests at the convention,
- Flood prevention and emergency response services remain a major challenge. This may be attributed to the various humanitarian conditions which have stretched the resources and workforce of NEMA thin.

GOAL 14

ATTAIN CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES, OCEANS AND SEAS

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 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, to achieve healthy and productive oceans; minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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.

**Action points:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information.

**Nigeria’s status:** Nigeria is rated among the top two in ocean and marine conservation.

- There is need to ensure that Nigeria complies with the proper method of fabrication and installation of TEDs.
- Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) in Nigeria were 0.21% as of 2012. Its highest value over the past 22 years was 0.21 in 2012, while its lowest value was 0.16 in 1990.
- Nigeria ranks 182 on the Ocean health index with 2% annual rate of change.
### PROTECT AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND HALT ALL BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally; combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
- by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development; take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- **Action points**: ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources

- **Nigeria’s status**: Nigeria signed and ratified the Biodiversity Convention in 1992 and 1994 respectively; See Nigeria’s 2014 [national biodiversity report here](http://example.com).
- Agriculture and Habitat destruction Indiscriminate hunting of wildlife for food; Cultural Practices; Poor laws enforcement and weak laws 25% of total forest reserves are being conserved
- Lack of coordination of sectoral activities is also a major concern for stakeholders.
- Desertification a growing concern in Northern Nigeria, visible in 11 States. Govt. receives support from development partners but there may be need to intensify efforts. Nigerian Senate has also initiated process to [address desertification](http://example.com).

### ACHIEVE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES, RULE OF LAW, EFFECTIVE AND CAPABLE INSTITUTIONS

- **TARGETS**: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
- promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;
- **Action points**: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
- promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
- provide legal identity for all including birth registrations

- **Nigeria’s status**: Terrorism and instability in Northern Nigeria with over 1.5 million refugees, and economic devastation running into billions.
- Nigeria ranks 136 out of 176 countries with a score of just 27 out of 100 on the 2014 Corruption Perception Index
- Nigeria ranks 95 with a score of 0.41 on the Rule of Law index.
- In 2015, the administration of Criminal Justice Act was enacted. Post-2015 will be the litmus test of the new law.
- Anti-corruption agencies performing below expectations. Reforms are needed.
STRENGTHEN AND ENHANCE THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

- **TARGETS: Finance**
  17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
  17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including providing 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
  17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
  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 (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
  17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

- **Technology**
  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, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed
  17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
  17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

- **Capacity building**
  17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

- **Trade**
  17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
  17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
  17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

- **Systemic issues**
  - **Policy and institutional coherence**
    17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence
    17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
    17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

- Strategic support needed from international community. Government may leverage on humanitarian situation and also the rate of population growth to seek support of the international community.
- Government should implement reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accountings (SEEA) accounts.
RESOURCES


