Tracking, Monitoring and Reporting of progress on SDGs, Nigeria

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Data Mapping Exercise
- Realignment of NSS with SDGs
- Efforts in Data Gathering
- Challenges
- Way Forward
- Conclusion
Introduction

Data for what?

- Good Decision-Making and Policy formulation
- Increased Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- Increased Citizen Empowerment
- Increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- Monitoring and tracking progress in achieving SDGs
Introduction...

Why Track, Monitor and Report?

- Tracking helps us focus and move in a right direction

- Monitoring serves two Broad purposes
  
  ✓ Accountability: to measure progress and help ensure the accountability

  ✓ Management: to assist in resource allocation

- Reports communicate information which has been compiled as a result of research and analysis of data and of issues
SECTION B

SDGs Data Mapping Exercise
Data Mapping is a process of linking all the SDGs Indicators to their respective relevant sources. It is a process where the indicators are matched against the MDAs identified as responsible for producing them.
SDGs Data Mapping

Production of SDGs related data needed a comprehensive x-ray of the data requirements which necessitated:

- Conduct of a Data Mapping Exercise
- Intensive Stakeholders Consultations
- Intensive Advocacy covering the entire nation
- Improvement in the Technological know-how of statistical personnel in the area of data production
- Realignment and Institutionalization of data production process for SDGs within the National Statistical System in Nigeria

North East Zone
Composition of SDGs Indicators

- System of Administrative Statistics: 157 (68%)
- Surveys and Censuses: 52 (23%)
- Derived Indicators: 21 (9%)

SDGs Data Mapping...
SECTION C

Realignment of the NSS with SDGs
Realignment of the NSS with SDGs

Pillars of the Realignment

Layer 1
- Coordination and strategic Leadership

Layer 2
- Innovation and modernization
- Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes

Layer 3
- Dissemination and Communication Strategy in place
- Multi-stakeholders partnerships
- Resources Mobilization
Objective – To identify the data sources for the various goals, targets and their associated indicators, frequency of production and disaggregation.

Status - Done
## Development of Data Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>MDAs</th>
<th>DATA PRODUCTION ACTIVITY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 1</td>
<td>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Living Standard Survey/General Household Survey</td>
<td>5yrs Interval/Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</td>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Living Standard Survey/General Household Survey</td>
<td>5yrs Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</td>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>General Household Survey</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world
## Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>MDAs</th>
<th>DATA PRODUCTION ACTIVITY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</td>
<td>NEMA SEMA</td>
<td>System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</td>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5.3 Number of countries (states) with national and local disaster risk reduction (strategies)</td>
<td>NEMA</td>
<td>System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a</td>
<td>Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement program and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</td>
<td>1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs.</td>
<td>FMF/SAS</td>
<td>System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</td>
<td>FMF</td>
<td>System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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<td>SMF</td>
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<td>FMB&amp;NP</td>
<td>SAS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The need for an inclusive and participatory approach gave rise to

- The Supply Responsibility Framework

A Supply Responsibility Framework

The Supply Responsibility Framework clearly identifies and establishes the type of datasets that are to be provided by each agency;
The **SDGs Data Bond** serves as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NBS, State Bureaus of Statistics and MDAs in the act of providing statistical information.
Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

- Advocacy and signing of SDGs Data Bond

- The Bond has been signed by all relevant MDAs at both the federal and state levels in the 36 States and FCT

- All State Bureaus of Statistics were covered on zonal basis

- The completion of this exercise is expected to give birth to several statistical activities for efficiency and effectiveness
Objective – To integrate SDGs related indicators as modules into routine Data collection instruments of Agencies

Status – Done
Objective – To develop the human capacity within the statistical system to produce data for tracking the SDGs indicators in a reliable and timely manner.

Status – On-going
Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

Steps so far taken...

Strengthening the key Modules of data production

- **NISH**
  - National Living Standard Survey
  - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Demographic and Health Survey
  - GHS Panel Survey

- **NISE**
  - National Business Sample Census (NBSC)
  - National Business Sample Survey
  - National Accounts
  - Consumer Price Index (CPI)
  - Socio-Economic Survey

- **SAS**
  - Education Management Information Systems
  - Civil Registration And Vital Statistics (CRVS)
  - Management Information Systems For Health
  - Government Operations Statistics
  - Trade Statistics - Volume & Value Import/Export
  - Statistics Of International Trade In Services And Tourism (SITS)
  - Procurement Data (Spending/Expenditure)
  - National Budget
Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

- Steps so far taken...
  - USE OF CAPI
  - USE OF CATI
  - USE OF CAWI

Collection of data modern technology
Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

Steps so far taken...

Statistical Advocacy

High level advocacy targeted at policy makers at the federal and state levels.
SECTION D

Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering
Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering

SDGs Baseline Report, 2016

• Produced to provide a benchmark for the statistical information required for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria

• It underscores the need for timely, accessible, reliable and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is involved

• The Report contains datasets on 126 Indicators
Review of SDGs Baseline Report

- To update the Baseline report with current statistical information required for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria.

- The realignment process undertaken gave rise to a tremendous improvement in availability of data from the expected sources.

- The updated Report contains datasets on 141 Indicators.
**Indicator:**3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries by age and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>0 - 14yrs</th>
<th>15 - 64yrs</th>
<th>65yrs &amp; above</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Road Safety Commission

**Contact Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Tel. Number</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Official Stamp
Examples of data updated to 2019

**Under-five Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)**

- 2016: 128
- 2017: 128
- 2018: 132
- 2019: 132

**Number of Death due to Road Traffic Injuries by Sex**

- 2016: 3,970
  - Male: 1,083
  - Female: 1,102
- 2017: 4,020
  - Male: 1,101
  - Female: 1,102
- 2018: 4,097
  - Male: 1,101
  - Female: 1,102
- 2019: 4,255
  - Male: 1,228
  - Female: 1,102

Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering...
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decision regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Examples of data updated to 2019…

**Number of Passengers by Domestic Air Transport**

- 2016: 5,490,742 / 5,480,866
- 2017: 5,194,626 / 5,188,826
- 2018: 6,412,834 / 6,378,805
- 2019: 3,208,588 / 3,156,155

**Number of Passengers by International Air Transport**

- 2016: 495,443.96 / 990,887.92
- 2017: 5,480,866 / 5,490,742
- 2018: 6,412,834 / 6,378,805
- 2019: 1,486,331 / 1,981,775.84

Arrival
Departure

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**Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering…**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Women Recurrent</th>
<th>Women Capital</th>
<th>The Poor Recurrent</th>
<th>The Poor Capital</th>
<th>Vulnerable Groups Recurrent</th>
<th>Vulnerable Groups Capital</th>
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<td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
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<td>Mining and quarry</td>
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<td>Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Electricity, Gas, System and Air conditioning Supply</td>
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<td>Water supply, Sewage, Waste management and Remediation activities</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<td>Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles</td>
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<td>Transportation and Storage</td>
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<td>Accommodation and Food service activities</td>
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<td>Information and Communication</td>
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<td>Financial and Insurance activities</td>
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<td>Real estate activities</td>
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<td>Professional, Scientific and Technical activities</td>
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<td>Administrative and Support Services activities</td>
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<td>Public administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Human health and Social work activities</td>
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<td>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</td>
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<td>Other Service activities</td>
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<td>Activities of Households as employer; Undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use</td>
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<td>Activities of extra territorial Organizations and bodies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Examples of data updated to 2019…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>19.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5.56</td>
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SECTION E

Challenges
- Poor Political will
- Inadequate funding
- Apathy towards statistics
- Poor Culture of good record keeping
- Low capacity in some States and relevant MDAs
- Slow pace of ICT development in some MDAs
SECTION F

Way Forward
Increased funding remains a key recipe for improved statistical delivery

Strong political will to support the development of statistics at State and MDAs’ level

Intensive advocacy on the importance of statistics and good records keeping
Strengthening the capacity of State Bureaus of Statistics and PRSDs of relevant MDAs and collaboration and cooperation in statistical production is key in meeting the SDGs data requirements.
There is no doubt that the data mapping exercise carried out has helped to clearly identify the various sources of data needed for monitoring progress being made in achieving the SDGs in Nigeria.

The realignment process of the National Statistical System in Nigeria has mainstreamed the SDGs data requirements into the routine data production process of all relevant agencies.

Creating the enabling environment in all the States of the Federation and the PRSDs of relevant MDAs will guarantee effectiveness and efficiency in data production for SDGs tracking and monitoring.

The need to ensure sustained synergy among data production agencies will help to improve the quantum and quality of SDGs related data.

Regular reporting on SDGs through the application of robust and reliable data is a necessary requirement for attaining the SDGs.

Achieving the SDGs is a collective responsibility and as such everyone should get onboard.
THANK YOU

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