



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

**REPORT
2021**

KADUNA STATE PLANNING & BUDGET COMMISSION



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Acronyms

BATC	Business Apprentice Training Centre	KDGHS	Kaduna State General Household Survey
FCDO	UK Department for International Development	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	LGA	Local Government Area
DHIS	District Health Information System	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
EFU/FSP	Economic and Fiscal Update / Fiscal Strategy Paper	MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NNHS	National Nutrition Health Survey
GIS	Geographic Information System	NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
GPS	Global Positioning System	ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ILO	International Labour Organization	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation Development
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	PPP	Purchasing Price Parity
KADAT	Kaduna Artisan Training Academy	SAS	System of Administrative Statistics
KADENAP	Kaduna Emergency Nutrition Action Plan	SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
KADGIS	Kaduna Geographic Information Service	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
KADINVEST	Kaduna Economic & Investment Summit	SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
KADIRS	Kaduna Internal Revenue Service	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
KADA	Kaduna Agricultural Development Agency	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
KADSTEP	Kaduna State Startup and Entrepreneurship Programme	WB WDR	World Bank World Development Report
KASS	Kaduna State Agricultural Structure Survey		
KDGDP	Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product Survey		

"Kaduna State has demonstrated time and again that it leads from the front in setting standards and benchmarks for other states to emulate in data generation, integrating SDGs in state development planning, reforms in public administration and public investments, among others."

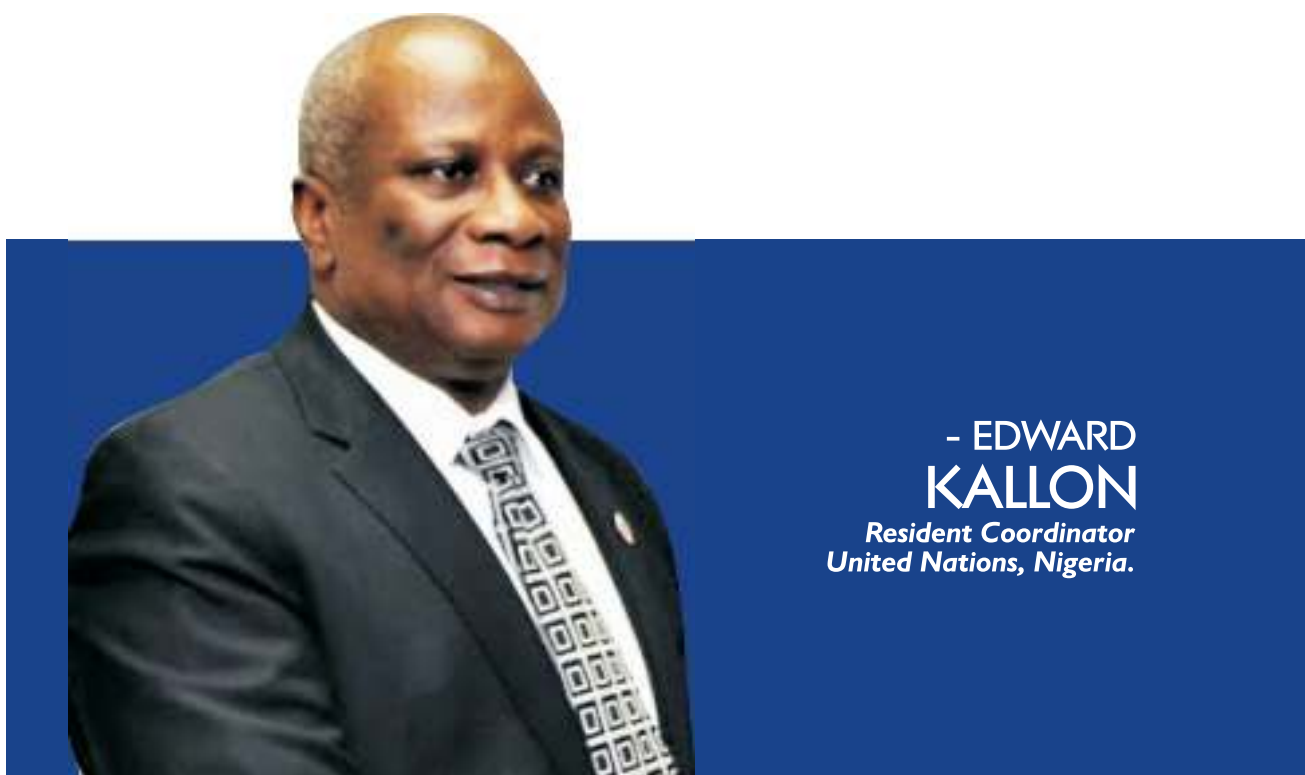
- AMINA J.
MOHAMMED
*Deputy Secretary-General,
United Nations*



“Grassroot level awakening is paramount to make change happen at communities to achieve SDGs by 2030. Kaduna State has been a front runner in many development initiatives that cater to such needs. Whether it relates to investments in infrastructure and agriculture, or policies to promote business environment or targeted strategies such as social protection, it has excelled in getting fundamentals right and being innovative.

The Amina J. Mohammed SDGs Data Lab is a model institution for evidence- based policy making. It's also perhaps the first state to use machine learning technology to map the predicted level of poverty across the state. With less than a decade to go to achieve the SDGs, and the adverse effects of the pandemic on most development fronts, action may need to be re-doubled to stay on course to achieve the goals by 2030. The SDG progress report gives very positive signals on which the state could build on to ensure a robust and inclusive development pathway that leaves no one behind.

The strong political will, the steps being taken towards strengthening transparency and accountability and the people centered policy initiatives, will ensure that this is within sight. With Kaduna being the commercial and financial center of the northern states of Nigeria, Kaduna state's progress will undoubtedly have positive spill-over effects on other states.”



- EDWARD
KALLON
*Resident Coordinator
United Nations, Nigeria.*

"Kaduna State SDGs progress report comes at a critical time. First, we have less than a decade to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Second, the COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating socio-economic impact on the people's wellbeing and reversed some of the gains made through decades. The report thus provides a glimpse of the post-pandemic status, as well as a direction to re-prioritize interventions and further strengthen efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

With its significant industrial base, political capital as a regional leader and human capital, thanks to some of the best higher education institutions, Kaduna state is well positioned, to push towards a robust sustainable development path. It also has the accolade of being the number one state in fiscal transparency, accountability, and sustainability as a result of forward-looking reforms that addressed revenue leakages, centralization of tax collection and ease of payments, among others, at a time financing development has increasingly become constrained due to narrowing fiscal space.

While capitalizing on such gains, it is desirable to deepen the reforms, further strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, and enhance citizen engagement and empowerment for improved social cohesion. With a strong political will and a clear vision, these are well within the scope of Kaduna state."



Foreword

Local and regional authorities have significant responsibility for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 232 indicators of the 2030 Agenda are products of a global consensus but they must be mainly realised at the local level.

The Kaduna State Government adopted the SDGs with enthusiasm, and has demonstrated strong commitment to realising its objectives. The objectives of the SDGs are consistent with our governance agenda for human and social development, and present clear markers in the quest for substantial improvements in the quality of lives of Kaduna State citizens. The overall goal is to leave no-one behind because every citizen counts in this development agenda.

As it implements the SDGs, the Kaduna State Government has taken deliberate steps to sustainably integrate the SDGs into the Kaduna State Development Plan (SDP) 2016 to 2020 and now 2021 to 2025. The State has enhanced its ability to track progress on those SDGs that have been mainstreamed into the Development Plan being implemented by our Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Kaduna State is passionate about these global goals. Key SDG indicators are now routinely used to measure the state's progress, aligning its development trajectory with those of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the rest of the world.

This positive disposition has been accompanied by investment in data necessary to establish our baseline and track the improvements that are being made. Evidence-based data improves our decision-making process by indicating which outcomes are more realistic and how much is required to fund the programmes. It also drives our policy formulation by providing informed insights into choices and opportunity cost in the decisions we take to achieve the SDGs.

It is with all sense of commitment that I state that extensive efforts were made to collect additional data to expand the reporting coverage from the 2017 SDGs report. This included a dedicated SDGs Survey conducted in early 2021 and new data sources such as remote sensing (satellite) data to calculate some of the most challenging indicators.

The 2017 SDGs report clearly gave us a foundation and push for increased commitment in this path. This administration is committed to mobilising a strong atmosphere for peace, progress and prosperity and promote a common citizenship that is flexible enough to empower growth in the State. This report builds and provides updated evidence on Kaduna State's progress to scale-up the Sustainable Development Goals up to the year 2020 and improve the socio-economic condition of the citizens of Kaduna State.

The compilation of this report was

done in the challenging circumstances created by the Covid-19 pandemic. The quest to produce a better report brought together stakeholders' commitment and positive attitude towards gathering data, not just for the SDGs but in the whole data gathering platforms across MDAs to accelerating the implementation of the SDG goals in the State. This administration has tilted towards progressive and sustained working relationship with all our partners in the Private Sector, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organisations, Development Partners, among others, to meet the goals of the SDGs. This resolve has been helpful in attaining the level of successes we have experienced in Kaduna State. We would not relent in our efforts but strive for better outcomes as we have done in governing Kaduna State since 2015.



NASIR AHMAD EL-RUFAI
Governor, Kaduna State.

Acknowledgment



MUHAMMAD SANI ABDULLAHI
Honourable Commissioner,
Planning & Budget Commission.

The domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been an integral part of Kaduna State's efforts to improve its citizens' quality of life and livelihoods since the El-Rufai led administration came on board.

The integration of the Sustainable Development Goals has helped benchmark and track socio-economic indicators related to achieving these social goals and transforming Kaduna into a globally competitive and sustainable State while prioritizing human capital investments that ensure that no one is left behind.

The 2021 SDGs Report is an enhancement on the first SDGs Report released in 2017. It outlines additional parameters used to create a more cohesive and widely accepted

document and report.

I wish to recognize the effort and assistance of key stakeholders who helped us reach this milestone.

To begin, I must express my gratitude for the seamless collaboration between the SDGs-Project Support Unit, the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics — specifically, the Project and Technical Coordination Unit, the Staff of the Planning and Budget Commission (PBC), and various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs).

I will like to also express my profound gratitude to the former Commissioner of Planning and Budget Commission, Mr. Thomas Gyang who kick-started the SDGs report process, led a High Level Delegation of Kaduna State to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office to seek for collaboration and support in developing the report. He also constituted the Technical Working Group (TWG) and sought approval of His Excellency and the State Executive Council to develop the report. His contributions are highly acknowledged.

Our development partners, including the United Nations Development Programme in Nigeria (UNDP) and the Natview Foundation for Technology and Innovation (NFTI), support the state in meeting the SDGs. We look forward to a more extensive

and continuous collaboration.

The Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP) merits special mention for vertically coordinating SDG successes across Nigeria. Ms Amina J. Mohammed, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the entire UN System have provided unwavering support and inspiration.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to His Excellency, Governor of Kaduna State, Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai, and members of the Executive Council for creating an enabling environment for tremendous results in the SDGs Report 2021.

Significant progress has been made, as evidenced by the 2021 SDGs Report. However, fulfilling the SDGs in the state is ambitious. We shall meet the expectations of the 2030 Agenda on a bigger scale with the willpower and devotion demonstrated in the production of this report.

Introduction



Mr. THOMAS GYANG
Former Commissioner,
Planning & Budget Commission.

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2017 Kaduna State SDGs Report was a watershed moment for the State, representing a commitment to explicit, measurable and ambitious targets by 2030. Adopting a common development agenda with the rest of the world signaled Kaduna's willingness to collaborate with a wide range of actors to jointly improve the lives of the poor. The Report provided a benchmark and a model for other states to emulate, and the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has actively diffused knowledge about the successes and challenges encountered during the exercise.

This 2021 report marks another key milestone in Kaduna State's contribution to global development, fulfilling the commitment to report regularly and accurately on the progress and challenges faced in

reducing poverty, improving the quality of education, and protecting our environment, among others. With less than a decade to go before the Goals must be met, now is the moment to listen to the stories and insights the data in this report have to relate.

This report has been written in challenging circumstances, during the Covid-19 pandemic. This was just one of a number of headwinds that citizens of Kaduna had to deal with in the past five years as they sought to climb out of poverty. Since 2014, Nigeria has suffered low growth and even periods of recession, reflecting the collapse in global oil prices. Security challenges have continued to affect the Northeast, but also spilled over to generate tensions and violence more widely. The Covid-19 pandemic of 2020-2021 has posed an unprecedented public health and economic challenge, affecting the most vulnerable citizens and risking pushing a quarter of a billion additional people into poverty. Global cooperation has also suffered, with international development aid cut and progress on shared challenges such as climate change proceeding slowly.

However, the last five years have also coincided with a sustained investment in new policies and a coordinated attempt to accelerate progress through the Kaduna State Development Plan. The Plan entails boosting capital investments, reforms of public administration, and new

strategies to tackle a range of social and environmental challenges.

Kaduna State's ability to track its progress and use data to inform its investments has also been greatly enhanced over the past five years. Based on the 2015 Data Revolution, the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has taken the lead in collecting unprecedented quantities of data, through a range of innovative and rapid surveys, developed new collaborations with partners including the Gates Foundation, GRID3 and the Centre for Research, Evaluation Resources and Development, and opened the dedicated Amina J. Mohammed SDGs Data Lab.

SDGs DATA AVAILABILITY SUMMARY

Extensive efforts were made to collect additional data to expand the reporting coverage from the 2017 SDGs report. This included a dedicated SDGs Survey conducted in early 2021 and taking advantage of new data sources such as Remote Sensing (satellite) data to calculate some of the most challenging indicators. This enabled an increase in reporting to cover 124 indicators, 55 more than in 2017, and an 80% increase in reporting. This means that 63.6% of feasible indicators are now being reported upon.

Four principal challenges continue to prevent full reporting:

2. Administrative Data sources with high granular data are often not part of the routine reporting by state agencies, preventing calculation. For example, comprehensive data on the causes of death, hazardous waste disposal, or on water quality is not collected.

3. Limitations of survey instruments which have omitted specific questions due to technical glitches in implementation, are not yet carried out with sufficient regularity to enable timely reporting, for example on bribery pressures among firms.

4. Complex Indicators which have only recently been developed and

which national governments also struggle to report against. For example, the 'material footprint' of economic activities, or the proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly trafficked, or the carbon intensity of economic activity.

It is important to note that revisions by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators since 2017 have altered the number, content and methodology of a significant number of indicators. The scope of the current reporting task is therefore different to the 2017 report.

In addition, the methodology used in the 2021 SDGs report is not directly

comparable with the 2017 report. This reflects improvements in measurement as the agencies involved have learned from past experience, as well as alterations in the official methodology. Subtle differences, such as the time of year in which the survey was undertaken and sampling variation will also produce natural differences between the indicators. Most importantly, the estimates in the 2017 report that depended on survey data were simple averages of the sample, whereas the 2021 report matches global best practice by including survey weights in the indicator estimates to reflect the structure of the sampling procedure.

Table I: Reporting on the SDGs Indicators

GOAL	REPORTED	NOT REPORTED	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL	% REPORTED OF APPLICABLE INDICATORS
1	10	2	1	13	83.3
2	9	4	1	14	69.2
3	15	13	0	28	53.6
4	10	2	0	12	83.3
5	11	0	3	14	100.0
6	6	5	0	11	54.5
7	3	2	1	6	60.0
8	12	3	1	16	80.0
9	6	6	0	12	50.0
10	2	7	5	14	22.2
11	6	6	2	14	50.0
12	2	6	5	13	25.0
13	2	2	4	8	50.0
14	0	0	10	10	100.0
15	9	2	3	14	81.8
16	12	9	3	24	57.1
17	9	2	13	24	81.8
TOTAL	124	71	52	247	63.6

Source: KDBS 2021

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON THE SDGS 2017-2021

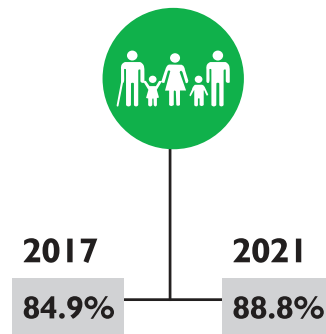
While it is important to bear in mind the barriers to comparing data on the SDGs indicators from the 2017 and the 2021 reports, taking a range of indicators together, it is possible to identify broad patterns and trends.

First, the greatest challenge is that Kaduna State, along with much of Nigeria and Africa, is likely to have become poorer over the past five years. In part, this is a reflection of the particular moment of data collection, in the first quarter of 2021 in the middle of the pandemic. Also, it likely reflects the longer-term challenges that have battered the economy and a failure to tackle the root causes of poverty and vulnerability. As a result, poverty has risen from 84.9% to 88.8%

Second, progress in the provision of basic infrastructure and inputs to the education and healthcare sector (for example, access to electricity has expanded from 4% to 29.5% of schools) has not been matched by measurable progress in learning, skills or healthy lives. More than a third of young adults still fail to meet minimum proficiency standards in reading, and fewer women are supported by skilled workers when they give birth.

Third, the gender gap is closing, but slowly. Female unemployment rates have declined markedly since 2017, but remain at 24%. Women are slightly more present in the State Assembly, but constitute less than one in ten political representatives.

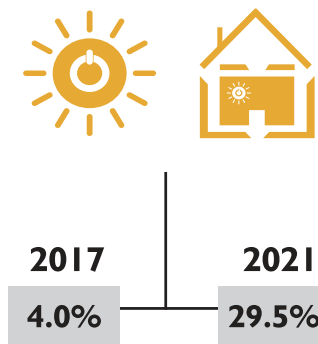
Percentage of Poverty among the population



Significantly, fewer girls are married before age 15, but almost two-thirds are still married by the time they are 18. Violence against women is still being reported.

Fourth, progress on making Kaduna State more environmentally sustainable and resilient suggests conflicting trends. On the one hand, there has been impressive progress in transitioning the population to clean fuels, with the proportion of the population using them nearly tripling to 7.1% and 33MW of renewable energy installed. Formally, many important biodiversity sites are protected. On the other hand, half of the state's land area is degraded by intensive farming and erosion.

Percentage Progress in Electricity of Schools 2017 - 2021



Fifth, the preparedness of government to meet the demands of the SDGs is still imperfect. A greater share of GDP is being collected by the government, and increasingly sourced from internal revenue.

However, the rate of execution of budgeted resources appears to have declined. Children's births are no more likely to be registered than they were five years ago, and more than a third of people who contacted public officials reported paying or being asked for a bribe.



Female unemployment declined markedly since 2017, but remain at

24%

Table 2: Number of SDGs Indicators Reported by Year

GOAL	GOAL DESCRIPTION	2017	2021
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world	7	10
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture	5	9
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	5	15
4	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	6	10
5	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities	8	11
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	3	6
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	3	3
8	Promote sustainable inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	7	12
9	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	1	6
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	1	2
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	3	6
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	4	2
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	0	0
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage	0	9
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to Justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	7	12
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	9	9
	TOTAL	69	124

Source: KDBS 2021

SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Goals

1



NO Poverty

■ End Poverty in All its
Forms Everywhere

GOAL 1

End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere



The goal of ending poverty is most challenging in countries dealing with long histories of exploitation and bad governance. Kaduna State is the median in terms of poverty ranking in Nigeria. However, the State has one of the lowest poverty rates in Northern Nigeria, reflecting its strategic position between Abuja and Kano, its significant industrial base and its political traditions as a regional leader.

Accordingly, in the 2019 Poverty and Inequality Report by NBS, Kaduna ranked as the 17th poorest state in Nigeria, but the least poor state in the Northwest and Northeastern regions.

The estimates of poverty reported here were collected through the 2021 SDGs Survey, and are likely to be strongly affected by the restrictions on economic activity imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The international poverty line in 2021 is N13,826.35. The proportion of individuals living in households with an average monthly income below the poverty line was measured at 88.8%. This represented an increase from 84.9% in 2017, which likely reflects the impact of the pandemic and associated economic challenges over the twelve months preceding the survey.

The disaggregation by sub-group followed similar patterns to 2017, with women, children below 15 years of age, the unemployed and those living in rural areas all more likely to live in poverty.

Using the national poverty line of N11,452.50 per month (N137,430.00 per year) as described in the NBS 2019 Poverty Report, the estimated poverty rate is 90.0%. The large gap between this estimate and the NBS estimate of 43.5% reflects the different basis of calculation, while the Kaduna survey relies on questions inquiring about respondents' income, the NBS estimate uses a consumption-based methodology.

The understanding of poverty has continued to evolve and is now widely recognized as a multidimensional challenge which cannot be adequately measured by income alone. Accordingly, a multidimensional poverty index was calculated based on the same components and methodology used in the National Multidimensional Poverty Index for Nigeria and the National Human Development Report 2018. Minor adjustments were made to reflect the indicators captured in local survey data.

The results indicate that 63.7% of the population live in multidimensional

poverty. This is higher than the 50.4% estimated for Kaduna in the national report. Children experience slightly higher rates of multidimensional poverty.

For the three basic services of access to electricity, an improved non-shared toilet facility and an improved water source, only 13.7% of people have access to all three, though 74.2% have access to at least one.

**Table 3: Indicator 1.1.1
Proportion of population below
the international poverty line**

Sub-Group	Indicator
Total	88.8
Male	87.9
Female	89.8
5-11 Years	93.2
12-14 Years	95.6
13-35 Years	85.9
36-59 Years	85.1
60-64 Years	86.4
Employed	83.9
Unemployed	86.0
Urban	89.5
Rural	90.4

Table 4: Dimensions of Poverty for Indicator I.2.2

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if	Weight	Total Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	Any household member 15years and above has not completed five years of schooling	1/9	1/4
	Child school Attendance	Any child in the household member between 5 and 15years is not attending school	1/8	
Education	Child Mortality	Any child less than 15years in the household would have?	1/8	1/4
	Nutrition	Any adult for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished ($BB < 18.5\text{kg/m}^2$)	1/8	
Living Standard	Lighting	The household has no electricity	1/24	1/4
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/24	
	Use of water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to SDG guidelines)	1/24	
	Floor	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor	1/24	
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, charcoal, etc.	1/24	
	Asset	The household has less than two assets and does not own a car	1/24	
	Unemployment	Unemployment	Any household member 15years above is looking for work and available for work	



Table 5: Indicator 1.2.2 - Proportion of population in Multidimensional Poverty

Sub-Group	Indicator
Total	63.7
Male	63.9
Female	63.5
Children (<18)	66.3

In light of this widespread experience of poverty, protecting vulnerable households from shocks to their income is an urgent priority. However, social protection remains limited. The coverage of a range of government programs, including NPower, GEEP, Conditional cash transfers, and pensions, reaches only 3.78% of the population. Coverage is lower for children, and only marginally higher for women, despite their much more widespread experience of

poverty. The highest level of protection is for men over the age of 65, attaining 8.16%, principally due to pension access.

The proportion of households with access to basic services remains limited. 64.5% of the population has access to electricity, and 67% to an improved source of drinking water. The proportion of adults with secure tenure rights to their land in the form of legal documentation is 17.8%, and just 17.0% for women. Despite this, respondents seem confident that their land rights are secure, with 83.9% considering they are unlikely to lose any land.

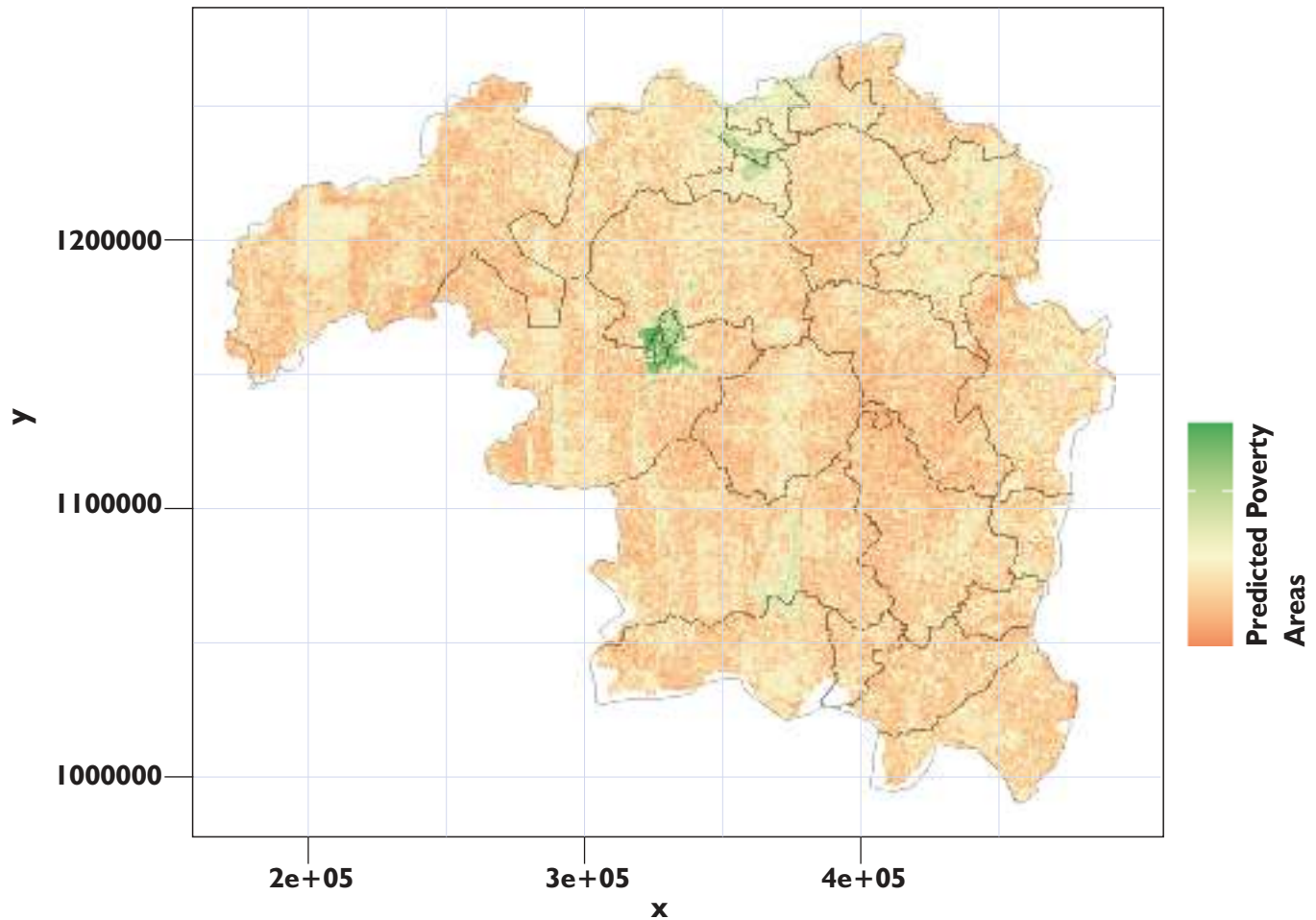
The State has received support worth N307.5 billion in domestic and foreign loans and N5.6 billion in grants approximately, from donors to address these challenges and reduce

poverty. The government's investments in education, healthcare and social development sum to 41% of the 2020 budget.

Using the data on poverty from the 2017 Report, and satellite imagery capturing the social and environmental conditions of each respondent, machine learning techniques were used to map the predicted level of poverty across Kaduna State.² The predictions are illustrated in the map, with the poorest areas in brown and the least poor areas in green. This data can help provide more granular estimates of how poverty varies across Kaduna's communities.

²The methodology built on the approach of Jean et al (2019), <http://sustain.stanford.edu/predicting-poverty>

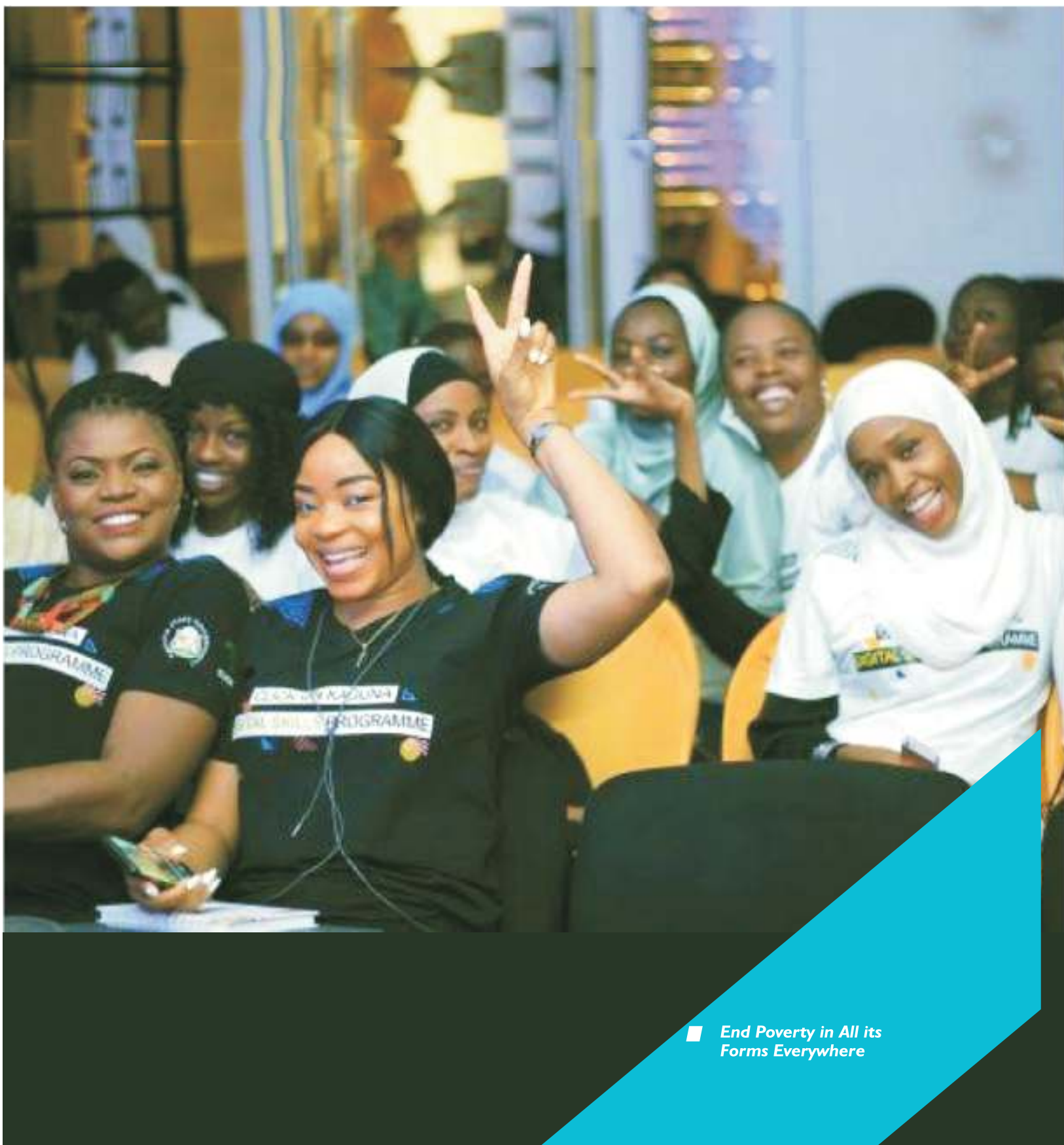
Estimated Map of Poverty in Kaduna based on 2017 GHS (Brown Areas indicate greater Poverty)



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL I (NO POVERTY)

The Government of Kaduna State is desirous to end the prevalence of abject poverty in the State through a number of interventions and laws:

- 9,127 women have benefitted from N400million soft loans from 2019 – 2021 through Kaduna State Women Empowerment Fund (KADSWEF).
- Developed a State Social Register which has so far identified more than 680,888 households and 2,656,993 individuals that are poor and vulnerable.
- Distribution of fertilizer to 76,036 beneficiaries across the 23 LGAs.
- N8,407,504,990.00 budgeted for programme implementation under women and youth empowerment of APPEALS/World Bank; 1,345 farmers were linked to Agro-dealers and off takers; A total of N368,188,250.00 was disbursed to 77 production clusters (34 for tomato and 43 for rice) in 2019.
- Conditional Cash Transfer of N5,000 to 70,051 beneficiaries across the State.
- N2,384,065,927.42 was allocated in 2020 to direct poverty reduction programmes in Kaduna State (SAS Report, 2021)
- A law to provide for the welfare and protection of children in Kaduna State Law no. 18, 2018
- Kaduna State Community and Social Development Agency Law, 2020



■ End Poverty in All its
Forms Everywhere

2



ZERO Hunger

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

GOAL 2

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



Agriculture remains the mainstay of Kaduna's economy, with over 1.3m households engaged in agriculture (KASS 2017). Accounting for over a third of GDP, agriculture also offers the most accessible and sustainable route out of poverty for most citizens. With a wide range of international and national pressures affecting food prices, and social protection systems remaining incomplete, most households remain vulnerable to food insecurity and hunger.



The SDGs Survey 2021 applied for the first time the Food Insecurity Experience Scale. This estimated an incidence of moderate food security (at least one of the 8 items) for 88.7% of the population, and severe food security (at least four of the 8 items) for 76% of the population. According to the 2018 DHS survey, the prevalence of stunting is 48.1%, a reduction from 56.6% as reported in the 2017 Report. This means that almost half of children under the age of 5 are well below the median height for their age. This is likely due to nutritional deprivations which prevent them from reaching their growth potential. Malnutrition is less severe, with only 6.7% of children far below or far above the median weight for their height.³ Iron and micro-nutrient deficiencies greatly restrict the productivity of women, with almost half (44%) anaemic.

The average income of food producers (those working in agriculture, hunting and forestry) is N42,219.00, though we are unable to restrict this definition to small-scale producers. The Agricultural Orientation Index of the 2020 budget is 0.022, a decline from 0.1 in 2017 reflecting a lower level of spending allocated to agriculture. No overseas development assistance was recorded in the 2020 budget to the agricultural sector.

Data from the FAO tracks prices of 6 key food commodities in Giwa Local Government in recent years. Despite significant price spikes in September 2018 and August 2020, the most striking feature of the data is that volatility has reduced since 2017 while there has been a consistent increase in the prices of all commodities since the

start of 2020, likely reflecting the economic impact of the pandemic. This is likely to have a major impact on the intensity of poverty that households are suffering.

The indicators of food price anomalies reported in SDG 2.c.1 measure the compound growth rate on a quarterly and annual basis. As the Figures illustrate, prices were abnormally high compared to the historical average in 2017 and throughout 2020. The average indicator for 2020 (a weighted average of the annual and quarterly measures) was positive, at 0.337, reflecting the fact that staple food prices were significantly above their long-term trajectory for the majority of the year.

³There is a dramatic reduction in malnutrition since the 2017 report, but it is unclear if this is due to a data error in the DHS data.

Indicator 2.c.1: Food Prices in Giwa L.G.A, 2014 - 2021
- Figure 1:

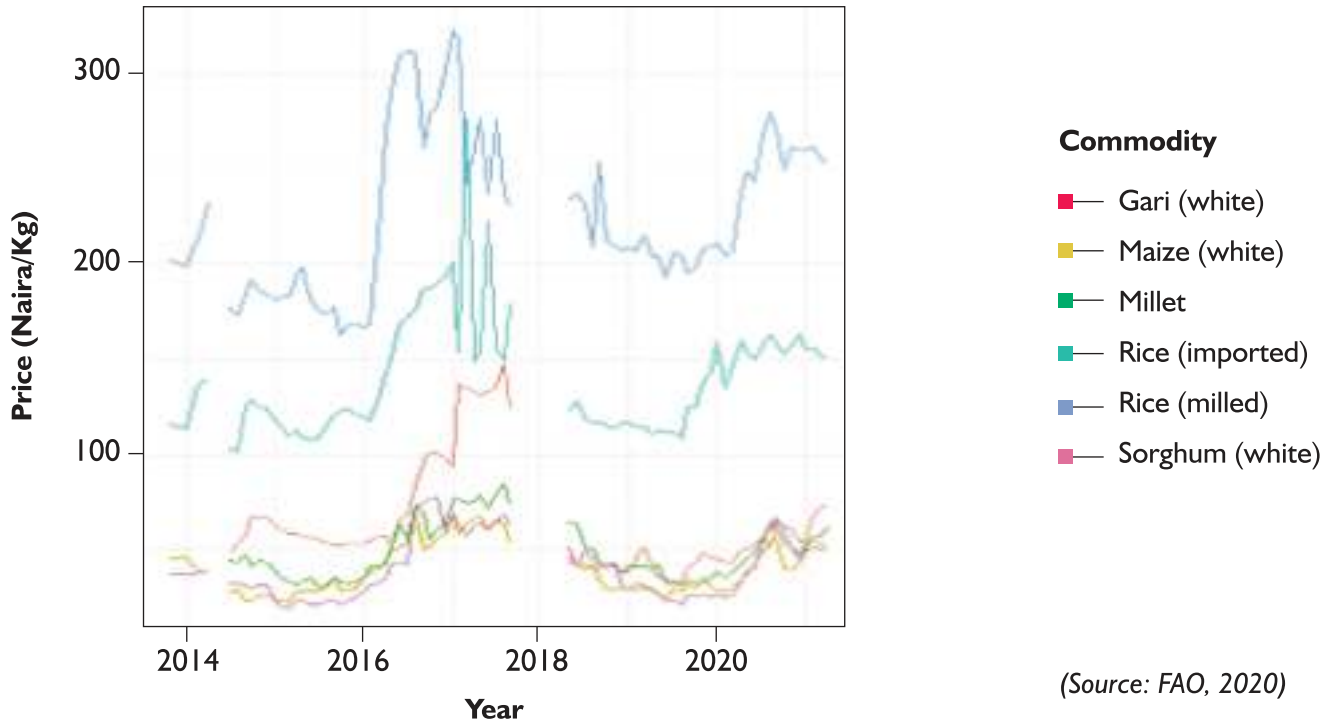
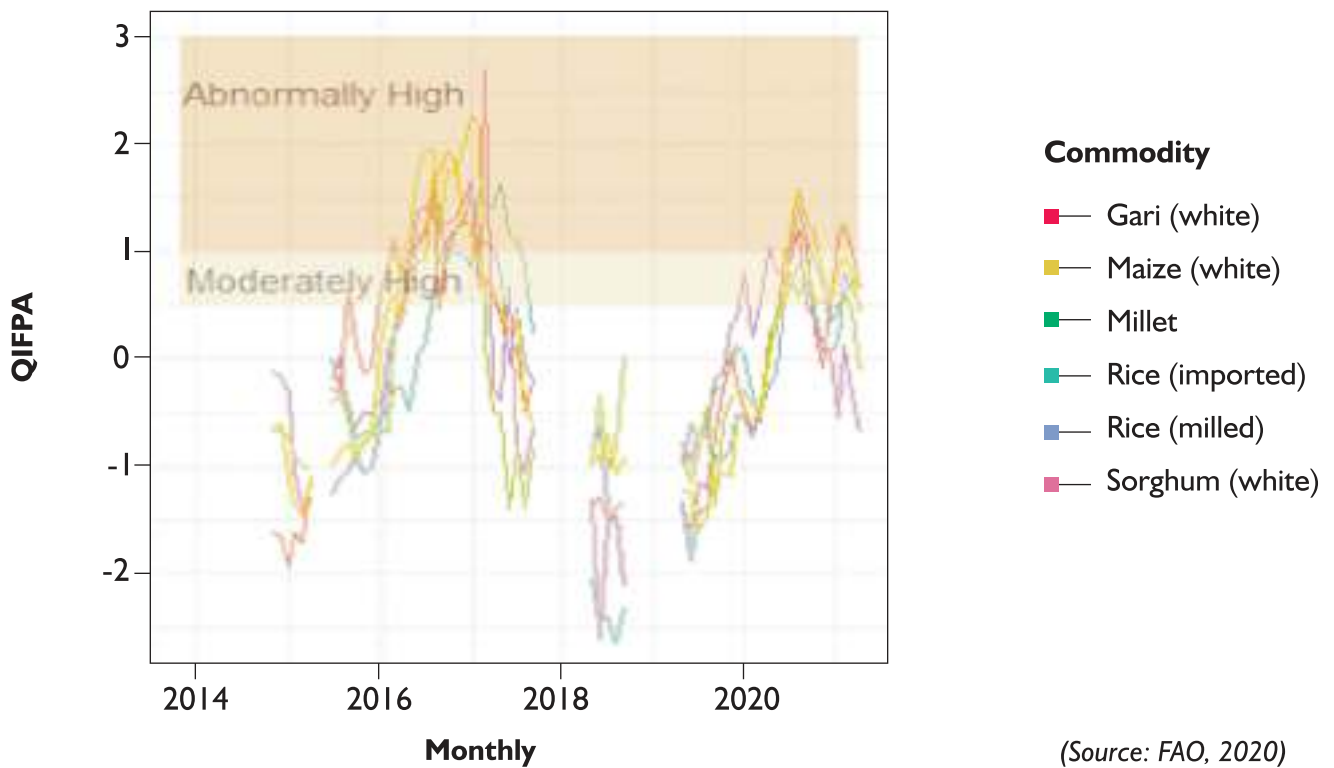


Figure 2: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Food Prices





POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 2 (ZERO HUNGER)

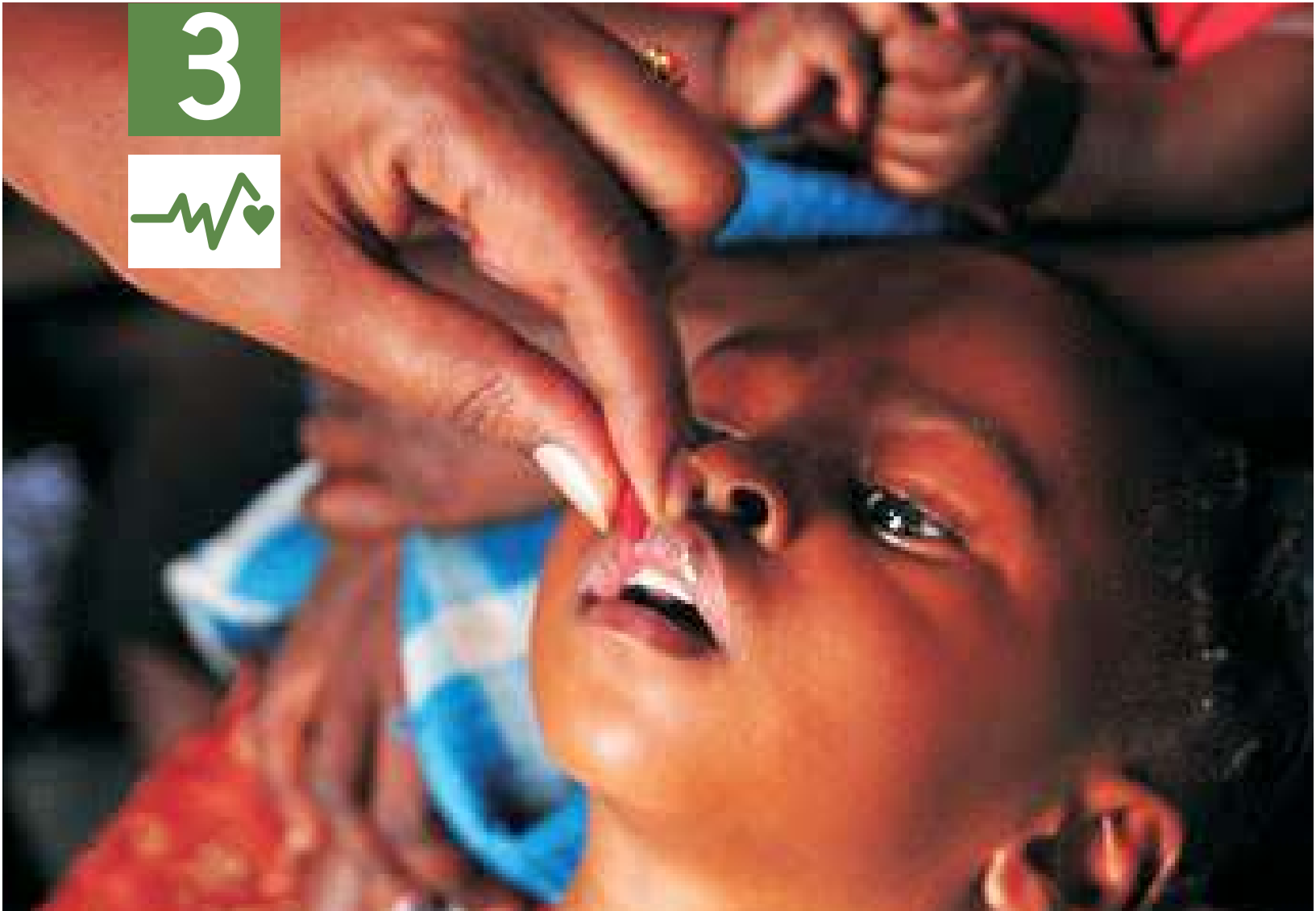
In an effort to eradicate hunger in the State, the government has embarked on a number of policy actions and signed into law a number of legislation:

- The Government stimulated multi-million Dollar investments in the agricultural sector. The Singaporean agri-business firm Olam International invested \$150m in poultry farming and crop production.
- Construction of grain silos with the capacity of 5,000MT each by FMARD in 5 LGAs.
- Estimated Investment of \$393 million and estimated 669,500 jobs (Direct & Indirect) in 2018; Tomato Jos reinvested \$5 million in 2019 and signed \$24 million investment in 2021.
- Developed a State Policy on Food and Nutrition in 2017, the policy adopts a multi-sectoral approach (KDMSPAN 2020 – 2024) to tackling nutrition issues.
- The Government expended N1,765,798,939.00 on nutrition between 2018 and 2020.
- The State has so far allocated N40Billion to nutrition interventions from 2015 – 2021.
- Distribution of COVID-19 Palliatives to the less privileged and the vulnerable in 2020.
- A law to establish the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency, 2016.
- A law to establish livestock and livestock food products law, 2018.
- A law to provide for a framework that regulates a responsible and inclusive land-based intensive investment in agriculture and promote sustainable land, use planning and management and for connected matters thereto.



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

3



GOOD HEALTH & Well-Being

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

GOAL 3

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



In the midst of the worst pandemic in a century, the importance of health to citizens and to the broader development aspirations of Kaduna State need no explanation. Building effective healthcare system relies both on an effective supply chain of medical equipment, staff and facilities, and a population that trusts medical treatment, takes preventive measures and collaborates to protect public health.

While there remains no credible subnational estimate of maternal mortality rates, a slight decrease in national trends from 576 to 512 per

100,000 live births was reported by the DHS Survey from 2013 to 2018.

The 2021 report is able to offer one of the first subnational estimates of the Under-5 mortality rate. While this is not technically comparable with the official indicator (since it measures an empirical frequency rather than a probability from a life-table), and is likely to suffer from under-reporting, the GHS 2020 estimated an Under-5 mortality rate of 124.7 per 1000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate (deaths before 28 days) was estimated at 31.2 per 1000 live births. These compare to DHS 2018 estimates of

97 and 63 per 1000 live births respectively.

Care for women in pregnancy remains an urgent priority and appears to have declined in the past five years. Only 33.3% of births were attended by a doctor, nurse or midwife according to the GHS 2020, and reinforced by the figure of 26.5% reported in the DHS 2018. Family planning needs remain unmet for 47.4% of women of childbearing age. Young women also remain vulnerable to the pressures of childbearing - while girls under the age of 15 were not surveyed, the adolescent birth rate is

estimated at 213 for every 1000 aged 15-19 years old women.

Immunization coverage is reported to be low for the final shots of multiple crucial vaccines, including DTP (32.7%), Measles (37%) and Pneumococcal conjugate (33%). These rates are considerably lower than the DHS 2018, which may reflect differences in survey design, but likely also captures the challenges of routine immunization during the pandemic which may have severe future consequences for children's health.

More broadly, a basket of essential services including skilled attendant, antenatal care, family planning and DTP3 immunization has only an average of 27.4% coverage (geometric mean). Health facilities suffer similar limitations - even

restricting the evaluation to 8 rather than the full 32 medicines on the WHO essential medicines list, only 5.66% of facilities report the availability of all 8 medicines.

The health workforce is estimated at 267 doctors, 730 nurses and 109 pharmacists per 100,000 population. This total health workforce of 1106 per 100,000 population is above the suggested density of 445 per 100,000 population in the WHO's guidelines.

Health practices among the population vary a great deal. Average alcohol consumption is low at only 0.15litres per year, though this marks a sharp contrast between the large population of non-drinkers and a small group of heavy drinkers. Tobacco is used by 4.2% of men as at 2018, and just 0.1% of women.

Kaduna State Estimated Health Workforce



267 Doctors per 100,000 population



730 Nurses per 100,000 population



109 Pharmacists per 100,000 population

WHO suggested Health Workforce Density:

445 per 100,000 population

Kaduna State Estimated Health Workforce Density:

1106 per 100,000 population

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 3 (GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING)

The Government of Kaduna State embarked on massive investments and passed into law a number of legislations in the health sector aimed at improving service delivery and well being of the citizens:

- The State surpassed the World Health Organization's recommended 15 percent of budget on health since 2018 by budgeting 16.1 percent to health and maintained 15 percent in subsequent years.
- Recruitment of 1,177 health workers in 2021 to improve healthcare delivery across the State (SMoH, 2021).
- The Government is committed to improving healthcare service delivery in the 2021-2023 Kaduna OGP Action Plan
- Expanded and renovated 255 Healthcare facilities across the State to address maternal and infant mortality in the State.
- The Government expended N7,403,408,868.00 on primary healthcare in the State between 2018 and 2020.
- Passed legislation to ensure free healthcare services for children aged 0 – 5 years.
- As response to the Covid-19 pandemic, a 136-bed isolation centre was established in Mando.
- Through the 2019 SDGs Conditional Grant Scheme, the State constructed and equipped 20 No. Primary Healthcare Facilities to further address maternal and infant mortality in hard to reach areas.
- Barau Diko Teaching Hospital Law, 2015
- Kaduna State Pre-marital (Medical Examination) Enforcement Law, 2017.
- A law to provide for the establishment of Kaduna State Contributory Health Management Authority, 2018.
- A law to substitute the Kaduna State Aids Control Agency (KADSACA), Law No.6 of 2007.
- A law to establish the Kaduna State Health Supplies Management Agency, 2018.
- Kaduna State College of Nursing and Midwifery 2018.
- A law to regulate the storage, distribution, marketing and sale of liquor and spirits in Kaduna State.
- Kaduna State Primary Healthcare Board Law 2020.



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



QUALITY Education

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

GOAL 4

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

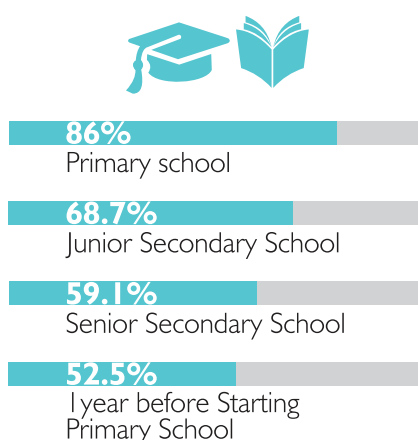


The centrality of education to achieving the SDGs cannot be underestimated. As well as its intrinsic value in giving meaning and empowerment to Kaduna's citizens, education provides the human capital, skills and ideas to drive economic development and the knowledge and attitudinal changes to improve key behaviors; for example in environmental awareness, public health compliance and gender equality.

While technical challenges in data collection prevented the estimation of reading and maths proficiency among children, the surveys were able to estimate school completion rates. In 2021, these stand at 86% for Primary School, 68.7% for Junior Secondary School and 59.1% for Senior Secondary School. The rate of participation in organized learning for early childhood development one year before the start of primary school is 51.7%.

For adults, participation in training is comparatively much lower, with 7.4% of those aged 24-64 participating in education or training in the previous 12 months. Proficiency has not improved since the 2017 report, with 63.3% of men in the 15-35 age group and 40.5% of women able to read a whole sentence.

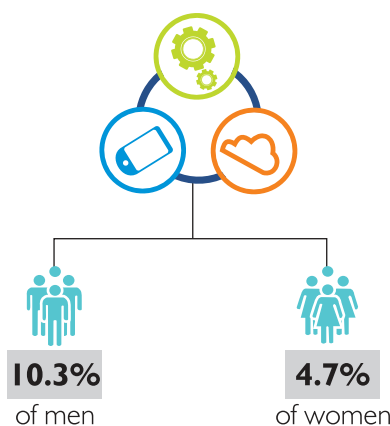
Percentage of school completion by pupils as at 2021



School facilities have generally improved since 2017. Access to electricity is now available in 29.5% of schools, though only 3% have computers. 33% have drinking water but effective sanitation is less widespread as only 12.5% of schools have single-sex toilets and 4.36% hand-washing facilities.

Teachers are generally qualified for their roles with 90% of Primary teachers qualified; 88.5% of Junior Secondary teachers; and 89% of Senior Secondary teachers.

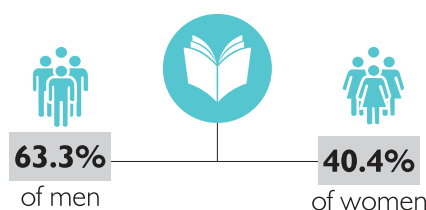
ICT Proficiency in 2021



Outside the classroom, ICT skills are possessed by only a fraction of the population, with 10.3% of men and 4.7% of women having used a computer in the last three months. The proportion of adult women who are able to read a complete sentence is 40.4% and 63.3% for men.

Inequalities in education continue to constrain the potential of Kaduna's most vulnerable citizens. Completion rates are consistently lower for women compared to men. In primary schools, girls completion is 14% lower than boys. But, by senior secondary school, they are 40% less likely to complete their course of study. Similarly, children in rural areas continue to complete school less frequently than their urban peers (23% less in primary school and 51% less in senior secondary school).

Reading Proficiency in 2021

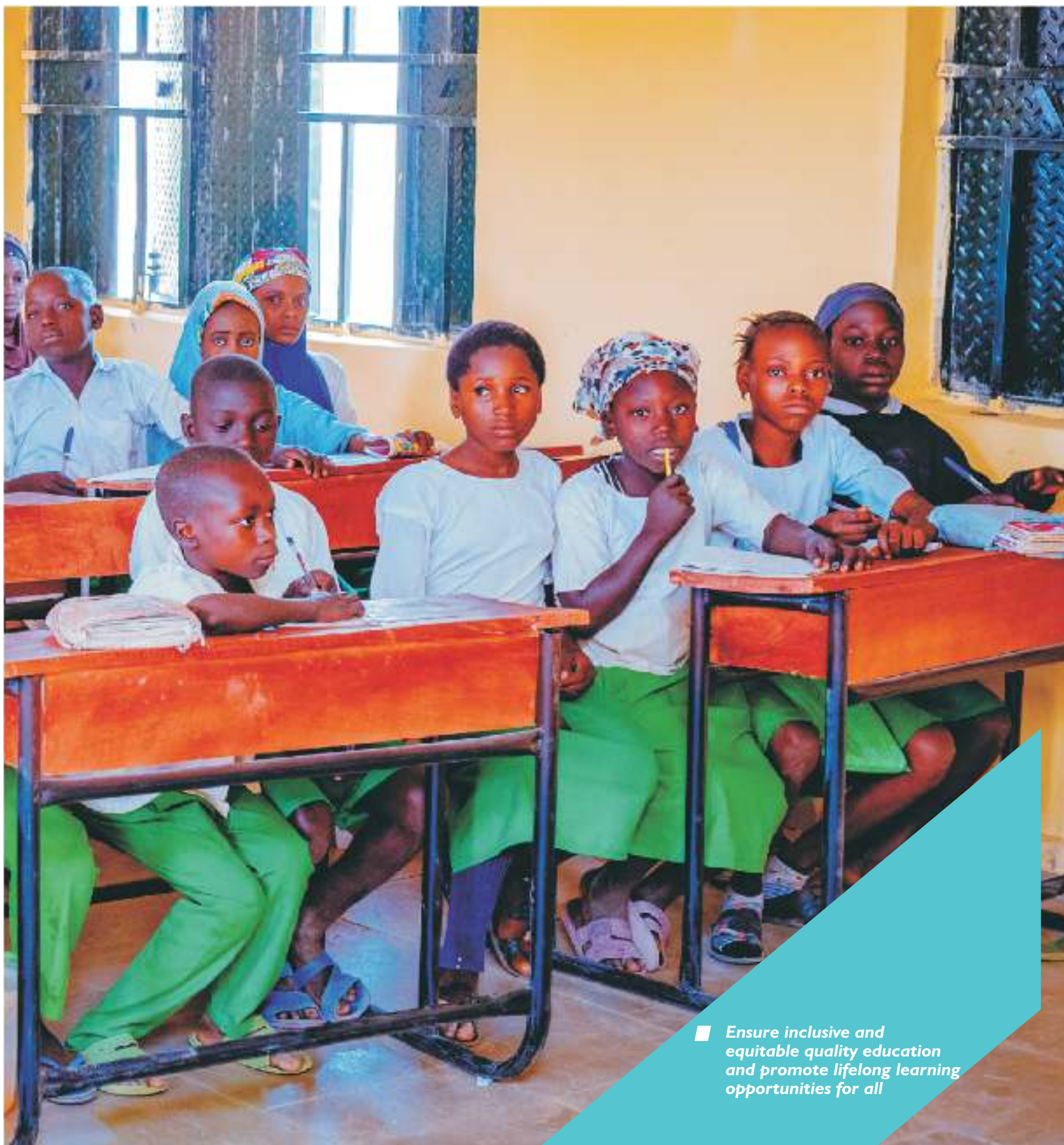




POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 4 (QUALITY EDUCATION)

The Government of Kaduna State has embarked on massive reforms in the education sector aimed at providing a conducive teaching and learning environment:

- Passed legislation for the provision of free education for all at primary and secondary levels.
- In the 2021 -2023 Kaduna Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan, the Government has committed to improving service delivery in the education sector under Commitment 5.
- Between 2018 and 2021, the Government recruited 24,582 and 7,600 qualified teachers across primary and secondary schools respectively in the State.
- The Government expended N24,982,484,456.00 on school programmes between 2018 and 2020 as investments in the development of school infrastructures and educational facilities, equipments and books for enhancement of learning in primary and secondary schools across the three senatorial zones.
- Construction and equipping of six science secondary schools with a counterpart loan facility of N9.36b from Islamic Development Bank with Kaduna State commitment at N3.98b to increase the number of science graduates for necessary manpower development in the State.
- The implementation of KASTLEA-EDU-Marshal programme to ensure enrolment and retention of children aged 5 and above in school. Edu- Marshals necessitated the return and registration of 168,200 out of school children both male and female.
- Developed a 10-year strategic plan in 2020 to ensure access, quality and inclusiveness at all levels of education.
- Education Quality Assurance Policy was launched in 2020 to address a state coordination mechanism for efficient and effective standard of education.
- Distribution of School Uniforms to 257,737 students in JSS and SSS across the State between 2018 and 2020.
- Total of 1,919 established Early Child Care Development Education (ECCDE) centres and Basic Literacy Programmes
- Kaduna State Private Schools Board (Amendment) Law, 2015.
- Kaduna State Schools Management Board Law, 2017.
- Kaduna State Schools Quality Assurance Authority Law, 2017.
- Kaduna State Scholarship and Loans Board, 2018.



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

5



GENDER *Equality*

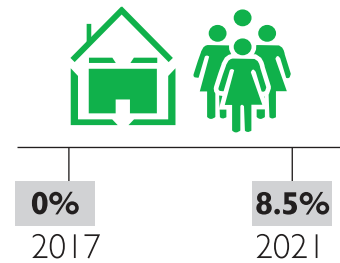
■ *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

GOAL 5

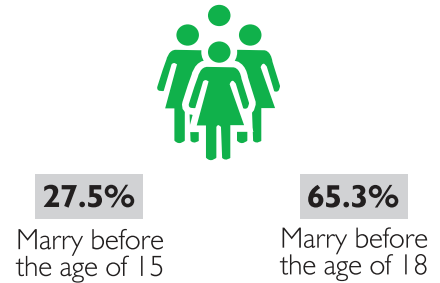
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Female representation in State House of Assembly



Early marriage occurrence among women as at 2021



Women Assets 2021



The contribution of women to Kaduna's development is incalculable, and occurs despite persistent barriers and discrimination to women's advancement. Tackling those barriers entails promoting gender equality and respect in all areas of life.

For the first time, the SDGs Survey 2021 collected sensitive information, particularly from women and girls. While data remains subject to extensive under-reporting, these provide some of the first lower-bound estimates of exposure to violence.

In the past 12 months, more than one in every one hundred women over the age of 15 reported being subjected to physical or sexual violence; 0.24% by an intimate partner, and 0.82% by somebody else. Female genital mutilation/cutting affects 13.6% of women aged 15-49. Just 2.3% of women are able to make

their own informed decisions around sexual relations, contraceptives and reproductive health.

Marriage continues to occur at an early age for women, with 27.5% marrying before the age of 15 and 65.3% before the age of 18. Barriers to women's career advancement remains high - no female respondent reported being in a 'managerial' role. While 17.7% of men have secure rights over agricultural land, only 13.6% of women do. Similarly, while 67.7% of men own a mobile phone, only 42.4% of women do. The burden of unpaid domestic work is also large, with 13% of women's time spent on household chores.

One limited sign of progress is that the proportion of women in the Kaduna State House of Assembly has risen from 0% to 8.5% since the 2017 report.



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 5 (GENDER EQUALITY)

The State Government has led the way in ensuring gender equality in managerial and policymaking roles:

- A female Deputy Governor for the State
- Passed legislation on Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI 2017).
- 6 of 14 cabinet members being female and about 40% of government agencies headed by women, thereby exceeding the 35% target in the National Gender Policy.
- To encourage political participation, registration fees for female candidates have been waived.
- Media sensitization campaigns against child marriage and female genital mutilation have been carried out statewide.
- 2 shelters for vulnerable women and girls has been renovated and equipped.
- 2 of the 3 newly created Municipal/Metropolitan Authorities in the State are headed by women.
- As at 2019, female representation in skills training programmes was at 70% for the apprenticeship and 58% at the Community Skills Development Centres (COSDEC) respectively.
- The Government expended N1,330,774,691.00 on women and children between 2018 and 2020.



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

6



CLEAN WATER & *Sanitation*

- *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

GOAL 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



A major component of public health and a prominent indicator of development, is universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation. However, the infrastructure and governance challenges involved in extending safe and reliable infrastructure across large rural areas and rapidly growing populations, make rapid progress difficult.

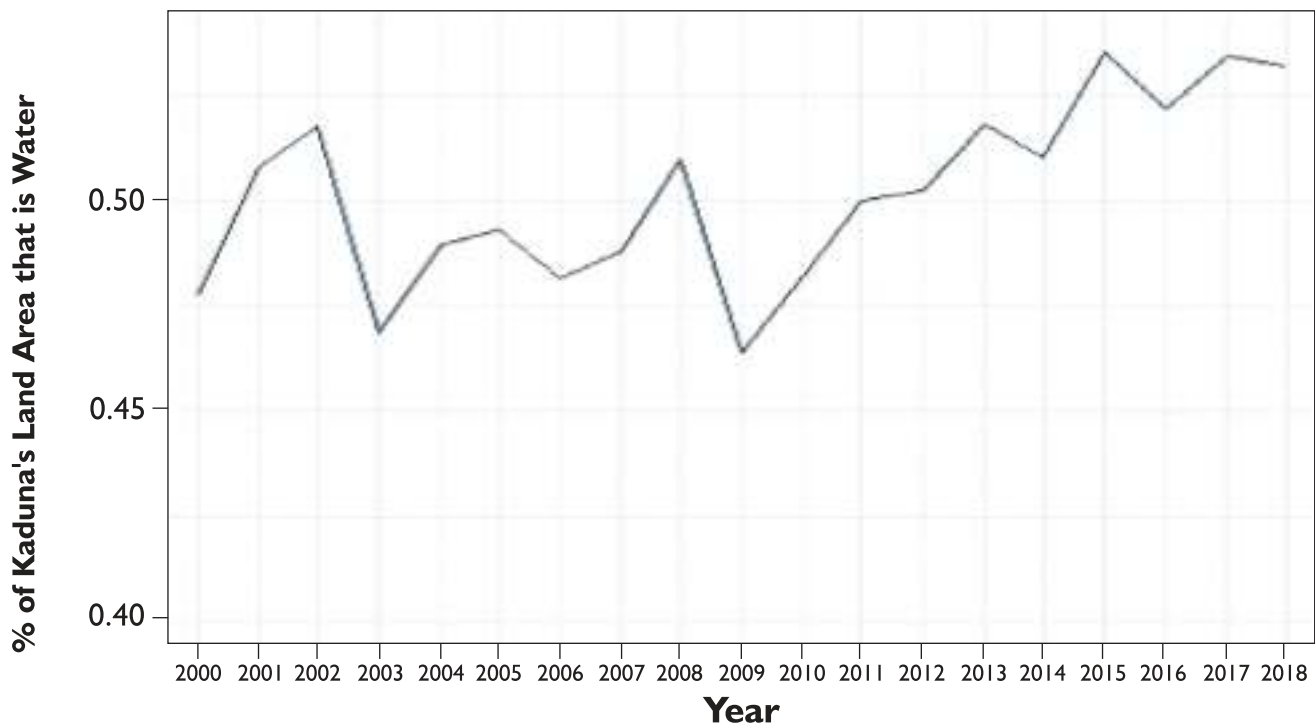
Access to safely managed drinking water (an improved drinking water source located on the premises, available when needed and free of

faecal contamination) is available to only 16.1% of Kaduna residents. Just 0.5% have access to safely managed sanitation services (an improved sanitation facility with safe waste disposal and hand washing facility with soap and water).

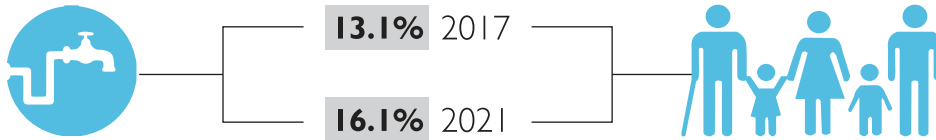
These definitions are more comprehensive and stringent than those used in the 2017 report so cannot be directly compared. If we use the same definition as in 2017, access to safe drinking water has increased marginally from 65.5% to 67%.

Data on water management (water body quality, water use efficiency and resource management) are yet to be collected. However, innovative application of remote sensing data was used to calculate changes in the proportion of the state which is covered by water-related ecosystems, as shown in Figure below. In 2018, 0.53% of Kaduna state was covered by water. There has been a gradual increase in water ecosystems coverage in the state by 6.4% comparing the 2001-5 and 2014-18 periods, which may be indicative of climate change.

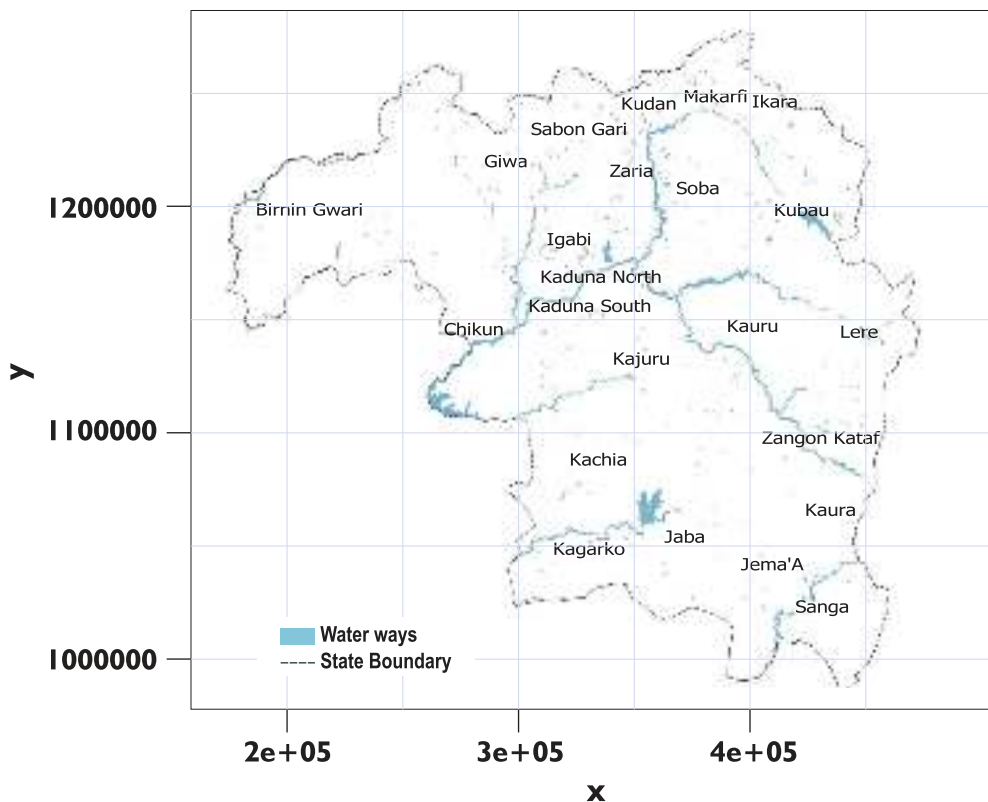
Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time



Percentage of Residents having access to safe drinking water



Map of Water Extent in Kaduna (Outlines exaggerated for visibility)



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 6 (CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION)

- The State Government expended N7,733,815,403 on environment and hygiene related activities between 2018 and 2020.
- Through government action, 3,607 communities and three entire Local Governments - Jaba, Giwa and Kaura - have acquired Open Defecation Free status.
- The State continues to invest in water and sanitation infrastructure, including 111 VIP latrines, 608 hand-washing facilities, 5,910 water points, 600 boreholes between 2018 and 2020 and the rehabilitation of additional 515 boreholes in 2021.
- Larger schemes include, the SHAWN II and PEWASH projects, the Zaria water supply expansion project, the construction of 9 booster reservoirs in 2019 and a capacity increase to raise the distribution network to 240km.
- To support hygiene during the Covid- 19 pandemic, an additional 510 hand- pump boreholes, 186 solar-powered boreholes and 406 gender-separated VIP latrines were constructed across the State.
- Trained 92 persons of WASH department in the 23 LGAs on water treatment, sanitation and hygiene.
- Kaduna State Water Supply and Sanitation Law, 2016.



■ *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

7

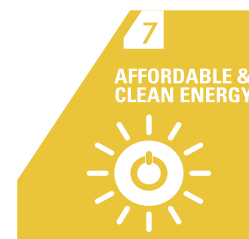


AFFORDABLE & CLEAN Energy

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

GOAL 7

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



Energy remains central to catalyzing development, and by investing in sustainable sources, can also protect the state's resources and the global environment. Yet, Kaduna's challenge is not simply selecting the right mix of energy sources, but also extending access to millions of residents for the first time.

Access to electricity remains far from universal. An estimated 64.5% of the population has access to electricity, a

reduction from the measured value of 75.7% in 2017. By contrast, access to clean fuels for cooking increased from 2.6% to 7.1% between 2017 and 2021.

A major positive development has been the state's investment in renewable energy generation, with 33MW currently installed, including 30MW of hydro electricity installed by the Federal Government and 3MW of solar power installed by Kaduna State Government.

Population with access to electricity



75.7%
2017



64.5%
2021

Population with access to clean fuels

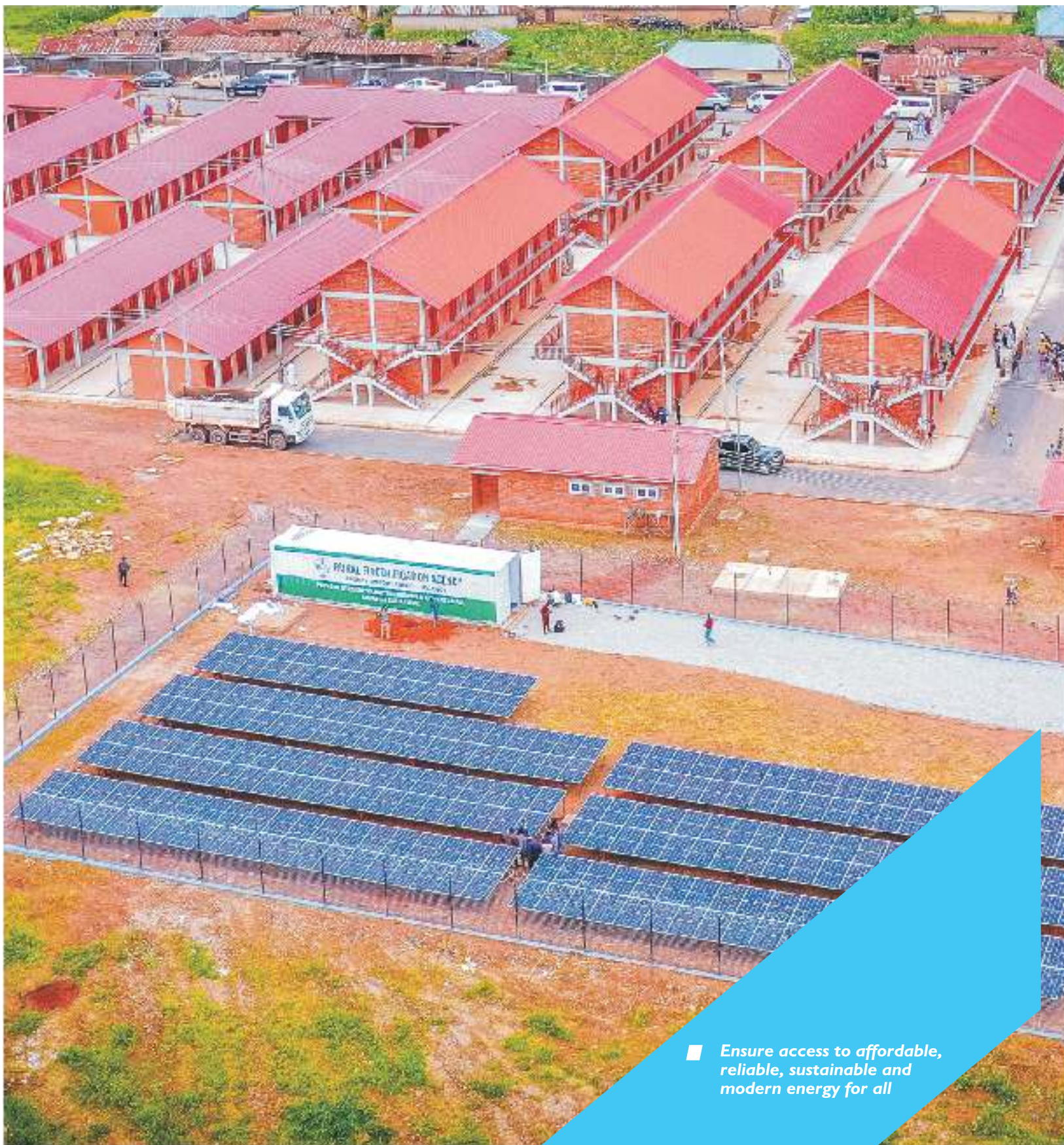
2017
2.6%



2021
7.1%

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 7 (AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY)

- Since 2017, 1,024 streetlights have been installed, along with 2.3MW of solar energy systems in 47 hospitals and 1.3MW in 255 Primary Healthcare Centres. This has attracted a range of private sector renewable investors to the State.
- Through the following initiatives: Solar for all, Solar for Health and Solar for Schools, the companies Sosai Rana Renewables, Blue Camel and Arnergy Energy Solutions delivered investments in renewable energy.
- Construction of a 2x60 MVA substation at the Green Economic Zone (GEZ).
- Increased 215 MW electricity grid statewide and 84 MW in Kudenda power plant.
- Kaduna State Power Supply Company (KAPSCO) Law, 2015.



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

8

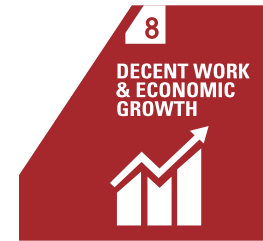


DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC Growth

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

GOAL 8

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



Providing meaningful, well-paid and long-term employment need not mean highly-paid service sector jobs for all the fundamentals of simply having a voluntary, relatively stable job with fair conditions of employment are most important to Kaduna's citizens.

Those basic criteria continue to be unmet in too many cases. Nearly one in five (18.2%) children aged 5-11 perform more than an hour of economic work or more than 21 hours of household work per week, and depriving them of a meaningful education. These are the first ever estimates of child labour collected specifically for Kaduna state. For those aged 12-14, child labour is significantly lower at 1.2% (according to the SDG definition of at least 14 hours per week of economic work or 21 hours per week of household work, and using the general production boundary

basis). For adults, the problem is the opposite, with an estimated unemployment rate of 21.9%, suggesting a large proportion of the labour force is looking for but unable to find work, though this is a welcome decrease from the 28.2% recorded in the 2017 report. 24.3% of women are unemployed, and 23.2% of young workers aged 15-35. Including those not searching for work and not in education or training, the proportion of the potential labour force that is inactive is 68%.

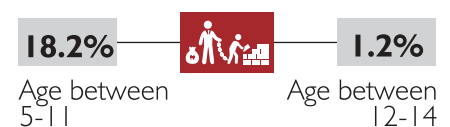
Even for adults with jobs, employment in Kaduna state remains dominated by informal activities. In the labour market, among the many components of informality, we assessed the presence of a written employment contract. 80.7% of the adult population lacked a written contract, rising to 84.7% for those

working in the agricultural sector. For paid work, average hourly earnings are N111, with higher wage rates for men and those over the age of 60. Data on fatal occupational injuries is unavailable, but non-fatal occupational injuries were reported by 5% of workers, and were slightly higher among male workers at 5.76%. Significant progress has been made in financial inclusion, with the proportion of adults possessing a bank account rising from 33.6% in 2017 to 45.1% in 2020.

Population of unemployed



Percentage of child labour



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 8 (DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH)

- Kaduna's performance in the World Bank's Ease Of Doing Business Index has been instrumental in attracting investors; in 2018 the State ranked first in Nigeria
- Kaduna State has attracted \$2.6b worth of investments since 2016.
- Investments attracted by the State have created over 175,000 jobs since 2018, including 152,500 manufacturing jobs.
- The State Government has also taken aggressive steps to bring workers into the formal sector through the Kaduna State Residents Identity Management Agency (KADRIMA), which has already registered almost half of the State's population (4,349,511).
- Under the Kaduna Entrepreneurship and Digital Skills Programme, 360 persons were trained on entrepreneurship and digital skills in 2019.
- Kaduna Investment Promotion Agency (KADIPA) law, 2015
- Tax (Codification and Consolidation) Law, 2020 as Amended.
- Re-enacted Kaduna State Registration of Business Premises Law, 2019.



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

9

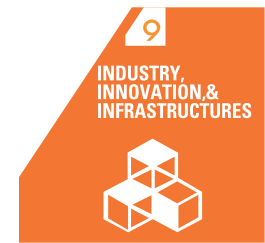


INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & *Infrastructure*

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

GOAL 9

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



Previous drives for development have been effective at building infrastructure and new industries, but at huge cost to society and the environment in subsequent decades. With environmental conditions and population growth evolving at a rapid pace, investments today need to be carefully planned and rigorously maintained to ensure the benefits continue to accrue.

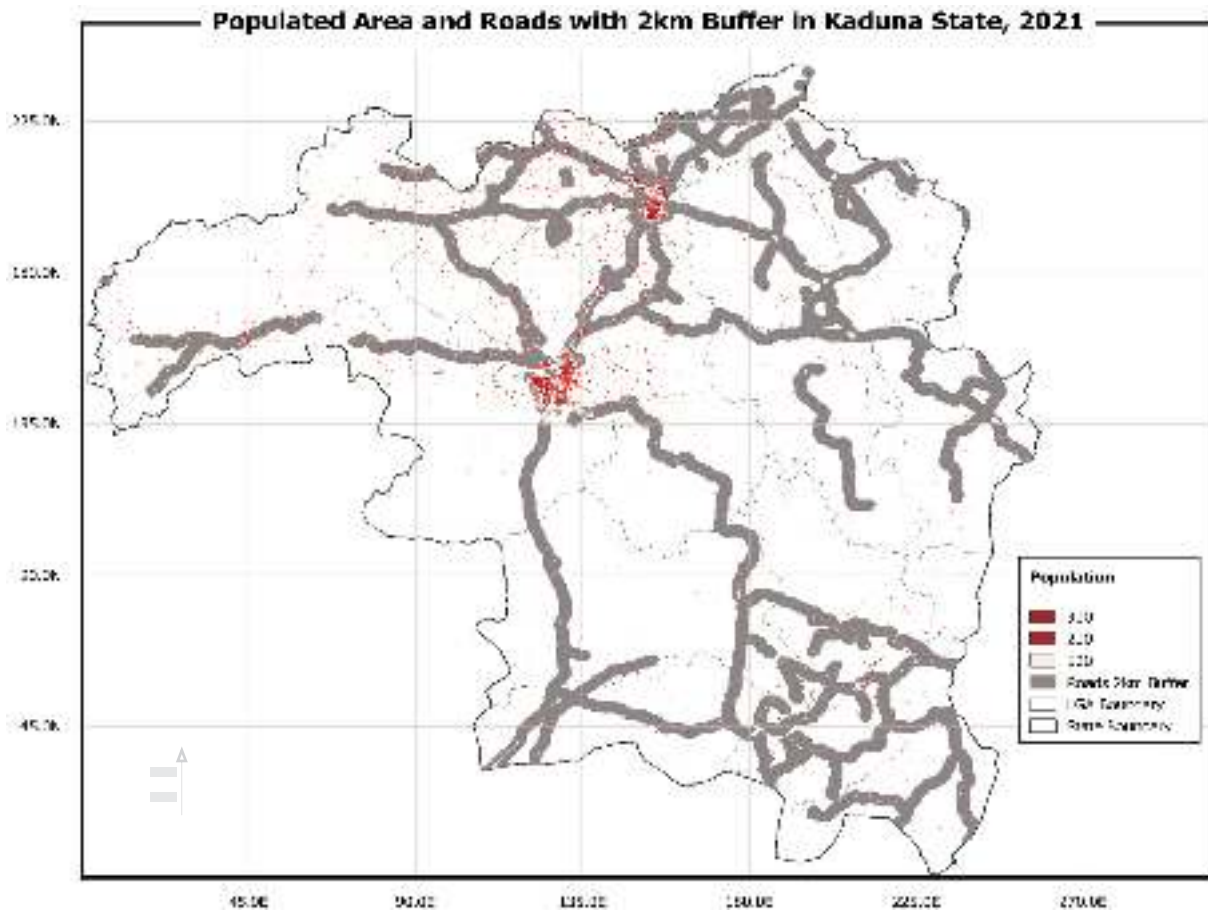
Few measures of infrastructure and industry are available. Remote Sensing analysis based on GRID3 population

data and World Food Program data on roads estimated that 47.2% of the population live within 2km of an all-season road. This implies that more than half of the population faces severe difficulties to access local markets and amenities for at least part of the year.

Manufacturing contributes an important but limited proportion of the state's economy and employment. One in every seventeen workers (5.8%) and one in every eleven Naira (8.9%) generated in Kaduna were attributable to

manufacturing in 2018. While the measures are imperfect, the measured contribution of the manufacturing sector has fallen since the 2017 report. 20% of manufacturing is medium and high-tech (principally chemicals, electronics, oil refining and motor vehicles), representing 1.75% of total state GDP.

The number of researchers per million inhabitants is 1188, though this is based on a very small number of respondents who reported this profession in the SDGs Survey.



Source: KDBS Remote Sensing Analysis 2021

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 9 (INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE)

- The State launched the State Development Plan (SDP 2020 -2025).
- Established industrial clusters with common facility centres to boost the benefits of economies of large scale production.
- Launched the Kaduna State Industrial Plan in 2019, as a blueprint for the industrialization drive of the State.
- Launched Infrastructure Master Plan (2018 – 2050).
- The government with support from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) has invested in the establishment of Community Skills Development Centres (COSDECs) which are aimed at developing skills set for the young population in the State.
- Renovation and rehabilitation of all public facilities which have resulted in better and sustainable infrastructure.
- Collaboration with KK Kingdom Nig Ltd to provide critical infrastructure worth N15 Billion to boost investment in the Green Economic Zone (GEZ). [Source: KDBS SAS Report 2021]
- Kaduna Urban Renewal Project which has 14 components including construction of roads, housing, street lighting, parks/ recreational centers, markets, neighborhood centers, etc is a robust effort of government that drives sustained development . The road component has opened up the city and is connecting communities.
- The Government expended N120,960,837,732.00 on roads in the State between 2018 and 2020. [Source: AG Report, 2018 - 2020].
- Kaduna State Roads Agency (KADRA) Law, 2017.
- Kaduna State Mortgage and Foreclosure Law, 2017.



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



10



REDUCED *Inequalities*

- *Reduce inequality within and among countries*

GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Wide gaps in access to public services, incomes and rights not only reflect missed opportunities to boost development among the disadvantaged, but also generate conflict, distrust and challenges to coordinated future investments.

The proportion of the population living below 50% of median income is

33.7%, a reduction from 45.7% in the 2017 report which offers some hope that fewer people are living in extreme relative poverty. However, the proportion rises to 44.5% among the elderly, between 60 and 64 years of age.

Beyond simple income differences, discrimination remains common, with 9.8% of respondents reporting

discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months.

Percentage of residents earning less than the 50% median income



2017
45.7%

2021
33.7%

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 10 (REDUCED INEQUALITIES)

Inequality has been addressed primarily through the focus on reducing poverty and raising the incomes of the most vulnerable members of society:

- The State's inclusive approach to residency, eliminating the settler- indigene divide, has been a milestone initiative in reducing the basis for discrimination.
- Passed the Kaduna State Disability Law and a Disability Trust Fund in 2021.
- In 2018, the Government expended N96,495,151 on the physically challenged.
- Violence Against All Persons Law, 2018.



■ Reduce inequality within and among countries

11



SUSTAINABLE CITIES & *Communities*

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

GOAL 11

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



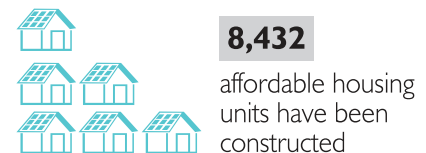
Africa is expected to urbanize more rapidly than any other continent in the coming decades, and it is states like Kaduna which have a moderate level of current urbanization, currently estimated at 28.79% using GRID3 data, rapid population growth, and strong economic growth potential, that are expected to urbanize most rapidly. Keeping cities safe and ensuring environmental sustainability while accommodating the rapidly

growing demand for jobs, entertainment, education and healthcare will require unprecedented foresight and planning.

The challenges begin with the hazards created by the existing stock of urban infrastructure and services. Using a definition based on inadequate sanitation, the absence of an improved water source, a temporary floor, a temporary roof, or the presence of a

hazard, 58.6% of the urban population live in slums and inadequate housing in Kaduna.

The range of interactions that define city life also pose multiple challenges. 7% of people reported being victims of physical or sexual harassment in the past 12 months. Pollution is exceptionally high - although only outdated data from 2013 is available, PM10 and PM2.5 concentration levels are likely to pose a severe threat to health, registering at 423 and 90 parts per million respectively.



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 11 (SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES)

- To provide shelter for the most vulnerable, 8,432 units of affordable housing have been constructed with an investment of US\$48.9m.
- Establishment of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
- Park areas and green spaces have been captured in the protected and rehabilitated along with cultural and heritage sites such as Zaria City Wall, Green Park, Kofar Gamji Park, Centenary Park, etc.
- To bring communities into the formal sector, 26 unplanned settlements have been regularized.
- In response to disasters such as flooding, emergency relief materials worth N16.5m were provided.
- In 2019 Kaduna prepared its State Contingency Plan to respond to disasters.
- Facilitated a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement with investors (developers) in building Mass & Affordable Housing, Neighborhood Centres & Shopping Malls to improve the deficit in housing and address urbanization of cities.
- Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Agency Law, 2018.
- Kaduna State Geographic Information Service (KADGIS) Law, 2015.
- Law to establish an agency for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, Law No. 13, 2018.



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



12



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMABLE & *Production*

- *Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*

GOAL 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Very little data is available on the sustainability of consumption and production in Kaduna State, and many of the indicators on this Goal relate to global targets. Developing the capacity to accurately measure such complex and decentralized processes as recycling, hazardous waste disposal, fossil fuel subsidies and material consumption

footprints will require a radical transformation in governance and statistical capacity.

One area in which considerable progress has been made in Kaduna is in the transition to renewable sources of energy, with 33MW of solar and hydroelectric capacity currently installed.



33MW

Solar and hydroelectric capacity have been installed



POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 12 (RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS)

- Beyond the unprecedented investment in renewable energy being made in the State, 15 plastic recycling companies are active in the state [Source: KEPA, 2020].
- Each year over 4 tons of government waste paper is recycled and reused. [Source: Government Printing, 2020]
- In 2020, 3.8m tons of plastic waste were collected for recycling in 7 Local Government Areas



■ *Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*



13



CLIMATE Action

■ *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Many of the policy actions that Kaduna state has taken to avoid, mitigate and adapt to climate change are not captured by the SDGs indicators. Information on deaths associated with disasters and greenhouse gas emissions are currently unavailable at the sub-national level, while many indicators reflect international processes.



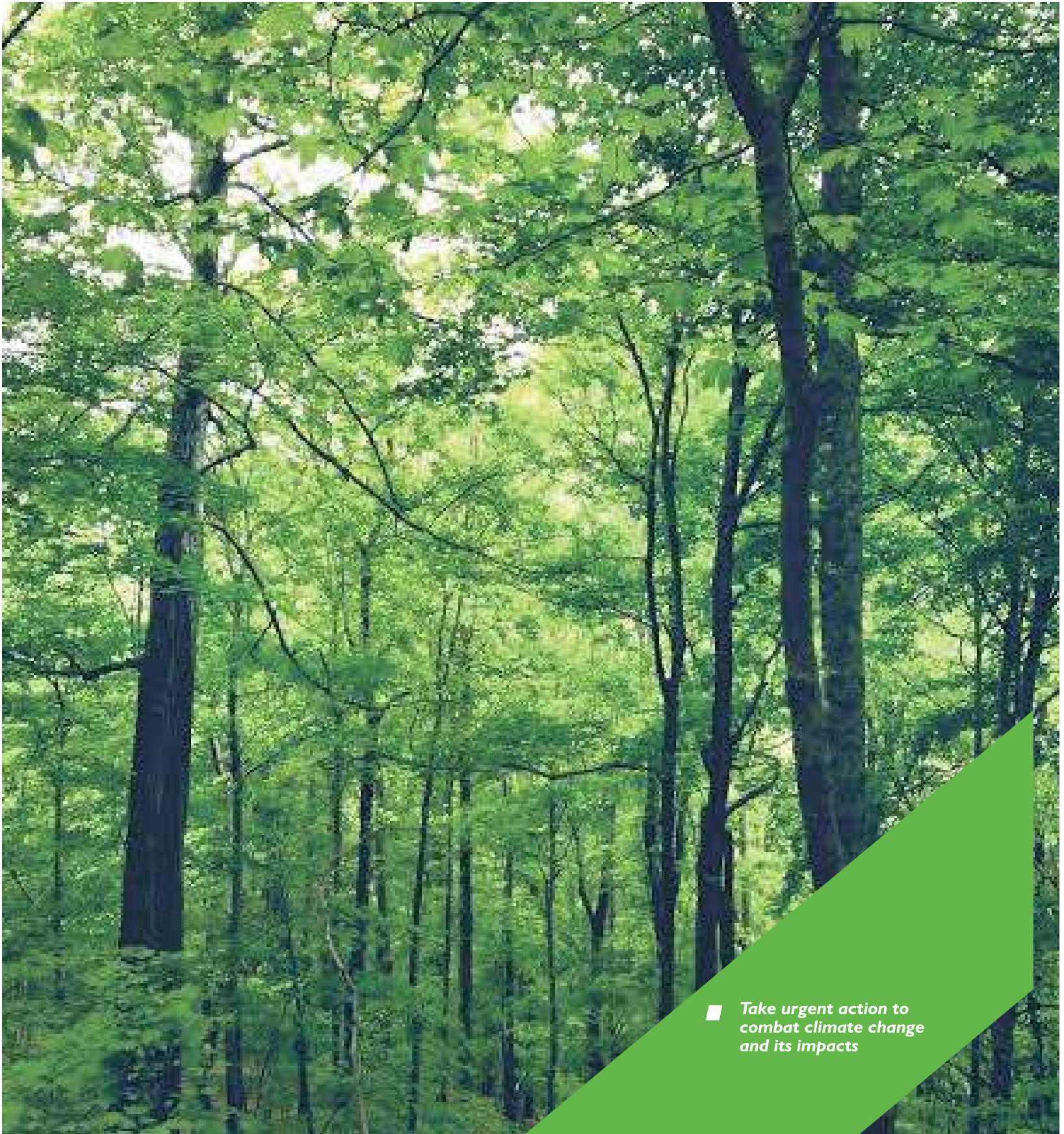
In 2020, over
1,000,000
seedlings were distributed



1,045
clean cooking stoves were
distributed in 2020

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 13 (CLIMATE ACTION)

- In 2020, over one million seedlings have been planted as carbon sinks and to preserve the soil.
- In addition to training on efficient cooking techniques and alternative energy sources, 1,045 clean cook stoves have been distributed to communities. [Source: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources]
- The State has domesticated the National Policy on Environment into the State Policy containing Climate Change Mitigation Strategies to be deployed by stakeholders.
- 198,080 seedlings planted along 93.6km Shelterbelt area from Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Kudan, Makarfi to Ikara to restore loss of vegetation within 5 years.
- Continuous awareness and collaborations with media houses, advocacy, sensitization and engagements across the State on combating Climate Change.



■ *Take urgent action to
combat climate change
and its impacts*



14

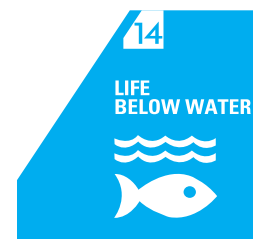


LIFE BELOW Water

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

GOAL 14

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

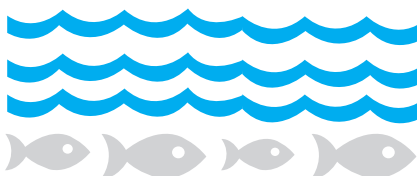


As a landlocked state, Kaduna does not have any coastal or marine resources to directly manage.

However, the State continues to contribute to national efforts to conserve ocean resources.

Locally, the state has invested in better

management of its extensive network of rivers, seeking to ensure sustainable dredging and improvements in water quality.





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



15



LIFE ON *Land*

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

GOAL 15

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



As a landlocked State dependent on the natural land environment for agriculture and environmental services, the state of Kaduna's forests, deserts and wildlife is crucial to its economic and social potential. Extensive efforts to collect and analyze remote sensing data permitted estimation of a number of Goal 15 indicators for the first time.

The area of Kaduna covered by forest is estimated at 37.37% of the total land area. Of this forest area, 14.40% is located within legally established protected areas, while the remaining

is unprotected. Deforestation is a severe threat to the livelihoods of citizens across the State, with an estimated annual decline in forest area of 0.2% per year. These losses are concentrated in the middle belt of the state, and amount to an average loss of 34km² of forest every year over the decade from 2010-2019.

The Mountain Green Cover Index is 98.9%, suggesting that a high proportion of mountain areas are covered in foliage, though this figure is likely to be inaccurate due to the poor resolution of available data sources.

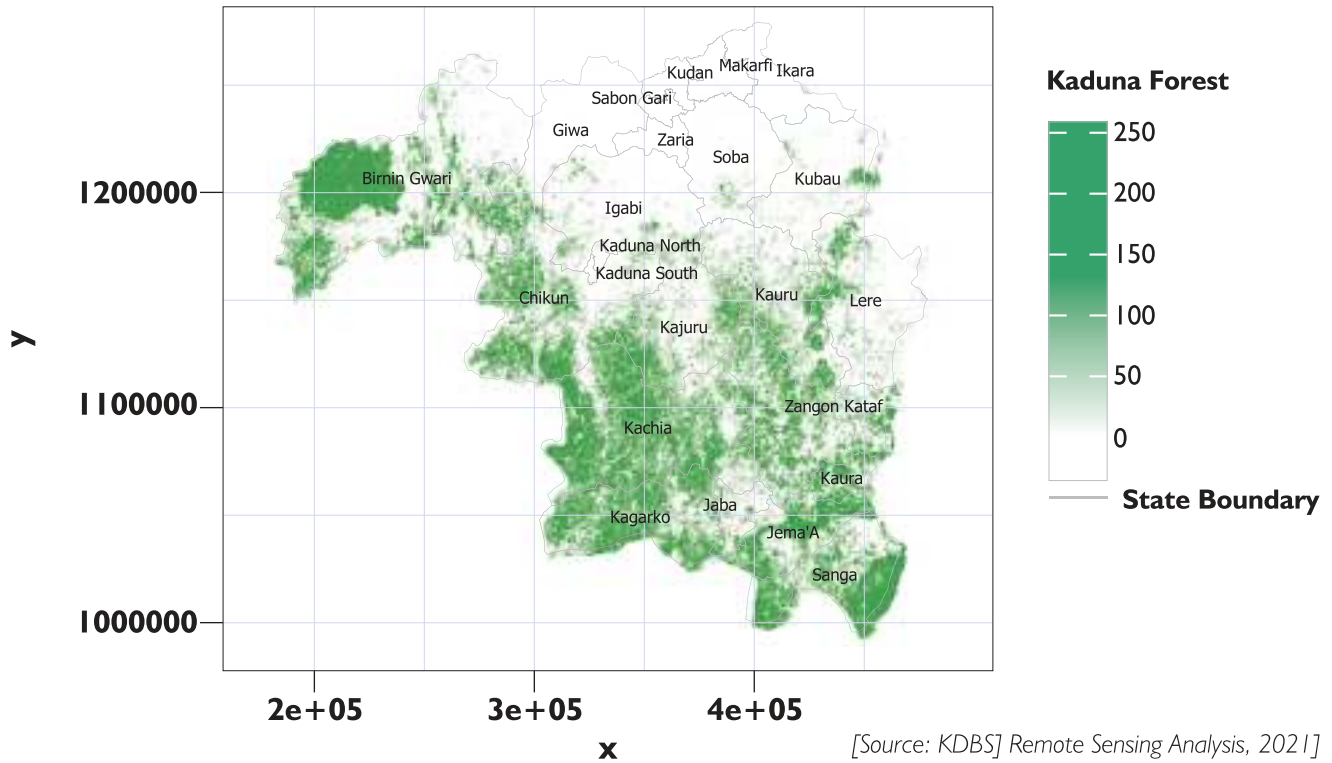
Between 2015 and 2019, almost half (49.97%) of Kaduna's land area is categorized as degraded based on its declining land productivity. This poses an urgent threat to the yields of farmers and the potential to develop sustainable agro-business supply chains.

In formal terms, all important sites for terrestrial and mountain biodiversity receive protection. However, in practice this protection may not be sufficient to prevent the diverse threats affecting these sites.

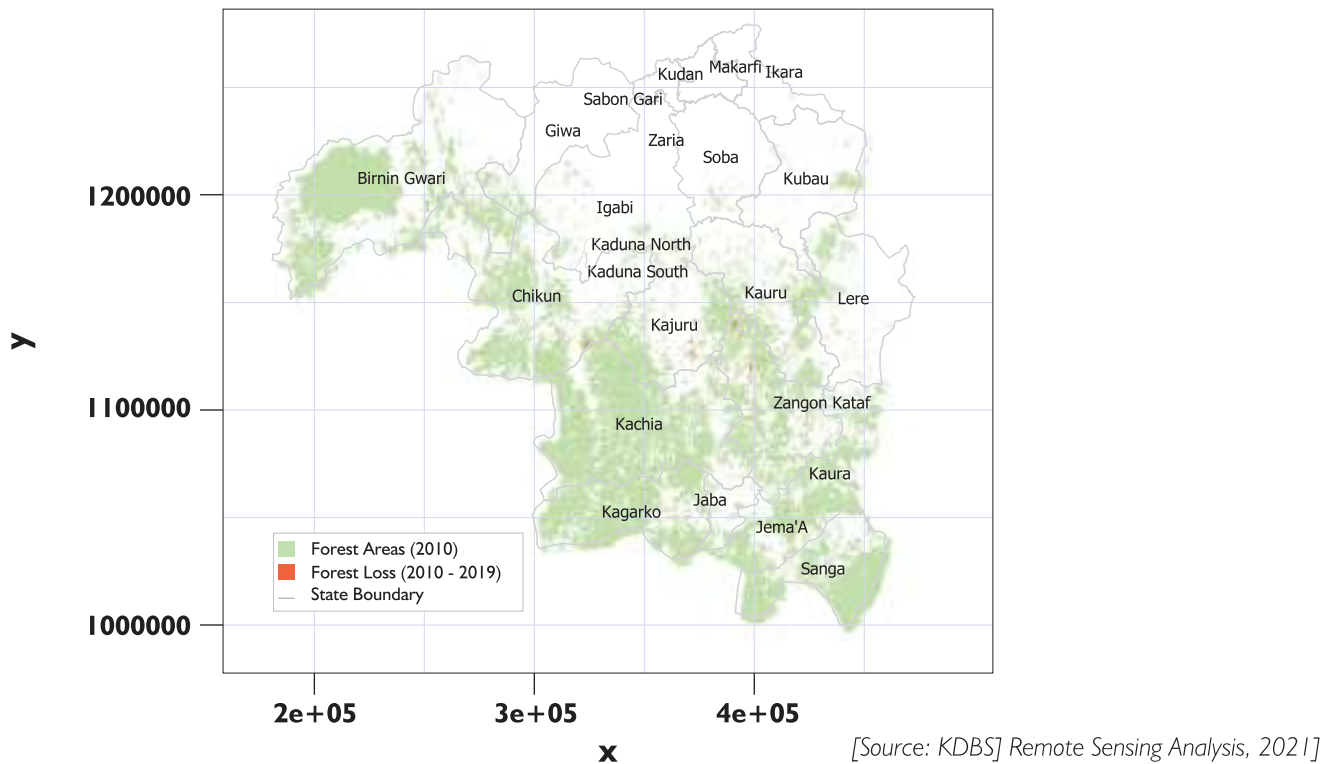
POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 15 (LIFE ON LAND)

- In other to create a shelterbelt, 198,080 seedlings were planted over a distance of 100km in the northern region of the State.
 - Formation of Task Force to checkmate illegal exploitation of forest resources.
 - Training on fabrication of efficient cooking stove and briquette as alternative sources of energy for cooking in communities.
- [Source: Ministry of Environment]

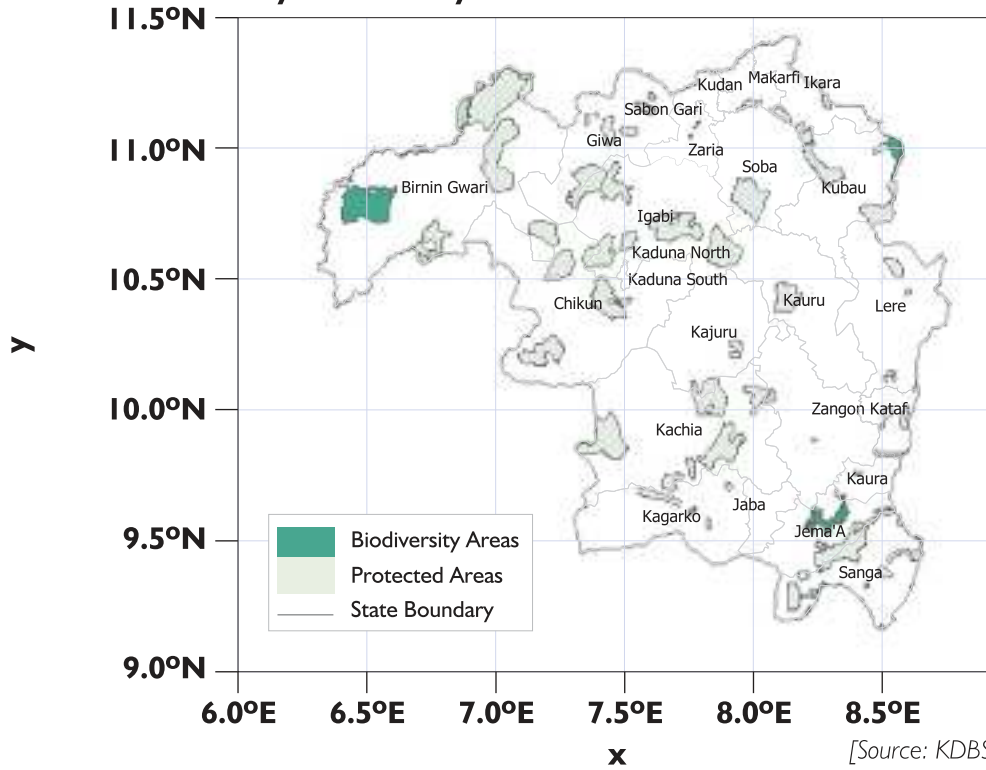
Forest Areas in Kaduna State, 2021



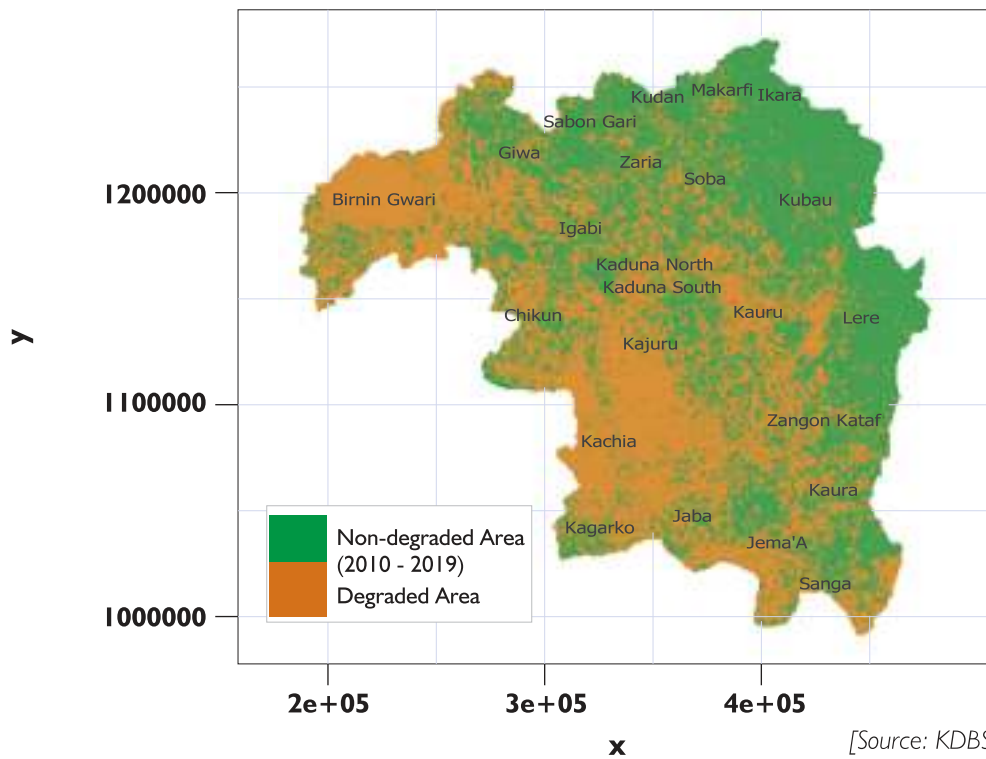
Forest Areas in Kaduna State, 2010 (in green) and Loss from 2010-2019 (in red)



Key Biodiversity Sites and Protected Areas



Degraded Land in Kaduna State, 2021





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

16



PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG *Institutions*

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



GOAL 16

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



Economic and social improvements may be of limited value if they are not accompanied by the peace and justice needed to give citizens the peace of mind and confidence to interact freely in their daily lives.

Corruption is a common experience for Kaduna's citizens, with more than a third - 37% - of those who contacted public officials reporting paying, or being asked to pay a bribe in the past 12 months. Safety fears are also widespread - just 10.6% of the

population felt safe walking alone in their own neighborhood and 9.8% have been discriminated against or harassed in the past 12 months.

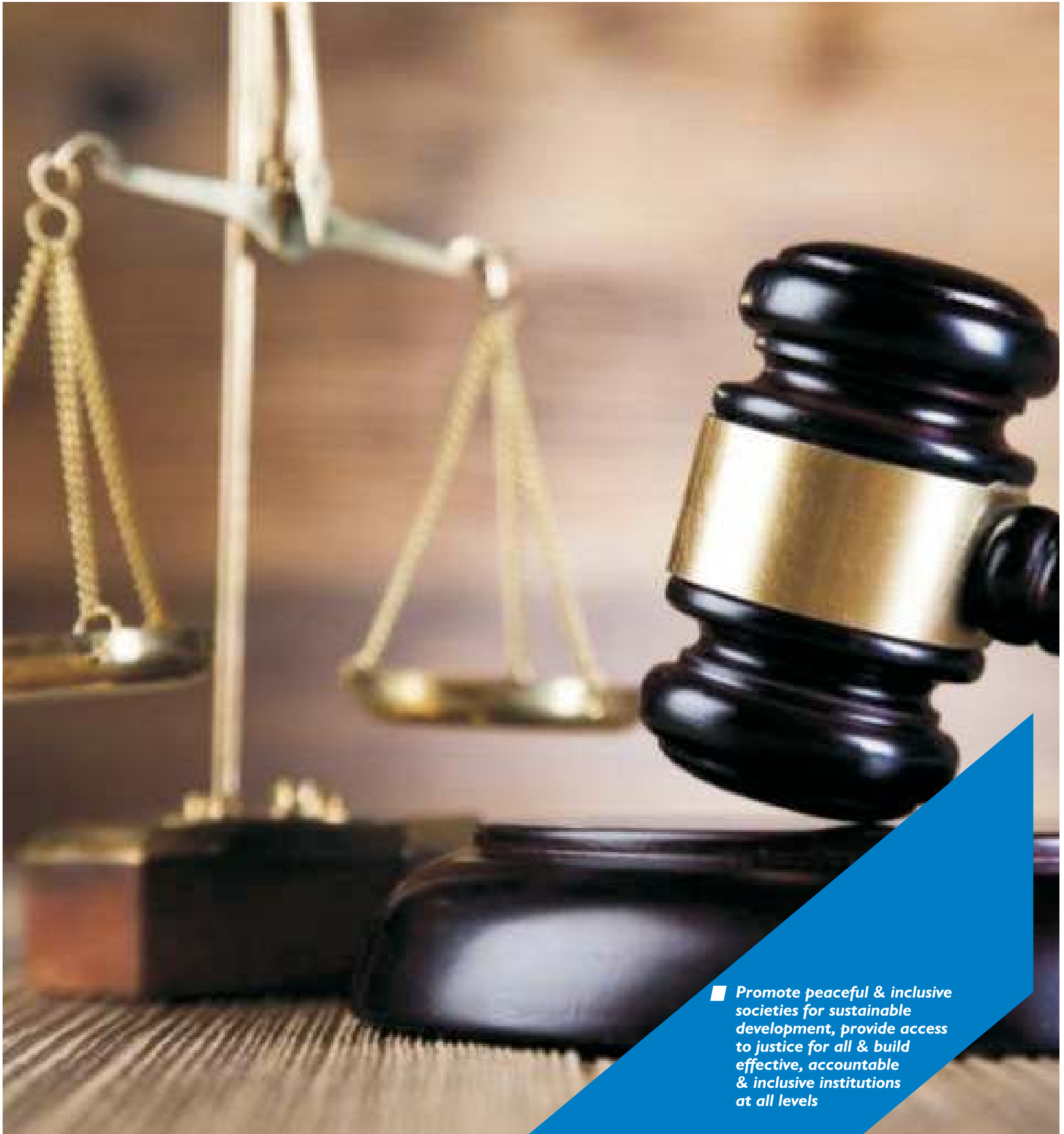
The basic machinery of the State also functions only partially, with fundamental data collection tasks uncompleted. Only 34.6% of children under the age of five have had their births registered with appropriate civil authorities, limiting their status as citizens and their ability to access key government services. This proportion has not improved since the 2017

report.

A lack of trust also impedes citizens from collaborating with the State to find shared solutions. Less than half (41.2%) of people who experienced violence in the last 12 months reported their experience to relevant authorities. Impressions of governance quality show widespread skepticism in government - just 3.24% of people believed decision-making is inclusive, responsive and participatory.

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 16 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION)

- To improve governance, the Government of Kaduna State overhauled its procedures for the use of funds, procurement of vehicles and on state insurance.
- Established the Kaduna State Peace Commission to address clashes across the State and provide Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS).
- An Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system has been established to address conflict issues.
- To maintain security, regular meetings are held with leaders of major religious organizations; while the State has also sought to address a range of conflict issues, including herder/farmer clash through community engagements, technological investments (72 CCTV cameras installed and 245 Cameras in progress, 4 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles), Installed 60 km of Fiber Optic Cables, 1 Geo position locator (tracker), etc, since 2019.
- The Kaduna State Media Corporation (KSMC) continuously airs programs on peaceful coexistence called the "White Flag".
- Liaises with relevant security agencies to obtain and analyze intelligence report on daily occurrences across the State.
- Kaduna State Vigilance Service, 2016.
- Kaduna State Peace Commission, 2017.



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



17



PARTNERSHIPS FOR *The Goals*

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

GOAL 17

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



Resolving the age-old challenge of a failure to deliver on ambitious development plans will be crucial if Kaduna is to meet the SDGs. Implementation and maintenance weaknesses are central to the governance challenges that hold back sustainable development.

Domestic resource mobilization has slightly improved since the last report, with total government revenue as a percentage of GDP rising from 3.4% in 2017 to 4.0% in 2020. However,

there is an increased reliance on statutory allocations and VAT compared to internally generated revenue, which fell from 23.4% to 16.9% of the total budget.

While Foreign Direct Investment accounted for N24,610,000,000 between 2017 and 2021, 1.84% of the 2020 budget depends on Official Development Assistance. Resources destined for investment in statistical capacity have fallen back since 2017, from N1.5m in 2017 to N0.9m in

2020.

Access to high-speed fixed-line internet is extremely rare - less than one in every one hundred people has a broadband subscription. However, internet use through slower connections and mobile access is much more common, covering 18.6% of the population. A larger proportion of people have used the internet in the past three months; 28.6% of men and 13.8% of women.

POLICY RESPONSE FOR GOAL 17 (PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS)

- In 2018, the State was ranked as the most improved on the Ease of Doing Business by the World Bank.
- The Eyes and Ears Citizens' Feedback Mobile Application used by citizens to monitor projects and submit complaints on government projects & programs, the toll-free line and a phone-in Live Hausa Program "Gani Ya Kori Ji", have enabled citizens' complaints to be verified and significantly resolved.
- The State was the first Sub-national to subscribe to the Open Government Partnership (OGP)
- The State co-created the OGP 2018-2020 and 2021-2023 OGP Action Plan with Citizens, Technical Working Groups and State Steering Committee for implementation of the Action Plan.
- Owing to the State's subscription to OGP, the Ease of Doing Business has been greatly improved leading to increase in Foreign Direct Investment from various sectors of the economy. It has also led simplified business processes, reduction in the time required to start a business, easy access to permit for expatriates and easy process of registering property.



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



Conclusion

Meeting the challenging targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) became a lot harder since the 2017 report. Repeated economic shocks and the Covid-19 pandemic have both pushed people further into poverty and distracted from the governance challenges of building sustainable pathways out of poverty. This 2021 Report highlights the conflicting patterns of progress and backsliding that characterize Kaduna State's progress on the SDGs.

Accelerating progress will mean building on recent successes, such as the expansion of renewable energy generation, the electrification of schools, growing use of clean fuels, lower rates of unemployment, reduced stunting among children, increased financial inclusion, the growing capacity of government to raise revenue, the entry of women into the State House of Assembly and the reduced number of girls marrying before the age of 15. Deepening and capitalizing on these gains can help propel progress on other indicators.

Progress will also require reversing the trajectory on multiple targets and indicators. Most crucially, incomes

need to be raised to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, government social sector spending needs to rise, the proportion of births attended by skilled medical workers and registered, as well as the proportion of children fully vaccinated, needs to dramatically increase, basic reading proficiency must improve for all age groups, the degradation of land and forest areas must be reversed, and discrimination and violence against women must be comprehensively stopped.

To improve future reporting on the SDGs, a number of steps need to be taken. Surveys and questionnaires need to be further integrated and revised to ensure that all indicators are captured using the precise methodology endorsed by the UN. For some specific topics, such as expenditure-based poverty measures, this will entail investments in much more detailed and intensive data collection methodologies.

Administrative data also needs to improve dramatically, with many of the topics of interest simply not collected by MDAs at present, particularly for environmental indicators such as water quality. While

remote sensing techniques have helped fill a number of gaps, there are a number of limitations to their use due to the lack of complementary data. For example without information on public transport routes or open public spaces a number of indicators cannot be calculated.

The progress made since 2017 in the increased range and depth of reporting documented in this 2021 Report offers hope. Increasingly, Kaduna State understands the social, economic, environmental and governance challenges that it must overcome, and possesses a comprehensive picture of what needs to change. No other state in Nigeria, and very few across the world, knows as much about the development challenges its citizens' face.

Kaduna State SDGs Action Plan

Stakeholder	Roles and Priority	Achievements
Kaduna State Government	i. Develop strategies to manage disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kaduna State Contingency Plan 2019 containing strategies on disaster risk reduction.
	ii. Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commencement of state integrated waste management contract in July 2021 ■ Kaduna state environment policy in which guidelines on waste management is integrated.
	iii. Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establishment of fifteen (15) Waste recycling industries: one (1) for Recycling and manufacturing, four (4) for recycling and ten (10) for manufacturing in the State.
	iv. Sustainable procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To promote global best public procurement practices, the Government established an interactive e-procurement platform and open contracting data standard portal for public participation
	v. Sustainable tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved Ease of Doing Business has attracted huge investment in the tourism sector through PPP.
	vi. Urban solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2,656 number of workers were engaged in direct solid waste management from 2018-2020 which comprises of sweepers, pickers, labourers, security and supervisors/managers
	vii. Climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The State has domesticated the National Policy on the environment into the State Policy on the Environment containing Climate Change Mitigation Strategies to be deployed by stakeholders.
	viii. Improve governance capabilities to raise public service performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public Service Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restructuring MDAs - Open Government Partnership (OGP) - Local Government Reforms - Public Service on Wheels - Tax Codification Law - Public Financial Management - Public Service Management

Kaduna State SDGs Action Plan

	ix. Develop effective poverty reduction and social protection interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy and Strategy (incorporating Monitoring and Evaluation). ■ Kaduna State is using the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS). ■ Launched the Social Protection Policy 2021. ■ Social Protection Interventions: Rapid Response Register (RRR), State Social Register (SSR), Kaduna State Women Empowerment Fund (KADSWEF). ■ Kaduna State Policy on Food and Nutrition. ■ Passed the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy (GESI 2017).
	x. Improve measurement of SDGs indicators, particularly through vital statistics, administrative data and remote sensing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mapping of SDGs indicators to MDAs ■ Training of SDGs desk officers on populating reporting template ■ Application of Remote Sensing Tools ■ Use of System of Administrative Statistics to report progress on indicators.
	xi. Continue restructuring government finances to improve implementation performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Following Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) guidelines.
	xii. Domestic financing and investment in poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB).
	xiii. Women and youth employment while limiting debt service costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 60:40 (capital to recurrent budget ratio).
Local Government	i. Urgently promote more female participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appointment of 2 Female Local Government Sole Administrators.
	ii. Increase capacity to manage and target public service delivery, and to implement disaster risk reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Government Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (LFTAS). ■ Local Government Development Plan (LGDP).

Kaduna State SDGs Action Plan

Federal Government	i. Increase investment in infrastructure and poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Abuja – Kaduna – Kano Road. ■ Kaduna – Abuja Train Station. ■ Eastern Bye Pass. ■ Establishment of Air Force Barracks in Birnin Gwari LGA. ■ Through the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs), Street Lights, Primary Schools, Hospitals, Hand Pumps Boreholes were constructed. ■ Kaduna State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP). ■ Conditional Cash Transfer, Kaduna State Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action on Nutrition (KDMSPAN),
	ii. Promote macroeconomic stability and a dynamic national market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017 – 2020). ■ National Development Plan (2021 – 2025). ■ Cashless Policy. ■ Introduction of e-Naira.
	iii. Nurture a political system that promotes good governance and minimizes violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electoral Act as Amended, 2021.
Private Sector	i. Generate employment opportunities and new livelihood opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investments by Tomato Jos, Olam Farms, Blue Camel, Dangote Peugeot Assembly Plant, African Natural Resources and Mines Ltd, Barbados Fertilizers amongst others. ■ Stimulated economic growth and development due to various investment portfolios. ■ Increased employment opportunities in Agro-Allied, Power and Energy, Food and Beverages, Solar sectors, etc. ■ Increased Tax and per Capital Income. ■ Increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the State.
	ii. Contribute to the development of resilient infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kaduna ICT HUB, Dialogue Institute, Greenfield University, Nok University, Mudasir and Brothers Ltd, Ahmed Musa Neighborhood Centre, Ploutos Sports and Recreation Centre, Sheikh Gumi Market, 500 Capacity Car Park, and GSM Village. ■ Enhanced finance and sector implementation activities. ■ Boost in Manufacturing and Services sectors.
	iii. Develop locally adapted technologies to aid government in poverty reduction and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Panteka Local Artisans Clusters. ■ Increased capital, technology, and resources supply ■ Human resource development owing to engagement of citizens in the business of the companies.

Kaduna State SDGs Action Plan

	iv. Partner with government to jointly tackle the challenges of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Shelter, Nuroon Suraj, Ronchess, Mother Cat, and CCECC amongst others. Increased government spending and easy flow of liquidity.
Civil society organizations	i. Provide targeted support to vulnerable populations in line with the State Development Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalization of Community Development Charter (CDC). Collaboration between Civil Society Partners and Government to make public and private facilities friendly to people living with disabilities. Collaboration with CSOs to address issues of malnutrition. Consult Human Services on Partnerships with CSOs.
	ii. Assist in identifying important biodiversity sites and environmental threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Awareness and Environmental Support Initiative (SAESI). National Community Ethics and Value Environmental Compliance Corps (NCEVECC).
	iii. Collaborate with government to provide information on successful poverty reducing interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government is in Collaboration with Save the Children Initiative and Civil Society Scaling up Nutrition in Nigeria (CSSUNN) in addressing malnutrition and poverty.
	iv. Assist in monitoring government programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Eyes and Ears Initiative Monitors Projects with CSOs in the State
International development partners	i. Provide supplementary funding and assistance to support the State Development Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FCDO, BMGF, AFDB, IsDB, World Bank, USAID, Indian EXIM
	ii. Reporting of Official Development Assistance volumes at the sub-national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Cooperation Framework (DCF), Open Government Partnership (OGP)
	iii. Adopt Kaduna State Development Plan as results framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning Donor Partner Support with the State Priority Areas via the Development Cooperation Framework (DCF).
	iv. Promote financial and technological flows in clean energy, science and technology and climate adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), the State received support from the World Bank to address issues of Climate Change and the Environment. Through support from the Islamic Development Bank, the State established 6 additional Science Secondary Schools.

Kaduna State SDGs Action Plan

<p>Kaduna State House of Assembly</p>	<p>i. Pass relevant legislation towards achieving the SDGs in the State</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kaduna Investment Promotion Law, 2015. ■ Kaduna Geographic Information Service Law, 2015. ■ Barau Dikko Teaching Hospital Law, 2015. ■ Prohibition of Sale and Consumption of Some Intoxicating Substances Law, 2015. ■ Kaduna Power Supply Law, 2015. ■ Kaduna State Board of Internal Revenue Law, 2016. ■ Kaduna State Water Supply and Sanitation Law, 2016. ■ A Law to Prohibit Substance Abuse and to Provide Treatment for Substance Abusers and Addicts, 2016. ■ A Law to Establish the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency, 2016. ■ Kaduna State Pre-Marital (Medical Examination) Enforcement Law, 2017. ■ Kaduna State Schools Management Boards Law, 2017. ■ Kaduna State Schools Quality Assurance Authority Law, 2017. ■ Kaduna State Transport Regulatory Authority Law, 2017. ■ Kaduna State Roads Agency Law, 2017. ■ Kaduna State Mortgages and Foreclosure Law, 2017. ■ Violence Against All Persons Prohibition Law, 2018. ■ Kaduna State Scholarship and Loans Boards Law, 2018. ■ Livestock Food Products Law, 2018. ■ Kaduna State Contributory Health Management Authority Law, 2018. ■ Kaduna State Aids Control Agency Law, 2018. ■ Kaduna State Health Supplies Management Agency, 2018. ■ Kaduna State College of Nursing and Midwifery Law, 2018. ■ Welfare and Protection of Children in Kaduna Law 2018. ■ Domesticated the Child Rights Act in Kaduna State, 2019. ■ A Law to Regulate the Storage, Distribution marketing and sale of Liquor and Spirits in Kaduna State, 2019. ■ Kaduna State Registration of Business Premises Law, 2019. ■ Kaduna State Pension Reform (as amended) Law, 2020. ■ Kaduna State Community and Social Development Agency Law, 2020. ■ Kaduna State Primary Health Care Board Law, 2020. ■ Kaduna State Disability Law, 2021. ■ A Law to Provide for a Framework that regulates responsible and inclusive Land-Based intensive investment in agriculture and promote sustainable land use planning and management and for connected matters thereto, 2021 (FRILIA).
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Appendices

Complete Table of SDGs Indicators

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	SUB-INDICATOR	SUB-GROUP	2017 REPORT	2021 REPORT	SOURCE	NOTES ON MEASUREMENT
GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		Total	84.3%	88.8%	SDGs Survey 2021	Based on Proportion of individuals living in households below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day, * N182.3 official exchange rate 2011 * 0.481 PPP adjustment * 3.1072 Inflation adjustment 2011-2021
				Male	85.1%	87.9%		
				Female	85.1%	89.8%		
				5-11 years	88.5%	93.2%		
				12-14 years	88.5%	95.6%		
				15-35 years	82.3%	85.9%		
				36-59 years	82.4%	85.1%		
				60-64 years	80.0%	86.4%		
				Employed	74.6%	83.9%		
				Unemployed	84.3%	86.0%		
				Urban	81.1%	89.5%		
				Rural	86.8%	90.4%		
				Total	90.00%	90.00%	SDGs Survey 2021	2019 NBS poverty report line is 137,430 naira (\$381.75) per year (https://ingeniatat.gov.ng/download/1082). Poverty headcount rate for Kaduna in 2019 was 43.5%
				Male	89.20%	89.20%		
				Female	90.90%	90.90%		
				5-11 years	94.90%	94.90%		
				12-14 years	96.50%	96.50%		
				15-35 years	87.10%	87.10%		
				36-59 years	86.00%	86.00%		
				60-64 years	86.60%	86.60%		
				Total	63.70%	63.70%	SDGs Survey 2021	NHDR 2018 https://mppn.org/nigeria-national-mpi/ and http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2018_nigeria_inaimaand.pdf
				Male	63.90%	63.90%		
				Female	63.50%	63.50%		
				Children (<18)	66.30%	66.30%		
				Total	3.76%	3.76%	GHS 2020	NPower, GEEP, Conditional cash transfers, and pensions
				Male	3.76%	3.76%		
				Female	3.85%	3.85%		
				Male Under 18	3.23%	3.23%		
				Female Under 18	3.36%	3.36%		
				Male 65+	8.18%	8.18%		
				Female 65+	5.56%	5.56%		
				Roads	76.8%	76.8%	GHS 2020	
				Electrification	75.7%	48.6%		
				Improved Source of Drinking Water	65.6%	43.8%		
				Improved toilet facility not shared	36.8%	36.8%		
				Hospital/health Facility	89.5%	89.5%		
				Market	81.4%	81.4%		
				Court	58.4%	58.4%		
				All 18 sectors of the three basic services	74.2%	74.2%		
				All three basic services	13.7%	13.7%		
			(a) with legally recognized documentation	Total	63.0%	17.8%	SDGs Survey 2021	Includes all loans within an legal recognition status. Title Deed/Ceased of Occupancy/ Certificate of Occupancy/ Certificate of Hereditary Acquisition Listed in Registry, Survey Plan, Rental Contract, Registered Lease, Deed of Assignment, Registered, Capitalized, Fixed, Unitary Agreement, etc)
			(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Male	63.0%	18.4%		
				Female	62.9%	17.0%		
				Total	83.9%	83.9%	SDGs Survey 2021	
				Male	86.5%	86.5%		
				Female	79.9%	79.9%		
				Total	27.200	27.200	KADSEMA	Persons affected by flooding in 2020 across 23 LGAs
				Not measured				
				1	NA	NA		
				Total	100.00%	100.00%	KADSEMA	
				Total	2.44%	2.44%	Kaduna Budget 2020, GDP Survey 2020	Total external loans and grants divided by latest (2018) GDP estimate
				56%	41%	41%	Social sector capital Kaduna 2020 budget plus recurrent expenditure for all + social development MDAs	
				% of recurrent	9.90%	9.90%	Not measured	
				% of capital	25.10%	25.10%	Not measured	



Goal	Target	Indicator	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	102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Goal	Target	2019	2020	2021	Notes
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Does the country have legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.		0	0	Sensitive questions so likely to be severely underestimated
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation				
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age				
	Total			0.24%	
	Physical Violence 15-35			0.27%	
	Physical Violence 36-59			0.15%	
	Physical Violence 60-64			0.42%	
	Physical Violence 65+			0.09%	
	Sexual Violence 15-35			0.00%	
	Sexual Violence 36-59			0.05%	
	Sexual Violence 60-64			0.00%	
	Sexual Violence 65+			0.00%	
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Total			0.82%	
	15-35			0.96%	
	36-59			1.20%	
	60-64			0.37%	
	65+			2.10%	
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Before Age 15		44%	27.5%	
	Before Age 18		65%	65.3%	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group, by sex, age and location				
	Total		1.4%	13.4%	
	Male		1.5%	13.6%	
	Female		1.1%	13.2%	
	15-35		1.8%	14.8%	
	36-59		1.1%	15.0%	
	60-64		1.4%	15.7%	
	65+			12.1%	
	Urban		1.1%	12.3%	
	Rural		1.5%	14.1%	
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments		0%	8.57%	https://www.inecigeria.org/2019-house-of-representatives-result/
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions by sector		0%	2.30%	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		0	NA	
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education				
	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex			15.90%
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure				
	Male			17.70%	
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Female			13.60%	
	Total		0	43.50%	Same caveat on definition of rights as 5.a.1(e)
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Total		79.20%	NA	
	Male			67.70%	
	Female			42.40%	
5.c.2 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Total		0	NA	
	Male			NA	
5.c.3 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Female			NA	
	Total			NA	



Goal	Target	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	16.10%	65.50%									
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	GHS 2020	0.50%									
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and reuse by [x] per cent globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Not measured										
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors, including industry, manufacturing and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Not measured										
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Not measured										
	6.6 By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Remote Sensing	+6.36%									
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-related technologies, including wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	External Grants and Loans	2,240,000,000									
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with preparedness plans for participation in water and sanitation management		0%	100%								
	7 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	SDGs Survey 2021	64.50%	75.70%								
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	SDGs Survey 2021	7.1%	2.6%								
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Not measured										
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to promote cleaner energy technology, including renewable energy technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of technology, innovation and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	ODA & international investment to be assessed	NA									
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	3MW of Solar by KDSC, 30MW of Hydro by FG	33MW	Investments to be measured									



GOAL 8: Promote sustainable inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-1.90%	Kaduna GDP Report 2013-18 2006 census	Very preliminary 2017-18 value. Estimated from 8.44% GDP growth rate in GDP report, subtracting 3.2% population growth rate from 2006 census
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	8.60%	Not measured	No disaggregation of GDP by employment status
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	80.70% 80.70% 80.60% 84.70% 78.40%	SDGs Survey 2021	Informal employment defined only by the absence of a formal written contract. Restricting only to over-18s.
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, 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	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Not measured	Not measured	Need material consumption data
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	111.06 113.94 107.63 106.36 107.68 167.58	SDGs Survey 2021	Need material consumption data
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and disability	28.20% 15.8% 19.9% 42.2% 24.3% 35.4% 19.2% 20.3% 8.4% 23.2% 60%	SDGs Survey 2021	
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, including women, and child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	13.70% 18.20% 1.20%	SDGs Survey 2021	Using general production boundary basis. Not asked of over 15s
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.7 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	5.00% 5.76% 4.24%	SDGs Survey 2021	Selection bias as no interviews with persons who died from injuries
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	6.32	Penn State University	Latest number available for 2017. http://labour-rights-indicators.la.psu.edu/
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	1.39%	GDP Survey 2018	Measure for 2018. Tourism is not measured in GDP surveys. The proxy presented here is for accommodation and food services
		8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate	2.24	Based on banks' website reported branches	
		8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	33.60% 45.10%	GHS 2020	41.5% in GHS 2020. Proportion of households with any member holding a bank account, not adults 15 or over. Excludes other financial services. Survey weights not available at this time so this is an unweighted estimate.
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	NA		
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	0.00		Youth employment strategy still under development



Goal	Target	Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Remarks	
GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and job creation and a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road	%	47.20%											Instructions here https://docs.google.com/document/d/1XpHqtoJvH03UeisWqubx70C0nP2IMZNE46pwUS7FM/edit	
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with developed countries	9.2.1 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport and per capita	%	6.84%	17%											Not measured
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	%	5.80%												From SDG Survey employment response * manufacturing
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and sustainable technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	kg													Not measured
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of researchers, upgrade infrastructure, including research and development workers, per million people by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of researchers and development workers per million people by 2030	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	%	1188												Not measured
	9.6 Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.6.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	USD million	9,752,047,609												Infrastructure definition not clear.
	9.7 Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.7.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	%	1.75%												Based on GDP not value added, 2018 values. ISIC Rev. 3 and 4 classification as listed here https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-08-01.pdf Chemicals, electronics, oil refining, motor vehicles
	9.8 Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.8.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	%													Not measured
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	%													Growth rates not available
	GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	33.7%	SDGs Survey 2021
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of income, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard		10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	%	45.7%												
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	%													No data on aggregate wages available
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Index	NA												No post-tax/transfers assessment of income Can't be calculated at subnational level
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to promote more equitable, accountable and legitimate institutions		10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	%	62%												
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	%	NA												Not measured
10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people		10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Count	NA												Not measured
10.7.3 Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders		10.7.3 Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders	Count													Not measured
10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin		10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	%	NA												No information available
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff		10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	%	NA												Not measured
10.b Encourage social development assistance an financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	USD million	NA												Not measured	
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	%													Not measured	



GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of program on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, to promote sustainable development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	NA	NA				
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	NA	NA				
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1	(a) Food loss index	NA	Not measured			
			(b) food waste index		Not measured			
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multi-lateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	NA	NA				
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			Not measured			
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports			Not measured			
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation		NA				
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including digital and science education) is included in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			0			
	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)			33MW			3MW of Solar by KDSG, 30MW of Hydro by FG
	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development progress that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor economic, social and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability			0			
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market barriers in national policies, including those related to electricity generation, and by removing or reducing those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to re-allocate those resources to support the transition to sustainable energy, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development, in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption)			0			No sub-national subsidies, but dis-aggregating national subsidies difficult



Goal	Target	Indicator	2019 Value	2020 Target	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	2029 Target	2030 Target	2031 Target	2032 Target	2033 Target	2034 Target	2035 Target	2036 Target	2037 Target	2038 Target	2039 Target	2040 Target	
GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, freshwater ecosystems and oceans and manage wasteland	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	37.37%																						
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, and reforestation by X per cent globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	(a) Annual forest area change rate (b) Above-ground biomass stock in forest (c) Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect areas (d) Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	100.00%																					
	15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	(e) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	49.79%																					
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their resilience and contribute to sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		100%																					
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red list index		98.50%																					
	15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy framework to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		0.87																					
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		NA																					
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		NA																					
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and sub-national development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy framework to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	NA																					
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1	(a) Official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	0																					
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to support forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (b) generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	0																					
	15.c Enhance global support for exports to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		Not measured																					





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