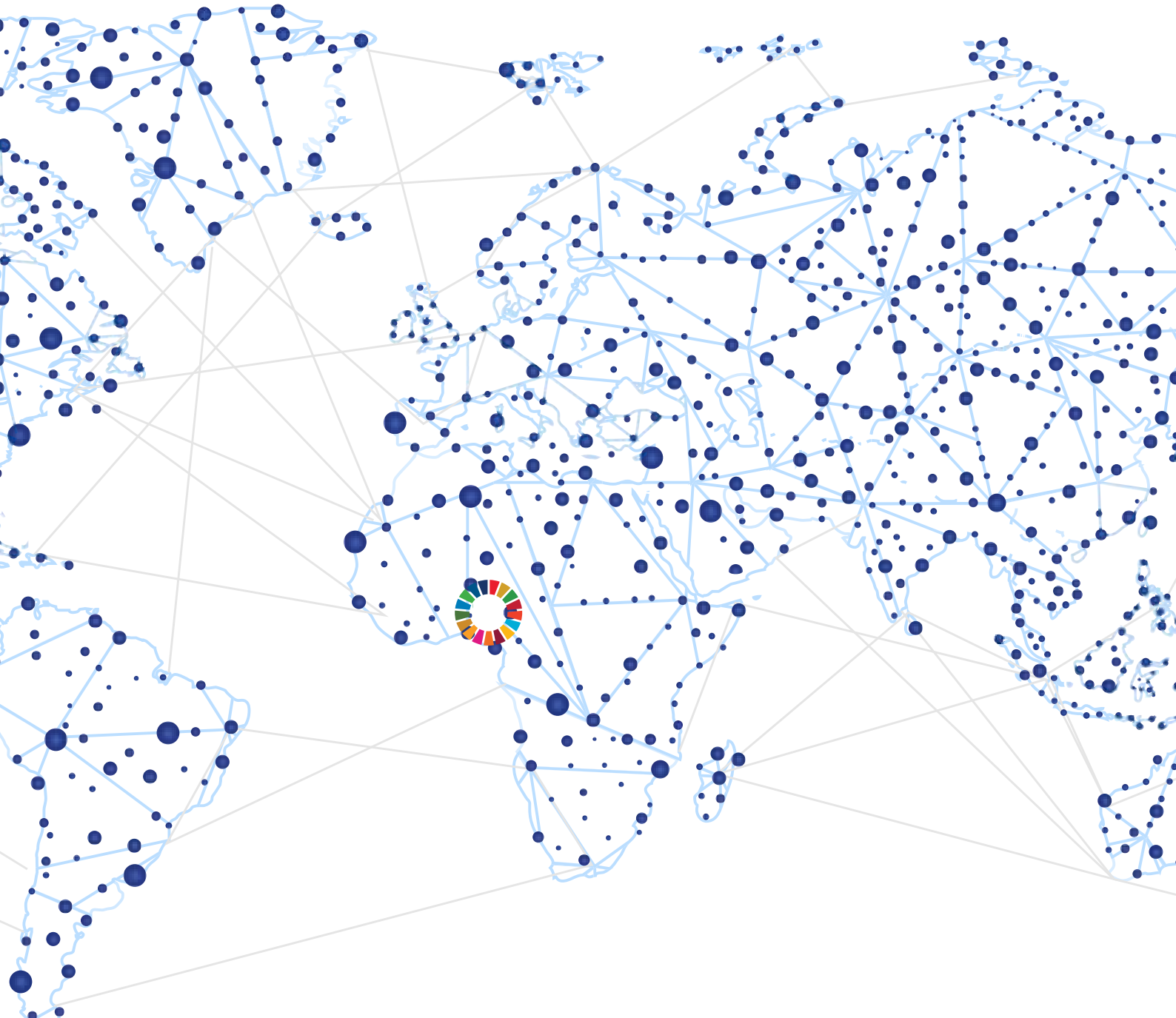




**KADUNA STATE
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS
REPORT 2017**





KADUNA STATE
PLANNING AND BUDGET
COMMISSION

State Secretariat Complex, Independence Way,
Kaduna, Nigeria



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Table of Contents

Foreword	I
Introduction – The journey to sustainable development in Kaduna State	1
Goal 1 – End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere	10
Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	16
Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	20
Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	24
Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	30
Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	34
Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	38
Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	42
Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	48
Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries	52
Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	56
Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	60
Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	64
Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	68
Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	72
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	76
Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	80
Conclusion	82
Appendix	86



Acronyms

BATC	Business Apprentice Training Center	KDGHS	Kaduna State General Household Survey
DFID	UK Department for International Development	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	LGA	Local Government Area
DHIS	District Health Information System	LPG	Liquid 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 and 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 System	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
KADINVEST	Kaduna Investment & Economic Conference	SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
KADIRS	Kaduna Internal Revenue Service	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
KADP	Kaduna Agricultural Development Project	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		

“ The Kaduna State Government in Nigeria has demonstrated the political will and commitment to accelerate progress at the sub-national level on the SDGs.

I commend this initiative of an SDGs report and welcome the evidence it provides for results at the local level.

I call on all our partners to support sub-national Governments as they seek to improve the livelihoods of the world’s people leaving no one behind ”

*- Amina Mohammed
Deputy Secretary-General,
United Nations*



“ With this ground-breaking sub-National SDGs report, the Kaduna State Government has, evidently, demonstrated her unequivocal commitment to and laid a firm foundation for tracking and reporting progress on the SDG targets at State level; and more broadly, localising Agenda 2030 and thus moving the State and her people towards the great promise of peace and prosperity by the year 2030. ”

- *Edward Kallon,*
UNDP Resident Representative



Foreword by the Governor of Kaduna State

The vision of the Kaduna State Government as contained in the State Development Plan (SDP) 2016 to 2020 has integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specifies concerted policy actions to achieve each of the SDGs. This is with the purpose of achieving inclusive economic growth and socio-economic transformation that translates into substantial improvements in the quality of lives of Kaduna State citizens. The overall goal is to leave no-one behind as every citizen counts in this development agenda.

We have taken drastic steps on the journey to sustainable development to generate sufficient data to understand where Kaduna State stands in relation to these goals, and to help guide policy interventions to target the deepest and most persistent pockets of poverty.

We are investing heavily in establishing the state statistical system that will give accurate data that will guide decision making. Indeed, since the launch of the SDGs in September 2015, the state has conducted and concluded two General Household Surveys (KDGHS), two Annual School Censuses, a state GDP Survey (KDGDP), a population dynamics survey, an Agricultural Survey (KASS) and various additional surveys. These have provided crucial baseline data to calibrate the state's development situation and inform the status on the Sustainable Development Goals.

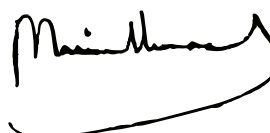
We have used the data generated from these surveys to develop clear action plans on the way forward. In that regard, our State is the first in Nigeria where every sector has articulated an implementation plan. We are also just finalizing work on a comprehensive Infrastructure Masterplan to systematically bridge our infrastructure deficits. The private sector and our international development partners have already responded positively with over \$400m of investments in 2016 alone.

We acknowledge the role and importance

of the preceding Millennium Development Goals, particularly in accelerating progress on our social development indicators. We now look forward to implementing the SDGs towards comprehensive sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

Achieving the goals and targets require integration into national development plans, policies and budgets and increasing institutional capacities across sectors and levels of governance. Furthermore, implementing the SDGs require effective coordination within and between multiple layers of governance (national and sub-national) as well as strengthening partnerships with diverse stakeholders; civil society, parliaments and local authorities.

My administration looks forward to working closely with all our partners in the private sector, civil society and international development partners, to implement the SDGs and improve the wellbeing of our people.



Nasir Ahmad el-Rufai
Governor of Kaduna State.

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Acknowledgement

The Kaduna State Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report 2017 is a document that identifies the baseline status of the SDGs in the State. It highlights key policy actions and progress being made so far in achieving some of the SDGs targets. The document concludes with key actions for the state to consider going forward.

The State Government has prioritized the achievement of the SDGs most importantly by integrating the goals into our State Development Plan (2016-2020) and subsequently through several data collection and policy implementation activities.

I acknowledge the immense contributions of staff of the Kaduna State Planning and Budget Commission, the State Bureau of Statistics and the State SDGs office who have worked tirelessly on the production of this document.

Our development partners, civil society and the private sector have already responded and are supporting the state in making progress on the SDGs. We look forward to working closer together in the near future.

The Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President (OSSAP) on SDGs also deserves acknowledgement for the vertical coordination of SDGs achievement across the country.

The support and inspiration of the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ms. Amina Mohammed, and indeed the entire UN System has been instrumental in our States early adoption of the SDGs.

Our most sincere appreciation goes to His Excellency, the Governor of Kaduna State, Nasir Ahmad el-Rufai, and members of the Executive Council for providing the enabling environment to achieve results as embedded in the State Development Plan(SDP) 2016 – 2020.

Though there is still a lot left to achieve, I believe that with team work, perseverance and commitment, we will overcome all hurdles and achieve greater results that will transform the lives of our citizens.



Muhammad Sani Abdullahi
Commissioner,
Planning and Budget Commission

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Introduction

The Journey to Sustainable Development in Kaduna state

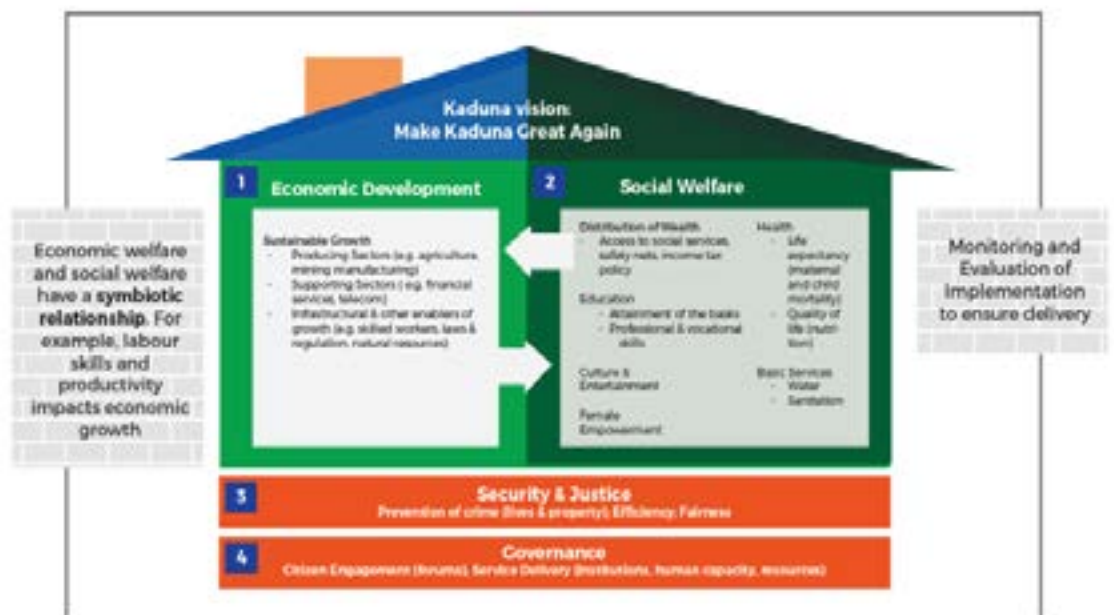
The Sustainable Development Goals are an integral part of Kaduna State’s efforts to improve the livelihoods of the state’s residents. By providing comprehensive targets for all aspects of development and coordinating the efforts of all actors, Kaduna will only achieve its potential if it achieves the Sustainable Development Goals by the target date of 2030.

To this end, the Kaduna State Development Plan 2016-2020 has fully integrated the Sustainable Development Goals and specifies concerted policy actions to help achieve each goal. As the Governor stated in his foreword to the State Development Plan, **“The goal is to achieve inclusive economic growth and socio-economic transformation of the state that translates into substantial improvements in the quality of lives of Kaduna citizens, through higher productivity and competitiveness. In its breadth and scope, the plan leaves no one behind.”** (Source - State Development Plan 2016 to 2020. see diagram below)

Localizing and domesticating the sustainable development goals beyond the national level will be crucial to achieving sustained success. Not only must the majority of

interventions needed to achieve the goals occur at the local level, but the political buy-in and commitment to reorient public spending and governance improvements must be replicated at all levels of the political system to prevent corruption, vested interests and political diversion from compromising progress. This is even more essential in federal systems such as Nigeria’s where political commitment and economic interests aligned with the SDGs must be generated effectively to coordinate with national level investments. As the UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) and the UN’s Roadmap on Localizing the SDGs stresses, “Subnational governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the Agenda. Subnational governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best placed to link the global goals with local communities.”

Yet, Kaduna State faces many challenges in catalyzing progress towards the SDGs. The legacies of corruption, political conflict and institutional decay have made effective governance more difficult. Rather than supporting a consensus of investment, policy reform and stability, too many political and economic elites remain addicted to easy



1 <http://www.data4sdgs.org/master-blog/2017/6/29/gpsdd-announces-board>
 2 <http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2815%2900251-2/fulltext?rss=yes> 3 “A World that Counts”, p.2
 3 Download SDP from <http://mobp.kadgov.ng>

money and exploiting inequality.

Over time, this has eroded the capabilities of state agencies to plan for the future, maintain basic services and respond to citizen priorities. The recent national recession has made mobilizing resources and providing jobs immensely challenge, even as the population continues to grow rapidly and the number of young dependents to be cared for and educated grows even faster. Ongoing security threats, including conflict in other parts of the country and instability in Southern Kaduna are likely to be exacerbated by environmental threats such as climate change which will lead to more migration and confrontation as groups try to adapt. The increasing frequency and intensity of drought, erosion and flooding will also place new burdens on disaster mitigation and management at the same time as it makes livelihoods more precarious.

To achieve a step-change towards the SDGs, Kaduna will have to grasp every opportunity. That will begin from the incredible depth of human resources in the state, with a diverse, young and dynamic population that can rapidly adapt to new economic opportunities. The state's natural assets can also contribute to its development if they are managed sustainably to provide longer-term stable revenue streams and livelihood opportunities in sectors such as tourism, energy production and agribusiness.

New technologies offer the promise of managing more complex governance challenges and leap-frogging the stark trade-off between development and environmental protection that characterizes earlier periods of development. Improved political stability, reduced corruption and more effective governance at the national level since the 2015 elections also provides opportunities to achieve greater economic stability and sustained infrastructure investment. Paired with the intense reform process that has been initiated by the current Kaduna State Government, there is an unprecedented opportunity to entrench pro-poor policy, sustainable management and a more

inclusive, consensual form of politics.

While Kaduna state recognized the importance of the preceding Millennium Development Goals, for example establishing an MDGs-Conditional Grants Scheme unit to partner with national initiatives, progress was limited by the failure to integrate the Goals throughout the diverse activities of government. Once contracted out, many investment projects went uncompleted, were poorly maintained, or were not coordinated and connected into the broader systems of service delivery needed to make reductions in poverty. Just as important, tracking progress against the goals was hampered by a lack of data collection by state agencies. Indeed, there remains insufficient data to establish whether Kaduna State made any substantive progress against the goals between 1990 and 2015.

The very first step on the journey to sustainable development has therefore been to generate sufficient data – a baseline – to understand where Kaduna State stands in relation to the goals, and to help guide policy interventions to target the deepest and most persistent pockets of poverty. The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics was given the mandate to generate the state's statistics with the passage of the Kaduna Bureau of Statistics and Statistical System Law 2013.

In 2015, the State Executive Council declared a data revolution and since then has invested heavily in establishing the state statistical system and climbed a steep learning-curve. To fill the gaping hole in the state's data, the Bureau has conducted a range of innovative new surveys and institutionalized the role of data in planning and monitoring across government. These surveys are combined with the state's administrative statistics to inform the majority of the indicators on the Sustainable Development Goals recorded in this report.

Of course, with only one or two points of data available, establishing trends and assessing progress towards the Goals is challenging

⁴ A comprehensive assessment is also impaired by the continuing lack of agreement and precision on the definition of some SDGs indicators.
⁵ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/10/04/world-bank-forecasts-global-poverty-to-fall-below-10-for-first-time-major-hurdles-remain-in-goal-to-end-poverty-by-2030>
⁶ Kaduna State Development Plan 2016-2020, p.30

and speculative. Instead, the focus of this report is on estimating and calibrating the current development status of Kaduna State in relation to the SDGs and highlighting the indicators where urgent policy attention is required.

In 2015, the World Bank estimated that there were 702 million people living below the international poverty line. Using the data in this report and an estimated state population of around 8.1 million, up to 6.9 million citizens – or around 1% of the global population in poverty – reside in Kaduna state. Progress made in Kaduna will make a substantial contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria and globally.

Kaduna’s Data Revolution

The UN’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development recognized that “Data needs improving. Despite considerable progress in recent years, whole groups of people are not being counted and important aspects of people’s lives and environmental conditions are still not measured.” Kaduna State has taken the lead in tackling the data deficit by investing in its own data revolution. Fortunately, Nigeria and the world is already in the midst of a data revolution with the widespread availability of new technologies, new forms of media and unprecedented quantities of information. Kaduna’s data revolution has taken advantage of these broader improvements to establish for the first time a systematic record of the development trajectory of the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics. These unprecedented efforts are described below in line with the five key action points of the UN’s Data Revolution:

1. Develop a global consensus on principles and standards

To contribute to the global consensus, Kaduna has adopted and integrated the

Sustainable Development Goals into its own State Development Plan. Key SDGs indicators are now routinely used to measure the state’s progress, aligning its development trajectory with those of the country and the rest of the world.

2. Share technology and innovations for the common good

To increase the accuracy, speed and inclusivity of new data, the Bureau of Statistics has adopted the latest electronic data collection and analysis technologies, including ODK, Kobotoolbox, SPSS and QGIS. This has enabled considerable cost savings over paper surveys, much larger sample sizes than the national surveys taking place in the state, rapid data collection in response to policy priorities, and new standards of quality control which have greatly enhanced the credibility of our data. Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has already begun to share these successes with other Nigerian states.

3. New resources for capacity development

Traditionally, data has been the first item to be cut when budgets are tight, and resources are rarely made available on time. By contrast, data is one of the first items to be funded in the Kaduna State budget, with dedicated investments and timely releases of funds supporting regular, institutionalized and independent data collection. This has facilitated a large number of surveys to be carried out in the last two years. The Bureau is also partnering with international agencies and researchers to further improve its capacity and ability to manage complex data workflows.

4. Leadership for coordination and mobilization

Buy-in for the importance of data has been institutionalized at the highest level, with the Governor demanding regular reports

7 “A World that Counts”, p.2

8 As methodologies and new data are made available, future SDGs reports may revise and update the information provided in this report. This document should therefore be considered a starting point for reporting rather than a final report.

Table [x] Summary of Data Availability

Goal	% Applicable Indicators Reported on	Proposed Key Actions to Increase Data Availability
1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world	58% - 7/12	Specify local definitions of poverty line and multidimensional poverty.
		Conduct living standards/expenditure-based income and poverty survey.
		Collect data on social protection coverage in future Household Surveys.
		Work with SEMA to generate data on disaster impacts.
		Institutionalize definitions of government spending on poverty-reduction, essential services and women in collaboration with Planning and Budget Commission.
2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture	42% - 5/12	Improve measurement of anthropometric indicators in household surveys.
		Future surveys to measure productivity and agricultural scale.
		Conduct remote surveillance of area under agriculture.
		Collaborate with Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to classify species extinction risk.
		Develop indicator of export subsidies.
		Ensure improved reporting of donor spending within the state.
3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	19% - 5/26	Use price statistics to calculate local indicator of food price anomalies.
		Conduct large sample of mothers' full birth histories to estimate mortality rates.
		Work with Ministry of Health to improve DHIS for administrative statistics on reported infectious diseases, neglected tropical diseases, non-communicative diseases and reported causes of death.
		Ensure improved reporting of donor spending within the state.
		Collect data on public and private health workers.
4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities	55% - 6/11	Work with Ministry of Health to conduct assessment of health system core capacities.
		Incorporate Early Childhood Development Indicators in future household surveys.
		Mesaure IT skills in future household surveys.
		Encourage international definition of minimum literacy and numeracy proficiency, and global citizenship.
		Collaborate with MoEducation and SUBEB to agree a minimum proficiency level for each grade of school and for adults
5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	57% - 8/14	Ensure Measurement of donor spending within the state.
		Conduct survey on sensitive violence and discrimination issues
		Generate data on employment and gender
		Measure informed reproductive decisions in future household surveys
		Add secure tenure measures for agricultural land, not just home ownership.
6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	18% - 2/11	Conduct formal assessment of women's land rights using FAO's Legal Assessment Tool.
		Add survey questions on hand-washing and sanitation to future household surveys
7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	33% - 2/6	Environmental assessments to be conducted on water bodies in collaboration with MDAs.
		Collaborate with relevant MDAs to measure subnational energy supply and consumption.
8 Promote sustainable inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	41% - 7/17	Track international investments in energy research and efficiency.
		Conduct employment survey to track changes, informal employment, and hours of work.
		Collaborate with private sector for information on banking infrastructure.

Goal	% Applicable Indicators Reported on	Proposed Key Actions to Increase Data Availability
9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	8% - 1/12	Collaborate with agencies to collate administrative data on transportation.
		Remote sensing/GIS analysis required to combine population and infrastructure data.
		Conduct enterprise survey.
		Work with Federal Ministry of Environment to disaggregate CO2 emissions.
		Collect telecoms coverage data from private sector.
10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.	11% - 1/9	Conduct living standards/expenditure-based income and poverty survey.
		Analyse labour share disaggregation of GDP.
		Desk-analysis of remittances costs.
11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	21% - 3/14	include detailed housing questions in future household surveys.
		Conduct remote sensing analysis of transport and land use assessment.
		Work with SEMA to generate data on disaster impacts.
		Collaborate with Ministry of Environment to measure particulate matter.
		Generate reliable urban population estimates.
12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	22% - 2/9	No Consider sources for material consumption data available.
		Lack of Include measures data on of waste and recycling in future household surveys..
13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	66% - 4/6	Work with SEMA to generate data on disaster impacts.
14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	NA	
15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of torrential ecosystems, sustainably manage	0% - 0/11	Conduct remote sensing assessments of forests and mountains.
		Collaborate with Ministry of Environment to identify important biodiversity sites and local species weights.
		Generate measures for traded/illegal wildlife.
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	32% - 7/22	Incorporate verbal autopsies into future household surveys to generate data on causes of death.
		Improve vital statistics registration rates.
		Conduct sensitive survey on discrimination and violence.
		Measure bribery activity in enterprise survey. Collaborate with police and prison services to encourage subnational reporting.
		Collaborate with Head of Service to disaggregate gender, age and disability of public servants.
17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	50% - 9/18	Ensure subnational reporting of ODA and FDI data.
		Develop methodologies to estimate subnational exports and tariffs.
		Generate macroeconomic dashboard with Planning and Budget Commission.
		Regular publication of inflation statistics.

and positioning the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics as the coordinating body for data management. The Bureau of Statistics has its role guaranteed by the Bureau of Statistics and Statistical System Law, 2013, and has published a clear strategy outlining Kaduna's own Data Revolution Masterplan.

5. Exploit some quick wins on SDGs data

With a new administration coming to office in 2015 at the start of the SDGs period, there was an urgent need to generate data, with the state having previously been completely reliant on the national statistics office for basic and imprecise data. Within the first two years, the state concluded two General Household Surveys, two Annual School Censuses, a GDP survey, an Agricultural Survey and various additional surveys. These have provided crucial baseline data to calibrate the state's development situation and inform the status on the Sustainable Development Goals.

While it is too early to assess progress against the SDGs indicators, this report makes an initial assessment of the availability of data for reporting on the SDGs, based on the indicators for which verifiable data could be identified. The assessment is based on the proportion of the applicable indicators for each goal for which there is a relevant and reasonable Kaduna-specific estimate available. Table [x] provides a measure for each goal and identifies the major onstraints to reporting. The total level of data availability across all goals is 32%. The final section of the report uses this assessment to plan for future data collection and quality improvement exercises that will enable more comprehensive reporting in the future.

Summary of SDGs Status

With only one or two data points, much missing data, and new statistical systems still being embedded, it remains too early

to assess trends or progress towards the SDGs. Yet, the available data highlight the challenges and opportunities Kaduna State will face in meeting the SDGs.

On indicators of legislation and formal rules, Kaduna State typically scores well, or is already debating the relevant legislation. Recently, investments by both the public and private sector have also dramatically improved. As a result, it is now increasingly common for Kaduna's citizens to have access to basic inputs such as energy, water, sanitation and access to a road. In some cases, these development pathways are consistent with the global goals, for example where increased energy supply has been met through solar power. Recent data from the past two years shows an encouraging trend towards steady improvement across a wide range of indicators, and policy interventions have been carefully calibrated to maximize poverty reduction and sustainable development.

However, public systems still lack the capabilities and skills to address the scale of the challenge and to tackle all dimensions of poverty simultaneously. Fundamentals such as the generation of internal revenue, the collection of vital statistics and ensuring all teachers are qualified to teach have yet to be fully secured. These challenges are made more acute by social inequalities, with no women in elected political positions and girls falling behind boys in basic literacy and numeracy skills as they are withdrawn from school. On indicators where measurement is weakest – water pollution, air pollution and forest cover – the pressures of ongoing population growth and subsistence livelihoods will place increasing pressure on environmental resources.

The subsequent chapters of this report document the latest available data on each SDG indicator, the challenges that remain, and the policy actions the State Government is taking to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

KADUNA STATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

**KADUNA STATE
SECTOR IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN (SIP) 2017 - 2019**



ECONOMIC SECTOR | RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Revitalizing The Rural Economy and Creating Jobs For Economic Growth





Goal 1

End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

1.1.1 Population below the international poverty line

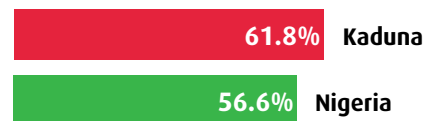
Despite its rich culture and history, Kaduna State remains economically poor. While the fortunes of individual industries have ebbed and flowed, the state has always suffered from widespread poverty, particularly in rural areas. While labour is abundant, the other key inputs to development – human capital, material capital and technology – are all in extremely short supply, preventing the private sector from expanding and the economy from developing new capabilities.

The result is that up to 84.9% of residents earn less than the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day (using PPP conversion to 2011 exchange rates and inflation adjustment) when measuring their reported sources of income (KDGHS 2017). This figure is likely to be an upper-bound estimate because current surveys do not probe in detail for non-cash income and subsistence production sources, and expenditure-based poverty measures have yet to be conducted. The national poverty line for Nigeria (as used by NBS in their Poverty Profile 2010) is almost identical to the international poverty line and gives a comparable figure.

Compared to Nigeria as a whole, poverty is likely to be above the national average. In 2010-11, the proportion of the population living on less than \$1 per day (2009-10 price level) was 56.6% (NBS 2011). An alternative measure in the report with a 22% higher poverty line partially captures the difference between \$1 and \$1.25 per day and indicates that 69% of the country was in poverty. That

suggests that poverty in Kaduna is likely to be more widespread than at the national level. The NBS report also estimated Kaduna’s \$1 per day poverty rate in 2010-11 to be 61.8%, five percentage points above the national average. The difference reflects the weaker economy in the north of the country. Nonetheless, Kaduna’s poverty rate may be somewhat lower than other states in

Poverty in Kaduna is above the national average



NBS Poverty Profile (2010)

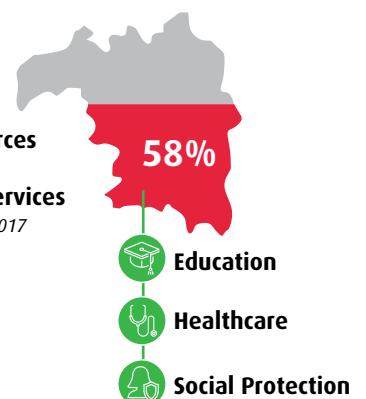
Government spending on vulnerable groups to alleviate poverty



Kaduna State Budget, 2017

Percentage of total public resources directed toward essential public services

Kaduna State Budget, 2017



9 This figure is likely to be an upper-bound estimate because current surveys do not probe in detail for non-cash income and subsistence production sources. Expenditure-based poverty measures have yet to be conducted.

the north – the state has lower poverty rates than all the other states in the northeast and northwest except Borno (NBS 2011).

Poverty in Kaduna is experienced most frequently by women, the young, the unemployed and those living in rural areas, as Table 1.1.1, disaggregating the 2017 General Household Survey data, indicates.

Due to its membership in the Nigerian federation, a major source of income in the state derives from the government. Through the salaries the state and local governments provide to their employees and the social investments made by the state, poverty is reduced. However, the outsize role of the government at both state and national level has also led to policy choices that have failed to attenuate policy. The resource curse has created intense political competition but poor governance in economic and social policy. For example, challenging macroeconomic conditions since the 1980s led to the closure of key industries such as textiles in Kaduna. In addition, high public employment from political patronage may provide a partial buffer against economic shocks but it compromises the ability of the public sector to put the state on a positive development trajectory.

Since 2015, the environment for the private sector has dramatically improved. Improved governance has redirected state resources, improved the business environment and prompted new investors in agribusiness and infrastructure. Public employment is increasingly tied to productive work, with ghost workers removed from payrolls and those resources redirected to poverty reducing interventions such as new rural roads and school feeding programs.

People experience poverty in different ways, with a range of deprivations limiting their ability to engage a productive life. In Kaduna, the majority of households have access to key basic services, but significant minorities are deprived in their access to transport, electricity, clean water, healthcare, economic

Table 1.1.1 Proportion of Population below the International Poverty Line (KDBS GHS 2017)

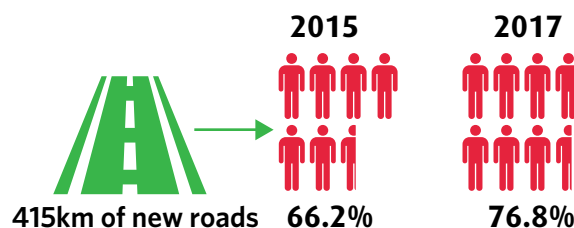
Subgroup	% in Poverty
Total	84.90%
Male	84.80%
Female	85.10%
5-12 years	89.40%
12-14 years	88.50%
15-35 years	82.30%
36-59 years	82.40%
60-64 years	80.00%
Employed	74.60%
Unemployed	84.30%
Urban	81.10%
Rural	86.80%

Table 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (KDBS GHS 2017)

Roads	76.80%
Electrification	75.70%
Improved Source of Drinking Water	65.60%
Hospital/Health Facility	89.50%
Market	81.40%
Court	58.40%

1.4.1 Population with access to basic services

Access to Markets, Farms, etc.



GOAL 1



7 communities connected to state electricity grid



2015

68.7%

75.4%

2017

1.b.1 Proportion of government spending on vulnerable groups

targeted to directly tackle poverty, while the remainder also addresses poverty indirectly, for example through the construction of new infrastructure (Kaduna State Budget 2017).

The State Government also directed a large share of total public resources – 58% - towards essential public services such as education, healthcare and social protection in 2017 (Kaduna State Budget 2017).

For the most vulnerable groups, including women and the poor, approximately 9.9% of recurrent spending and 25.1% of capital spending were allocated to overcome the constraints of poverty.

Policy To Support Goal 1

Given the many complex pathways that support poverty-reduction, a wide range of the state's policies support the achievement of Goal 1. For example, 415km of roads have been completed to support easier access to markets for farmers, and better productivity for urban workers. This has had an immediate impact, with the proportion of households reporting good access to roads rising from 66.2% in 2015 to 76.8% in 2017 (KDGHS 2015 & 2017). Since 2015, 7 communities have been connected to the state electricity grid, raising the proportion of households connected to the grid from 68.7% to 75.4% (KDGHS 2015 & 2017).

Agricultural interventions include the provision of 23,000 tonnes of subsidized fertilizer to 250,000 farmers. New investments in the cotton sector to support the textiles value chain have been agreed with Vlisco. The government has also identified 50,836 hectares of land to support commercial agriculture. In collaboration with the Central Bank of Nigeria, 11,179 farmers became beneficiaries of the Anchor Borrowers' Scheme, cultivating 28,277 hectares.

As an illustration of the State Government's integrated approach to poverty reduction, the Millennium Villages Model is currently being scaled-up in three pilot communities;

1.4.2 Population with secure tenure rights to land

opportunities or legal protection, as shown in Table 1.4.1. In terms of pure access, Kaduna has higher rates for healthcare and markets, and lower rates for clean drinking water and courts.

In rural parts of the state, the most important asset for many households is the land which they farm, while in the urban parts of the state the most important asset is their shelter. Guaranteeing access to these assets not only provides an important source of services to reduce poverty but also provides the stability to support longer-term investments that enable families to climb their way out of poverty. To this end, the state's efforts to digitalize land records and resolve disputes has met with some success. 63% of the adult population have secure tenure rights to their homes (defined as possessing a certificate of occupancy, a freehold or leasehold document). Promisingly, this percentage does not vary by gender, with women possessing equal tenure security (KDGHS 2017).

A major threat to livelihoods is the possibility of natural disasters, which disproportionately affect the vulnerable. In Kaduna state, the most immediate threat is from flooding. Limited data is available on the impact of disasters, but Kaduna State has developed and implemented a disaster risk reduction policy to raise awareness and increase preparedness through the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

To address these challenges, the state government is increasingly redirecting its investments towards poverty reduction programs. Using a provisional definition, some 23.4% of the capital budget is

1.5.3 Number of local units with disaster risk reduction strategies

1.a.1 Proportion of resources for poverty reduction

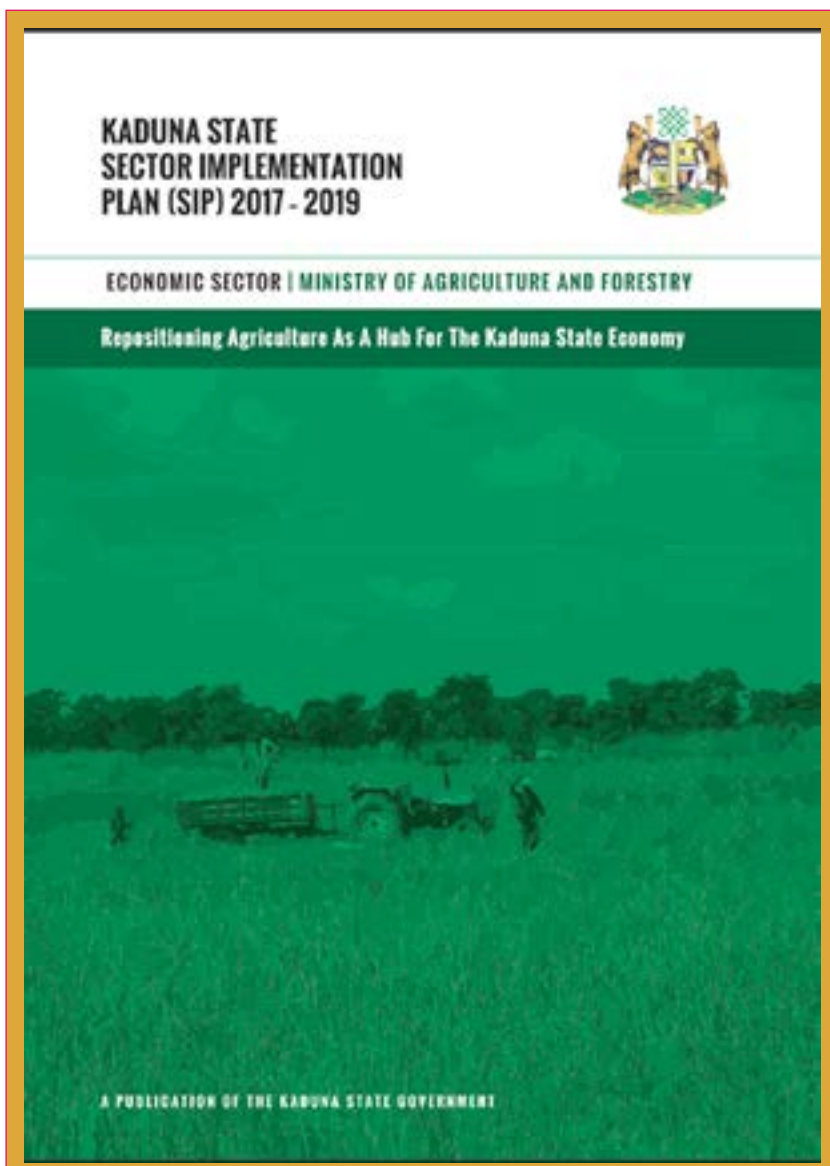
1.a.2 Proportion of government spending on essential services

Banki in Kubau LGA; Unguwahan Wahala in Kajuru LGA and Unguwan Moro'a in Jema'a LGA. This will combine intensive interventions in the agriculture, health, education and infrastructure sectors to simultaneously tackle the barriers to improved livelihoods



2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



2 ZERO HUNGER



Goal 2

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

Kaduna state is a potential bread basket with large areas of cultivable land and a central position in the country. Currently, agriculture constitutes 36.7% of Kaduna's economy (KDGDP 2017). 42.4% of the workforce is employed in agriculture (KASS 2017), producing 22% of the country's maize. However, the volatility of incomes and food production coupled with weak social protection and insurance systems leaves many households vulnerable to food insecurity, at least on a seasonal basis. The latest available data comes from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013 and National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS) 2015).

52.1% of under-5 children have a height-for-age below 2 standard deviations from the median (NNHS 2015). In the DHS 2013, this comparable figure is 56.6%. This is higher than the North-West average of 54.8% (55.9% in the NNHS 2015).

47.3% of under-5 children have a weight for height above or below 2 standard deviations from the median (DHS 2013). Underweight (41.7%) is a much more prevalent problem than overweight (5.6%) (DHS 2013). Different surveys disagree as to whether the incidence of stunting in Kaduna is above or below the regional average, suggesting the need for additional policy attention and verification of the data (DHS 2013).

Small-scale food producers are extremely common in the state, but their economic

welfare is precarious and vulnerable to volatile changes in prices, weather and government policy. The average monthly income in 2017 of food producers was N23,600 (KDGHS 2017). Disaggregating by gender, female monthly incomes are N10,895, less than half of their male counterparts who on average earn N25,269. Total official flows to the agricultural sector are hard to calculate, but include substantial private sector investment of at least \$200m in the last two years. This includes:

- Potato processing plant, Vicampro Farms Limited, \$120m
- Integrated Animal Feed Mills, Olam International, \$100m
- Tomato processing plant, Dangote Industries, \$10m

Government investment in the agriculture sector is substantial, including investment in easing the supply of crucial inputs and providing training and support for commercialization. However, investment still lags behind the relative role of the sector in the economy. While agriculture is 36.9% of the state's GDP, recurrent and capital spending on agriculture in the 2017 budget amounted to only 3.86%. This produced an agricultural orientation index of 0.108.

While there is no comprehensive indicator of food price anomalies specifically for Kaduna state, the FAO tracks food prices in Giwa Local Government as part of its food price tracking system. Figure 2.c.1 displays

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting in under-5s

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition in under-5s

2.3.2 Average Income of Small-Scale Food Producers

2.3.2 Total Official Flows to the Agricultural Sector

2.a.1 Agricultural Orientation Index

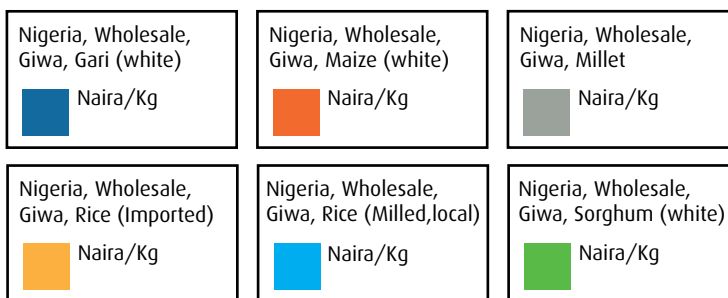
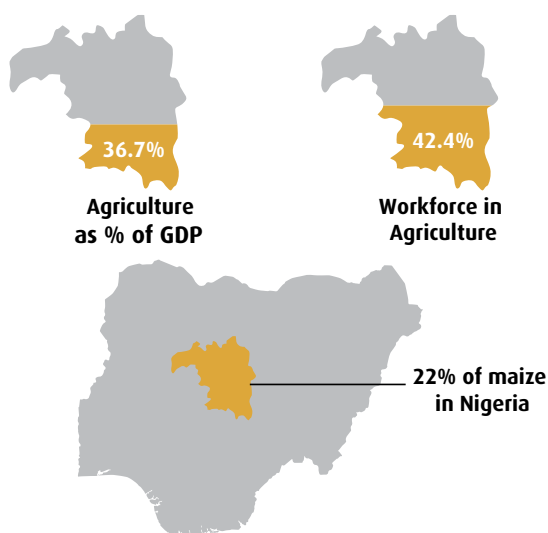
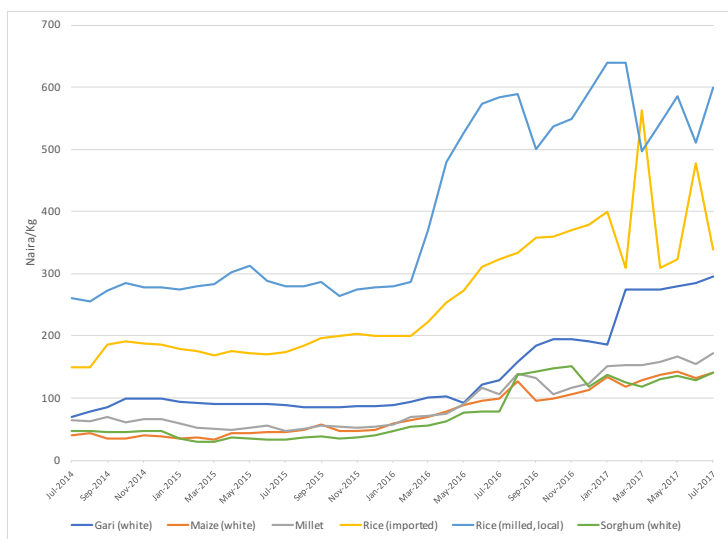
10 Calculated as the average income of people working in agriculture, hunting and forestry. At this time there is no way to verify the scale of their production to isolate small-scale producers.

2.c.1 Indicator of Food Price Anomalies

the price of key foodstuffs from July 2014 (FAO 2017, available at <http://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/tool/public/#/dataset/domestic>).

The spike in prices from the start of 2016 is striking, particularly for local rice, which doubles in nominal price within just four months between February and June 2016. In 2017, imported rice has also shown great volatility due to currency fluctuations, and the price of garri spiked by 50% in a single month. Other commodities have shown a more gradual increase.

Figure 2.c.1 Price of key foodstuffs, July 2014 (FAO 2017)



policy is to promote private investment in commercial agriculture, as evidenced by the investments by Vicampro, Olam, Dangote and other major investors. Complementary to this, public investment in rural roads, water supply and irrigation are aimed at improving productivity, reducing post-harvest losses and more integrated markets. Routine activities include the ongoing rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, vaccination of animals, and grazing reserve development. The World Bank’s Commercial Agriculture Development and FADAMA Projects have helped establish Aggregation Centres and poultry farms, and trained farmers. To tackle worrying nutrition indicators, the state has established the State Committee on Food and Nutrition and Kaduna Emergency Nutrition Action Plan (KADENAP) which seek to coordinate policy.

KADENAP is seeking to shift the treatment of nutrition issues away from a purely medical approach to a comprehensive community-based approach of health protection and promotion. This includes promoting locally-sourced food and promoting training of healthcare workers in public health nutrition.

Average monthly income of food producers

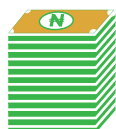


N23,600

Average monthly income of female food producers Average monthly income of male food producers



N10,895N



25,269

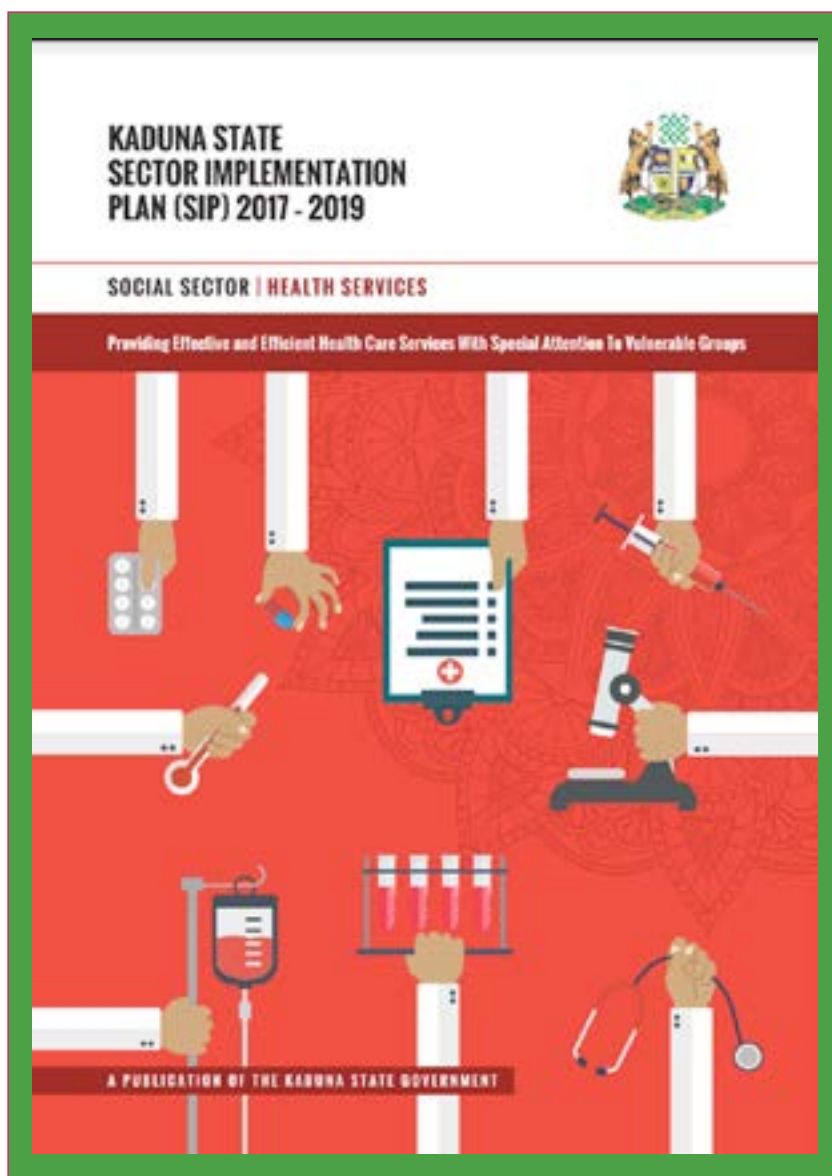
Policy To Support Goal 2

A major pillar of the state’s agricultural-support



3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Goal 3

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

3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Kaduna State, like much of northern Nigeria, is characterized by persistent threats from tropical diseases such as malaria, weak health-seeking behaviour, and a limited pool of qualified medical workers. As a result, too many children do not reach adulthood. Despite these challenges, rapid progress has been made in reducing mortality rates by prioritising primary healthcare and raising awareness. The success of the polio campaign demonstrates what is possible with sufficient investment and policy attention.

3.1.2 Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

3.2 Under-5 and Neonatal Mortality Rates

3.7.1 Unmet need for family planning

There is no credible subnational estimate of maternal mortality rates. The most recent national figure is 576 per 100,000 live births (DHS 2013).

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 40.4% (KDBS GHS 2017). This represented a steady increase on the 2015 figure of 38.2% (KDBS GHS 2015) and the 2013 figure of 35.5% (DHS 2013). The NNHS 2015 records a somewhat lower figure of 26%, but with relatively wide confidence intervals that cover GHS estimates (NNHS 2015). The proportion of deliveries without assistance fell from 30.9% to 28.8% between 2015 and 2017.

The health system is expanding to meet the demand for institutional deliveries – deliveries within hospitals increased from 105,655 in 2015 to 119,974 in 2016. In support of improved care for new-borns, antenatal care attendance has increased

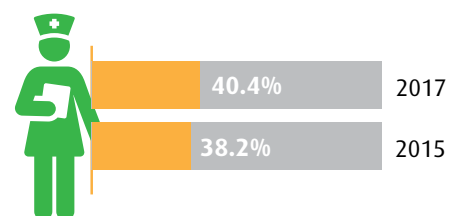
from 644,853 to 772,481 between 2015 and 2016.

The most recent estimates for child mortality are from the 2013 DHS. In the North-West zone, Under-5 mortality was 185 per 1,000 live births and neonatal mortality was 44 per 1,000 live births. However, no Kaduna-specific figure is available and this will require more comprehensive data on the birth histories of surveyed women.

Half (51.4%) of the female residents of Kaduna State would like to use modern methods of family planning but are currently unable to.

The majority of Kaduna citizens have access to essential health services, but on average a third still do not, suggesting that ensuring sufficient coverage remains an important health goal alongside improving quality.

Proportion of Births attended by Skilled Health Personnel in Kaduna



(KDBS GHS 2017)

67.2% of residents had access to vaccines, skilled attendants at births, and to antenatal care.

Health costs are nearly always met through out-of-pocket expenses or the public system. Only 71 out of every 1,000 people were enrolled in a public insurance system such as the National Health Insurance Scheme or a private scheme.

64.9% of children under 5 received BCG immunizations in 2017, an increase from 54.2% in 2015.

Policy to Support Goal 3

One of the key bottlenecks to improving health outcomes have been the availability of trained health personnel, particularly in rural areas. To this end, 1,245 health workers were recruited (Midterm Assessment 2017). To support these staff with world-class equipment, the state government has signed an agreement with General Electric to provide equipment to 255 primary healthcare centres and 23 general hospitals. 75 primary healthcare centres have been constructed or upgraded. The pipeline of health workers has also been strengthened through the renovation of the School of Midwifery, Tudun Wada. Vaccine availability has also been enhanced by the construction of walk-in cold rooms and the procurement of solar-driven refrigerators.

To help end the AIDS epidemic under target 3.3, 182,890 pregnant women have been tested for HIV. Supplies to combat acute malnutrition were secured through joint funding with UNICEF for the purchase of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods. In collaboration with the National Union of Road Transport Workers, the state has assured the free transportation of over 600 women in labour to health facilities.



1 in 3 Kaduna residents do not have access to essential health services.

3.8.1
Coverage of Essential Health Services

3.8.2
Coverage of Health Insurance

3.b.1
Population Covered by All Vaccines



51.4%

of female residents in Kaduna would like to use modern methods of family planning but are currently unable to.



64.9%
(2017)



54.2%
(2015)

of children under 5 receiving BCG Immunization in 2017

67.2%

of residents had access to



Vaccines



Healthcare Professional

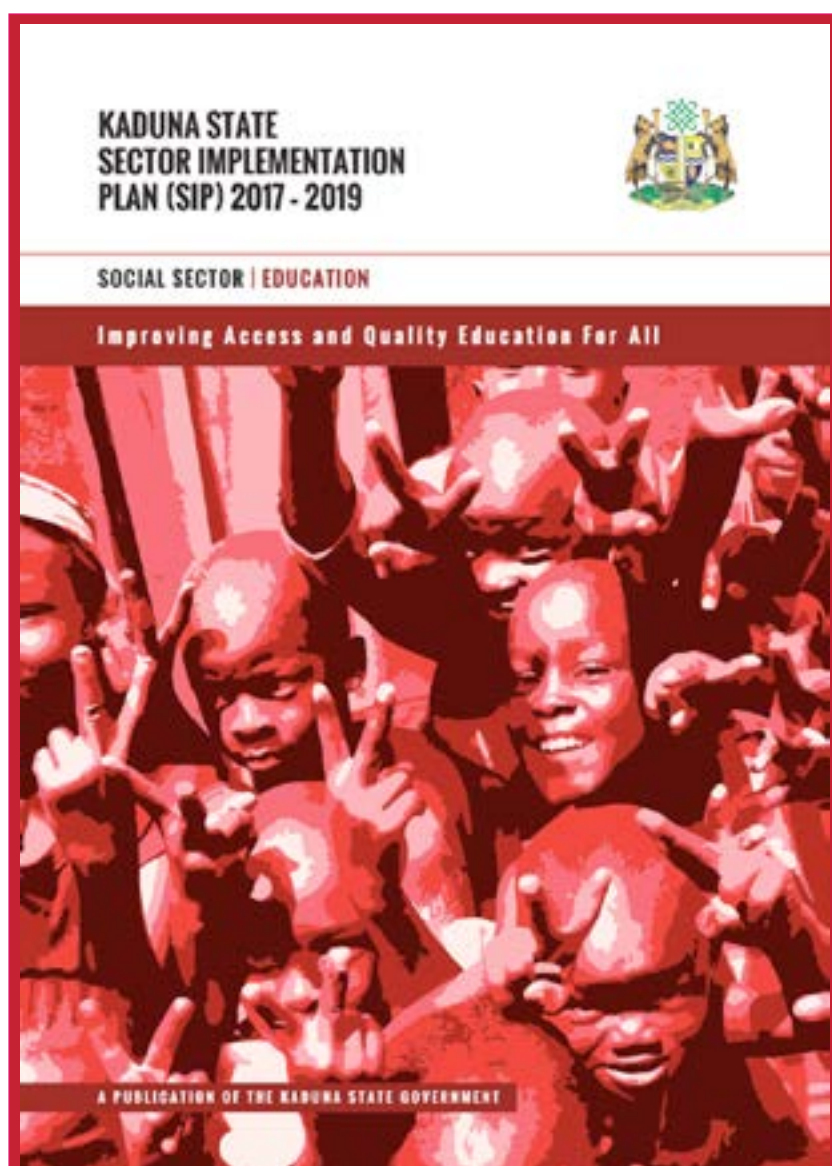


Antenatal Care



4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Goal 4

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

4.1.1 Reading and Maths Proficiency of Young People

Education is critical to transforming the economy and helping design and implement new environmentally-conscious technologies. While Kaduna has produced numerous innovators and thought-leaders, too often children are not provided with even a basic education.

While there is currently no international standard of proficiency for students at key age points, the Kaduna State General Household Survey in 2017 conducted simple reading and maths proficiency tests on children in the sample. The results are shown in the Figures below. Promisingly, there are substantial improvements in proficiency as children grow up – the proportion able to read sentences and stories, or to subtract and divide, is nearly four times higher at age 15 than at age 8.

However, major failings remain. By age 15, more than a third of children are unable to read a sentence and almost a third cannot perform subtraction. 10% are unable to read a letter or recognize numbers at all. That 10% represents an even worse performance than at age 8, suggesting that some students taught basic skills in primary school lose those skills as they grow up, perhaps because they drop out of school.

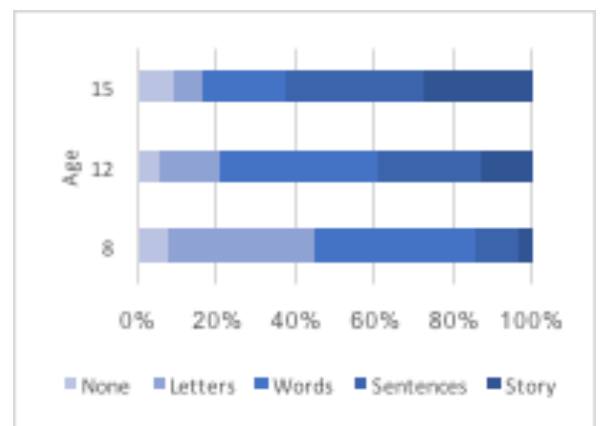
4.3.1 Participation Rate in education

In the absence of an international definition of minimal proficiency, we apply the minimum standard of being able to read at least a sentence comfortably – for literacy – and conducting at least subtraction comfortably for numeracy. Table 4.1.1 provides the

Table 4.1.1 Minimum Proficiency in Reading and Maths

Skill	Age	Male	Female
Reading	8	15.00%	13.00%
	12	40.4%	37.50%
	15	62.7%	61.90%
Maths	8	18.0%	18.50%
	12	51.8%	53.70%
	15	69.9%	65.30%

Figure 4.1.1 Proficiency in Reading (KDGHS 2017)



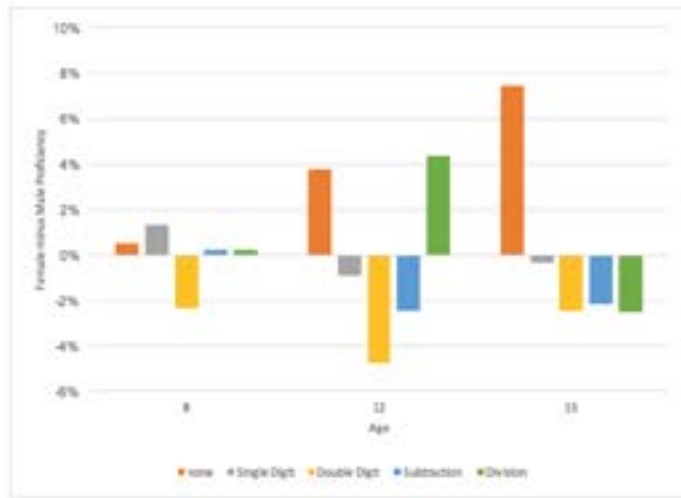
summary measures, disaggregated by sex.

The proportion of young people in Kaduna aged 15-24 who were in education or were currently in training in the twelve months prior to the 2017 survey is 29.9%. For those aged 25-64 the proportion falls to 6.7% (KDGHS 2017).

Investments in constructing and renovating schools is already making education more accessible, with the proportion of students not attending school due to distance falling from 8.1% to 7.3% between 2015 and 2017 (KDBS GHS 2017).

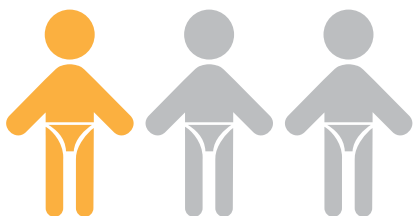
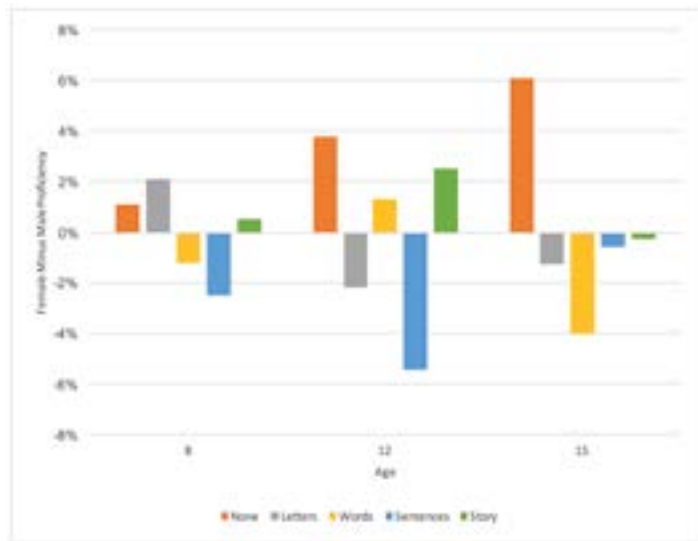
Using the proficiency assessment data described above, we can assess differences by gender. At age 8 there is very little difference. However, as girls grow older, the proficiency gap widens. By age 12, the main result is increased inequality, with 4% more girls than boys possessing no maths skills while girls are also 4% more likely to be able to perform division. By age 15, however, girls perform worse at every level of proficiency, reflecting the effect of lower participation rates in secondary education. From similar

Figure 4.1.1 Gender Differences in Mathematics Proficiency (KDGHS 2017)



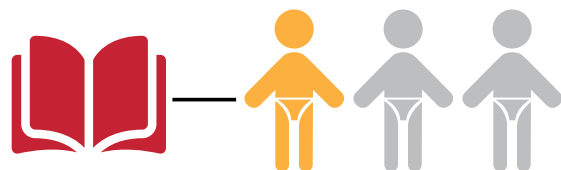
4.5.1 Parity Indices in Education

Figure 4.1.1 Gender Differences in Reading Proficiency (KDGHS 2017)



By age 15, more than 1 in 3 children cannot read a sentence

By age 15, more than 1 in 3 children cannot perform a subtraction.



4.a.1 Proportion of Schools with Facilities

beginnings in early primary school, girls are left severely disadvantaged in their ability to perform basic maths by the time they are aged 15.

In reading, a similar pattern is evident. The differences are limited at age 8, but by age 15 girls under-perform in every category. Table 4.5.1 reports the parity indices for the SDGs indicator using the definition of

They indicate that for each skill around a third of respondents were able to achieve the highest proficiency standard, approximately another third the second highest, and the remaining third had low levels of proficiency. Imposing the same minimum proficiency standard being able to read at least a sentence and conduct at least subtraction, 65% meet the literacy standard and 69.5% the numeracy standard.

Figure 4.1.1 Gender Differences in Reading Proficiency (KDGHS 2017)

Age	Literacy	Numeracy
8	0.87	1.03
12	0.93	1.04
15	0.99	0.93

4.c.1 Proportion of qualified teachers

Schools frequently lack basic facilities (KDBS Annual School Census 2017). Only 4% have access to electricity. 2.1% have access to computers for pedagogical purposes. 26% have access to basic drinking water but only 3.2% have basic hand-washing facilities. At least 48.5% have single-sex toilets.

4.6.1 Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency

minimum proficiency as being able to read at least a sentence and conduct at least subtraction. Here, the differences between literacy and numeracy highlight a different pattern. While girls tend to make relative gains in literacy as they grow up, their initial advantage in numeracy is eroded to the point where they have a substantial disadvantage by age 15.

Focusing on the 15-35 age group, the results of the simple reading and maths tests in the Table below provide an indication of literacy and numeracy skills (GHS 2017).

While the majority of teachers in Kaduna meet the minimum qualifications for their job, a sizable minority do not. In primary schools, 82.3% of teachers are qualified; in junior secondary school 93.9% are qualified; and in senior secondary 93% are qualified. These estimates are slightly better than a 2015 assessment by the National Open University of Nigeria that estimated 27% of teachers were unqualified.

Table 4.6.1 Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency, age 15-35 (KDGHS 2017)

Reading Level Achieved	%	Maths Level Achieved	%
None	11.8	None	13
Letters	5.2	Single Digit	5
Words	18.1	Double Digit	12.6
Sentence	30.3	Subtraction	34.5
Story	34.7	Division	35

Policy Supporting Goal 4

To help achieve Improve school facilities, 390 primary schools and at least 31 secondary schools have been successfully renovated, while 10 new primary schools have been built (Midterm Assessment 2017). Six new science secondary schools are also being constructed.

The proportion of qualified teachers has been raised through the recruitment of 1,740 science teachers. The central policy has been to retain children in school and improve their concentration and learning by providing free school feeding in primary school. This has benefited some 1,453,104 children to date. To complement this and reduce out-of-pocket expenditure by parents, 421,098 students received free uniforms. A new policy to provide funds directly to schools' accounts, rather than pass funds through many bureaucratic layers is expected to improve management and reduce delays and political interference.

Additional efforts have also been made to improve teacher quality, through the training of 20,470 teachers. Lifelong learning has been invested in through the restocking of libraries with 4,656 books, the opening of 250 basic literacy centres, 115 post-literacy centres, and 4 continuing education centres.

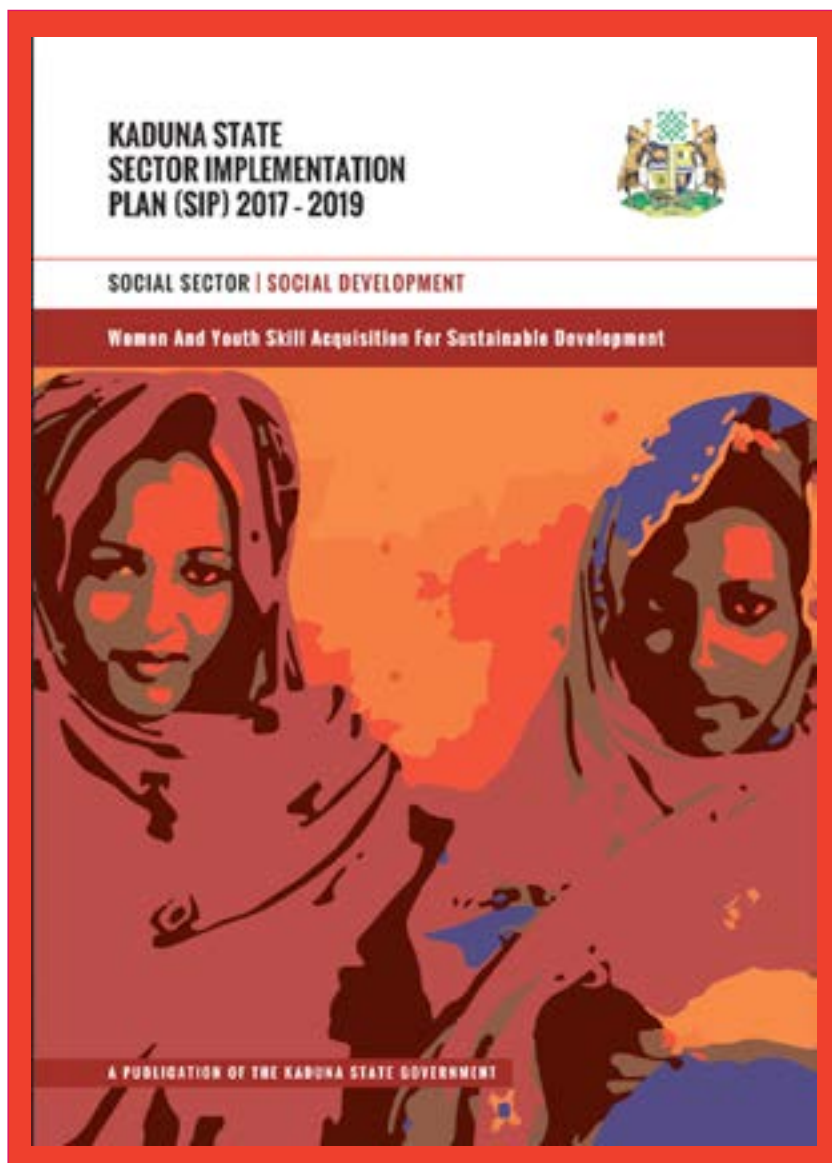
The Educating Nigerian Girls in New Enterprises (ENGINE) program has been implemented in 46 secondary schools, helping to improve learning outcomes for 3,493 girls in critical subjects of science, maths and English.

To encourage information, communication and technology skills under indicator 4.4.1, 5,000 tablets have been provided to senior secondary schools through a donation by NNPC/Exxon Mobil, and 10,000 more have been ordered.



5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



5 GENDER EQUALITY



Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.3 Proportion of Women married early

5.4.1 Proportion of time on unpaid domestic and care work

5.5.1 Proportion of Women Legislators

5.6.2 Laws to guarantee women access to reproductive care

5.6.2 Laws to guarantee women equal land rights

5.c.1 Tracking of public allocations for gender equality

Women are responsible for a large proportion of the state’s production and productivity. Yet, as girls they rarely have access to the same educational opportunities as boys and, as women, they are even more rarely permitted access to politics. While the current administration has provided compelling evidence of the contribution that women can make to the state’s development in the executive branch, that transformation must now be extended to all branches of government, to the private sector, and to the entire education system.

Specific social norms continue to limit

Table 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work

Subgroup	% of time
Total	1.40%
Male	1.50%
Female	1.10%
15-35	1.80%
36-59	1.10%
60-64	1.40%
Urban	1.10%
Rural	1.00%

opportunities for women and girls. Some 44% of girls aged 20-24 were married before the age of 15, and 65% before the age of 18 (KDBS GHS 2017).

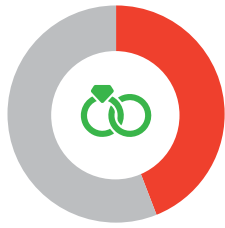
Data on unpaid domestic and care work is not well measured in current surveys, and must be improved in the future. However, initial data reported in Table 5.4.1 suggests that 1.4% of respondents’ time is spent on unpaid activities. Strikingly, this is reported as higher for men than women, and for the young and old compared to the middle-aged, suggesting more disaggregated and active measurement is required.

In the State Assembly, none of the members are female, and nor or any of the state’s national legislators.

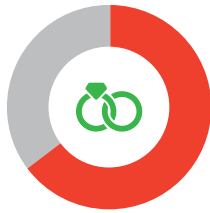
Important legal measures to improve gender equality are currently being debated in the State House of Assembly, but have not yet been passed into law.



23 girl child centres have been established across the state.



44% of girls aged 20-24 were married before the age of 15



65% of girls aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18



While women possess formal legal rights to own land, the enforcement of this law and the application of customary law complicate the reality of women's rights to land ownership. More analysis is required using the FAO's Legal Assessment Tool to identify the challenges and necessary remedial measures.

Substantial investments have been made to support women's development through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. However, an institutionalized system to track gendered investments has yet to be put in place for the annual budget.

Policy to Support Goal 5

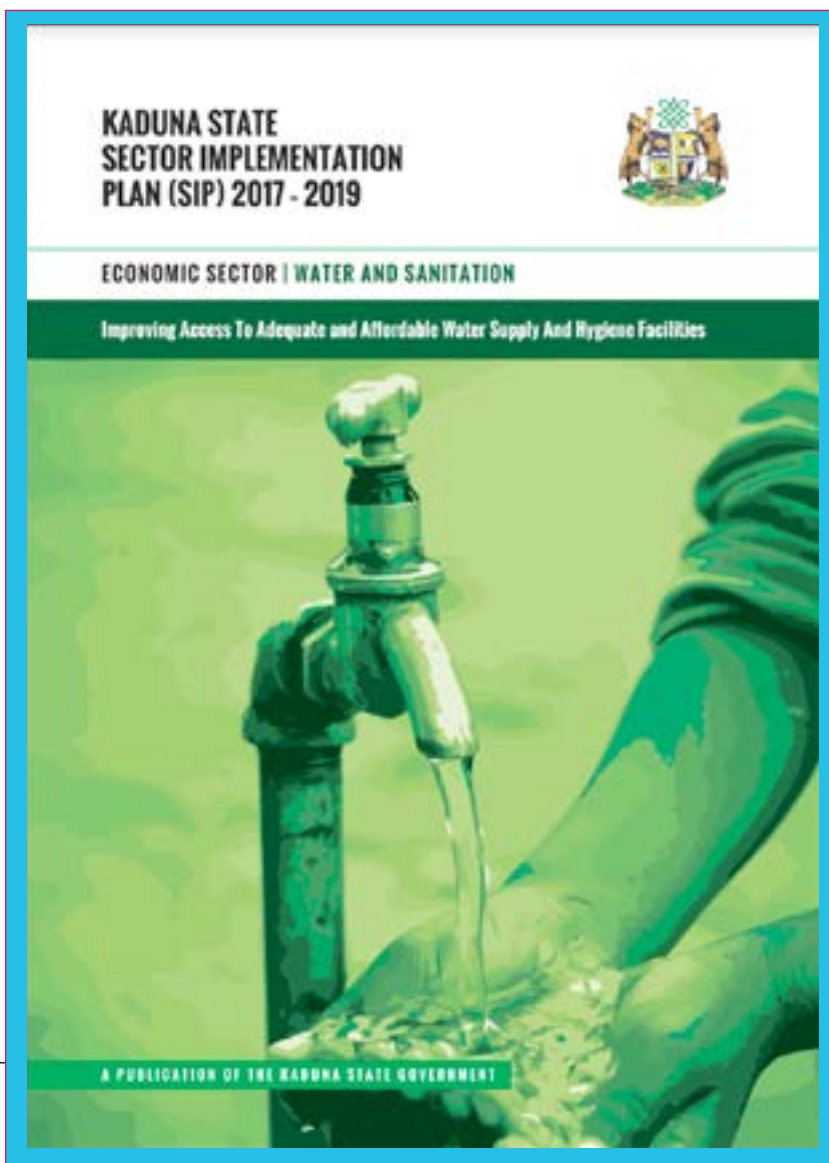
The state has taken a strong stance in support of women's rights and gender equality, beginning with the appointment of many senior women in the state's cabinet. Gender desk officers have also been assigned to every Ministry, Department and Agency. The State Assembly is currently debating the passage of a Gender Equality Bill.

Specific investments have also been made to transform the composition of the state's workforce. These include the active training and sponsorship of women to become medical doctors, with 36 female students commencing studies in Uganda in 2016. In addition, to support the literacy and numeracy of girls who have exited school early due to early marriage, 23 girl child centres have been established across the state.



6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

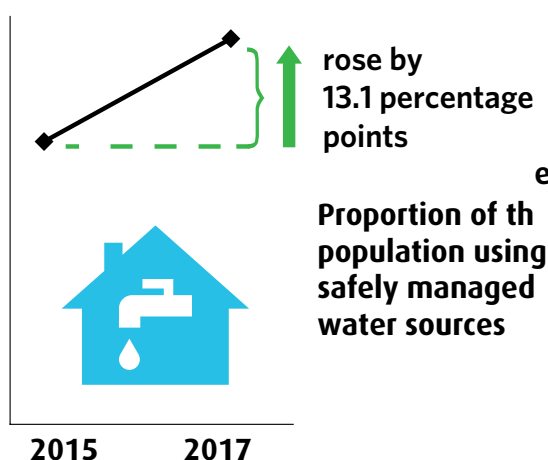
6.1.1 Proportion of Population using safe water

6.5.2 Transboundary basin area water cooperation

6.b.1 Proportion of communities participating in water and sanitation

Access to water and sanitation are fundamental to improving health conditions and promoting participation in education. Maintaining effective water supply systems has for many decades proven beyond the capacity of government and is being continually challenged by increasingly volatile weather. New technologies and improved systems of governance, community participation and monitoring are gradually extending access to water and sanitation, but faster progress on this goal is likely to accelerate progress on many connected goals.

The proportion of the population using safely-managed water sources is 65.5% in 2017, a notable rise from 52.4% in 2015 (KDBS GHS 2015 & 2017).



At the subnational level, effective water management is facilitated by the national system of river basin development authorities nationwide which enable trans-boundary cooperation with neighbouring states.

Locally, too, effective measures are in place to ensure community participation in water and sanitation management through the application of WASH guidelines. This will be a crucial part of efforts to improve behavioural practices and prevent communicable diseases.

Policy to Support Goal 6

Efforts to improve drainage across the state have paid off, with the proportion of households lacking drainage falling from 58.6% to 46.8% between 2015 and 2017 (KDBS GHS 2015 & 2017).

The state is also constructing 10 solid waste transfer stations, each with the capacity to process 20 tons of waste per day. In schools, health facilities, markets and motor parks, 4,000 blocks of toilets have been constructed. To encourage better sanitation practices, 1,233 WASH committees have been established. By the end of 2016 there were 188,320 people living in Open Defecation Free certified communities.

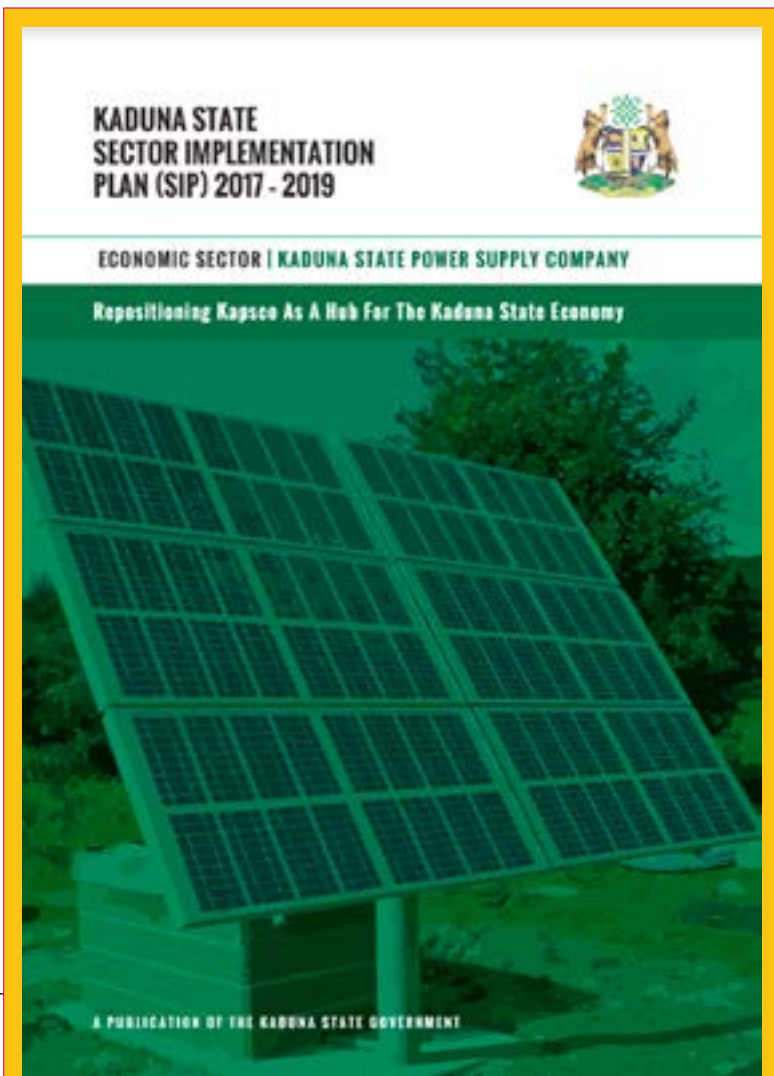
On water supply, a major milestone in the

state's efforts to provide universal access to safe water has been the completion of Zaria 150mld new water treatment plant. This will nearly double the state's current production level of around 171mld. In addition, large-scale water projects have been concluded in Lere and Birnin-Gwari. State-wide, 1,231 hand-pump boreholes and 40 solar-powered boreholes have been constructed or rehabilitated.





ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Goal 7

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

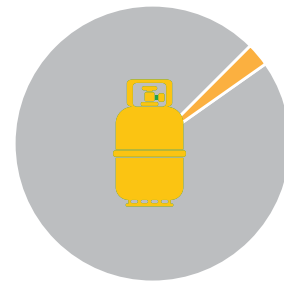
7.1.1 Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of Population relying on clean fuels

Energy is now available to the large majority of the state's residents, and is rapidly incorporating the remainder as the grid is extended and off-grid solutions are adopted for the most challenging communities. Initial experiences with renewable energy have proven the state's capable to leapfrog carbon-intensive generation, but will require sustained efforts and collaboration with the Federal Government to completely reorient the state's energy system.

75.7% of the population has access to electricity in 2017, an increase from 68.7% in 2015 (KDGHS 2017).

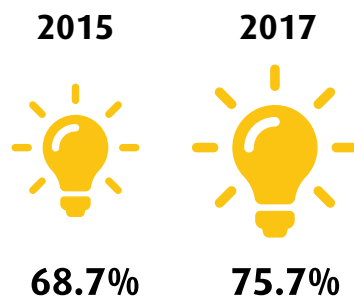
However, only 2.6% of the population is currently using clean fuels – LPG or electricity as defined by WHO indoor air



Only 2.6% of the population is currently using clean fuels (LPG/ Electricity) (KDBS GHS 2017)

quality guidelines (KDGHS 2017). Rapidly raising this proportion will be crucial to both improving respiratory health and making progress towards limiting climate change.

Population with access to electricity (KDBS GHS 2017)



Policy to Support Goal 7

Kaduna has taken the lead in installing solar power. An agreement with DFID is providing clean reliable energy to health facilities by installing solar systems totalling 1.5MW in 34 primary healthcare centres.

Partnership with the Bank of Industry and the UNDP has also facilitated the installation of an off-grid solar scheme in Charwa/Chakun, Makarfi Local Government. To facilitate rural access, 32 transformers have been installed by the current administration.

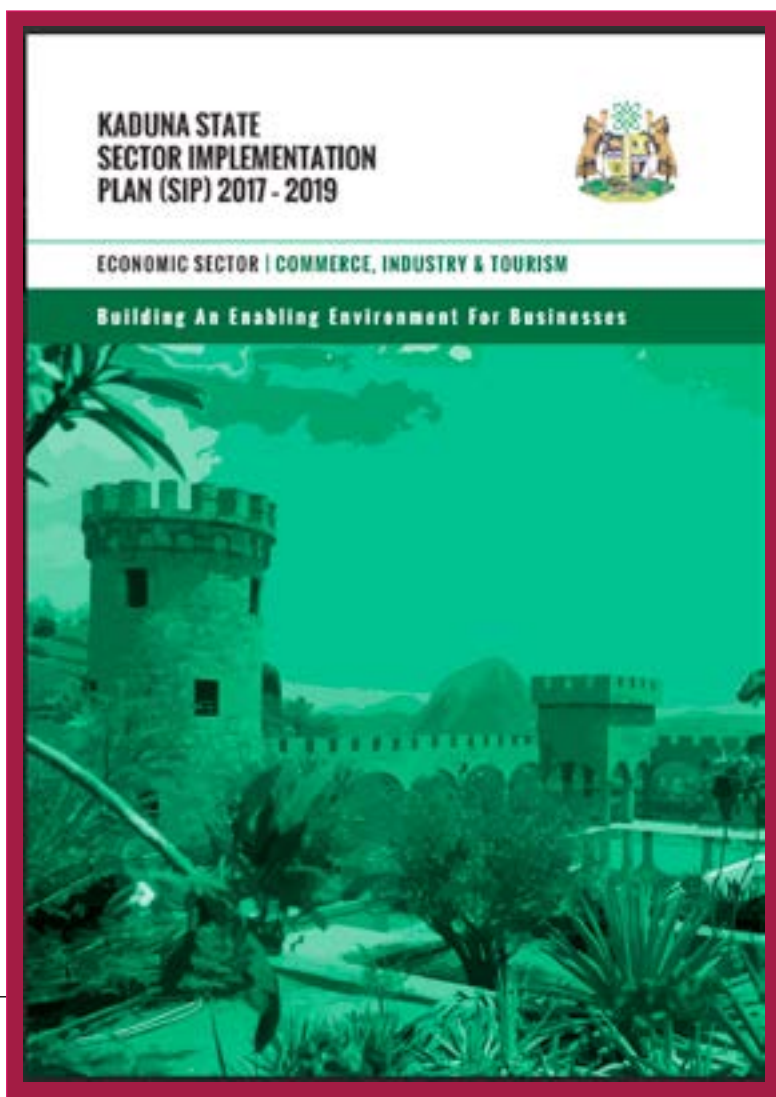
13 <http://www.solar-ng.com/northern-social-project/>





8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Goal 8

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

8.1.1 Annual GDP per capita Growth Rate

8.5.2 Unemployment Rate

8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training

8.8.2 Compliance with ILO Labour Rights

The structure of Kaduna State's economy, concentrated in primary agriculture and informal trading and services, has historically limited the opportunities for sustained growth and productive employment. For the state to become less vulnerable to volatile weather and to gradually build a new economy with capabilities that support higher productivity and reliable employment will require long-term investment in new sectors such as agribusiness, light manufacturing and professional services, combined with a conducive enabling environment of skilled human resources and targeted regulation.

Despite the national recession and financial challenges that have accompanied recently volatility in international oil markets, Kaduna state has recorded sustained economic expansion. The state's recent GDP assessment estimated a 2014 growth rate of 4.99% and a 2015 growth rate of 11.8%. On a per capita basis, the 2015 real GDP growth rate is estimated at 8.6% (Kaduna GDP Survey 2015).

Kaduna residents are engaged in diverse and varying employment roles, and more research is needed to develop robust and regular indicators of employment. The latest measures derived from the 2017 General Household Survey are calculated on the basis of those unemployed but looking for work over the past 12 days at the time of responding to the survey. On this basis,

28.2% of the population was unemployed, indicating the scale of the economic challenge.

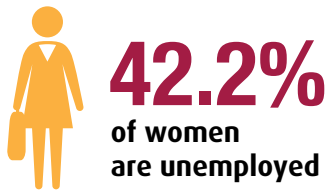
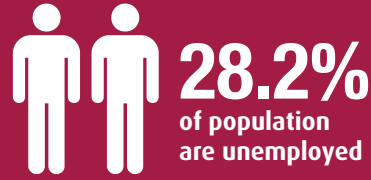
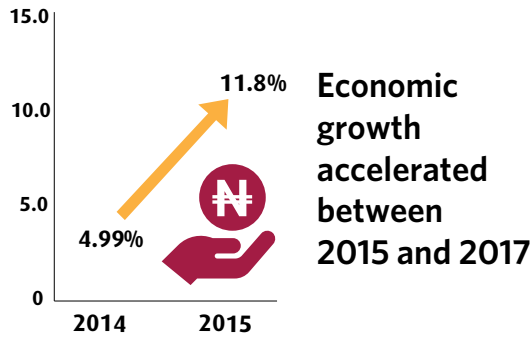
However, disaggregating these figures indicates that part of the problem is linked to social norms and an employment bias towards men, with unemployment among women reaching 42.2% but among men the rate is much lower, at 15.8%. Similarly, young people face the largest difficulties securing employment – while 35.4% of the 15-35 age group are unemployed, only 19.2% of the 36-59 age group were, and that fell further to 8.4% among those aged 60-64.

For many young people, economic opportunities remain hard to come by. Along with the 30% of 15-24 year-olds in education or training, 10.1% report being employed. However, that leaves some 60% of the age group not in education, employment or training. This is a priority group who can contribute greatly to the state's development.

Labour rights are prescribed in national legislation, so compliance with ILO labour standards is measured at the national level and is assessed by the ILO in collaboration with Penn University. The 2015 measure for this scale is 6.39.

A major contribution to employment frequently comes from the tourism sector,

and Kaduna is well placed to take advantage of an expansion in tourism. While current GDP accounting does not aggregate tourist activities, the measure of accommodation



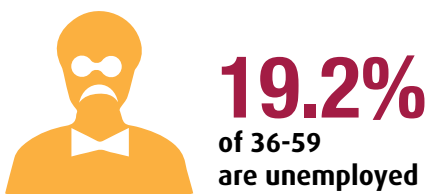
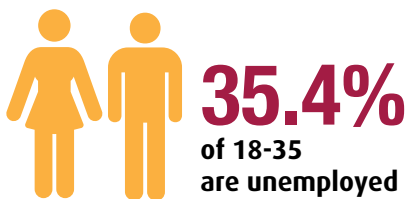
and food services is available as a proxy and constitutes 1.39% of GDP (KDGDP 2015).

One key change to tackle exploitation and informalization in the labour market is to ensure the availability of bank accounts among all adults. Among households surveyed in the General Household Survey, 33.6% possess a bank account.

Government efforts to promote youth employment incorporate the provision of BATC

Table 8 Number of Jobs created by recent private and public investments

Investment	Number of Jobs
Olam	10,000
Vicampro	32,000
Mahindra Tractors	2,000
Food vendors under School Feeding Program	13,672
Teachers	2,250
KASTELEA	2,255
Health Workers	1,245
Tree Planting	2,397



8.9.1 Tourism
GDP as % of
GDP

training centres and youth skills acquisition centres. These constitute 1.4% of the 2017 budget and 0.1% of state GDP.

8.10.2 Proportion
of adults with a
bank account

Policy Supporting Goal 8

Since 2015, at least 60,000 jobs have been secured through private sector investments in Kaduna and public sector employment. (Kaduna State Governor, Midterm Assessment 2017).

In addition, 5,523 candidates benefitted from the national N-power jobs programme (Kaduna Midterm Assessment 2017).

To provide workers with skills for the new economy, entrepreneurs have also been mentored and supported. Over 300 graduates have accessed loans to support new businesses under the KADSTEP program, and 400 craftsmen have been enrolled under the KADAT program.

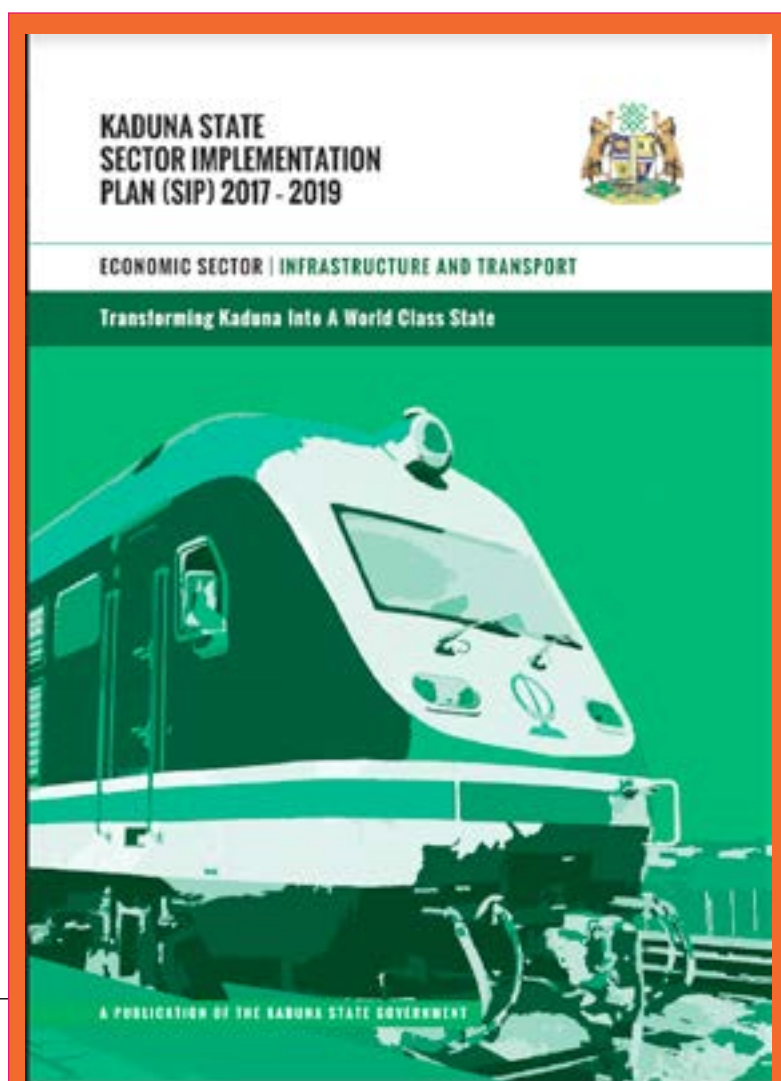
More broadly, the adoption of an Ease of Doing Business Charter will support the continued expansion of a dynamic private sector. In 2016 alone, over \$385m in private investments was attracted to the state.





9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Goal 9

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

9.2.1
Manufacturing
value-added in
GDP

Charting a path of economic growth that does not fall into the trap of creating more problems than it solves will demand careful planning and the use of new technologies to limit the unregulated use of polluting or exploitative industry. As an example of the importance of resilient infrastructure, the damage to the Birnin Gwari dam caused by a flood in 2013 illustrates the natural threats and the economic consequences of reliance on ageing infrastructure and a failure to plan and adapt.

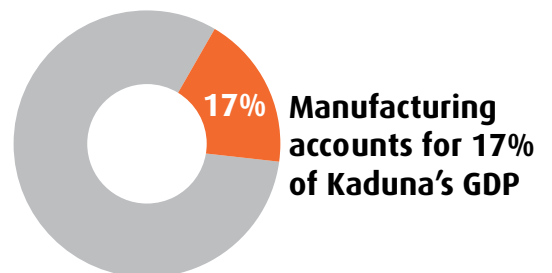
Manufacturing constitutes 17% of Kaduna's GDP, with the majority contributed by two sub-sectors; food, beverage and tobacco; and textile, apparel and footwear (KDGDP 2017).

Policy to Support Goal 9

Efforts to build resilient and inclusive infrastructure are being coordinated by the state's Infrastructure Masterplan. This seeks to schedule, budget and design the rollout of new and updated infrastructure to maximize the positive economic benefits to the whole population.

The Birnin Gwari dam is currently being rehabilitated and will be supplemented by the drilling of tubewells. The construction and repair of rural roads will contribute to the availability of infrastructure.

The recently opened Kaduna-Abuja rail line provides increased capacity for both passenger and freight transport, with at least 2,700 weekly journeys. Broader private sector investment has been promoted through the active role of the Kaduna State Investment Promotion Authority and the hosting of the KADINVEST 1 and KADINVEST 2 summits.



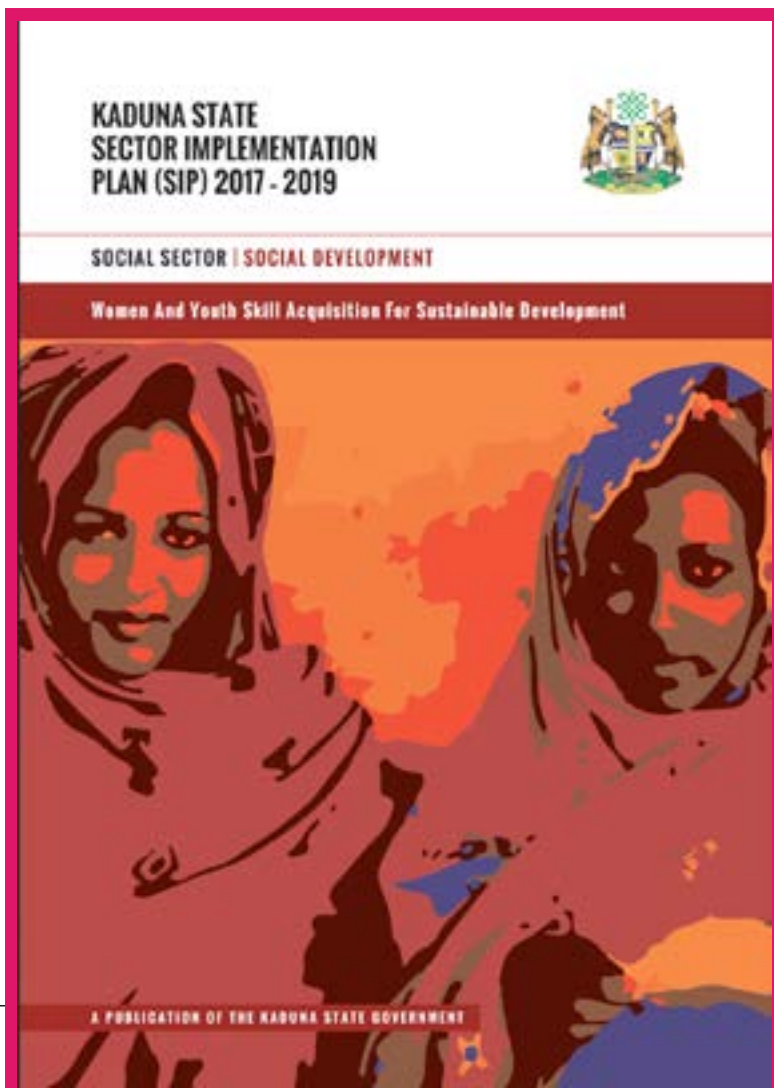
¹⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/mar/04/nigeria-train-kaduna-abuja-line>





10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1
Proportion living below 50% of median income

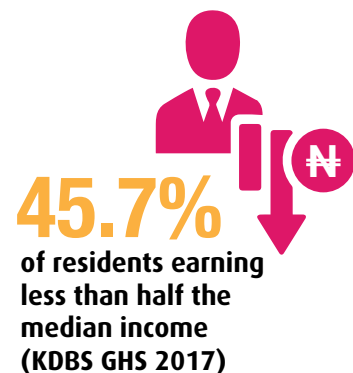
10.6.1
Proportion of international voting rights of developing countries

Nigeria is renowned for its high levels of inequality, and this has contributed to a skewed economy and a confrontational political system. Concerted efforts to reduce that inequality hold the promise of accelerating progress across many of the SDGs indicators, as the poor and voiceless are empowered and permitted to contribute to more productive and equitable livelihoods. In Kaduna, inequality remains a serious challenge, with 45.7% of residents earning less than half the median income (KDGHS 2017).

A number of the international measures of the SDGs are not applicable at the subnational level, for example tariffs and migration policies which are set at the national level. One available international indicator is the proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations, which is 62%.

Policy to Support Goal 10

Increasingly, data and planning are being used to target public service improvements to the poorest communities, with the aim of decreasing inequality in access to public services such as education and healthcare. The Eyes-and-Ears monitoring system will ensure that even the most isolated and deprived communities will receive their fair share of the state government's investments. Income inequality is also being directly tackled by a two-pronged approach. First, investments in infrastructure, skills and employment will support more inclusive economic opportunities across a diversified and more dynamic economy. Second, a more progressive taxation system will ensure that the most fortunate members of society contribute to supporting opportunities for the least fortunate. This is being achieved not through new legislation but through the more effective enforcement of existing laws.

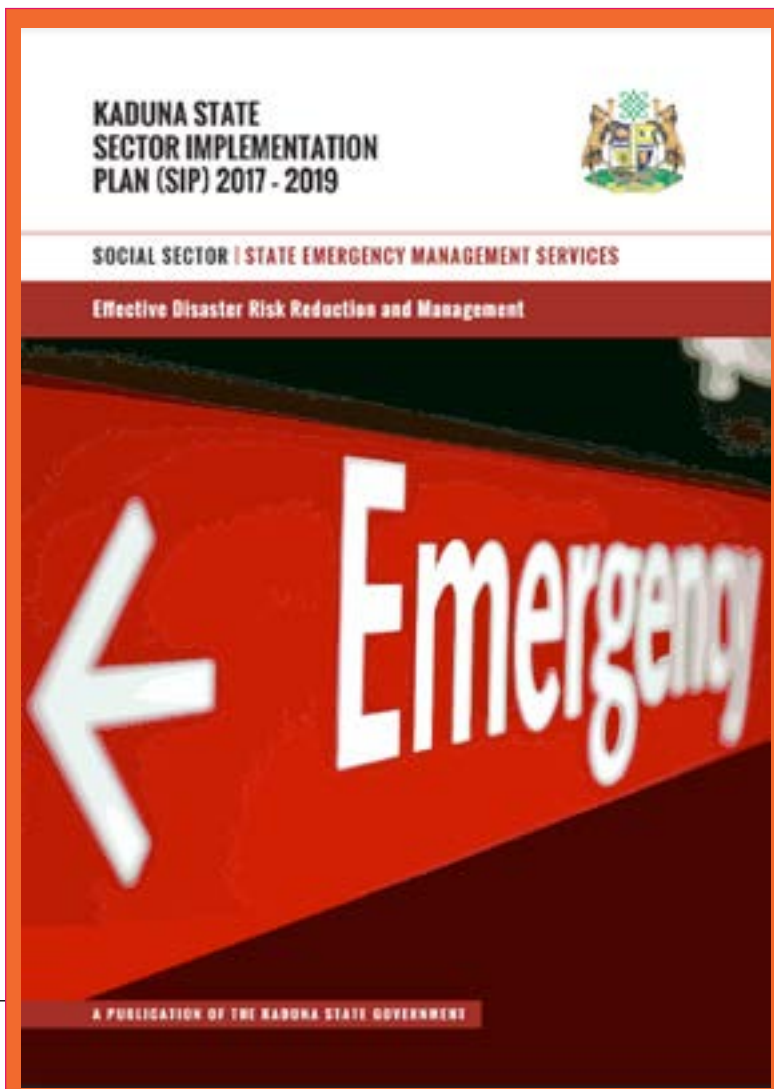






11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11

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

11.4.1
Expenditure per capita on cultural and natural heritage

11.b.1 Local governments implementing disaster risk reduction

As well as being a major catalyst to the development process, cities are also often the site of the most striking developmental failures. With rapid growth that outstrips infrastructure provision and dislocated sources of traditional governance and social authority, vulnerable citizens are frequently exposed to poverty, insecurity and pollution. Kaduna state's major urban centres – Kaduna, Zaria and Kafanchan – are investing to prevent these outcomes by harnessing the new human capabilities, resources and technologies that cities themselves can generate.

Building inclusive societies and contributing to global protection depends on preserving the cultural and historical heritage of communities. In the absence of any measure of private contributions, one important indicator is the amount of public investment in protecting cultural sites. For Kaduna State in 2017 capital expenditure per capita is estimated at N15.09.

Advance preparation to mitigate and prevent disaster risks is led by the State Emergency Management. However, practices consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction have yet to be integrated into Local Government policies and practices.

Policy to Support Goal 11

Planning for the state's future housing needs has included the development of

the Millennium City, and the provision of adequate infrastructure. In addition, provision for the construction of 20,000 housing units has been made.

The core manpower, equipment and skills to ensure security in the state are currently being provided after decades of neglect and an over-reliance on sheer numbers of security personnel that is unable to meet contemporary security threats. Police communications will be aided by the repair of 9 hubs and 12 repeater stations. Manpower for investigative and intelligence-based policing will be freed-up by the employment of 2,500 officers for traffic law enforcement under KASTELEA.

The State Residents Registration Programme will also provide better information, and captured over 10,000 citizens in its first three weeks.

Efforts to prevent violence and crime have also been prioritised through the establishment of a Peace Commission to act as an early-warning signal and to support mediation that can de-escalate conflict. In addition, to minimize the risk of conflict between pastoral and herder communities, 100km of cattle stock routes have been established.

An integrated approach to security also means providing safer environments, for example through the provision of street

Provision for the construction of 20,000 housing units has been made.



lighting, for which 51km of solar-powered lighting is currently being installed. Ongoing procurement will also provide surveillance drones, CCTV and GSM call monitoring equipment to provide the security forces with the tools to track and deter crime and violence.

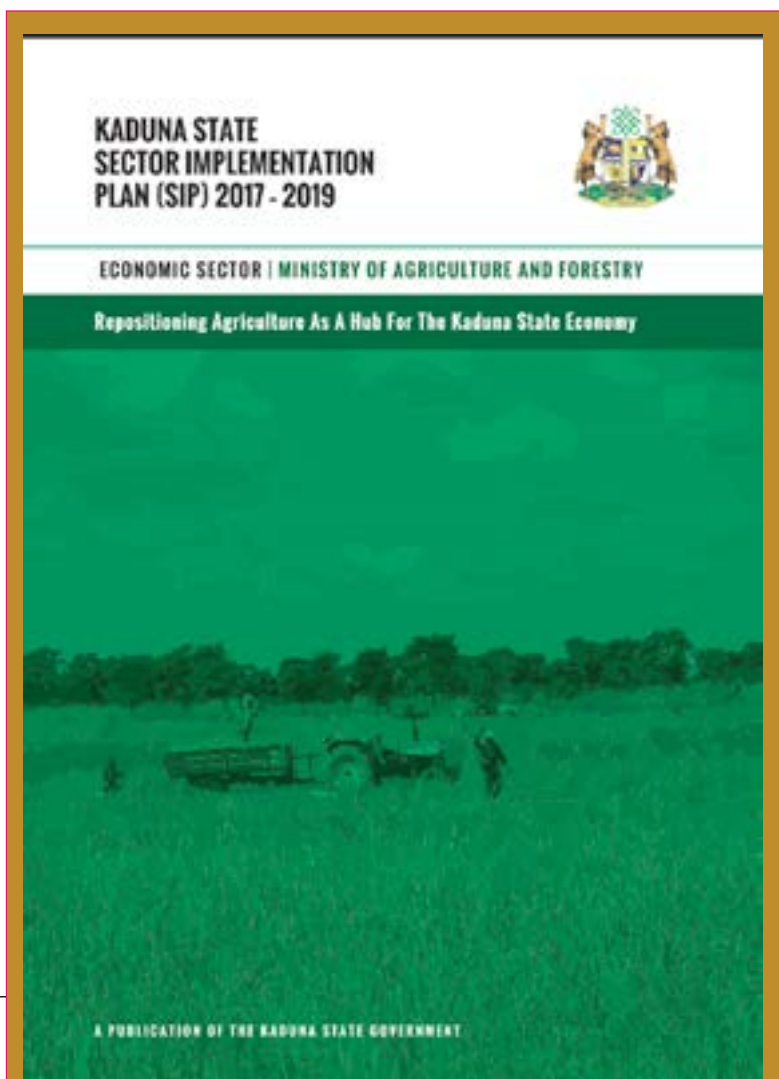
Making cities safer also means providing for the disposal of solid waste. The state has contracted waste management contractors to evacuate refuse from Kaduna, Zaria and Kafanchan urban centres, also providing some 3,500 jobs.

Cultural preservation is also being pursued through support to the state troupe Bazobe, a feasibility study for a museum and cultural centre, and diverse investments in traditional, religious and chieftaincy assets, for example the renovation of the State Council of Chiefs Chambers at Lugard Hall.



12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

A substantial number of the indicators in Goal 12 are global indicators that do not apply at the subnational level, for example the Global Food Loss Index. Where local reporting is possible, it relies on more advanced measurements such as material consumption data and measures of recycling, hazardous waste and overseas development assistance.

As rates of tourism increase, managing the increasing flows of visitors to specific sites and the accompanying flows of resources will require a sustainable tourism strategy. While the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism provides a range of supportive policies, these are yet to be integrated into

a sustainable tourism strategy.

At the state government level, no fossil fuel subsidies are in place. However, the national government continues to provide targeted subsidies, despite recent reductions in petroleum subsidies.

Policy to Support Goal 12

To support sustainable production and consumption, the state has invested in clean power, and improvements in waste management. New private-sector investments in agribusiness have been carefully screened to ensure they make sustainable use of the state's land.

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies implemented

12.c.1 Fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP

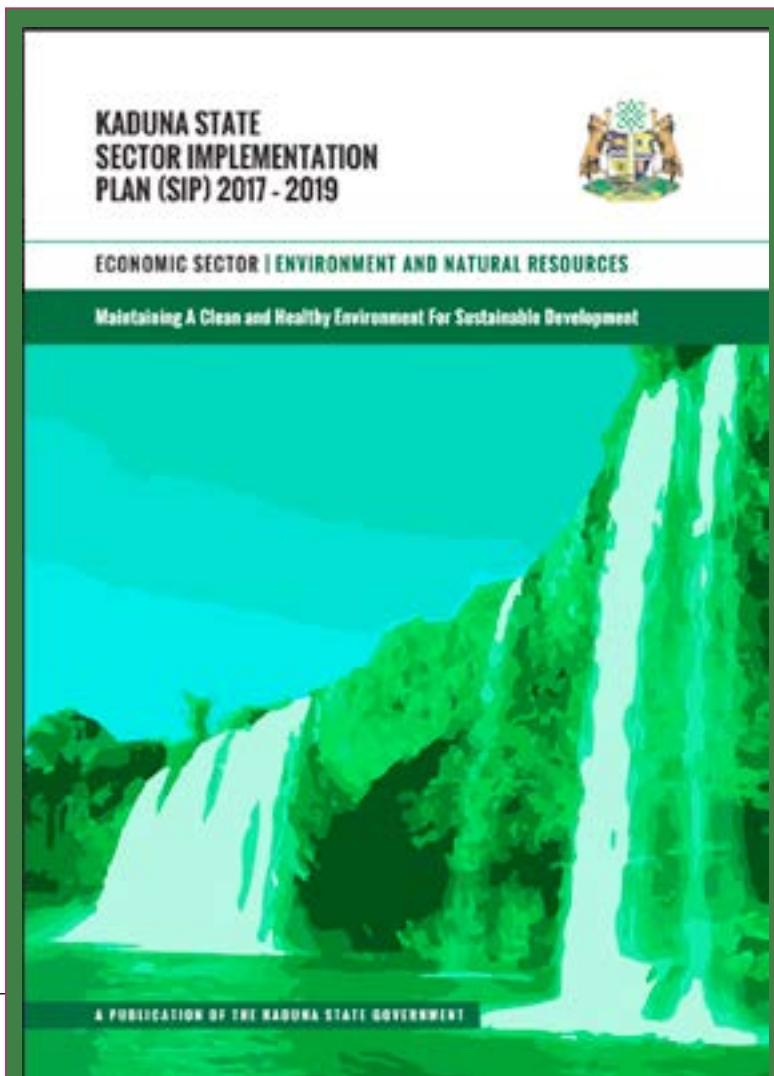






13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

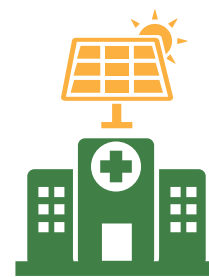
The challenge of governance in Kaduna state is not simply to plan for the expansion of government services to a specific group of people, but to plan for uncertain threats in a constantly evolving environment. Kaduna stands on the front-line of climate change due to its dual vulnerability to flooding and desert encroachment. Therefore, both limiting the impact of climate change and preparing to adapt to its consequences will be central to preserving productive and secure livelihoods.

A range of government policies have been implemented to promote climate change adaptation, for example through targeted investments in drainage and reforestation. However, these have yet to be integrated into a coherent climate change adaptation plan.

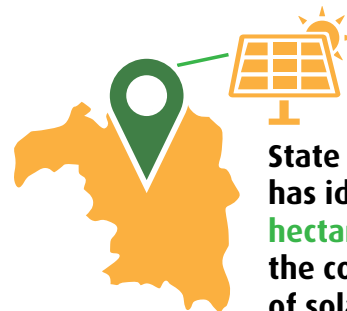
Presently, the national curriculum makes limited reference to issues of climate change. The State Government will need to work with national education authorities to integrate discussion of mitigation and adaptation into the school curriculum.

Policy to Support Goal 13

Investments in clean energy provide the backbone of the state's efforts to combat climate change. These include the development of a full off-grid solar scheme in Makarfi Local Government and the installation of solar power systems in



Installation of solar power systems in 32 primary health care centres.



State government has identified 400 hectares of land for the construction of solar power plants.

32 primary healthcare centres. The State Government has identified 400 hectares of land for the construction of solar power plants.

At the same time, efforts to build resilience and adapt to climate change include the extensive construction of drainage to prevent flooding and to increase the durability of road and rail infrastructure.

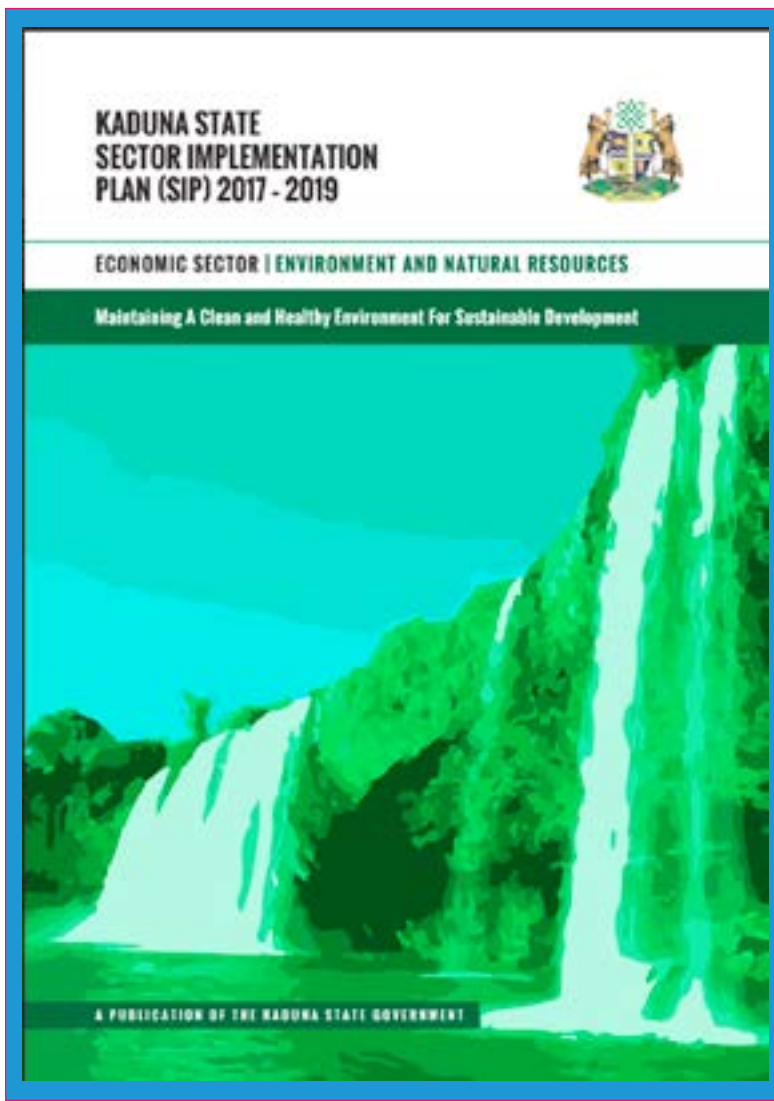
To preserve valuable carbon sinks, prevent soil erosion during flooding and resist desert encroachment, over 1 million trees have been planted.





14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



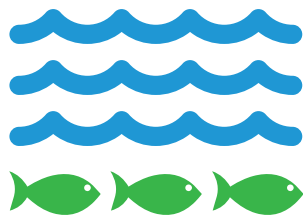
Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably 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.

The state continues to contribute to national efforts to conserve ocean resources

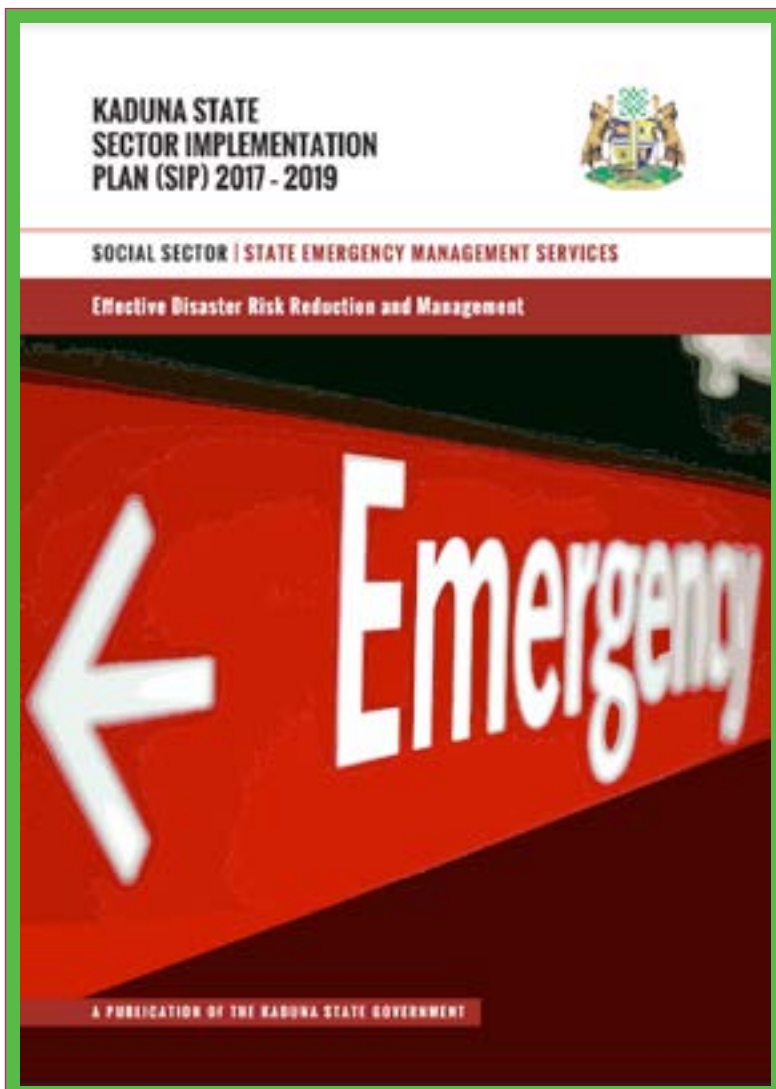






15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



15 LIFE ON LAND



Goal 15

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

Reporting on Goal 15 will require sustained investments in new measurement capacity. Many of the indicators require the use of technically complex remote sensing assessments, which the state is only just beginning to adopt and analyse. The Ministry of Environment also needs to codify its existing knowledge to identify important biodiversity sites.



Over a million trees have been planted to ensure sustainable forests.

Policy to Support Goal 15

To ensure sustainable forests, more than 1 million trees have been planted. As part of the state's Green Revolution initiative, economic trees such as guava, orange, mango, moringa and cashew have been planted in 255 wards and will help mitigate desert encroachment. To protect forests and their wildlife, 337 Forestry Guards and Rangers have been employed.



337 forestry guards and rangers have been employed to protect forests and their wildlife.

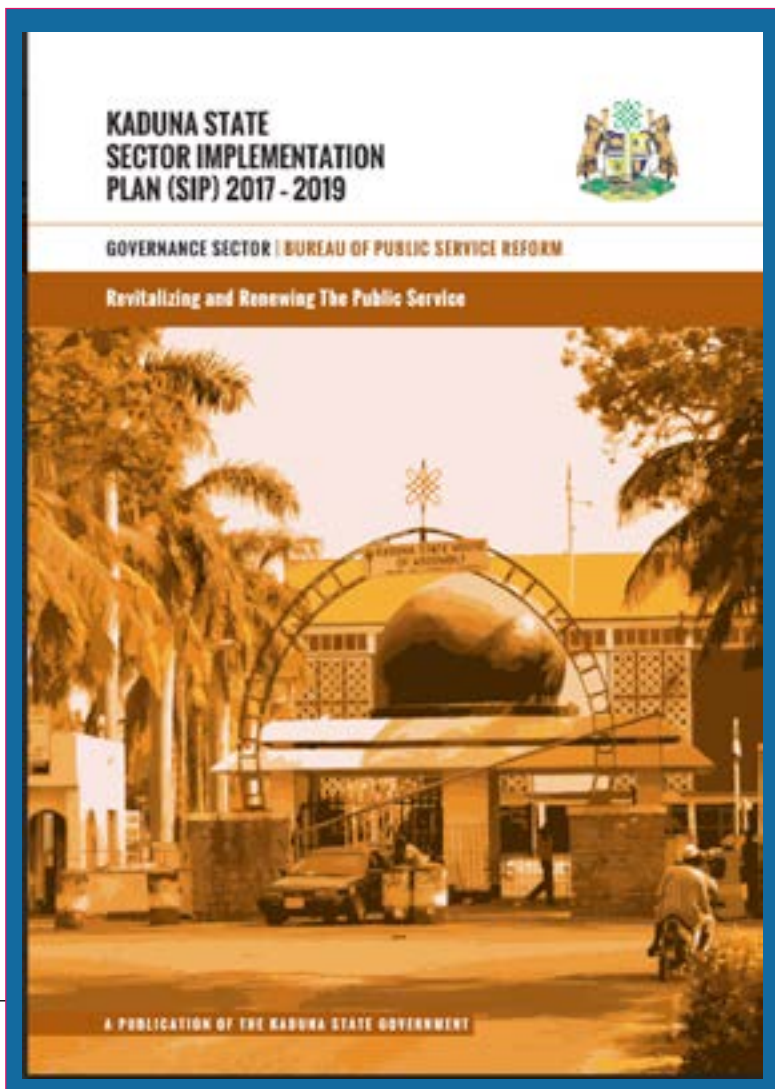






16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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

16.5.1 Proportion asked to pay a bribe

16.6.1 Budget Implementation Performance

16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services

16.7.2 Belief decision-making inclusive, responsive and participatory

Integrating Kaduna's residents into a harmonious, just society is a long-term process that must take place in the context of chronic regional security threats and a judicial system that has long been neglected by under-investment and politicization. Recent legal changes have provided a more solid institutional foundation, but building the trust, cooperation and commitment to generate comprehensive peace, inclusion and accountability will take sustained efforts and restraint by many stakeholders.

Reporting on the incidence of corruption is notoriously difficult, but self-reported estimates from the 2017 Household Survey suggest that 8% of Kaduna's residents were asked for or paid a bribe in the previous 12 months. While this figure suggests that corruption is only part of the governance challenge, it is likely that many acts of corruption are not reported here.

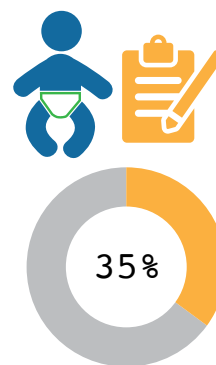
Raising the effectiveness of government includes improving public financial management and particularly the capacity of government to execute the budget activities it has committed itself to.

While data is currently only available for the 2013-2015 period covering the previous administration, this highlights that the baseline is of poor performance. Budget implementation rates were only 57.8%, 65.8% and 65.2% in 2013-2015 (EFU/FSP 2017).

Using the PEFA categorization, this scores only as a D+ indicating the state has a long way to go to improve fiscal performance.

Public impressions of the current government's efforts to improve public services are generally positive. While a wider range of satisfaction measures need to be recorded in the future, as a preliminary indication the 2017 General Household Survey identified that 80.7% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of school infrastructure.

There is a strong belief in Kaduna state that the government is perceived to be responsive and participatory. Fully 82% of respondents described the government as both participatory and responsive in response to separate questions.



35% of children under 5 have had their births registered with a civil authority (KDBS GHS 2017)

15 This measure includes respondents who answered 'a lot' or 'a little', but not 'not at all' to both questions.

Vital registration statistics remain under-developed and cover only a limited portion of the population. 35% of children under-5 have had their births registered with a civil authority (KDGHS 2017). However, this represents a substantial improvement on the 2015 figure of 20.4%.

Kaduna state has prioritised the domestication of the national Freedom of Information Act into state law. Currently, the law is under debate in the State House of Assembly and has not yet been passed.

16.9.1
Percentage of under-5s with births registered

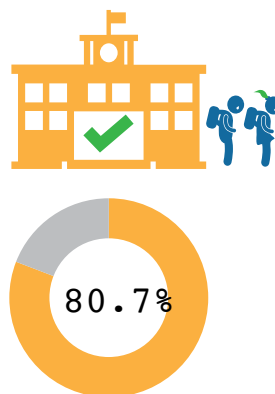
16.9.1
Adoption of public access to information legislation

Policy to Support Goal 16

To improve access to justice, Customary courts have been constructed and renovated in line with the World Bank’s recent recognition of the valuable role of ‘legal pluralism’ (WB WDR 2017). New recruitment is also ongoing and a range of reforms seek to improve the efficiency of the judiciary in the face of a large case load.

To improve accountability and inclusion, new laws to ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Public Finance Management and Control, a Treasury Single Account, efficient Public Procurement, timely Auditing and reformed Local Government have all been passed. The basis for effective governance has also been enhanced by the unprecedented collection of state-specific data – since 2015 the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has completed two General Household Surveys, a GDP survey, and two Annual School Censuses, among others. The locally-developed ‘Eyes and Ears’ monitoring system uses GPS technology and visual dashboards to help public servants deliver unprecedented levels of capital investment and improve service delivery. An example of the effect of these improvements is the 35% decrease in the time taken to process planning permit applications (Midpoint

80.7% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of school infrastructure.



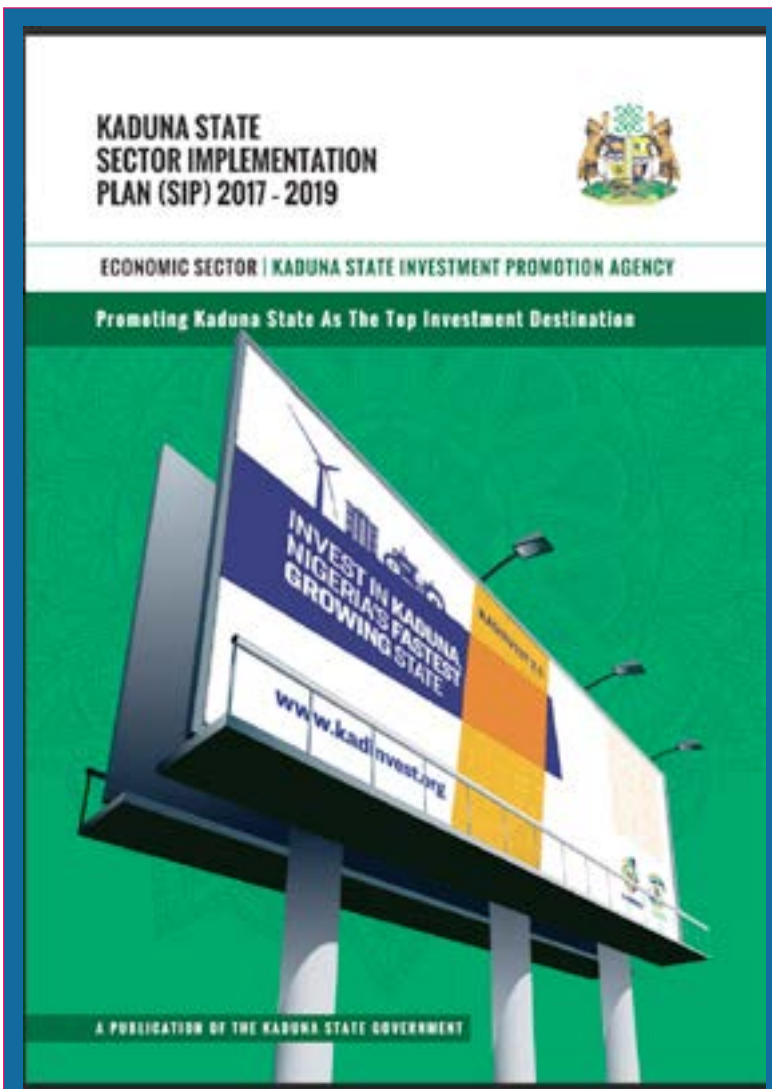
Assessment). Combined with the Governor’s Results Delivery Unit, these systems will ensure constant monitoring and enforcement of the budget’s priorities.

Communication with citizens and the promotion of active participation have been supported through three town hall meetings and the development of a citizens’ feedback app that enlists citizens to provide feedback on public investments and public service delivery.



17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17

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

17.1.1
Government revenue as % of GDP, by source

17.1.2
Proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes

17.5.1
Adoption of investment promotion regime

17.5.1
Number of science and technology agreements

17.8.1
Number of individuals using the internet

17.15.1 Use of local plans by development partners

The overwhelming challenge for Nigeria's economy for the past few decades has been to diversify the private sector and generate autonomous private sector activity independent of government financing. At the same time, the public sector has failed to deliver on repeated promises to reduce poverty and provide effective public services, with new initiatives lacking institutional direction and political commitment to prevent corruption and distraction. Tracking the size, capability and external support received by the government is therefore crucial to evaluating progress against the SDGs.

As a proportion of GDP, Kaduna's state government revenue was equivalent to 4.8% of GDP in 2015 (KDGDP 2015 and Kaduna State Budget 2015). A collapse in central oil revenues and a trimming of state expenditures led to this figure falling to 3.4% in 2017.

Relatedly, the challenge for the Nigerian public sector has been to improve governance performance in a context of 'cheap' oil funding and in the absence of strong ties to society through the social contract of broad-based taxation. Therefore, extensive efforts have been made to reduce reliance on central transfers and increase internally-generated revenue. Table 17.1.1 compares the composition of budgeted revenue for 2015 (under the former administration) and 2017. It illustrates the

Table 17.1.1 Government Revenue as % of GDP, by source

	2015	2017
Statutory Allocation	3.20%	1.20%
VAT	0.50%	0.30%
Internally-Generated Revenue	1.20%	1.80%
Total	4.80%	3.40%

profound transformation in the structure of revenues as statutory transfers have more than halved and internally-generated revenue increased by 50%.

In 2017, the proportion of the budget funded by internally-generated revenue within the state was 23.4% (Kaduna State Budget 2017). That is an increase from 13.59% in 2015 (Kaduna State Budget 2015).

In an effort to raise the inward investment to the state, the Kaduna State Investment Promotion Authority was established in 2015 and has already taken great strides in attracting investments.

The state has also initiated collaborations

with leading private sector actors across the globe to promote the transfer of new technologies and ideas. Two high-profile collaborations are with GE to equip 278 healthcare facilities across the state, and with Coders4Africa to establish the Kaduna ICT Hub.

Citizens have also become increasingly engaged in global cooperation. Currently, 31.6% of them have regular access to the internet.

Despite the contributions of development partners to the development of the state’s own development plan and results framework, these documents have yet to be fully adopted by partners as their own planning and evaluation documents.

To enable effective reporting, the SDGs call on statistical legislation to reflect the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. While Kaduna’s Bureau of Statistics and State Statistical Law 2013 references many of these principles and is not inconsistent with any of them, it lacks a clear statement in support of principles 4, 5, 9 and 10, covering public comments, data source selection, the use of international classification and multilateral cooperation

The past two years have, however, seen a substantial increase in the funding and support for official statistics. First, the Kaduna State Data Revolution Masterplan has been prepared to provide a clear path forward for

the development of statistics. Crucially, this plan has been funded and implemented, with the Bureau receiving the resources to implement regular data collection in a timely manner.

Second, the Bureau of Statistics’ budget has risen by more than 50% since 2015 to more than US\$1.5m in 2017.

Medium-term goals for statistical development will include collaboration with the national government to implement the forthcoming national census, which is now outdated, and raising vital statistics registration rates.

Policy for Goal 17

To ensure development assistance is directed in line with the State Development Plan and does not undermine local accountability, a Development Cooperation Framework has been signed with development partners and quarterly coordination meetings are held.

The professionalization and empowerment of KADIRS has broadened the tax base while new initiatives such as KADGIS have generated new sources of revenue while providing increased stability and certainty to landowners.

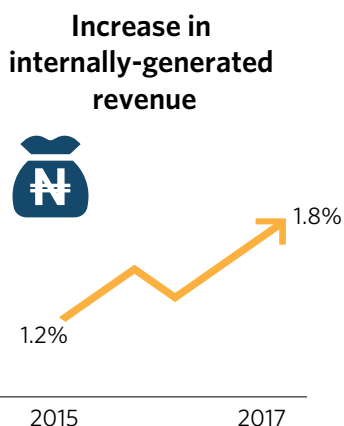
As this report documents and testifies, the reliable financing and support to the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has produced a step-change in the quantity and quality of data availability, informing both more targeted development planning and more regular monitoring and course-correction.

17.18.2 Statistical Legislation complies with Fundamental Principles

17.18.3 Statistical Plan fully funded and implemented

17.19.1 Dollar value of statistical resources

17.19.2 Conduct of census and birth and death registration





Conclusion

Driving Progress on the SDGs

This report informs two sets of key actions that Kaduna State needs to take. First, to improve the availability and quality of data reporting so that progress against the SDGs can be readily tracked and responded to. Second, the range of policies required to accelerate progress against key goals and targets.

Improving Data Availability and Quality

The 32% of the SDGs indicators that Kaduna State is able to report on is attributable to the concerted efforts to implement a range of surveys for the first time ever in just two years. To improve the quality of reporting on these indicators, more investment will be needed, for example to measure poverty from an expenditure and not solely an income perspective, and to improve processes of sampling, measurement and monitoring to increase confidence in key indicators.

This will rely on learning from international best practices, partnering with national and subnational agencies, and investing in new technologies and working practices. Crucially, improvements must be integrated into the annual process of data collection without compromising comparability and consistency over time.

The remaining 68% of unreported indicators reflect a range of challenges in data collection

which are more varied and will require more tailored and innovative solutions. In some cases this will entail conducting new sector-specific survey modules. The most pressing appear to be questionnaires that adequately cover housing employment, comprehensive birth histories and sensitive issues such as violence and discrimination. These could be implemented as separate surveys or as components of the forthcoming General Household Survey.

More often, the most reliable source for new data will be from administrative reporting. To record a range of events – causes of death, investments, illegal activities – will require much deeper cooperation with state government ministries, departments and agencies, as well as with national level organizations. Agreed protocols for sharing data with the Bureau of Statistics will need to be complemented by active efforts to help agencies collect new data, improve reporting and raise quality.

Occasionally, new equipment will be needed, for example to measure particulate matter and enable reporting on air pollution. In practice, developing more effective systems to report on, for example, the causes of death, is likely to require sustained efforts by many actors, including behaviour change in the wider population. Innovative approaches may therefore be required, for example using verbal autopsy methods to report on causes of death until vital statistics are adequate for the purpose.

In line with the data revolution, non-traditional data sources will also need to be cultivated. Particularly for environmental and land use indicators, parallel efforts will be needed to develop the technology and expertise to measure remotely sensed data, for example, forest cover, the urban population, and road access for the population. Open-source tools such as CreateEarth (<http://www.openforis.org>) have been provided by the FAO to facilitate this type of analysis but will require a step-change in the IT skills of the Bureau of Statistics staff, collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and training from international experts. Additional analytical activity will also be required to develop aggregate indicators, for example of multidimensional poverty, food price anomalies and a macroeconomic dashboard.

Finally, for a substantial number of indicators Kaduna State will also depend on improvements in statistical practice at the international level. Many SDGs indicators remain without clear or comprehensive definitions, which limits the ability of the state to report or prepare the necessary data collection instruments. Even where definitions are clear, reporting is often facilitated at the national level by automated and centralized analyses conducted by international agencies, for example through reporting on exports and tariffs in accounting and trade datasets, on disease prevalence by health organizations, and on remotely measured agricultural and environmental data. While it is feasible to reproduce these analyses in some cases, the costs and challenges will be larger than for national reporting agencies where supportive datasets are made readily available. In some cases it may not be feasible to conduct a subnational disaggregation.

In light of these constraints, the pace of progress in reporting on the outstanding indicators is likely to be uneven. Yet, with new targeted surveys, enhancements to existing methodologies, deeper collaboration to improve administrative statistics and the deployment of remote sensing technology it

should be possible for Kaduna State to provide a much broader, accurate and comprehensive report on all the SDGs targets by 2020.

Policy Priorities to meet the SDGs

With a large proportion of the population in poverty, lack of resources to expand public services and limited institutional capacity to measure and mitigate environmental threats, the task of meeting the SDGs may appear overwhelming. Yet, recent improvements in governance capacity and progress against key indicators show a clear path forward to accelerating progress.

First, Kaduna must continue to build a political consensus around the importance of poverty reduction, the value of every human life and the role of government as a neutral enabler rather than a political pawn. Investments in institutional capacity, public service skills and the very data that made this report possible will ensure that resources are used responsibly and effectively, and new policies benefit the poor.

Second, public sector investment must remain high and focused on developing the core infrastructure for the private sector to thrive. As this report makes clear, the state's internal resources are simply not sufficient to immediately guarantee employment or adequate living standards for all. Only by nurturing diversified and dynamic private enterprises will all citizens gain the opportunity to lift themselves out of policy.

Third, policy-making must shift from being a series of discrete investments and projects to developing an interconnected system of support to help people climb out of poverty. At present, health and education systems are rationed and reactive, failing to identify and tackle poverty in a coherent way. As the figures in this report highlight, schools fail too often to deliver basic learning and healthcare services still do not reach those most in need. Making these systems more proactive and effective will entail a reorganization of the policy focus

and management of healthcare, education and welfare, with new skills, approaches and monitoring technologies used to target support. As social protection systems are rolled out they must be connected to health and education support so that poverty reduction becomes self-reinforcing and not quickly derailed by small misfortunes.

Fourth, it will not be possible to meet the SDGs if the environmental and sustainability targets are set to one side until after progress on poverty reduction has been secured. Instead, the indicators in this report highlight the interconnections in the development process and the importance of managing environmental and sustainability threats before they arise. To do so will demand a much more pro-active effort to identify, measure and manage natural resources, and to promote technologies and initiatives which create jobs and livelihoods from environmental protection.

This shift in governance has already begun, but cannot be achieved by government alone. The findings of this report highlight the contributions that all sectors of society must make to the achievement of the SDGs, as highlighted in the Kaduna SDG Action Plan .

Kaduna SDG Action Plan

Stakeholder	Roles and Priority Actions
Kaduna State Government	Develop strategies to manage disaster risk, hazardous waste, recycling, sustainable procurement, sustainable tourism, urban solid waste and climate change adaptation.
	Improve governance capabilities to raise public service performance.
	Develop effective poverty reduction and social protection interventions.
	Improve measurement of SDGs indicators, particularly through vital statistics, administrative data and remote sensing.
	Continue restructuring government finances to improve implementation performance, domestic financing and investment in poverty reduction, women and youth employment while limiting debt service costs.
Kaduna State House of Assembly (and National Assembly)	Pass legislation on gender equality, freedom of information, human rights, updated statistical law, land rights, improved labour rights, and control of invasive species.
	Urgently promote more female participation.
Local Governments	Urgently promote more female participation.
	Increase capacity to manage and target public service delivery, and to implement disaster risk reduction.
Federal Government	Increase investment in infrastructure and poverty reduction.
	Promote macroeconomic stability and a dynamic national market.
	Nurture a political system that promotes good governance and minimizes violence.
Private Sector	Generate employment opportunities and new livelihood opportunities.
	Reject corruption and exploitation.
	Contribute to the development of resilient infrastructure.
	Develop locally-adapted technologies to aid government in poverty reduction and sustainable development.
	Partner with government to jointly tackle the challenges of development.
	Urgently promote more female participation in managerial positions.
	Large firms to develop and publish sustainability reports.
Civil society organizations	Provide targeted support to vulnerable populations in line with the state development plan.
	Assist in identifying important biodiversity sites and environmental threats.
	Collaborate with government to provide information on successful poverty reducing interventions.
	Assist in monitoring government programmes.
	Contribute to urban planning and management.
International development partners	Provide supplementary funding and assistance to support the State Development Plan
	Reporting of official development assistance volumes at the subnational level
	Adopt Kaduna State Development Plan as results framework
	Promote financial and technological flows in clean energy, science and technology and climate adaptation.



Appendix

Indicator-by-Indicator SDGs Report

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
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		84.9%	Based on Proportion of Individuals living in households with average income below N8,934. Calculated using poverty line of \$1.90 per day * N162.3 official exchange rate 2011 * 0.481 PPP adjustment * 2.0077 inflation adjustment 2011-2017	KDGHS 2017
			Male		84.8%		
			Female		85.1%		
			5-12 years		89.4%		
			12-14 years		88.5%		
			15-35 years		82.3%		
			36-59 years		82.4%		
			60-64 years		80.0%		
			Employed		74.6%		
			Unemployed		84.3%		
Urban		81.1%					
Rural		86.8%					
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age				No current national poverty line. NBS used an 'absolute poverty line' in 2010 but there is no simple update for this and it is extremely similar to the international poverty line	KDGHS 2017
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection system, including minimum objectives to achieve for all, including floors, and ensure that by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable				No national definition of multidimensional poverty	KDGHS
1.4 By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance,	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Roads		76.8%	Future household surveys to cover social protection	System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)
			Electrification		75.7%		
			Improved Source of Drinking Water		65.6%		
			Hospital/Health Facility		89.5%	No international definition of basic services yet; those listed here have been selected domestically	KDGHS 2017
			Market		81.4%		
			Court		58.4%		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance ...	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Total		63.0%	Proportion of adult (over 18) home owners with Certificate of Occupancy, Freehold or leasehold. Household survey measures home ownership, not land ownership as in the definition	KDGHs 2017	
			Male		63.0%			
			Female		62.9%			
	1.5 By 2030 strengthen the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a				No systematic record available	SAS
		1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a				No measure of economic losses available	SAS
		1.5.3 Number of countries (states) with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	1.5.3 Number of countries (states) with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a		1			SAS
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing LDCs, to implement program and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs.	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs.			23.40%	Provisional definition of poverty reduction interventions. Only capital expenditure included.	Budget 2017
		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)			58%	Social sector capital expenditure from p.157 of published Kaduna 2017 budget plus recurrent expenditure for all education+health+social development MDAs	Budget 2017
	1.b Create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	% of recurrent		9.90%	Provisional definition of beneficiary groups	Budget 2017
				% of capital		25.10%		
GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture	2.1 By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable population including infants have safe nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment				More accurate anthropometric measurement data required in future household surveys	KDGHs	
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)					KDGHs	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
2.2 By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		56.60%			DHS 2013	
				47.30%			DHS 2013	
	2.3 By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size				Future agricultural surveys to collect productivity data	KASS/SAS
2.4 By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Total (Naira per month)		23,600.00	Average individual income of people reporting job type = agriculture, hunting & forestry, in 2017 Naira as reported per month. NOTE this includes all food producers, not just small-scale ones, for which we have no measurement	KDGDGP	
			Male (Naira per month)		25,269.00			
			Female (Naira per month)		10,895.00			
	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture				Remote sensing assessment required	Remote Sensing	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	2.5 By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction			0		SAS
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector			0.105	Agriculture (recurrent and capital, KADP+Ministry) spending as share of 2017 budget (3.86%) divided by Agriculture share of GDP from 2015 (36.69%) ODA data unavailable	KDGP 2015, Budget 2017 SAS
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies		NA	NA	Not applicable as trade policy not set at subnational level	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies				International indicator yet to be used	Price Statistics	
		3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births			Comprehensive survey of births and outcomes required	KDGHs	
		3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	38.20%	40.4%			KDGHs 2017
			3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate				Comprehensive survey of births and outcomes required. DHS 2013 estimate for Under-5 mortality is 185 per 1,000 live births but not included here as not Kaduna-specific.	KDGHs
		3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate				Comprehensive survey of births and outcomes required	KDGHs
			3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				Administrative health data	SAS
				3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population				Administrative health data
			3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population				Administrative health data	SAS / KDGHs
			3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population				Administrative health data	SAS
		3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases				Administrative data on treatment	SAS
			3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
			3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
		3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders				To be included in future GHS, and administrative data on treatment	SAS, KDGHs

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol				To be included in future GHS	SAS, KDGHS
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	15-49 years		51%		KDGHS 2017
		3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group				Number of births not available; comprehensive survey of births to be conducted	KDGHS
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)			67.2%	Average of Any Vaccination, Skilled Attendance at Birth and Antenatal Care	SAS, KDGHS
		3.8.2 Proportion of the population covered by health insurance per 1000 inhabitants			71	Government, NHS or Private Insurance per 1000	SAS, KDGHS
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
		3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning				Improved administrative recording of causes of death	SAS
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older				Questions on tobacco use to be included in subsequent GHS	KDGHS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES		
GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affects developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which arms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in part, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	BCG immunization to under-5s	54.20%	64.90%	Preliminary indicator used in absence of an international definition. Develop a better indicator that includes all vaccinations and medicines.	KDGHs 2017		
		3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors				ODA data unavailable	SAS		
		3.c Substantially increase health -financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution				Data on public and private health workers not available.	SAS	
		3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness				Assessment of 13 core capacities needs to be made	SAS	
		4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		Reading, age 8, Male		15.0%	No international proficiency standard defined. Local standard of being able to read a sentence and conduct subtraction applied.	KDGHs 2017
					Reading, age 8, Female		13.0%		
					Reading, age 12, Male		40.4%		
					Reading, age 12, Female		37.5%		
					Reading, age 15, Male		62.7%		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
			Reading, age 15, Female		61.9%		
			Maths, age 8, Male		18.0%		
			Maths, age 8, Female		18.5%		
			Maths, age 12, Male		51.8%		
			Maths, age 12, Female		53.7%		
			Maths, age 15, Male		69.9%		
			Maths, age 15, Female		65.3%		
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex				Future surveys to include Early Childhood Development Index from UNICEF MICS	KDGHS
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Proportion in education in last 12 months or training (not in last 12 months) age 15-24		29.9%	Future surveys to include questions on pre-school education enrolment	Annual School Census, KDGHS
			Proportion in education in last 12 months or training (not in last 12 months) age 25-64		6.7%		KDGHS 2017
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill				Future household surveys to apply ITU indicator	KDGHS
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable,	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become	Minimum Proficiency at Reading, age 8 Minimum Proficiency at Reading, age 12		0.87 0.93	Likely disadvantaged presumed to be female. Other disaggregations still to be conducted	KDGHS 2017

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	Including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Minimum Proficiency at Reading, age 15		0.99		
			Minimum Proficiency at Maths, age 8		1.03		
			Minimum Proficiency at Maths, age 12		1.04		
			Minimum Proficiency at Maths, age 15		0.93		
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Minimum Proficiency at Reading, age group 15-35		65%	No international proficiency standard defined. Local standard of being able to read a sentence and conduct subtraction applied.	KDGHHS 2017
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Minimum Proficiency at Maths, age group 15-35		69.50%	No international definition	SAS
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water;			3.99%		Annual School Census
					-		
					2.05%		
					-		
					26%		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	(f) single sex basic sanitation facilities;			48.50%	Schools with both male-only and female-only toilets, but these are under-estimates because some schools are male or female only	Annual School Census, SAS
		(g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions)			3.17%	ODA data unavailable	
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study					
		4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.	Pre-primary Primary Lower Secondary Upper Secondary		82.3% 93.9% 93.0%		Annual School Census, SAS
GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including tracking and sexual and other types of exploitation	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	Gender Equality Bill under Debate but not yet passed	SAS
		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				Future sensitive survey to be conducted	KDGHs

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
		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				Future sensitive survey to be conducted	KDGHHS
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	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%		KDGHHS 2017
		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Before Age 18		65%		
	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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Total		1.4%	Basic self-reported indicator. Improved measurement required as this does not capture the full scope of unpaid domestic and care work.	KDGHHS 2017
			Male		1.5%		
			Female		1.1%		
			15-35		1.8%		
			36-59		1.1%		
			60-64		1.4%		
			Urban		1.1%		
			Rural		1.0%		
	5.5 Ensure women's full and elective 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%	0%		SAS
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions by sector				Employment survey required	SAS
	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				To be included in future Household Survey	KDGHHS
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			0	Gender Equality Bill under Debate but not yet passed	SAS
	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure				Existing measures are only regarding home ownership, not agricultural land ownership	KDGHHS, KASS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			0	More formal assessment of customary law required using FAO's Legal Assessment Tool	SAS
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Total	-	79.20%	Question only asked at the household level so this is proportion of households	KDGHs
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment			0	Tracking system not in place	SAS
	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		52.40%	65.50%	Check definition	KDGHs 2017
	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				To be included in future household survey	KDGHs
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Percentage of waste water safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality				Administrative and survey data required Environmental assessments of water bodies required	KDGHs, SAS SAS
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time				No international definition	SAS, KDGHs

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources				Environmental assessment required	SAS	
	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)				Integrated Water Resources Management Questionnaire to be applied by State Ministry of Water Resources	SAS	
		6.5.2 Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation			100%	No international boundaries, and river basin authorities in place	SAS	
	6.6 By 2020, 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				Environmental assessment required	SAS	
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan				ODA data unavailable	SAS	
	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 established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management			100%	WASH guidelines in place statewide.	SAS, Local Governments	
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity		68.70%	75.70%		KDGHs 2017	
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			2.6%		Clean fuels defined as LPG or electricity in line with WHO indoor air quality guidelines	KDGHs 2017
	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					Energy consumption hard to define for national grid system	SAS
	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					Disaggregated measure of subnational energy supply required	KDGHs 2015, SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
GOAL 8: Promote sustainable inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems				ODA and international investment to be assessed	SAS
	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services				Investments to be measured	SAS
	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.60%			Preliminary estimate by subtracting estimated population growth rate (3.2%, 2006 census) from 2015 annual GDP growth rate	KDGP 2015
	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				Employment measures required to track changes over time	KDGSP 2015, SAS
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises,	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				Employment survey required	KDGHs

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	including through access to financial services						
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP				Input-output analysis required to measure material footprint Input-output analysis required to measure material consumption	KDGDP 2015, SAS KDGDP 2015, SAS
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and disability	Total Male Female 15-35 36-59 60-64		28.20% 15.8% 42.2% 35.4% 19.2% 8.4%	Employment survey required to measure hours of employment Unemployed but looking for work in past 12 days divided by Employed in past 12 days plus unemployed but looking for work in past 12 days	KDGHS KDGHS 2017
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Proportion in education in last 12 months or training (not in last 12 months) age 15-24		60%	Estimated as the inverse of indicator 4.3.1, minus 10.1% of this age group who are employed	KDGHS 2017
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age				Sensitive survey required	KDGHS 2017

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers						
	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	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in 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		6.39		Administrative data on workplace injuries required Centrally assessed by ILO and Penn University - national 2015 measure used here	SAS http://labour-rights-indicators.la.psu.edu/
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate	Accommodation and food services (% of GDP)		1.39%	Tourism is not measured in GDP surveys. The proxy presented here is for accommodation and food services	KDGDP 2015, SAS
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			33.60%	Employment survey required Data to be collected from major banks Proportion of households, not adults 15 or over. Excludes other financial services.	SAS SAS KDGHS 2017
	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				ODA data unavailable	SAS
	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 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes for youth as percentage of national budgets and GDP 8.b.2 Provisional definition of youth beneficiaries	% of budget % of GDP		1.40% 0.10%		KDGDP 2015, Budget 2017

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
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 human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries 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 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road				Remote sensing assessment required	Remote Sensing	
		9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				Survey and administrative data to be collected	SAS	
		9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita			17%			KDGDP 2015
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment					Employment survey required	SAS, KDGHS
		9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added					No definition of small-scale	KDGDP
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.					Survey of small-scale industries required	SAS, Industry Survey
		9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added					Emissions assessment required	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP				Survey of private sector R&D required	KDGGDP	
		9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants				Employment survey required	KDGHHS	
		9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure				ODA data unavailable	SAS	
		9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added				Disaggregation of GDP data to relevant ISIC codes required.	KDGGDP	
		9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology				Data to be acquired from telecoms companies	SAS	
		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				Calculating growth rates will require repeated income/expenditure surveys	KDGHHS	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	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			45.7%		KDGHs 2017
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	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				Sensitive survey required	KDGHs
	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				GDP measure cannot yet be disaggregated by labour share	KDGGDP
	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				Not yet defined	SAS
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more active, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			62%	Global indicator	UNSTATS
	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				Data on recruitment costs not collected	SAS
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies			NA		
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff			NA	International trade not applicable at subnational level	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements						
	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, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and program	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)				ODA data unavailable	SAS
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted				To be measured outside of the country	SAS
GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing				Housing survey to be conducted	KDGHs
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				Urban area remote sensing and public transport assessment required to use OPTA tool	Remote Sensing, KDGHs
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically				No measure of land consumption rate available Town hall meetings exist but are not yet institutionalized or regular	SAS, Remote Sensing SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Capital investment in cultural heritage		15.09	Only state government public spending available. 2017 capital spending on heritage projects by Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture included here (N34,128,000) and by Ministry of Chiefdom Affairs (N96,085,006). Population denominator is 8,626,624 as from Kaduna State projections 2015-2030 for 2017.	Budget 2017
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people acted and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a 1.5.1				No disaster data available	SAS
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ^a 1.5.2				No disaster data available	SAS
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months				Administrative data to be collected	SAS
	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city				No current measurement system for particulate matter Remote sensing assessment required Sensitive survey required	Particulate Measurement Remote Sensing KDGHS
						Relies on accurate urban population measures	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ^a			0		Local Governments
		11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a			1		
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through -financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials					ODA data unavailable
	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of program on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1. Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategy and sustainable development strategies			NA	Global Measure	SAS
	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 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP				No material consumption data available subnationally	SAS, KDGDP 2015
	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. Global Food Loss Index			NA	No material consumption data available subnationally	SAS, KDGDP
						Global measure	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES							
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 multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	NA			Global Measure	SAS							
							12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, recycling and reuse				Hazardous waste data unavailable	SAS		
							12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle				Administrative data on recycling required	SAS		
							12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities				Private sector assessment required	SAS		
							12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature			NA	No international definition	SAS		
							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 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies				ODA data unavailable	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools			0	No sustainable tourism strategy in place	SAS
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to re etc. their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1. Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels.			0	Measures State Government subsidies. But national subsidies exist and are unmeasured here.	SAS
GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a 13.1.1 & 11.5.1 13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a 11.b.2				data unavailable	SAS
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)			1		SAS
					0	No plan in place	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	13.3 Improve Education, awareness raising and Human and Institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions			0	No tracking of school curricula	SAS
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment			0	No policy	SAS
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local communities	13.b.1. Number of LDCs that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities ^{64,65}			0	No support at present	SAS
GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrients pollution.	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density			NA		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
sustainable development	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches?			NA		
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (ph) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations			NA		
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits				NA	
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.				NA	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (1)	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing NO			NA		
	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries			NA		
	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a (1) Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology			NA		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage	14.b Provide access for small-scale fisheries to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries?			NA			
	14.c Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources				NA		
	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					Remote sensing assessment required	Remote Sensing
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type					Important sites yet to be identified	SAS
		15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management				Subnational data not provided by FAO	SAS	
		15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and foods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world					Remote sensing assessment required	Remote sensing
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their	15.4.1 Coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity				Important sites yet to be identified	SAS	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index				Collect Earth remote sensing application to be applied to Kaduna	Remote Sensing
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red list index				Subnational disaggregation relies on local weighting for each species	SAS
	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			NA	Global indicator	
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and tracking 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				No clear measurement	SAS
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species			NA	Global Indicator	
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020			NA	Global Indicator	
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems				ODA data unavailable	SAS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
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.	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems				ODA data unavailable	SAS
	15.c Enhance global support for exports to combat poaching and tracking 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				No clear measurement	SAS
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live				Causes of death to be collected Causes of death to be collected Sensitive survey required	SAS SAS KDGHS
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18				To be included in future household survey Sensitive survey required	KDGHS KDGHS
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms				Police reporting required Sensitive survey required	SAS KDGHS
						To be included in future household survey	SAS, KDGHS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime and	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population				Collaboration with Prison Service required	SAS	
		16.4.1a: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows				No clear methodology	SAS	
		16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments					Not currently disaggregated to subnational level	SAS
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			8%	Household survey question did not specify public official	KDGHHS
			16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months				To be included in future enterprise survey	KDGHHS
			Overall		D+		PEFA Indicator PI-1 spreadsheet used. Current breakdown by personnel, overheads and capital for 2013, 2014 and 2015	SAS, EFU 2017
			2013		57.80%			
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service	2014		65.80%			
			2015		65.20%			
			School infrastructure satisfaction			80.70%	Broader measures of satisfaction to be recorded in future household surveys	KDGHHS 2017
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive, responsive and participatory, by sex, age, disability and population group			82%	More systematic data required on public institutions employment characteristics	SAS	
		16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations 10.6.1			NA	Responding 'a lot' or 'a little' to both of two questions: that government is responsive, and that government is participatory. Disaggregation not available as this question was asked at household level.	KDGHHS 2017	
						Global indicator		

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES	
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	countries in the institutions of global governance							
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1: Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority		20%	35%		KDGHs 2017	
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months				Police reporting subnationally required	SAS	
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information			0	Freedom of Information Act still under debate	SAS	
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles			0	Not yet at the state level	SAS	
	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law				Sensitive survey required	KDGHs	
	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source			4.8%	3.4%	Includes only State Government revenue form regular sources. Budgeted VAT, IGR and Statutory Allocation divided by 2015 N2.25tr GDP and 2017 GDP uprated by 11.8% estimated growth rate, to N2.81tr. 2015 - 0.51% 2015 - 1.21% 2015 - 3.2%	Budget 2015 & 2017, KDGDP 2015
					0.51%	0.3%		
					1.21%	1.8%		
					3.20%	1.2%		
				13.59%	23.4%		Budget 2015 & 2017	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their social development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)					ODA data unavailable	SAS
		17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget			Subnational FDI and ODA data unavailable	SAS
			17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP			Volume of remittances to be included in future income/household surveys	SAS
		17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services				
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries				1	Kaduna Investment Promotion Agency operational	SAS
					2	Includes GE Healthcare agreement and Kaduna ICT Hub with Coders4Africa	SAS
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation						
		17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed				To be included in future household surveys	KDGHS

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies			NA	Global indicator	SAS
	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet			31.6%		KDGHHS 2017
	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries			NA	Global Indicator	
	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average			NA	Global Indicator	
	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports			NA	Global Indicator	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
	<p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p> <p>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p> <p>17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>17.12..1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors</p>				Data on tariffs to be compiled by sector	SAS
		17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard				No definition of macroeconomic indicators. Inflation measure not yet reported.	SAS
		17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			NA	Global Indicator	
		17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation		0	0	State Development Plan Indicators not yet used systematically by donors.	SAS
		17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			NA	Global Indicator	
		17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships			NA	Global Indicator	

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	Sub-Group	2015	2016/2017	Note on Measurement	SOURCES
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		0	0	Assessment yet to be made.	SAS
				0	1	Preliminary assessment of compliance of State Statistical Law 2014 with 10 principles indicates lack of clear provision on principles 4, 5, 9 and 10.	SAS
				0		Kaduna State Data Revolution is now being funded and implemented by state government	SAS
				941,517	1,584,684	State Government funding 2017, recurrent (N123,298,014) and capital (N377,462,000). Converted to dollars at exchange rate of N316:¥1 on 15 June 2017 and N199:¥1 on 15 June 2017 (xe.com). Current figure excludes donor contributions.	SAS
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration			0		NPOPC, Vital Statistics



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