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| REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 | cOUNTRY REPORT  COUNTRY: NIGERIA  REPORT PERIOD: 2014-2018  MINISTRY OF FINANCE BUDGET AND NATIONAL PLANNING |

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# Introduction

Home to about 211 million people, the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh in the world. Nigeria’s economy, the largest in Africa and the 27th largest in the world according to nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about US$417 billion in 2018, is a mono-cultural oil economy with heavy reliance on crude oil for government revenue and exports. This means that the Nigerian economy is vulnerable to frequent changes in the international oil prices. Non-oil is the dominant sector of the economy in GDP and employment, which accounts for about 89 percent of GDP and 99 percent of employment. Its land area, which is in West Africa, is 924 thousand square kilometer (KM2) and has boundary with the Atlantic Ocean in the South. The neighboring countries are Niger, Chad, Benin, and Cameroon. As for economic ideology, the economy is market driven, meaning that prices shift in majority of the sectors of the Nigerian economy in line with the forces of demand and supply.

The country is made up of thirty-six States and Abuja as the Federal Capital Territory. To ensure a broad range of public service delivery, Nigeria is further divided into 774 Local Government Areas. As a democratic country, Nigeria has three arms of Government (i.e. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary) with separation of powers. The country’s development priorities are based on the Nigeria Vision 20:2020, First National Implementation Plan (2010-2013), Transformation Agenda (2011-2015), National Infrastructure Master Plan, Industrial Revolution Plan and Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020). The main priorities of the government include promoting an economy that is not only inclusive and diversified but among the top 20 largest in the world by 2020. The specific priorities include infrastructural and industrial development, high and sustainable growth, price stability, poverty reduction and job creation.

Nigeria is well positioned to implement the African Union Agenda 2063 as the country is a Member State of the African Union and it adopted the AU Agenda as well as participated actively in its preparation process. It is likewise an important force in the African Union Peace and Security Council. Africa has been the focus of Nigeria’s foreign policy. In 2019, Nigeria joined the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and was a founding member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1975. At the international level, the country remains an active member of the United Nations (UN) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

To ensure the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063, Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 Transformation Blue Print and the First Implementation National Plan (2010-2013) as well as the Transformation Agenda (2011-2015) were reviewed and used as Nigeria’s inputs to developed the AU Agenda and the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals. Other subsequent National Development Plans like the Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020) was aligned with the AU Agenda and SDGs. The formal implementation of the AU Agenda 2063 in Nigeria began in 2013. The findings show that while advancements have been made in some areas, enormous challenges remain. The performance in Nigeria was affected by the recent sharp decrease in global oil price, starting from Mid-June 2014, which culminated into shortfalls in government revenue and economic recession in 2016.

# Description of methodology

The methodology adopted for the development of this Country Report is based on quantitative and qualitative information. The AU data collection and entry template of this exercise was completed with data from many sources such as the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), the Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS), General Household (Panel) Survey, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), National Account Statistics, etc. The report covered the period from 2014-2018 with a data baseline of 2013. The completed data template and Report were subjected to review and validation of sectoral Departments in the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The findings are presented in priority areas.

# Key findings

Overall, the review shows that Nigeria has made low progress on achievement of the AU Agenda. The overall performance rating was 26%, confirming that progress made was not remarkable. Out of 28 priority areas, the country is on track towards meeting the set targets in six. The specific areas where good performance is registered based on available data include: (a) Operationalization of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars, (b) Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services, (c) Political and economic integration, and (d) Capital Markets.

An interesting finding reveals that Nigeria can win the war against poverty, inequality and hunger. It also finds that the country is on track in terms of achieving the target in Africa’s place in global affairs. However, more is required to be done to achieve the set targets in all the priority areas, given that majority of them registered weak performance. The subsequent sections and Annex present details of the findings from the first implementation of the AU Agenda 2063.

## Aspiration 1:  A Prosperous Africa Based On Inclusive Growth And Sustainable Development

### Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All:

Nigeria was on track in achieving a high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all.There was a significant decline in the prevalence of underweight among children under five from 28.7 percent in 2013 to 11.1 percent in 2018. Also, the percentage of population with access to safe drinking water increased from 59.6 percent in 2013 to 66 percent in 2018. This suggests that there is progress in reducing poverty, inequality and hunger in Nigeria. The performance rating in achievement of the targets in poverty, inequality and hunger was 76 percent.

In modern and livable habitats and basic quality services, Nigeria is rated 100 percent performance, suggesting that the country was making very good progress (way above average) in terms of realizing the set targets. This is largely attributed to the increasing percentage of household with access to electricity and growing proportion of population with access to internet. Accordingly, percentage of population with access to internet increased from 19.1 percent in 2013 to 42 percent in 2018, while the percentage of households with access to electricity increased slightly to from 56.0 percent to 56.5 percent.

However, Nigeria was off-track in terms of meeting its targets in increasing incomes, jobs and decent work. This is due to negative growth in gross national per capita income and failure of economic activities to reduce unemployment rate during the period. This could be attributed to the recent sharp decline in crude oil prices in the international market staring from June 2014 which resulted into large shortfall in revenue and economic recession in 2016.

### Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Nigeria was missing from the set targets to achieving well-educated citizens and Science Technology and Innovation (STI) driven skills revolution. Net enrolment rate by sex and age in primary school increased slightly to 60.5 percent in 2018 from 59.1 percent in 2013. Equally, Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex merely increased from 48.8 percent in 2013 to 49.4 percent. The country’s performance in net school enrollment ratio at all the dimensions was rated very low at 2 percent. Moving forward, Government’s target is to remove out-of-school children by at least 70 percent by 2023, reduce gender primary school attainment gap, empower youth to have capacity and skills to create or seek employment.

### Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

The country was away from the set targets to realizing healthy and well-nourished citizens. The low performance in achieving a healthy and well-nourished citizen was mainly due to decrease in levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women and increase in neo-natal maternal mortality rates, including the under-five mortality rate. The performance rating of the reduction in maternal mortality rate was low at 37 percent. However, reduction in incidence of HIV/AIDs, and Malaria were rated 167 percent and 74 percent respectively. Also, zero progress was made in reducing TB incidence during the period. Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs was also not impressive.

### Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Progress towards a transformed economy and job creation was not impressive. A combination of factors contributed to the poor performance. A sustainable inclusive economic growth target was missed, due to the sharp fall in crude oil price in the international market, leading to a shortfall in government revenue and a decline in annual GDP growth from 5.5 percent in 2013 to 1.9 percent in 2018. More work is needed to meet the AU target of 7 percent. On Science Technology and Innovation (STI) driven Manufacturing/Industrialization and Value Addition, the contribution of the manufacturing value-added to real GDP remained unchanged at 9.2 percent, suggesting the set target was off-track. Also, the target on hospitality /tourism was not realized and performance was rated 12 percent, due to slight increase in the share of tourism sector in GDP from approximately 22 percent in 2013 to and 23.6 percent in 2018.

### Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

The AU target of doubling agricultural total factor productivity was off-track. The performance rating was 13 percent.

### Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

The share of fishery in total GDP was stagnant at 0.5 percent during the period. Hence, the progress made in achieving the set targets in blue/ocean economy for accelerated growth was not impressive. The performance rating was 20 percent compared with the AU targets of increasing value addition in the fishery sector as a percent of GDP.

## Aspiration 2:  An Integrated Continent, Politically United And Based On The Ideals Of Pan-Africanism And A Vision Of African Renaissance

### Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

Nigeria is making good progress in terms of meeting the AU targets of a United Africa. On Political and economic integration, Nigeria became an active member of the African Free Trade Area since April 2019. Change in value of intra-African trade per annum was US$3.3 billion in 2018 as against US$0.65 billion in 2013, indicating that Nigeria has the potential of increasing the volume of trade with other African countries when all the barriers to trade in the region are removed. Hence, the performance rating, due to increased intra-African Trade was 344 percent.

### Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

There is existence of a continental free trade area in Africa and Nigeria signed to become a member in 2019. However, Nigeria is yet to ratify its membership.

### Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

Judging the performance of communications and infrastructure connectivity based on statistics available on proportion of population using mobile phones and percentage of ICT contribution to GDP, Nigeria is off-track in meeting the set targets. Proportion of population using mobile phones increased a little from 52.2 percent in 2013 to 60.0 percent in 2018 and therefore the performance rating was 25 percent. As for ICT, the percentage of ICT contribution to GDP declined from 10.4 percent in 2013 to 10.2 percent in 2018 and the performance rating was -4 percent.

## Aspiration 3: An Africa Of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect For Human Rights, Justice And The Rule Of Law

There is dearth of official statistics to track the performance of the two goals under this aspiration.

## Aspiration 4.  A Peaceful And Secure Africa

### Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population declined marginally from 10 to 9.8 percent, indicating that the target in maintenance and restoration of peace and security was missed.

### Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Africa is the centre of Nigeria’s foreign policy. Number of armed conflicts in Nigeria during the period increased from two to three in 2018, suggesting that the AU set target to silence all guns was not moving in the right direction. These conflicts include herdsmen and farmers conflicts, terrorism perpetrated against the Nigerian State by Boko Haram, and Banditry. Therefore, more work is expected to strengthen the AU Instruments on Peace and Security to be effective in ensuring a stable and peaceful Africa. Government will continue to focus on enhancing the capability of its security architecture to prevent and tackle internal and external threats.

### Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

There is existence of the National Peace Council in Nigeria. Thus, Nigeria is making very good progress in the operationalization of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

## Aspiration 5:   Africa With A Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values And Ethics

### Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools has slightly increased. The performance rating in terms of realizing the AU target was 21 percent. Therefore, extra effort is required to support values and ideals of Pan Africanism.

## Aspiration 6. An Africa Whose Development Is People Driven, Relying On The Potential Of The African People

### Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

Targets to violence and discrimination against women were missed. The most affected are women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence and the performance rating was negative. Also, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies reduced. However, the proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting by age reduced and therefore, the performance rating was 65 percent. Likewise, the proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year increased with the performance rating of 24 percent.

### Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Targets to improve Youth Empowerment and Children’s Rights was not met. Youth unemployment particularly female youth increased from 13.8 percent in 2013 to 29.7 percent, and therefore, was rated very low in terms of meeting the target. Percentage of children engaged in child labour decreased from 47 percent in 2013 to 31.1 percent in 2018. Also, the percentage of children engaged in child marriage decreased from 43 percent to 31 percent. These show that the outturns were away from meeting the targets required to end all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking.

## Aspiration 7:   Africa As A Strong And Influential Global Partner

## Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

The Nigeria’s statistical system is functional as the performance rating was 56 percent. This was attributed to several factors. These include the existence of Statistical Act since 2007 and the establishment of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to coordinate the compilation of official statistics in Nigeria. However, data remains a challenge due to inadequate budgetary funding.

### Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

The Nigeria’s capital market was on course in funding the country’s development. The proportion of public sector budget funded by the Nigeria’s capital markets exceeded the 10 percent targets both in 2013 and 2018 and therefore the performance rating was 103 percent. However, Government revenue was unable to cover at least 75 percent of current and development expenditure. The federally collected total tax revenue as a percentage GDP was about 5.4 percent in 2013 and 4.45 percent in 2018. As for aid, proportion of aid in the national budget was 1.06 percent in 2013 and 74.12 percent in 2018, indicating the target was off-track. Ongoing effort is to improve the federally collected revenue to 15 percent of GDP by 2023.

# Opportunities

The AU Agenda is aimed at improving the wellbeing of the people. The framework will help Nigeria to address the high poverty incidence, inequality and hunger in the country if fully mainstreamed into the national development Plans and implemented. It has the chance of increasing Nigeria’s political and economic integration with the other countries in Africa, including achieving peace and security by operationalizing the African Peace and Security Architecture. The AU Agenda offers opportunities for structural and institutional reforms. Also, the goals have opened significant growth opportunities for businesses in providing safe drinking water, increasing access to electricity, internet access, and increased African continental trade. In evidenced-based policy making and statistics, it presents opportunities to further develop the National Bureau of Statistics, research institutions, national development planning and monitoring and evaluating institutions. It also presents opportunities for the development of the national market for long term funding of development projects.

# Challenges

The AU Agenda 2063 is very ambitious. Achieving the goal will be problematic and expensive for the Nigerian State, due to insufficient funding, and lack of diversification of the economy away from the volatile nature of oil revenue and oil-based exports. Also, the ambitious targets of the AU Agenda are uniquely and seriously challenging occasioned by the increasing insecurity in the country during this period of its implementation and therefore the realization of the ambitious targets of the AU Agenda was directly and indirectly affected because of the extra pressure on public spending from the fight against insecurity and issue of access to farmland and investment.

In addition to poor infrastructure, there is also pressure of population surge on existing physical and social infrastructure, leading unavoidably to congestions in cities, unfavourable competitiveness at the global level, abject poverty and social exclusion.

Since 2015 and after the recent economic recession in 2016, the new phase of challenges affecting the full realization of the AU Agenda on Goal One (i.e., a high standard of living, quality of life and well Being for all) include sluggish growth and rising unemployment together with rising fiscal deficit and debt services. Increasing proportion of aid in the national budget is another challenge that need to be addressed. Availability of data to plan and monitor progress remains a challenge despite the existence of National Statistical Institutions for the compilation official statistics. The AU indicator framework has not been fully integrated into the national development plans and thus, the implementation strategies are not sufficiently developed and funded.

# Lessons learnt

The enormous challenges suggest that the country will require additional and a stable means of funding the AU Agenda other than relying largely on oil revenue which is volatile. It will also require proper management of oil revenue and stability in crude oil prices in the international market to overcome the economic fluctuation in the country. The Government will intensify effort at diversification of Nigeria, including industrialization and development of infrastructure in the country. In absence of funds, there will be need for more partnership with the private sector.

# Next Steps

Nigeria is in the process of development successor National Development Plans. The successor Plans, AU Agenda and UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals will be fully integrated, so that they are effectively implemented together. Macroeconomic framework for the successor national plans will be developed based on the AU Agenda 2063 and SDGs. Effort will need to be made to fully integrate the indicator framework into the national plans and ensure that the strategies are developed for effective allocation and implementation of the AU Agenda 2063. Also, there will be a proposal for workshops on costing of AU Agenda 2063 together with the SDGs if funds are available, and Nigeria is supported to technically carry out the exercise for effective resource allocation and mobilisation. We do not have enough data to populate the AU Agenda indicator template, so there will be needed to re-enforce the country’s data gathering and analysis capacity.

# Conclusion

The Report on the first five years of the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 has given Nigeria the opportunity to reflect on the progress made on the achievement of AU Agenda 2063. This report has shown that the outcomes were mixed. On the positive side, the findings reveal that at minimum, Nigeria was on track in terms of achieving the set targets of the AU Agenda in four out of the 20 Goals, suggesting slow progress made on realization of the AU aspirations. These include:

* Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.
* Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate).
* Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture.
* Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.

As for the priority area, findings reveal that positive progress was made on achievement of the AU Agenda in the following priority areas:

* Capital Markets,
* Africa’s place in global affairs,
* Operationalization of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars,
* Political and economic integration,
* Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services, and
* Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (Light Green).

On specific indicators, medium to high progress was made in 10 out of 46 indicators. These indicators include:

* Prevalence of underweight among children under 5,
* percent of population with access to safe drinking water,
* percent of households with access to electricity,
* percent of population with access to internet,
* Change in value of intra-African trade per annum (in US $),
* Existence of a Continental Free Trade Area that is ratified by all Member States,
* Existence of a national peace council,
* Adoption of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics,
* Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics, and
* Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets.

These show that more effort will be required to fast-track the implementation of the AU Agenda. To achieve aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063, will require reliable national data system based on AU Agenda indicators framework and strong national planning and budgeting institution to ensure good policy making, coordination and execution as well as monitoring and evaluation. It will also require that institutional and structural reforms are fast-tracked to reduce economic fluctuations and support infrastructural development, industrialization, and economic diversification, rapid and sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social inclusion.

# Annexes

Summary of Tables

ASPIRATION 1:  A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | | Remarks |
| 1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work | 1.1.1 Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30% | GNI per capita | -1.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2018 was current value at 2010 purchasers’ value. Population growth was 3% | |
| 1.1.2 Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25% | Unemployment rate by age group, by sex | 23.1 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | New Nigeria Unemployment definition | |
| 2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger | 1.2.1 Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%. | b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 | 11.1 | 28.7 | 14.2 | 14.5 | Available data for 2018 is Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age while 2013 was prevalence of underweight among children under 5 | |
| 1.2.2 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%. | % of population with access to safe drinking water | 66 | 59.6 | 23.028 | 82.6 | % of Households with an improved source of drinking water | |
| 3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services | 1.3.1 Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels | a)% of households with access to electricity | 56.5 | 56.0 | 16.8 | 72.8 |  | |
| b) % of households using electricity | 54.4 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | |
| c)% of population with access to internet | 42.0 | 19.1 | 5.7 | 24.8 | Measured by % of individuals using internet. The current indicator value was 2017. | |

Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution | 2.1.1 Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate | % of children of pre-school age attending pre school |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| 2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100% | Net enrolment rate by sex and age in primary school | 60.5 | 59.1 | 24.5 | 83.6 | % of Net attendance ratio |
| 2.1.3 Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM | Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary) |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| 2.1.4 Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100% | Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex | 49.4 | 48.8 | 30.7 | 79.5 | Used net attendance ratio as proxy |

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Health and Nutrition | 3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30% | % of women aged 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months | 71.0 | 93 | 16.7 | 109.7 | Proxied by % of women who have heard of HIV by background characteristics |
| 3.1.2 Reduce 2013 maternal mortality rates by at least 50% | a) Maternal mortality ratio | 512 | 576 | 172.8 | 403.2 | Death per 100,000 live births |
| b) Neo-natal mortality rate | 39 | 37 | 17.8 | 19.2 | Death per 1,000 live births |
| c) Under five mortality rate | 132 | 128 | 38.4 | 166.4 | Death per 1,000 live births |
| 3.1.3 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80% | Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population | 0.64 | 1.28 | 0.4 | 0.9 |  |
| TB incedence per 1000 persons per year | 219 | 219 | 65.7 | 153.3 | TB incidence per 1000 population |
| Malaria incidence per 1000 per year | 281.1 | 360.9 | 108.3 | 252.6 |  |
| 3.1.4 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100% | % of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment | 33 | 29.0 | 42.6 | 71.6 | % of adults and children with HIV having access to anti-retroviral treatment |

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth | 4.1.1 Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7% | Real GDP | 1.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.0 | Poor performance was due to shortfall in revenue occasioned by sharp decline in crude oil price in the international market. |
| 2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition | 4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level. | Manufacturing value added as % of GDP | 9.2 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 12.0 | Currend indicator value was 2018 |
| 3. Economic diversification and resilience | 4.3.1 At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development. | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 |  |
| 4. Hospitality / Tourism | 4.4.1 Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%. | Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP | 23.6 | 21.96 | 13.2 | 35.1 | Tourism sectors considered are art, entertainment & recreation, trade, transport, accommodation & food services, Administrative, Support services and other services |

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Agricultural productivity and production | 5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity | Agricultural total factor productivity | 97 | 90 | 54.00 | 144.00 | Current Indicator Value was 2016 |
| 5.1.2 At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women. | % of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex |  |  | 6 | 6.00 |  |

Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Marine resources and Energy | 6.1.1 At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023 | Fishery Sector value added (as share of GDP) | 0.53 | 0.5 | 0.15 | 0.650 |  |
| 6.1.2 Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels | Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP |  |  | 0 | 0.000 |  |

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management. | 7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice | % of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice. |  |  | 18.0 | 18.0 |  |
| 7.1.2 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved | a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved. | 11.611 |  | 10.2 | 10.2 | % of terretialand marine protected area for 2018 |

ASPIRATION 2:  AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND A VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Political and economic integration | 8.1.1 Active member of the African Free Trade Area | No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) eliminated |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| 8.1.2 Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level | Change in value of intra-African trade per annum (in US $) | 3320037173 | 647388596 | 776866314.9 | 1,424,254,910.7 | Trade between Nigeria and African Countries are used |

Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Financial and Monetary Institutions | 9.1.1 Fast Track realization of the Continental Free Trade Area | Existence of a Continental Free Trade Area that is ratified by all Member States | 1 | 0 | 60 | 60 | in July 2019 |

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity | 10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved | % of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link |  |  | 60 | 60.00 |  |
| 10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High-Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019 | % of the progress made on the implementation the African High-Speed Rail Network |  |  | 100 | 100.00 |  |
| 10.1.3 Skies fully opened to African airlines | No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented |  |  | 6 | 6.00 |  |
| 10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020 | No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| 10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP | Proportion of population using mobile phones | 60 | 52.22 | 31.332 | 83.55 | Measured by number population using phones to total population ratio |
| % of ICT contribution to GDP | 10.2 | 10.4 | 6.264 | 16.70 |  |

ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm | 11.1.1 At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable | % of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable |  |  | 42.0 | 42.00 |  |
| 11.1.2 At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains | % of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press. |  |  | 42.0 | 42.00 |  |
| 11.1.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent | % of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent. |  |  | 42.0 | 42.00 |  |
| 11.1.4 African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020 | - Signed |  |  | 60.0 | 60.00 |  |
| - Ratified |  |  | 60.0 | 60.00 |  |
| - Integrated the African Charter on democracy |  |  | 60.0 | 60.00 |  |

Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Institutions and Leadership | 12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free | Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months |  |  | 42.0 | -42 |  |

ASPIRATION 4.  A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security | 13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels. | Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population | 9.8 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 7 |  |

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security | 14.1.1 Silence All Guns by 2020 | Number of armed conflicts | 3 | 2 | 3 | -1 | National Arms Conflicts based types of conflicts |

Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Operationalization of APSA Pillars | 15.1.1 National Peace Council is established by 2016 | Existence of a national peace council. | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | one representing yes and zero representing no |

ASPIRATION 5:   AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism | 16.1.1 At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and secondary schools | Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools | 8 | 5.6 | 32.6 | 38.24 |  |

ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Women Empowerment | 17.1.1 Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026 | Proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land |  | 71.1 | 0.0 | 71 |  |
| 17.1.2 At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies | 5.6 | 6.89 | 13.9 | 21 | 2013 baseline was based on the SDG baseline study 2016, while 2018 data was based on the Sustainable Development 2019 Report |
| 2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls | 17.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20% | Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence | 31 | 30 | 3.6 | 26.4 |  |
| 17.2.2 Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting by age | 20 | 24.8 | 7.44 | 17.36 |  |
| 17.2.3 Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020 | Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year | 39 | 28.7 | 42.78 | 71.48 |  |

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Youth Empowerment and Children’s Rights | 18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth | Unemployment rate of youth, by sex | 29.7 | 13.8 | 2 | 12 |  |
| 18.1.2 End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking | % of children engaged in child labour | 31.1 | 47.0 | 28 | 19 |  |
| % of children engaged in child marriage | 31.0 | 43.0 | 26 | 17 |  |
| % of children who are victims of human trafficking | 11.2 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| 18.1.3 Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained | Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States |  |  | 60 | 60.0 |  |

ASPIRATION 7:   AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER

Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Africa’s place in global affairs | 19.1.1 National statistical system fully functional | Adoption of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics | 1 |  | 60 | 60.0 | one represents yes |
| Proportion of national budget for the implementation of functional statistical system | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.54 | 0.6 |  |
| Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics | 99.99 |  | 60 | 60.0 |  |

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

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| Priority Area | Agenda 2063 Target | Indicator | Current Indicator Value | Base value (2013) | Expected Increase / Reduction by 2019 | Expected Performance by 2019 | Remarks |
| 1. Capital Markets | 20.1.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure | Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets | 10.3 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 13.99 | measured using issuance of Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Security in the Domestic Capital Market and Actual Total Expenditure of FGN |
| 2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues | 20.1.2 Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure | Total tax revenue as a % of GDP | 4.45 | 5.64 | 41.6 | 47.256 | Federally collected Tax revenue (customs, company income tax and VAT) |
| 3. Development Assistance | 20.1.3 Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level | Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget | 74.12 | 1.06 | 0 | 1.06 | Baseline was 2014 |
| Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget |  |  | 15.0 | 15 |  |