

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Nigeria is a federal republic with two tiers of subnational government. The country is divided into 36 states, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), which is under the direct control of the national government. At the municipal level, there are 774 local governments.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Nigeria's Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (ERGP) (2017-2020) is the medium-term development plan. It was first designed to deal with the economic recession of 2016, and focuses on economic, social and environmental dimensions of development that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In 2020, the country has been elaborating the successor development plan for 2021-2030, and the SDGs will be included in it. The **Nigeria Integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDG) Model** has also been developed as an analytical framework for assessing how policy-making can better address the indivisible nature of the SDGs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

SDGs are embedded in the highest policy-making environment in the country, which is the Office of the President. The **Secretariat OSSAP-SDGs** acts as the coordinating office for the SDG implementation. A **Presidential Council on the SDGs** was also established, which in turn created an **Inter-Ministerial Committee** on the SDGs, Focal SDG Committees across all the 36 states, respective SDG focal points at federal and state levels, and 2 Standing Committees at the National Assembly (the Senate Committee on SDGs and the House of Representatives Committee on SDGs).

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

In 2017, the first VNR highlighted the institutional mechanisms put in place to achieve effective implementation of the SDGs across the country. The second VNR was published in 2020. Its process was led by **OSSAP-SDGs**. The **Core Working Group on the VNR (CWG-VNR)** was established to provide technical leadership and guidance in the preparation and presentation of the report. The VNR is based on evaluations and research, as well as on consultations with state and non-state actors.

1.3 MONITORING

The Department of National Monitoring and Evaluation in the Ministry of Budget & National Planning coordinates the tracking of the ERGP. There was also a **realignment of the National Statistical System (NSS) with the requirements and indicators of the SDGs**. About 70% of SDG indicators come from administrative data sources. The remaining 30% are collected through periodic surveys. The 2020 VNR also mentions Nigeria's need of strengthening the evidence-based planning and accountability mechanisms at the state level.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

With the support of UNDP, **OSSAP-SDGs works with the states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT)** to mainstream the priority SDGs into their medium and long-term development plans, as well as in municipal governments'. To coordinate SDG implementation at the subnational level, there are also **37 SDG focal persons**, one for each of the 36 states and the FCT. It

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16029Nigeria.pdf> (2017); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26308VNR_2020_Nigeria_Report.pdf (2020)

is planned to extend this human resource capacity to all 774 local governments at the municipal level. While some of them already have SDG officers, the structure is yet to be formalized. For now, the focal persons at the state level coordinate all SDG-related activities.

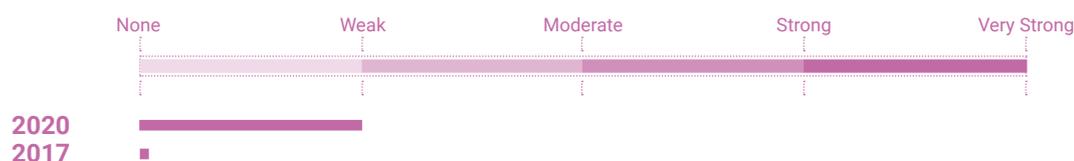
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: Five state consultations were organized as part of the 2020 VNR process.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: States are taken into account in the coordination mechanisms (but quite in a top-down logic): OSSAP-SDGs is working on including the SDGs in state and local development plans. There are SDG focal points at the state level (but not always at the municipal level).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The states, and to a lesser extent the municipal governments, are mentioned throughout the report. In the part regarding the governance axis of the ERGP and SDG 16, there is a short subsection on "sub-national coordination". However, there is very little reference to initiatives led by state and local governments.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► **Lagos State** is mentioned in relation to SDG 17. Regarding the increasing pockets of growth of digital entrepreneurship across the country, Lagos State is presented as the most mature and active digital entrepreneurship ecosystem, with several dynamic incubators, venture capital companies and digital start-ups in sectors such as finance, health, education and agriculture.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

To encourage the states to invest more resources into SDG implementation, OSSAP-SDGs provides them a **conditional matching grant (CGS)**. States receive 50% grant and are expected to spend their counterpart funds on approved SDG programmes (mainly health, education and water and sanitation). Also, an appropriate governance and accountability structure is established for the CGS Scheme.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Between 1999 and 2015, the number of female councillors in the 36 states was 603, compared to 9605 male councillors (which equated to 5,9%). And there were 225 female chairpersons, compared to 2263 male chairpersons (9%).³ Besides,

3. For more detail see: <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/download/784>

the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments decreased in the last electoral cycle. Some of the tools mentioned in the VNR to increase women's representation include the **Nigerian Women's Trust Fund**, which provides resources to female political aspirants, the **women's political empowerment offices**, which are an interface providing support to women politicians in the states and rural areas, and the '**100 Women Lobby Group**', which engages with the three tiers of government on women's visibility and participation. The VNR also mentions the need for federal and state governments to conduct gender-responsive budgeting (GRB).

3.2 COVID 19

The 2020 VNR mentions the impacts of the pandemic on the economy of the country and the SDG implementation process, as well as the national measures taken to mitigate or minimize the impact of the health crisis. The main implication is the effect on the government's fiscal situation. A Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 was inaugurated and a fiscal stimulus package was established. There is no reference to local governments regarding the recovery, except that state governments, as well as the federal government, development partners and the private sector, have stepped up efforts to increase the financing of the health sector.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁴

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		9.8 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	25 (2020)
	Rural	18 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	35 (2020)
	Rural	26 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		53.9 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		30 (2015, Lagos)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		61.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/nga>