



NIGERIA AGENDA 2050

Philosophy of Government on Development

National development is the highest priority of the government. Government will unlock all constraints to ensure enhanced economic growth that is inclusive and sustainable, over the Agenda period and beyond, to generate employment and reduce poverty.

The role of the government will go beyond the normal provision of the enabling environment to include targeted interventions in vital sectors of the economy that will open opportunities for the private sector to be the major engine of growth.

Consequently, the philosophy of the government is to work with all stakeholders within and outside the country for the structural transformation of the economy to guarantee continuous improvement in the welfare and standard of living of all citizens.



Executive Summary

Background and Context

The Nigeria Agenda 2050 (NA 2050) is formulated against the backdrop of subsisting economic and social challenges and against the need to address them within the framework of long- and medium-term development plans. These challenges include low, fragile, and non-inclusive economic growth and development, high population growth rate, pervasive insecurity, limited concentric economic diversification and transformation of the economy, low productivity, and high import dependence. Other challenges include an un-conducive business environment and limited external competitiveness, de-industrialization, huge infrastructural deficits (transport, power), governance challenges, climate change, limited fiscal space and high incidences of poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

The NA 2050 is the long-term economic transformation blueprint of Nigeria to address the afore-mentioned developmental challenges and become an upper middle-income country, with average real GDP growth rate of 7 percent, nominal GDP of US\$11.7 trillion by 2050, and an end period per capita income of US\$33,328 per annum. The purpose of this perspective plan is to fully engage all resources to achieve inclusive growth, reduce poverty, achieve social and economic stability, create a sustainable environment that is consistent with global concerns about climate change, and generate opportunities for all Nigerians to fully develop their potential. The country can achieve these laudable objectives by effectively engaging its youthful and vibrant workforce.

The Nigeria Agenda 2050, therefore, highlights the road map for accelerated, sustained and broad-based growth and development, provides frameworks and approaches for reducing unemployment, poverty, inequality, and human deprivation. More specific strategies, programmes, interventions, and the important task of implementation will be articulated through six five-year medium-term plans: NDP (2021-2025) (already approved, published, and being implemented), (2026-2030), (2031-2035), (2036-2040), (2041-2045), and (2046-2050).

Guiding Context and Formulation Process

The NA 2050 builds on some recent development plans such as the Vision 20:2020, Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), and Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP). The Agenda took cognizance of the lessons learned from these previous planning efforts as well as some relevant and important global and regional megatrends such as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Regional Integration and Trade, Green Economy, Knowledge-Economy, and Demographic Shifts. Changes in these areas have effects on economic and social development prospects in Nigeria. Thus, the formulation process of NA 2050 took cognizance of these global issues.

The President appointed the Minister of State for Finance, Budget and National Planning, in 2019 to produce a vision and national development plan. Subsequently on 9th

September 2020, His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, inaugurated the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the preparation of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021 – 2025 and Nigeria Agenda 2050 to succeed the Economic Recovery Growth Plan 2017 – 2020 and Nigeria Vision 20:2020 that ended December 2020.

The institutional framework comprised the National Steering Committee and the Central Working Group (CWG). The NSC, being the apex of the institutional arrangement, has the overall mandate of ensuring the success of this assignment by guiding the CWG and TWGs toward the development of an implementable economic blueprint for the country.

The NSC was co-chaired by the Honourable Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning, for the public sector and a representative of the private sector. The committee is made up of captains of Industry; Representatives of the State Governors, one each from the six geopolitical zones, Representatives of the National Assembly, Honourable Ministers; Key Political Parties, Government Agencies; Labour Organizations; Youth Organizations; Women's Society, Farmers' Association, ALGON, Traditional and Religious Leaders and Representatives of People with Special Needs.

To ensure that NA 2050 is a truly National Perspective Plan, all the 36 states of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory Administration, and representatives of the local government councils and organized private sector, youths, labour unions, traditional and religious organisations, among others, were involved in the preparation process.

Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Vision

Nigeria will be a dynamic, industrialized and knowledge-based economy that generates inclusive and sustainable development.

Mission

To provide a framework for implementing a series of appropriate medium-term plans, and annual budgets for inclusive and sustainable development.

Objectives

The associated broad objectives of the Plan are to:

- create a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment by adopting policies that are consistent with raising domestic savings and investments
- establish a solid foundation for a diversified, private sector-led economy, a more-resilient business environment that creates and supports opportunities for Nigerians to realize their potentials,
- invest in critical physical, financial, digital, and innovation infrastructure,
- build a solid framework and heightened capacities to strengthen security and ensure good governance.
- enable a vibrant, educated, and healthy population
- effectively address demographic issues, and

- evolve into an economic hub in Africa and play a leading role in various regional agreements such as AU Agenda 2063, AFCFTA, and ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme.

These objectives are underpinned by two broad sets of cross-cutting enablers:

- investing in the economic-social infrastructure and services required to alleviate poverty, and
- promoting development opportunities across states to minimize regional economic and social disparities.

Macroeconomic Framework

The Nigeria Agenda 2050 presents both the broad macroeconomic and sectoral outlook during the period 2021-2050. Macroeconomic results, sectoral outlooks and the associated employment and poverty implications have been generated from complementary analytics entailing the following:

- A benchmarking exercise with emphasis on selected upper middle-income countries that have achieved Nigeria's desired level of economic and social developments by 2050. Targets and indicators derived from these benchmarking exercises served as inputs into the Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium (DCGE) model used as the primary analytical framework for the Nigeria Agenda 2050.
- The DCGE used the sectoral value additions and outputs to determine sectoral employment implications. The Distribution and Poverty Module was also developed using the information in the poverty and inequality report of Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). Household income, consumption and sectoral price information generated in the DCGE are linked with this module to assess the poverty situation.

The Nigeria Agenda 2050 projects annual average real GDP growth rate of 7.0 percent during 2021-2050. Per capita annual income is projected to rise to about US\$ 33,328.02 by 2050, making the country to comfortably reach upper-income status. Underpinned by productive capital accumulation by both the private and public sectors, increased employment generation and improved total factor productivity combined with a major shift in the composition of output towards industry with high employment intensity, this growth is expected to lead to a significant improvement in the living standards of the population as reflected in a drastic reduction in unemployment and poverty rates. The envisaged higher growth rate in the Nigeria Agenda 2050 requires higher capital accumulation, with investment as a ratio of GDP increasing from the current 29.40 percent to 40.11 percent by 2050. The increase in investment will be financed through domestic and foreign resources. The private sector is expected to finance the bulk of the total investment. Public investment will be restructured to become more effective and efficient in promoting growth and development.

The investment in the perspective plan is expected to create enhanced employment

opportunities in which total employment is expected to rise from 46.49 million in 2020 to 203.41 million by 2050. Consequently, the unemployment rate will decline significantly from 33.3 percent in 2020 to about 19.56 percent in 2025 and by 2050, the unemployment rate will drop to about 6.30 percent. In the same vein, the number of people in poverty will decline significantly from 83 million in 2020 to about 47.8 million in 2025 and to 2.1 million by 2050. This represents a decline in the poverty rate from roughly 40 percent in 2020 to 20.5 percent in 2025 and to 0.6 percent by 2050.

STRUCTURE OF NA 2050

A long-term plan, NA 2050, is structured as a cascading framework with the medium-term plans and annual budgets as lower-level milestones. The framework also has a built-in real time monitoring and periodic review process to identify areas that require fine-tuning and adjustments as circumstances demand.

The Plan is built on seven pillars/structures which include proper linkage with the medium-term plans, and annual budgets, progressive economic growth and development, adequate provision of relevant infrastructure, good governance and strong institutions, development of social and human capital, environmental and regional development and adequate implementation, communication, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. These themes are further elaborated in relevant chapters dealing with all aspects of the Nigerian economy. These range from Agriculture and Food Security, Industrialization, Manufacturing, Oil and Gas, Digitization, to Business Environment, Women and Gender Equity, Youth, Sports, Employment generation and Poverty Alleviation, Governance, Defence and Security, Environment and Climate Change, among others. There are 28 chapters in the Plan. Finally, all the sectoral chapters contain information on the review of sectoral performance, objectives and targets, challenges, and opportunities of the sector, planned strategies, policies, and measures to achieve the stated strategic objectives.

Agenda Implementation

There is an increasing realization that a critical success factor for the implementation of any national plan and the realization of intended gains is continuity, especially between successive administrations of government, as well as adequate ownership of various aspects of the Plan by the relevant MDAs and their respective stakeholders. Thus, the implementation framework of NA 2050 will be underpinned by a series of six medium-term national development plans driven by the already approved National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. MDAs will take ownership of the relevant policies, programmes and projects contained in the Agenda for proper implementation and reporting.



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List of Acronyms and Meaning

ABP	Anchor Borrowers Programme
AER	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFN	Armed Forces of Nigeria
AFS	Accommodation and food services
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIS	Agricultural Integrated Scheme
ALC	Aviation Leasing Company
ALGON	Association of Local Governments of Nigeria
ALRMP	Agricultural Land Resources Management Programme
ASCL	Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BASA	Bilateral Air Service Agreements
BHCPF	Basic Health Care Provision Fund
BME	Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation
BNBs	Build Nigeria Bonds
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
bpd	Barrels of crude oil per day
BUDFOW	Business Development Fund for Women
BVN	Bank Verification Number
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CC	Control of Corruption
CCB	Code of Conduct Bureau
CCT	Code of Conduct Tribunal
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfers
CCTEH	Culture, Creative, Tourism, Entertainment and Hospitality
CCPs	Central Counterparties
CER	Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment
CHPRBN	Community Health Practitioners Registration Board of Nigeria
CIMIC	Civil-Military Cooperation
CIPM	Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria
CIT	Companies Income Tax
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition

COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPDLC/ADS-C	Controller/Pilot Data Link Communication/Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Contract
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPP	Competitiveness of Political Participation
CSOs	Civil Service Organisations
CWG	Central Working Group
DAR	Decommissioning and Asset Retirement
DCGE	Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium
DFID	Department for International Development
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DFRRI	Directorate of Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DisCos	Distribution Companies
DPRS	Department of Planning, Research and Statistics
DTF	Desert to Food
DVCs	Domestic Value Chains
DVPCS	Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECI	Economic Complexity Index
EEG	Export Expansion Grant
EEI	Energizing Economics Initiatives
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EGDI	E-Government Development Index
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EMIS	Education Management and Information System
EoDB	Ease of doing business
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
EPSRA	Electric Power Sector Reform Act
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
ESP	Economic Sustainability Plan
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
ETP	Energy Transition Plan
EU	European Union
EVs	Electric Vehicles
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
FAAN	Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEC	Federal Executive Council

FHA	Federal Housing Authority
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMBN	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
FMBNP	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
FMFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning
FMDQ	Financial Market Dealer Quotation
FMHADMSD	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
FMLP	Federal Ministry of Labour & Productivity
FMPW&H	Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FMYSO	Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports Development
FPI	Foreign Portfolio Investment
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
FSP	Family Support Programme
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
GCFR	Grand Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Government Effective
GEEP	Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme
GenCos	Generating Companies
GGW	Great Green Wall
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GII	Global Innovation Index
GMPC	General Multi-Purpose Cards
GOEs	Government Owned Enterprises
GPIA	Gender Policy in Agriculture
GPPs	Gas Processing Plants
GRN	Global Reference Network
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
GVCs	Global Value Chains
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
HCI	Human Capital Index
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding
HMOs	Health Maintenance Organizations
HRORBN	Health Record Officers Registration Board of Nigeria

IASA	International Aviation Safety Assessment
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICDs	Inland Container Depots
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
ICRC	Infrastructure Concession and Regulatory Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IIAG	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAS	Inter-connected Mini-Grid acceleration scheme
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
InfraCo	Infrastructure Corporation of Nigeria
IOCs	International Oil Companies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Intellectual Property
IPP	Independent Power Plant
IPPIS	Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System
ISPs	Internet service providers
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LFTZ	Lekki Free Trade Zone
LPLEL	Lekki Port LFTZ Enterprise Limited
LSEB	Lagos State Electricity Board
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy
LV	Low voltage
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACMOD	Macro-econometric Model
MAS	Mini-Grid Acceleration Scheme
mbpd	Million Barrels Per Day
MCO	Mining Cadastral Office
MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
MEC	Mines Environmental Compliance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MHA	Management and Social Development
MIS	Market Information Systems
mmscf	million standard cubic feet

MMSD	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development
MO	Market Operator
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPS	Motion pictures
MPSP	Sound recording and music production
MRF	Modular Refinery Funding
MRO	Maintenance Repairs Overhaul
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
MST	Mobile System of Telephony
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTNDP	Medium Term National Development Plan
MTP	Mass Transport Programme
MTT	Mass Transit Train
MV	Medium voltage
MW	Megawatt
MYRPO	Multi-Year Plan Order
MYSO	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
NA 2050	Nigeria Agenda 2050
NABTEB	National Business and Technical Examinations Board
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NACTEST	National Counter Terrorism Strategy
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service
NAF	Nigerian Armed Forces
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NAIC	Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation
NAICOM	National Insurance Commission
NALDA	Nigerian Agricultural Land Development Authority
NAMA	Nigerian Airspace Management Agency
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NAQS	Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service
NASSP	National Social Safety Net Programme
NASENI	National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure
NBET	Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading
NBFIs	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NBRRI	Nigeria Building and Road Research Institute
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBTE	National Board for Technical Education
NCC	Nigerian Communication Commission
NCD	Non-communicable Disease
NCDC	Nigeria Centre for Disease Control
NCDMB	Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board
NDD	The Nigerian Disability Decree
NDE	National Directorate Employment

NDP	National Development Plan
NDPR	Niger Delta Petroleum Resources
NDR	Nigeria Development Report
NDEPS	National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NECON	National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
NEDC	North East Development Commission
NEDI	Nigeria's Economic Diplomacy Initiative
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project
NEPA	National Electric Power Authority
NEPC	Nigerian Export Promotion Council
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
NESP	Nigerian Energy Support Programme
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NGN	Nigerian Naira
NGFCP	Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisation
NGSA	Nigeria Geological Survey Agency
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHP	National Housing Programme
NICTIB	National Information Communications Technology Infrastructure Backbone
NIDCOM	Nigerians in Diaspora Commission
NIG-Fund	Nigeria Investment and Growth Fund
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NIMG	Nigerian Institute of Mining and Geosciences
NIN	National Identification Number
NiNAS	Nigeria National Accreditation System
NIOMCO	Nigerian Iron Ore and Mining Company
NIPC	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
NIPP	National Integrated Power Project
NIRSAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NIMASA	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
NIIMP	Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan
NIWA	National Inland Waterways Authority
NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
NITDA	National Information Technology Development Agency
NLDP	Nigeria Livestock Development Programme

NLSS	Nigeria Living Standards Survey
NMRC	Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Company
NMPFAN	National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition
NNDP	Nigerian National Defence Policy
NOTAP	National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion
NORM II	National Outcome Routine Mapping
NPA	Nigerian Ports Authority
NPHCDA	National Primary Healthcare Development Agency
NpopC	National Population Commission
NPPDUPS	National Policy on Population for Development, Unity, Progress and Self-Reliance
NPRGS	National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy
NREEEP	National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy
NRC	Nigeria Railway Corporation
NRF	National Research Fund
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSIP	National Social Investments Programme
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
NSS	National Security Strategy
NSTIR	National Science, Technology and Innovation Roadmap
NTAEs	Non-traditional Agricultural Exports
NTM	Nigerian Transportation Masterplan
NTP	National Transport Policy
NUC	National Universities Commission
NV 20:2020	Nigeria Vision 20: 2020
NVP	Nigerian Visa Policy
NYCN	National Youth Council of Nigeria
NYIF	National Youth Investment Fund
NYP	National Youth Parliament
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OER	Openness of Executive Recruitment
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
OGP	Open Governance Partnership
OGS	Order Generation Systems
OHCSF	Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
OSH	Occupational Health and Safety
OSSA-SDG	Office of the Senior Special Adviser to the President on Sustainable Development Goals
PAGMI	Presidential Artisanal Gold Mining Initiative
PBN	People Bank of Nigeria

PCI	Productive Capacity Index
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PEBEC	Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council
PenCom	Pension Commission
PEWASH	Partnership Expansion for Water Sanitation and Hygiene
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
PHCs	Primary Healthcare Centres
PHLs	Post-Harvest Losses
PIA	Petroleum Industry Act
PIB	Petroleum Industry Bill
PIFB	Petroleum Industry Fiscal Bill
PIGB	Petroleum Industry Governance Bill
PIU	Plan Implementation unit
PLWDs	People living with disabilities
PMBs	Primary Mortgage Banks
PMIs	Primary Mortgage Institutions
PMS	Performance Management Systems
POMO	Piracy and Other Maritime Offences
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PropTech	Property Technology
PSC	Passenger Service Charge
PS&AV	Political Stability & Absence of Violence
PTFP	Presidential Task Force on Power
PTF	Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund
PV	Photovoltaic
QRGE	Quality of Regulation Guiding Election
RBEMIF	Rural-Based E-mailing and Internet Facility
R&D	Research and Development
RBDAs	River Basin Development Authorities
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme
REF	Rural Electrification Fund
REMP	Renewable Energy Master Plan
RGPP	Regulations Guiding Political Participation
RHDP	Rural Human Development Programme
RIFU	Regional Intelligence Fusion Unit
RIDRITCS	Road Infrastructure Development and Refurbishment Investment Tax Credit Scheme
RL	Rule of Law
RMRDC	Raw Materials Research and Development Council
RoW	Right of Way
RQ	Regulatory Quality
RRBS	Rural Radio Broadcasting Services

RUWASSAN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPs	State Development Plans
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLCPs	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
S MDF	Solid Minerals Development Fund
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
SO	System Operator
SON	Standards Organisation of Nigeria
SPVs	Special Purpose Vehicles
SRGIs	Strategic Revenue Growth Initiatives
SSDS	State Strategy for the Development of Statistics
SSMP	States Statistical Master Plans
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STRT	Senior Technical Review Team
SHS	Solar Home System
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
SURE-P	Subsidy Reinvestment Programme
SWDS	Solid Waste Disposal Site
SWF	Sovereign Wealth Fund
T+1	Next day post-transaction
TAS	Truck Appointment System
TCN	Transmission Company of Nigeria
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TETFUND	Tertiary Education Trust Fund
TRACON	Total Radar Coverage of Nigeria
TSA	Treasury Single Account
TSCF	Trillion Standard Cubic Feet
TSP	Transmission Service Provider
TTPs	Truck Transit Parks
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Groups
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disability
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEDEP	University Entrepreneurship Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URDB	Urban and Regional Development Boards
US	United States
USOAP	Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme
US\$	United States Dollar
VA	Voice and Accountability
VAT	Value Added Tax
VP	Vice President
VPP	Virtual Power Plant
VVF	Vesicovaginal Fistula
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBGI	World Bank Governance Indicators
WDI	World Development Indicators
WEF	World Economic Forum
WGI	World Governance Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
YOUWIN	Youth Enterprise with Innovation in Nigeria
4IR	4th Industrial Revolution





PART 1: RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Chapter 1: Rationale for Nigeria Agenda 2050

1.1. Introduction

Nigeria Agenda 2050 (NA 2050) is formulated against the backdrop of several subsisting development challenges in the country and the need to address them within the framework of medium- to long-term development plans. These challenges include low, fragile, and non-inclusive economic growth, high population growth rate, pervasive insecurity, limited diversification, and transformation of the economy, macroeconomic and social instability, low productivity, and high import dependence. Other challenges include an un-conducive business environment and limited external competitiveness, de-industrialization, huge infrastructural deficits (transport, power), governance challenges (weak public institutions, insufficient public service delivery), , climate change, limited fiscal space and high incidence of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The NA2050 is thus a perspective plan designed to transform the country from a developing economy to an Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC)”, requiring a significant shift in the economic structure, towards competitiveness and value-added production that will give rise to a sustained increase in the country’s per capita income. The plan aims to fully engage all resources to reduce poverty, achieve social and economic stability, and create an environment that allows individuals to fully develop their potentials. It also targets developing a mechanism for achieving a sustainable environment consistent with global concerns about climate change.

The NA2050, therefore, presents the road map for accelerated, sustained and broad-based growth and provides broad frameworks and approaches for reducing unemployment, poverty, inequality, and human deprivation. This envisaged progress will be achieved in an environment where all Nigerians can fully and positively contribute to the economy and society and equitably share in the benefits. More specific strategies, programmes, interventions, and the strategies to be employed will be articulated through six five- year medium-term national development plans (MTNDP): The MTNDP 2021-2025 already approved, published, and being implemented, the remaining five MTNDPs 2026-2030, 2031-2035, 2036-2040, 2041-2045, and 2046-2050 will benefit from the implementation of their respective preceding plans. In general, the annual budgeting exercises will, prioritise the programmes and projects as contained in the respective 5-year Medium National Development Plans to achieve the broad objectives of the NA 2050.

1.2. Our National Aspirations

By 2050, Nigeria aims to be a stable democratic society, to promote peace, unity and justice. To this end, the Nigeria Agenda 2050 espouses policies, strategies, and initiatives that will be implemented to position Nigeria as an African regional power and global economic force. By 2050, Nigeria intends to be a strong, dynamic, industrialized, and knowledge-based economy, capable of generating inclusive and sustainable development for the upliftment of all its citizens.

The Nigeria Agenda 2050 envisages an annual average of 7 percent GDP growth rate during 2021-2050 and a per capita income of \$33,328.02 by 2050. The Nigeria Agenda 2050 is premised upon three key factors that are critical to realising the national's potential:

- reforming governance structure with strong institutions and administrative machinery capable of answering to the needs of the people;
- inclusive and sustainable growth of a private sector-driven economy through the concentric diversification of the economy; and
- empowerment of the Nigerian people by ensuring a balance between economic growth and social welfare.

Specifically, there are at least seven reasons why Nigeria has undertaken the formulation and implementation of NA 2050: The vision is encapsulated in a set of national aspirations which describe the desired end-state in year 2050:

1. **Governance:** To strengthen good governance and promote policy initiatives at all levels of government.
2. **Macro-economy:** To promote macro-economic stability as an imperative to a robust, dynamic, and globally competitive economy capable of generating a GDP of US\$11.7 trillion and a per capita income of US\$33,328.02 by 2050.
3. **Agriculture:** To develop a technologically enabled agricultural sector that fully exploits the vast agricultural resources of the country, ensures national food security, and contributes to the global food supply chain particularly in ECOWAS and AfCFTA; consequently, growing non-oil revenues and foreign exchange earnings.
4. **Manufacturing:** To leverage regional comparative advantages combined with technologies in a proactive regulatory ecosystem that promotes a vibrant and globally competitive manufacturing sector which contributes significantly to GDP
5. **Infrastructure:** To ensure that the necessary infrastructure and incentives are present to help spur productive activities and increase GDP. This means sustaining delivery and maintenance of adequate and efficient network of modern infrastructure and services that support the full mobilisation of all economic resources to enhance total factor productivity.
6. **Education:** To ensure a modern, functional, and transformative educational system that provides an opportunity for the development of an educated, skilled, and competent workforce that can meet the challenge of a competitive global labor market. By 2050, Nigeria aims to have a modern and technologically equipped educational system, focused on developing a competitive and skilled workforce able to compete globally. Human capital development and equipping its youths with the essential skills and training needed to compete in the 21st century is at the core of the NA 2050.
7. **Health:** To have a universal health system that provides accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services, aimed at significantly reducing the burden of infections and non-communicable diseases, so as to increase and sustain life expectancy

1.3. The Vision, Mission, Strategic Objectives



VISION

Be a dynamic, industrialized, and knowledge-based economy that generates inclusive and sustainable development



MISSION

To provide a guide for the implementation of a series of appropriate medium term plans for inclusive and sustainable development of the country



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Create a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment
- Adopt policies that are consistent with raising domestic savings and investments
- Create an enabling, conducive business environment
- Achieve meaningful economic diversification
- Achieve and sustain an average of 7% economic growth rate during the plan period
- Provide a modern and efficient infrastructure
- Expand the fiscal space through improved revenue generation
- Effectively address demographic issues
- Effectively deal with social problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality etc
- Accelerate industrialization for the promotion of Nigerian goods and services
- Promote the expansion of the private sector through the formalization/modernization of informal sectors
- Promote productivity and industrial development
- Promote good governance
- Be an economic hub in Africa and play a leading role in various regional agreements such as AU 2063, AFCFTA, ECOWAS

1.4. Agenda Context

This agenda builds on some of the development plans such as the Vision 2020, Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) and Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) as reviewed below. The Agenda took cognisance of the lessons learned from these previous plans as well as some relevant and important global and regional megatrends such as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Regional Integration, Climate Change and the Green Economy, Knowledge Economy and Demographic Shifts. Developments relating to these issues have effects on economic and social development prospects in Nigeria and hence the formulation process of Agenda 2050 considered these global issues.

Some of the lessons learnt in the implementation of past National Development Plans include the need to:

- recognise the hierarchical relationship among a perspective plan, medium-term plan and the annual budget and hence adopt the perspective plan as the framework of the medium-term plan. This requires ensuring a proper linkage of the annual budget to this Plan through the associated medium-term plans.
- adhere to a coordinated plan implementation mechanism.
- adequately engage stakeholders and beneficiaries in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes through the adoption of a bottom-up approach.
- develop the commitment and political will to implement plans effectively and efficiently, as poor implementation has been a challenge in achieving plan outcomes in Nigeria.
- promote policies that will balance the sources and ensure effective use of development financing in order to stimulate growth while minimising the debt burden.
- effectively coordinate, monitor, and evaluate plans to promote a feedback system that ensures fiscal discipline and sustained effective implementation of plans and programmes.
- provide appropriate legislative backing to guarantee a proper linkage of the plan to budgets and expenditure frameworks to curb plan distortions and further strengthen disciplinary measures.
- sustain continuity, consistency, and commitment to agreed policies, programmes, and projects so as to avoid implementation of multiple competing programmes and projects in order to realise expected plan outcomes.
- develop capable and efficient administration as a prerequisite to successful planning.

Global and Regional Megatrends Context

The global economic landscape in 2020 took a whole new twist with the COVID-19 pandemic which started initially as a health-related crisis but had serious economic implications on the entire global economy. Before the outbreak, global growth rate was projected to increase from an estimated 2.9 percent in 2019 to 3.3 percent in 2020 and 3.4 percent in 2021. However, the pandemic culminated in a negative growth of -3.1 percent

in 2020. The rollout of vaccines combined with fiscal and monetary interventions resulted in a 6.1 percent global economic growth rate in 2021.

The recovery in 2021 was expected to have laid the foundation for a broad-based global recovery in 2022, with significant growth rebound in most of the economies. However, the spread of the new Omicron COVID-19 variant and rising energy prices have adversely affected global growth trajectory. Global GDP growth rate for 2022 is currently projected at 3.2 percent and 2.9 percent in 2023 (compared to an average of 3.6 percent during 2022- 2023 in the previous projections). The persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic in China is creating global supply chain disruptions and with consequences on China's trading partners, including Nigeria. Countries have also been grappling with the critical issue of sustained inflation in the context of lingering supply bottlenecks and the surge in aggregate demand associated with monetary and fiscal interventions.

Countries, particularly in Europe, are exploring alternative sources of energy. The implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) positions Nigeria to leverage this emerging opportunity. There are also supply disruptions/supply chain-related issues associated with the pandemic and Russia-Ukraine War. To this end, countries have put in place various interventions to help support domestic production of key items; for instance, the Chips and Science Act in the U.S. (2022) with a fiscal package of US\$52 billion to boost semiconductor research, development, and production.

Advancement in science, technology and innovation will continue to create opportunities for the Nigerian economy. The innovative ideas will help the country to compete both at regional and on global scale. Nigeria must also leverage the regional economy in expanding her trade relations thereby boosting production and creating employment opportunities. The rapid increase in productive activities must ensure that the environment is preserved by ensuring a significant decline in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Nigeria will also take advantage of the significant increase in the youthful population and ensure that, through training and skills acquisition, it enjoys the demographic dividend the youths have to offer.

Global and regional events affect economic and social developments in Nigeria. These megatrends present opportunities for accelerated growth and Nigeria will take advantage of the trends. Five megatrends were taken into special consideration in the design of the Plan:

- the fourth industrial revolution,
- regional integration,
- climate change and the green/blue economy,
- knowledge economy and
- demographic shifts.

Fourth Industrial Revolution

Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) continue to change the way goods and services are produced and traded. The COVID-19 pandemic has further underscored

the importance of the STIs. Thus, Nigeria is positioning to be innovative in both new industries and traditional sectors in order effectively compete regionally and globally.

There are several opportunities that this presents for Nigeria, among them are:

- increased innovation to enhance productivity and business cross-sectoral resilience;
- quicker economic recovery from future shocks, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as seen with the COVID-19 pandemic;
- reduced start-up and operational costs for businesses in the ICT sector, thus, increasing efficiency;
- Increased foreign direct investment (FDI) flow and job creation, with better infrastructure; and
- innovation spill over effect to drive growth and innovation in other sectors, especially in health, education, energy, and agriculture.

However, some key risks to be mitigated include:

- rising incidences of cyber-security breaches will be tackled through developing appropriate legislation and regulations, and
- Potential for data privacy breaches will be curbed with the enactment and strengthening of the relevant, data protection laws;

Regional Integration

Nigeria stands to benefit from employment generation and improved living standards as it takes advantage of the rapid growth and higher demand for commodities and services on a regional basis. To maximise these benefits, Nigeria is improving the trade ecosystem in alignment with the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is expected to build on this as it creates one of the world's largest trading blocs with a US\$3.4 trillion market. As a complement to the AU Agenda 2063, and ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme, AfCFTA provides a unique opportunity for member countries to increase regional trade by up to 50%. The opportunities this presents for Nigeria include:

- larger market and increased revenue for local producers.
- attraction of FDI, owing to comparative advantages, especially with a larger and cheap labour pool supported by improved ease of doing business;
- increased competitiveness of the economy, especially in manufacturing, agricultural commodities and others and
- opportunity to address smuggling at borders and formalise ongoing cross-border trade to enhance revenue generation.

On the other hand, risks that need to be mitigated are:

- Nascent and less competitive companies that might be driven out of business under a free trade agreement will be availed time-bound incentives and interventions to support the businesses and
- Weak regulatory institutions that could be inundated with the large flow of

products into the Nigerian market, will benefit from reform measures to strengthen their capabilities, including the determination and enforcement of the rules of origin. Strengthening the regulatory institutions will promote trade as well as ensuring that the country's quality assurance and anti-smuggling initiatives are not compromised.

Climate Change and the Green Economy

The global effort to address the risks inherent in climate change under the framework of the United Nations Climate Change Conference has led to renewed emphasis on the development and adoption of renewable energy. Nigeria is committed to achieving net-zero emission by 2060, to allow for a more inclusive and realistic timeline that accommodates our peculiarity and vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.

GHG emissions pose a significant global cost that will fall disproportionately on the poor. In Nigeria, these challenges have been seen through events such as increased flooding and erratic rainfall. This has the potential to affect food production patterns, availability of grazing areas and access to water. The impact of climate change is global in scope and global solutions must be found, with due consideration to regional and national conditions.

Clearly, Nigeria will move towards climate adaptation by diversifying its energy sources away from fossil fuels and embracing the green economy to create new and sustainable economic activities. However, this global energy transition will be made inclusive, equitable and just, considering the different realities of various economies, and accommodating various pathways to net-zero emission by 2060. Indeed, the goal of the global energy transition is to achieve reliable net-zero carbon energy emission systems to power prosperous, inclusive economies. To this effect, Nigeria will ensure:

- increased diversification from an oil-based economy.
- cleaner and safer environment with lower emissions from industrial, agricultural and domestic activity.
- higher energy penetration, especially for lower-income communities;
- increased resilience and sustainable development in the long term and
- the conservation of marine resources

Risks that will be mitigated include:

- structural unemployment, obsolete job skills and demand shifts due to the transition to more environmentally friendly alternatives may occur. These would be addressed through retooling of industries and retraining of personnel in new skillsets.
- the risk of being left behind and the associated economic instability if Nigeria does not move fast enough away from dependence on fossil fuels is real. To mitigate this threat, Nigeria will adopt policies and programmes to attract private sector investments in the promotion of a green economy.

Knowledge Economy

Considering the ongoing rapid digitisation and automation of work, human capital development is now more critical than ever before. Nigeria will prioritise the building of the skills base of its populace, and invest in science, technology, and innovation to drive competitiveness and unlock the potentials of various sectors. Nigeria will leverage the opportunities the knowledge-economy presents:

- increased productivity and job creation, from a higher skilled workforce as well as research and development (R&D) for innovative solutions in agriculture, manufacturing, and other key sectors and
- the country's large workforce creates a unique opportunity to benefit from outsourced or remote jobs, as is the case with India's large and well-educated workforce.

Demographic Trends

Nigeria's demographic profile is predominantly youthful. The effective implementation of the Agenda will increase life expectancy. The growing numbers of the ageing population will necessitate increased focus on human resource development in education and health as well as human resource utilisation through job creation targeted at the youth. Successful implementation of these strategies will help to generate a significant fiscal space that will make the care of the elderly less burdensome; and it will also ensure, on a sustainable basis, the financial capacity of the state and families to train the children and prepare them for the future labour force. Thus, the series of implementation of the MTNDPs will ensure that the demographic dividends will be realised.

1.5. Agenda Formulation Process

The President appointed the Minister of State for Finance, Budget and National Planning, in 2019 to draft a vision and national development plan. Subsequently on 9th September 2020, His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, inaugurated the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the preparation of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021 – 2025 and Nigeria Agenda 2050 to succeed the Economic Recovery Growth Plan 2017 – 2020 and Nigeria Vision 20:2020 which ended December 2020.

The NSC was co-chaired by the Honourable Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning, for the public sector and a representative of the private sector. The committee was made up of captains of Industry; Representatives of the State Governors, one each from the six geopolitical zones, Representatives of the National Assembly, Honourable Ministers; Key Political Parties, Government Agencies; Labour Organizations; Youth Organizations; Women Society, Farmers' Association, ALGON, Traditional and Religious Leaders and Representatives of People with Special Needs. The institutional framework had two levels below the NSC, which were the Central Working Group (CWG) and the Technical Working Groups (TWGs). Twenty-six (26) TWGs were set up with experts across key thematic areas of the economy.

The NSC, being the apex of the institutional arrangement, had the overall mandate of ensuring the success of this assignment by guiding to the CWG and TWGs toward the development of an implementable economic blueprint for the country. The CWG

coordinated the work of the 26 TWGs to drive the development of an actionable plan aimed at tackling national challenges and transforming the national economic trajectory. To ensure that the new Plans remain truly National, all the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) as well as representatives of the local government councils and organised private Sector, youths, labour unions, traditional and religious organisations among others were all involved in the preparation process (Fig.1.5.1).

This plan builds on the main priorities and programmes outlined by the NSC, CWG, the TWGs, as well as inputs from MDAs and States. It further builds on the lessons from previous plans in the following ways:

- Bottom-up process: A wide range of stakeholders were involved in the formulation of the plan. The TWG was composed of members across ministries, agencies, private sector, and civil service organisations (CSOs). This ensured that different perspectives were brought in, and the plan reflects a broad-based and participatory process.
- Evidence-based assessment: A data-driven approach and assessment tools were used in developing the various segments of the plans. The outcomes of the assessment were then further validated and reviewed to ensure the integrity of the data used for the plan.
- Socially embedded: Recognising that the plan can only be successful if it applies an inclusion lens to every analysis and recommendation, policies and strategies that drive broad-based economic growth and development across all populations were prioritised.
- Implementation framework: Implementation considerations build on existing institutional structures and focus on ensuring actionability, while strategic measures were married with clear indicators and targets to facilitate progress monitoring.
- The Framework is comprehensive and can accelerate the attainment of various regional and global Agendas, including the AU Agenda 2063, ECOWAS integration Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.



Figure 1.5.1: Institutional arrangement for the Plan development



Chapter 2: Broad Objectives and Development Priorities for Nigeria Agenda 2050

2.1. Introduction

The plan of Nigeria is to grow the economy consistently at an annual average rate of 7 percent over the next 30 years. This growth rate will be inclusive and equitable as it is targeted at employment generation and poverty reduction, in line with the features of Upper-middle Income Countries (UMIC).

Certain critical factors provide input into the setting of the broad objectives and development priorities for NA 2050 as well as into the development of macroeconomic framework. These include recent developments in the global economy and critical mega trends, the current state of the Nigerian economy, its growth and development challenges and growth and development experience of selected UMICs that provided guide to the choice of Nigeria's growth trajectory and structural transformation over the 30-year period to 2050.

2.2. Current State of the Nigerian Economy

The performance of the Nigerian economy was mixed in the period 2016-2020 (Table 2.1).

Real GDP growth was volatile during the period under review. The country experienced a recession in 2016 due largely to lower oil prices, with a negative GDP growth rate of -1.58 percent, but recovered with a growth of 0.83 percent in 2017; and this further improved to 2.27 percent in 2019. Thereafter, the COVID-19 in 2020 brought about a substantial negative supply shock, leading to a decline in economic growth rate (-1.92 percent). While the agricultural sector experienced consistent growth during this period, the other sectors (industry and services) witnessed negative growth rates on average.

The macroeconomic environment has been quite challenging in the context of external shocks. During 2016-2020 inflation rate remained in double-digit, peaking at 18.55 percent in 2016. The unemployment rate rose from 14.20 percent in 2016 to 33.30 percent in 2020. Total government expenditure (federal, state, and local government) increased throughout the period under consideration from 9.90 percent of GDP in 2016 to 10.78 percent in 2020. However, total government revenue slightly fluctuated, having declined from 6.57 percent of GDP in 2016 to 6.25 percent in 2017. It increased to 7.49 percent of GDP in 2018 and declined thereafter to 6.01 percent of GDP in 2020. The public debt has continued to increase partly due to the massive investment in infrastructure (rail projects and road rehabilitation). Specifically, Nigerian public debt increased from ₦17.36 trillion in 2016 to ₦32.92 trillion in 2020.

Nigeria's external sector performance has been vulnerable to developments in the global oil market and high import contents of consumption and production activities.

The current account balance was in surplus between 2016 and 2018, while deficit was recorded in 2019 and then worsened in 2020 in owing to the twin shocks of the pandemic and lower oil prices. The exchange rate depreciated from ₦253.49/US\$ 1 in 2016 to ₦381.01/US\$ 1 at the end of 2020, reflecting largely the movements in crude oil production and prices. Nonetheless, the external reserves increased from about US\$27 billion in 2016 to US\$36 billion in 2020.

Table 2. 1 Nigerian Economy in Retrospect (2016 – 2020)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Selected Indicators of the Real Sector					
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	-1.58	0.83	1.90	2.27	-1.92
of which Agriculture (%)	4.11	3.45	2.12	2.36	2.17
of which Industry (%)	-8.85	2.15	1.87	2.31	-5.85
of which Services (%)	-0.82	-0.91	1.83	2.22	-2.22
Non-Oil GDP (%)	-	4.69	0.97	4.59	-8.89
	14.45				
Oil GDP (%)	-0.22	0.47	2.00	2.06	-1.25
Inflation Rate (%): end-year	18.55	15.37	11.44	11.98	15.75
Domestic Oil Production (mbpd) (Daily ave.)	1.82	1.89	1.92	2.01	1.76
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.20	20.40	23.10	28.21 *	33.30
Selected Fiscal Indicators					
Public debt (N'trn)		21.73	24.39		
	17.36			27.40	32.92
Total revenue (% of GDP)	6.57	6.25	7.49	7.04	6.01
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	9.90	10.01	10.84	10.95	10.78
Overall balance (% of GDP)	-3.33	-3.76	-3.36	-3.91	-4.77
Selected Financial Sector Indicators					
Broad Money (% of GDP)	23.65	24.90	23.07	23.52	23.36
Credit to Private Sector (% of GDP)	20.50	19.55	17.54	17.63	18.82
Monetary Policy Rate (%)	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.50	12.25
Selected External Sector Indicators					
External reserve (US\$'bn)	26.99	39.35	42.59	38.09	36.48
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	1.25	3.41	1.48	-3.08	-3.94

Source: NBS, CBN, DMO; *Estimate

The ratio of broad money supply to GDP has been broadly stable (in the range of 23 percent and 24 percent for the period under consideration), suggesting the need for further financial deepening to support higher economic growth. Credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP declined generally, as it fell from 20.50 percent in 2016 to 17.63 percent in 2019. It increased to 18.82 percent of GDP in 2020, reflecting largely the considerable compression in GDP due to the adverse economic and financial implications of the pandemic.

Macroeconomic Framework and Scenarios

Nigeria desires to successfully join the group of upper middle-income countries and further to the high-income groups. This requires significant improvement in the country's per capita GDP which will be powered by rapid and sustained economic growth and development. This will invariably address the problem of high unemployment and poverty rates in the country. In arriving at the desired state for NA 2050, several growth scenarios were considered in terms of their implication for the level of per capita GDP, unemployment, and poverty rates. Specifically, the following two growth scenarios were considered:

- The first scenario assumes a constant real GDP growth rate of 2.7 percent, in line with the average growth rate recorded in the last ten years (2011-2022). Suppose the macroeconomic imbalances together with the high population growth rate of 2.6% remain unchanged, Nigeria's per capita GDP will decline to US\$1,763.29 in 2050. This will make the poverty rate and unemployment level rise significantly.
- The second scenario assumes policy changes that support macroeconomic stability, significant transformation of the economy, removal of binding constraints to economic growth and development and further improvement in the institutional framework for the conduct of economic development policy. The changes will allow Nigeria to raise real GDP growth rate to 7 percent on average from 2021-2050.

This consistent and broad-based economic growth is sufficient to raise per capita GDP to US\$6,223.23 by 2030 and US\$33,328.02 by 2050. The projected real GDP growth rate in conjunction with lower population growth rate, effective and efficient government social programmes, are adequate to reduce poverty rate from 40.09 percent in 2020 to 2.78 percent in 2030 and 0.60 percent in 2050.

Macroeconomic Framework for High and Stable Growth

The NA 2050 presents both the broad macroeconomic and sectoral outlook during the period 2021-2050. Macroeconomic results, sectoral outlooks and the associated employment and poverty implications have been generated from complementary analytics entailing the following:

- A benchmarking exercise that focuses on selected UMICs that have achieved Nigeria's desired level of economic and social development. Targets and indicators derived from these benchmarking exercises served as inputs into the Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium (DCGE) model used as the primary analytical framework for the NA 2050².
- The DCGE used the sectoral value additions and outputs to determine sectoral employment implications. The Distribution and Poverty Module was also developed using the information in the poverty and inequality report of Nigeria (NBS, 2019). Household income, consumption and sectoral price information generated in the DCGE are linked with this module to assess the poverty situation.

Country Experiences and Benchmarking Exercise

Nigeria's long-term ambition is to raise its per capita GDP from about US\$2,084.05 in 2020 to US\$6,223.23 in 2030 and US\$33,328.02 in 2050, attended with rapid and sustained economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. The path to Nigeria's future economic transformation was informed by the lessons learnt from the history and economic practice of Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Mainland China, and Malaysia during their transition from lower- middle-income to upper-middle-income and high-income economies. These successful economies were able to achieve stability and

² The DCGE model was based on an updated input-output table and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), 2020 for Nigeria. It is both dynamic and recursive, an integrated model relying on a 46 x 46 Input-Output table and an appropriate SAM. This model therefore, takes a full advantage of the intricate interlocking relationships in the Nigerian economy, comprising the 46 sectors in the National Accounts of Nigeria as provided by the National Bureau of Statistics' (NBS).

dynamic growth, poverty eradication and narrow their income gap with developed countries within the shortest period.

The starting period for the benchmarking exercise was when Nigeria and the respective economies recorded the same per capita income status of about US\$2,000. The ending year for the assessment was 2020, when countries such as China and Malaysia had not achieved the highest per capita income in the group of UMICs. For Japan, Singapore, and Republic of Korea which have transitioned to the group of high-income economies, their ending years of the exercise were 1994, 2007, 2011 and 2021, respectively. These were the periods when they achieved Nigeria's 2050 projected per capita GDP of about US\$33,328.02.

The rapid and sustained economic growth in the selected countries emanated from a combination of factors, including stable macroeconomic conditions, positive total factor productivity growth, openness to international trade, and globally competitive products and associated positive current account surplus. In addition, their manufacturing, investment, and savings as percentage of GDP were high. It was also supported by structural shift and reallocation of resources from low- productivity agriculture to high-productivity manufacturing. The quality growth generated combined with demographic changes in these selected economies translated into poverty eradication in Singapore and significantly low poverty and unemployment rates in the rest of the economies.

Given Nigeria's performance since 2011, the transition to upper middle-income country and then to the group of high-income nations will be daunting but achievable. The economy will require continuous industrial and technological upgrading to compete favourably with other middle-income group and upper middle income countries in labour-intensive industry. The level of FDI inflows in Nigeria remains low and policies will be refocused to attract export oriented FDI into the country for smooth transition to UMIC. Structural and institutional issues are other areas to be addressed through the five-year MTNDP.

The benchmarking exercises equally reveal that as countries transit to upper middle income and high income, the pace of growth tends to decelerate in line with the growth-convergence theory. However, successful countries that sustained growth from the upper middle income to high income countries did so by emphasising human capital development as well as acquisition of technology, knowledge, and innovation (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 National Economic and Social Indicators of Selected Countries- Nigeria and Benchmark Countries

Indicator	Nigeria (2011-2020)	Upper Middle Income (1970-2020)	High Income (1970-2006)	China (2006-2020)	Malaysia (1988-2020)	Japan (1970-1994)	Singapore (1974-2007)	South Korea (1982-2020)
Average or otherwise specified)								
Per Capita Income, end of period (US\$)	2,000.0	9,398.9	35,880.3	10,530.0	10,570.0	37,150.0	36,010.0	32,930.0
Population Growth (%)	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.8
Population Density, end of period	226.34	46.79	32.46	149.72	98.51	346.40	6,602.30	531.54
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.7	4.8	2.9	9.4	5.7	3.5	7.7	6.5
Inflation, Consumer Prices (%)	11.86	2.46	1.65	2.7	2.55	5.02	2.65	3.60
Change in Exchange Rate (%)	9.9			- 1.0	1.49	- 9.8	1.5	1.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	33.3	6.3	6.2	5.2	4.5	2.9	3.9	3.9
Poverty Rate, end of period (%)	40.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	8.4	0.5	-	0.2
Share of Agriculture in GDP, end of period (%)	24.7	7.0	1.3	7.7	8.2	1.9	0.0	1.8
Share of Manufacturing in GDP (%)	12.7	22.1	15.1	26.3	22.3	23.5	23.8	24.8
Share of Consumption in GDP (%)	72.6			55.3	73.8	67.5	45.9	64.5
Share of Net Exports Goods and Services in GDP (%)	3.3	1.1	- 0.1	3.5	11.0	14.3	9.2	2.1
Share of Investment in GDP, end of period (%)	27.5	35.3	23.8	43.4	19.7	30.7	23.1	31.9

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (2021)

2.4. Broad Macroeconomic Goals, Targets, and Strategies

The macroeconomic framework underlying NA 2050 will support the strategies and policy guidelines to achieve the overarching goal of becoming an UMIC by ensuring macroeconomic stability during the 30-year period. Trends of all key macroeconomic indicators, including real GDP growth, unemployment, poverty rate, imports, and exports, have been examined in a longer-term perspective using a multi-sector DCGE model to derive a broadly consistent macroeconomic framework covering broad sectoral composition of growth and strategies for investment, employment generation and poverty reduction (Table 2.3).

The NA 2050 projects annual average real GDP growth rate of 7.0 percent. The real growth rate of the GDP of the first medium-term national development plan of 2021-2025 on average will be 4.65 percent and this will increase to 8.01 percent in the second NDP; subsequently, it increases to 8.43 percent in the third period and, 7.72 percent, 7.31 percent, and 7.34 percent for the fourth, fifth and sixth period, respectively. Per capita annual income is projected to rise to about US\$ 33,328.02 by 2050, making the country to reach upper income country status. It is important to note that economic growth rate exceed 8 percent in some years, underpinned by productive capital accumulation by both the private and public sectors, increased employment generation and improved total factor productivity combined with a major shift in the composition of output towards industry with high employment intensity, this growth is expected to lead to a significant

³ The World Bank Group releases the threshold for an upper middle-income country every year on July 1. The threshold is updated on an annual basis. For example, in July 2020, the threshold for upper middle-income country was \$4,046-\$12,535 and was revised upward to \$4,096-\$12,695 in July 2021. Since the emphasis is on 2050, the current income thresholds for upper middle-income countries have been adjusted upward for 2022-2050. The upper threshold for an upper middle-income country is estimated in the range of US\$29,000-US\$33,000, depending on the underlying inflation assumptions.

improvement in the living standards of the population as reflected in a drastic reduction in unemployment and poverty rates.

The envisaged higher growth rate in the NA 2050 requires higher capital accumulation, with investment as a ratio of GDP increasing from the current 29.40 percent to 40.11 percent by 2050. The increase in investment will be financed through national savings and FDI. The private sector is expected to finance the bulk of the total investment. Public investment will be restructured to be catalytic and more efficient and effective in promoting sustainable growth and development.

2.5. Demand-Side Analysis of Growth

Investment to Boost Productivity and Growth

Infrastructure remains the pivot physical input required across all sectors to boost productivity and stimulate growth. Despite the efforts made in the last two decades, there remains substantial infrastructural deficit. This deficit has hindered limited improvement in productivity and the overall economy growth. As earlier established, infrastructural development is a critical growth driver and with the planned substantial investment, its growth in dimensions and capacity will unlock the potentials of the economy.

The Nigerian economy, against the backdrop of proactive regulatory and appropriate policy framework will continue to be private sector driven. As a percentage of GDP, private investment will rise from 22.66 percent of GDP at the end of the 1st NDP in 2025 to 31.29 percent of GDP at the end of the 6th NDP in 2050. In comparison, public investment will rise from 4.43 percent of GDP to 8.82 percent in 2050. The plan is to leverage relevant PPP infrastructure arrangements, such as the Nigeria Infrastructure company (INFRACO), among other initiatives to boost infrastructure investment.

Private sector investment will also be encouraged through a market-oriented PPP framework, improved security of life and property, competitive interest rate as inflation declines and relatively easier access to finance especially, by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). This will help production units to be internationally competitive as the government provides and upgrades infrastructures in production clusters and by providing funds for refurbishing the tools and machinery, as well as the acquisition of modern technology. This high volume of investment expenditure is expected to have significant and sustained positive impacts on employment, income, and poverty reduction.

Consumption, Exports, and its Compositions

Total consumption or aggregate demand is a driver of economic growth. It is however expected to decline relatively from 72.61 percent of GDP in the first NDP (2021-2025) to 60.31 percent of GDP in 2040 and to 54.51 percent in the terminal period (2046-2050) consistent with the evolution observed in the benchmarking exercises. The decline is due to the expected increase in investment over the 30-year period to further spur sustained economic growth and development.

In the plan period, a negative trade balance is expected at the beginning, but will improve from -0.54 percent of GDP in the first year of the NDP (2021-2025) to 5.38 percent of GDP in the terminal year of the 5th NDP period. This is largely due to the manufacturing-led exports that are expected during the period as the country takes advantage of the AfCFTA and access to markets of other trading partners.

Manufacturing as a share of total exports is expected to increase from 7.69 percent in 2020 to 13.81 percent in 2025 and to 57.39 percent and 68.18 percent in 2040 and 2050 respectively. However, fuels and mining products share in total exports will decline significantly from 87.17 percent to 19.62 percent during the same period; making the economy to be largely diversified in terms of exports and participation in the global trade value chain. This will greatly improve Nigeria's external position and minimise the economic impact of terms of trade shocks thus helping to support foreign reserves accretion and exchange rate stability.

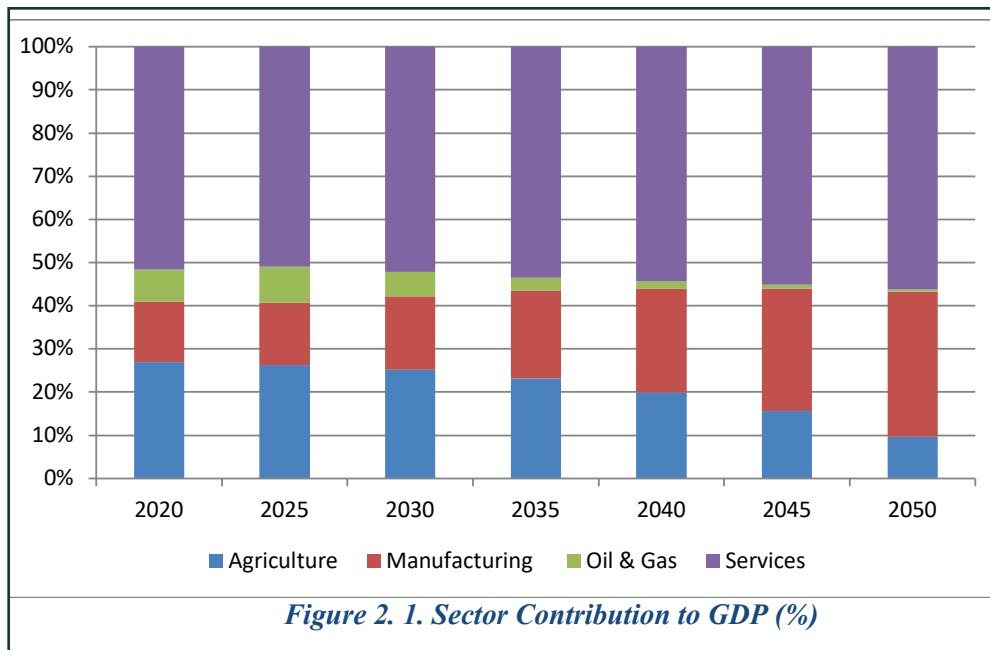
Table 2.3 Selected Macroeconomic Projections and Targets, 2025-2050

	Baseline	Projections					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & Per Capita Values							
GDP at Current Market Prices (N'billion)	154,252.32	329,664.08	718,633.05	1,394,002.42	2,554,551.78	4,569,576.51	7,934,981.66
GDP at Current Market Prices (US\$billion)	420.44	878.30	1,626.16	2,912.50	4,874.99	7,727.53	11,660.08
Real GDP at Basic Prices (N'billion)	70,014.37	87,858.43	129,158.67	193,616.11	280,812.18	399,612.13	569,407.09
Per Capita GDP (US\$)	2,084.05	3,706.29	6,223.23	10,207.69	16,042.20	23,394.47	33,328.02
Economic & Sector Growth (%)							
Real Growth (%) (on average)	-1.92	6.33	8.78	8.10	7.30	7.32	7.35
Oil & Gas Real GDP Growth (%)	-8.89	3.22	-	-3.41	-3.14	-3.67	-3.41
Non-Oil Real GDP Growth (%)	-1.25	6.57	9.18	8.40	7.45	7.42	7.40
Agriculture (%)	2.17	3.71	3.87	3.22	2.45	2.47	2.50
Industry (%)	-5.85	10.71	11.59	10.90	10.08	10.10	10.13
Manufacturing (%)	-2.75	13.75	12.12	11.42	10.59	10.62	10.64
Services (%)	-2.22	5.49	9.02	7.65	6.22	5.66	5.24
Sector Contribution to GDP (%)							
Agriculture Value-Added, (% of Total)	24.45	23.76	21.96	19.58	16.49	12.57	7.60
Industrial Sector Value-Added (% of Total)	28.58	30.21	32.42	35.22	38.71	43.04	48.40
Manufacturing	12.83	12.93	14.91	17.18	19.80	22.82	26.30
Oil & Gas	6.69	7.56	4.92	2.60	1.40	0.79	0.46
Services Sector Value-Added (% of Total)	46.97	46.03	45.61	45.21	44.80	44.40	44.00
GDP by Expenditure (%)							
Consumption (% of total)	78.34	72.61	67.28	64.51	60.31	56.66	54.51
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	29.40	27.93	31.18	32.91	33.86	38.52	40.11
Government	1.85	4.43	6.54	7.05	6.73	10.06	8.82
Private	27.55	22.66	24.65	25.86	27.13	28.46	31.29
Net Exports of Goods and Services (% of GDP)	-7.74	-0.54	1.53	2.57	5.83	4.82	5.38
Composition of Merchandise Exports							
Agricultural products (% of total exports)	3.07	5.15	8.62	14.43	14.19	13.20	12.20
Fuels and mining products (% of total exports)	87.17	81.05	66.60	41.09	28.42	24.02	19.62
Manufactures (% of total exports)	7.69	13.81	24.78	44.48	57.39	62.78	68.18
Development Indicators							
Total Population (million)	206.28	233.46	259.59	284.87	308.23	329.55	350.13
Population Growth Rate (%)	2.56	2.50	2.14	1.88	1.59	1.35	1.22
Labour Force Growth (%)	-	2.50	10.74	3.25	2.95	2.71	2.58
Unemployment Rate (%)	33.28	19.56	9.00	7.45	6.50	6.40	6.30
Number of Employed Persons (million)	46.49	59.53	112.13	133.80	156.35	178.90	203.41
Number of Full-Time Jobs Created (million)	-	21.05	52.60	21.66	22.55	22.55	24.51
Number lifted out of Poverty (million)	-	34.9	40.58	1.86	1.44	1.09	0.73
Number in Poverty (million)	82.70	47.80	7.22	5.36	3.92	2.83	2.10
Poverty rate	40.09	20.47	2.78	1.88	1.27	0.86	0.60

Source: MFBNP, NBS, CBN and Model Forecasts.

2.6. Supply Side Analysis of Growth: Key Growth Drivers and Sectors of Strategic Focus

It is envisaged that the most impactful contribution from the supply side will come from the use of innovative technologies in agriculture and non-agricultural industries. This approach will enhance productivity and thus spur growth. This strategy will be complemented by an enhanced focus on further improving Domestic Value Chains (DVCs), with emphasis on using more local raw materials in the production process and



Global Value Chains (GVCs) which will integrate Nigeria's domestic production with those of the rest of the world. This will impact industrial output with substantial backward linkages to primary production in manufacturing and other production activities.

The structural transformation of the GDP is expected to see a steady decline in the share of Agriculture in the GDP from 24.45 percent in 2020 to 7.60 percent in 2050. On the other hand, the share of industry as a whole is expected to rise from 28.58 percent in 2020 to 48.40 percent in 2050, with the Manufacturing sub-sector increasing from 12.83 percent to 26.30 percent in the same period. Finally, the Services sector is expected to experience a modest decline from 46.97 percent in 2020 to 44.0 percent in 2050 (Figure 2.1).

2.7. Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction

The investment in the perspective plan is expected to increase total employment from 46.49 million in 2020 to 203.41 million by 2050. This means an estimated additional full employment of 165 million during the 30-year period to contribute to poverty reduction and enhancement of living standards. By this volume of job creation, the unemployment rate will decline from 33.3 percent in 2020 to 19.56 percent in 2025 and to 6.30 percent in 2050.

In the same vein, the number of people in poverty will decline from roughly 83 million in 2020 to about 47.8 million in 2025 and to 2.1 million by 2050. This represents a decline of poverty rate of roughly 40 percent in 2020 to 20.5 percent in 2025 and to 0.6 percent by 2050. This will take a significant number of the population out of poverty in line with government efforts to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030⁴. The significant decline expected in both the unemployment and poverty figures is largely due to the structural transformation to industrial led growth as manufacturing will take a major

⁴ This poverty number is monetary-based and does not take into account the multidimensional poverty rate which is much higher

share in exports even as total factor productivity improves significantly during the Agenda period. This is also occasioned by conscious efforts to improve Nigeria's economic complexity through industry relevant human capital development.

Though Nigeria's manufacturing sub-sector's contribution to GDP, unemployment and output is significantly below its potential, it has the highest level of productivity compared to all other sectors. Special attention will therefore be paid to the development and technological upgrade of the manufacturing sub-sector in general and labour-intensive components in particular. In addition, effective programmes for the modernisation of the service sector, especially the distributive trade sub-sector, characterised by informality and low productivity, will be articulated, effectively implemented, regularly monitored, and their impacts carefully evaluated to provide a basis for evidence-based modifications as may be necessary. There will also be resolute commitment to increasing productivity in the agricultural sector through sustained massive support for agricultural research and extension services as has been done in Brazil, China, India, and Malaysia, mechanisation, commercialisation of technologies, and enhanced value addition through effective support for agro-processors and agri-businesses.

Developing the entrepreneurial potential of the youth population is an important opportunity for growth. Specific labour-market interventions including federal and state-level youth skill building institutions e.g., post-secondary trade schools, post-tertiary education skill building institutions (as in Canada), and innovative public works programmes will be targeted towards the high number of poor and vulnerable people.

2.8. Macroeconomic Strategies

Several strategies are designed to ensure that the NA 2050 achieves its objectives. The Government will focus on efforts to increase domestic resource mobilisation to help increase capital expenditure to GDP ratio. The country's debt level will be maintained at a sustainable level while new debts will be used to finance only productive infrastructure, especially those that have the capacity to generate revenue and unlock the potential of the private sector. External policy will focus on designing an exchange rate regime that is development and market friendly and is properly aligned with macro and structural fundamentals, to stabilise the exchange rate and achieve robust external reserves to cushion the adverse implications of shocks. More specific policy thrusts are discussed below:

i. Public Revenue and Expenditure strategy

Government will strengthen the existing tax laws, introduce progressive tax changes, avoid multiple taxation, and lower the tax burden of low-income wage earners as well as the MSMEs. Governments will also effectively monitor and discourage tax avoidance and penalise tax evasion.

Attention will also be further given to growing revenue from non-oil sources such as corporate income tax (CIT), value-added tax (VAT), customs duties, independent revenue of the Federal Government, and the internally generated revenue (IGR) of the State Governments. Additionally, the 2007 Fiscal Responsibility Act and other enabling laws

will be duly amended to reflect government's current stance on remittances by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The overall objective is to raise the revenue-GDP ratio to levels attained in peer countries through the concentric diversification of the economy.

Capital expenditure will be increased to sustain the growth trajectory and to broaden project financing through the PPP arrangement. Also, to deepen prudent spending, government will reduce non-essential recurrent expenditure, improve on revenue collection technologies like the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and payment technologies such as IPPIS and GIFMIS to facilitate prompt management and tracking of government spending. In line with the recommendation of the Civil Service reform, government will engage in cost reduction through mergers and streamlining of MDAs and the placing of moratorium on the creation of new MDAs.

ii. Monetary and Financial Management

The CBN will focus on managing the policy variables within its mandate and, by doing so, send clear signals to investors on the government's commitment to maintaining a predictable monetary policy environment. The CBN will continue to provide regulatory oversight and maintaining the delicate balance between price stability and economic growth.

The CBN will also continue to exercise its supervisory oversight over the financial system to ensure stability. Additionally, efforts will be aimed at increasing the access to credit by the private sector with priority to the MSMEs. Credit expansion to the private sector in support of non-oil growth will be maintained over the period.

iii. External Sector Policy and Competitiveness

Effort in the plan period will be aimed at positioning Nigeria to take full advantage of opportunities in the AU Agenda 2063, the AfCFTA and ETLs. This effort will require improving the international competitiveness of Nigeria to gain access to and participate creditably in new markets. Measures will be introduced to reduce the cost of doing business, increase public and private investment specially to support the manufacturing sector, develop the capacity to produce capital and complex goods, and to increase foreign exchange earnings and external reserves. Greater attention will be paid to diversifying exports away from the traditional products to manufactured goods and modern technologically driven services. Steps will be taken to increase net private foreign capital flows that are necessary for private sector financing of large infrastructure to further enhance the competitiveness of the economy.



PART 2: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 3: Agriculture

3.1. Introduction

Agriculture has contributed to the growth of the Nigerian economy over the years. The sector provides food as well as raw materials for industries. In addition, selected export crops are promoted, thus earning foreign exchange for the country. The sector is also the mainstay of Nigeria's rural economy, given the significant participation of rural residents in agricultural activities to earn a living. It employs approximately 65 percent of the labour force. The Nigerian Agricultural sector covers Crop Production, Livestock, Fishery, and Forestry⁵. In 2019, the agriculture sector accounted for 34.9 percent of the total employment in Nigeria. The sector is dominated by crop production at around 87 percent while other sub-sectors like livestock (9.0 percent), fishing (2.2 percent), and forestry (1.4 percent) accounted for lower shares of the sector's output. Figure 3.1. shows that the growth rate of the agricultural sector (2.2 percent) exceeded that of the total economy (-1.9 percent) in 2020.

Nigeria's growth potentials in the agricultural sector are in the following:

- viable agro-ecological zones;
- rising youthful population;
- irrigated farming opportunities (less than 2% of farmlands are currently irrigated);
- training of dedicated human capital to transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture and
- leveraging linkages with manufacturing in the promotion of agri-business.
- These potentials are complemented by the size of the domestic market and opportunities for exploiting non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs) to ECOWAS, AfCFTA, and the European Union (EU).

However, the sector is characterised by several challenges including:

- low-quality and inefficient technologies, and inputs;
- inadequate distribution of inputs;
- low arable crop and forest product yields;
- inefficient traditional livestock techniques;
- inefficient artisanal fishing;
- limited financing and shortfalls in budgetary allocations by the government;
- high post-harvest losses;
- low value-adding processing;
- inadequate storage facilities;
- limited accessibility to markets;
- desertification and inadequate access to climate information by farmers and
- non-separation of commercial seeds production from grains production.

In recognition of these challenges, the successive governments in Nigeria have implemented a wide range of industry support programmes in inputs and agro-processing:

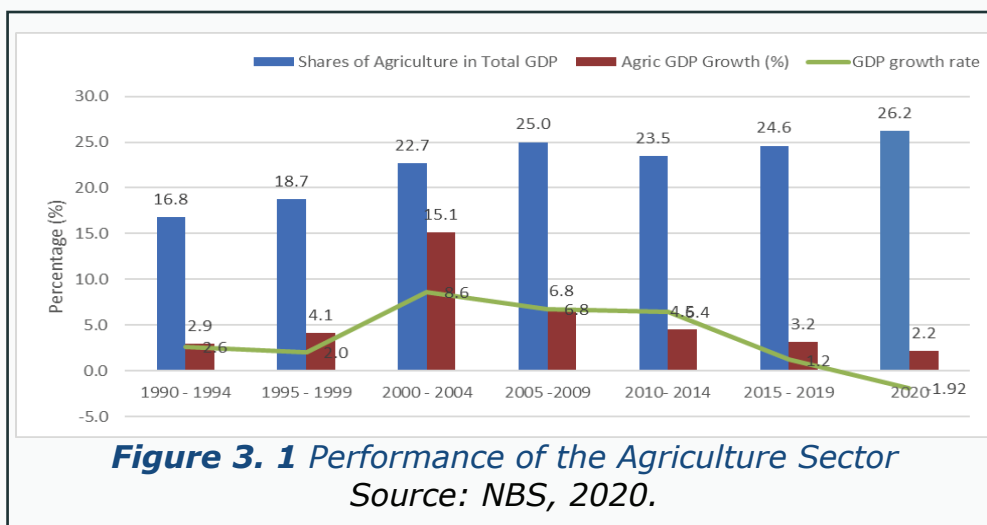
- The country has intervened in specific value chains such as cropping, forestry,

⁵ CBN Bulletin, 2020

fisheries, and livestock, as well as support services in agriculture research and extension services.

- Efforts have also been made to increase the availability of standard agriculture inputs and focus on processing key crops, including rice, cassava, and oil palm.
- Fertiliser production was revitalised, leveraging on the Presidential Fertiliser Initiative (PFI) for the domestic producer. There was also a concerted effort to facilitate the production of improved seeds, seedlings, and stems for several crops, including (but not limited to) potatoes, vitamin A-enriched cassava, sesame, soybean, and yam.

The Nigerian agricultural sector needs to grow faster than the population growth rate of 2.6 percent for the sector to meet the food and fibre needs of the population and industries. This growth is necessary to feed the country's projected population of 350million⁶ by 2050. By 2050, labour requirements in the agricultural sector will be driven by high-tech solutions like robotics, and consumer preferences are likely to also shift from starch-based food crops like corn, rice and cassava to more plant-based proteins like soybeans and other legumes, especially for citizens with higher income.



3.2. Policy Objectives

Under NA 2050, the policy objective will be to;

- raise the level of agricultural productivity and production;
- increase adaptation and use of modern technologies and innovations in agricultural production;
- promote a more, efficient, and effective approach for financing smallholder farmers in the transition to commercial farming;
- reduce post-harvest losses and
- increase agricultural market diversity and product utility.

⁶ Projected Population and Age Structure of Nigeria by Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, Macroeconomic Analysis Department.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Agricultural sector are contained in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Agricultural Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
raise the level of agricultural productivity and production	Food production index (2014 – 2016 =100)	106.6 (2019)	117.2	127.7	138.3	148.9	159.4	170
	Livestock production index (2014 – 2016 =100)	103.4 (2019)	114.3	125.3	136.2	147.1	158.1	169
	Crop production index (2014 – 2016 =100)	106.9 (2019)	117.4	127.9	138.5	148.9	159.5	170
	Cereal yield (kg per hectare)	1,509 (2018)	2924.2	4339.3	5754.5	7,169.7	8,584.8	10,000
	Quality of veterinary medicinal product index (0-6)	4	5	6	6	6	6	6
	Quality of manufactured feed index (0 – 5)	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
	Quality of fertilizer regulations index (0-6)	2	3	4	5	6	6	6
	Quality of seed regulation index (0 -9)	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
increase adaptation and use of modern technologies and innovations in the Agricultural production.	On-farm energy use (Emissions (CO2 in kilo tonnes))	3702.24 (2019) ¹	3,168.5	2,634.8	2,101.1	1,567.4	1,033.7	<500
	Net Forest conversion (Emissions (CO2 in kilo tonnes))	45991.267 (2019)	39,159.4	32,327.5	25,495.63	18,663.8	11,831.9	< 5000
	Time to register a tractor (days)	14	12	10	8	5	3	1
promote a more, efficient, and effective approach for financing smallholder farmers in the transition to commercial farming	Total Credit to Agriculture (2015 prices-Billion ₦)	20.4 ² (2019)	30.7	40.9	51.2	61.5	71.7	82
	Agriculture Inclusive finance index (0 – 5)	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Credit to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (2015 prices - Billion ₦)	10.49 (2019)	15.74	20.99	26.25	31.50	36.75	42
	Warehouse receipts index (0 – 5)	0	1	2	3	4	5	5
Reduce post-harvest losses	Food losses and wastage (total food production in percent)	40 ³	35	30	25	20	15	10
increase agricultural market diversity and products utility	Quality of phytosanitary legislation index (0-5)	1	2	3	4	5	5	5
	Time to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents (days)	144	121	98	75	51	28	5
	Cost to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents required to export (US\$)	109	92.5	76	59.5	43	26.5	10

Source: NBS, NLSS, FMARD for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best-performing upper-middle-income countries

3.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- promote sustainable agricultural mechanisation and conservation, improve timeliness in farming operations, and increase the efficiency of input use;
- gear efforts towards promoting more innovation that leads to higher productivity growth in areas like agricultural conservation, agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-energy system, and integrated pest management;
- provide a conducive environment by prioritizing the development of critical rural infrastructures such as roads, reactivation of grain aggregation centres, off-grid energy solutions, and ICT;
- strengthen value chain linkages by promoting local sourcing and value addition by turning agricultural produce into manufactured goods. This will also involve partnering with the private sector actors to increase technology adaptation and

⁷ FAO, website

⁸ FAO, website

⁹ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34522/Nigeria-Food-Smart-Country-Diagnostic.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

- use to improve agricultural output and quality in priority crop value chains, including cassava, rice, maize, soybean, yam, and tomatoes, which will be leveraged for climate adaptation in sustainable production practices;
- eliminate the smuggling of fish and poultry by instituting policies for freshwater, deep sea, and coastal fishing to curb illegal fishing and develop the blue economy generally;
- improve irrigation infrastructure to reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture;
- introduce and implement desert-to-food (DTF) programme to arrest desertification as part of climate mitigation measures, the promotion of climate-smart agriculture and to serve as the economic backup to the GGW in the far northern states;
- promote modern livestock (ranching) and poultry industry through the NLDP and DTF;
- commit to institutionalising the AfCFTA, including setting-up appropriate institutions:
 - * *Build farmers' capacity and manpower to ensure clear understanding and thus promote effective implementation of the agreement;*
 - * *Deploy appropriate technology to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation of trends on a real-time basis to inform implementation and*
 - * *Support small-scale farmers' organisations to facilitate effective communications of policy reform and implementation.*
- ensure equity, capacity building, and inclusion of women and youth in agriculture and food security, leveraging the National Agricultural Gender Policy by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), the National Gender Plan of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FWMA), and existing youth initiatives by Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSO), FMARD, FMLP as well as other similar agencies at the subnational levels to ensure the inclusion of women and youth in the agriculture sector;
- encourage farmers to re-introduce biological complexity, encourage climate-smart agriculture, and reemphasise 'blue growth' approaches in fisheries and aquaculture;
- implement appropriate land reforms to support large-scale mechanised agriculture and integration with the manufacturing and other sectors of the economy;
- work with development partners and extension services to access relevant information, technology, and training to address current and future climate shocks;
- strengthen agricultural research institutions and promote the activities of the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC) with appropriate frameworks developed for the commercialisation of their research findings;
- raise the profile of public investment in climate change research and establish special funding arrangements for climate change adaptation;
- utilise the digitisation programme of the Federal Ministry of Communication,

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to promote the use of gender-sensitive data collection and gender statistics for evidence-based planning, policy, and programme design, implementation, and evaluation;

- strengthen existing legislation and enact new laws for commodity exchange operations, warehousing, and trading of produce. Efforts will also include the re-introduction of rural-based programmes and initiative like the Agricultural Land Resources Management Programme (ALRMP) ;
- authorize existing institutions such as SMEDAN, NIPC, NOTAP, NAFDAC, SON, RMRDC, and their equivalents at the subnational level to prioritise support for private sector R&D for key agricultural products;
- provide financial support to the farmers through initiatives such as the agriculture financing schemes including the Anchor Borrower's Programme (ABP). This will be achieved through supporting value chain actors in maintaining and scaling up their operations while ensuring inclusion for women and youth-owned agribusinesses. Government will also partner with financial service providers and raise awareness about funding opportunities for exporters and develop tailored financing instruments;
- improve security across Nigeria's agricultural investments and ensure peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders and
- assist all Nigerian Embassies/High Commissions in establishing a trading desk, and clear targets to support Nigerian exports.



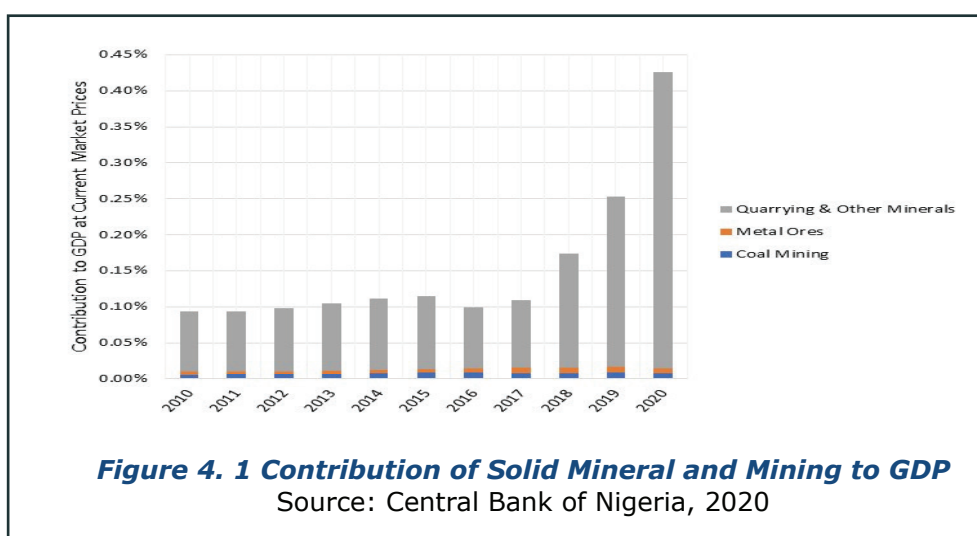


Chapter 4: Solid Minerals, Mining, and Steel Development

4.1. Introduction

Nigeria is one of the countries in the world with vast mineral wealth. The country is rich in energy minerals (such as uranium, bitumen, lignite, coal); solid minerals (such as gypsum, limestone, barite, feldspar, kaolin); metallic ore minerals (such as lead-zinc, cassiterite, gold, iron ore, columbite, copper); precious stones (such as topaz, sapphire, amethyst, tourmaline, garnet, among others); construction minerals (such as granite, gravel, laterite, sand); precious stones (such as sapphire, tourmaline, emerald, topaz, amethyst, garnet, etc.). These resources will be harnessed for the actualisation of the growth and development targets in Agenda 2050.

Despite the abundance of these minerals, the performance of the sector in terms of contribution to national output is low. For instance, Figure 4.1 shows that the share of solid minerals in Nigeria's GDP ranges from around 0.1 percent in 2010 to 0.43 percent in 2020. Quarrying and other mining dominated the contribution of the sector across the years, representing over 90 percent of the sector's activity. Metal ore and coal mining, on the other hand are at the bottom, representing an insignificant contribution to Nigeria's GDP over the years. States like Ogun, Kogi, and Cross River have had the highest production shares in recent years, with limestone, sand, and granite being the most mined minerals. Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of mineral resources by State across Nigeria. If properly supported and managed, the sector has the potential to be transformed into an economic growth driver through backward and forward linkages with other sectors, particularly the industrial sector. It is currently a primary production sector like the Agricultural sector but can be transformed into a major source of raw materials to produce chemical, pharmaceutical, basic metal, iron ore, steel, fabricated metals, and non-metallic products through processing and further refinement.



Identified challenges responsible for the weak performance of the solid minerals and mining are:

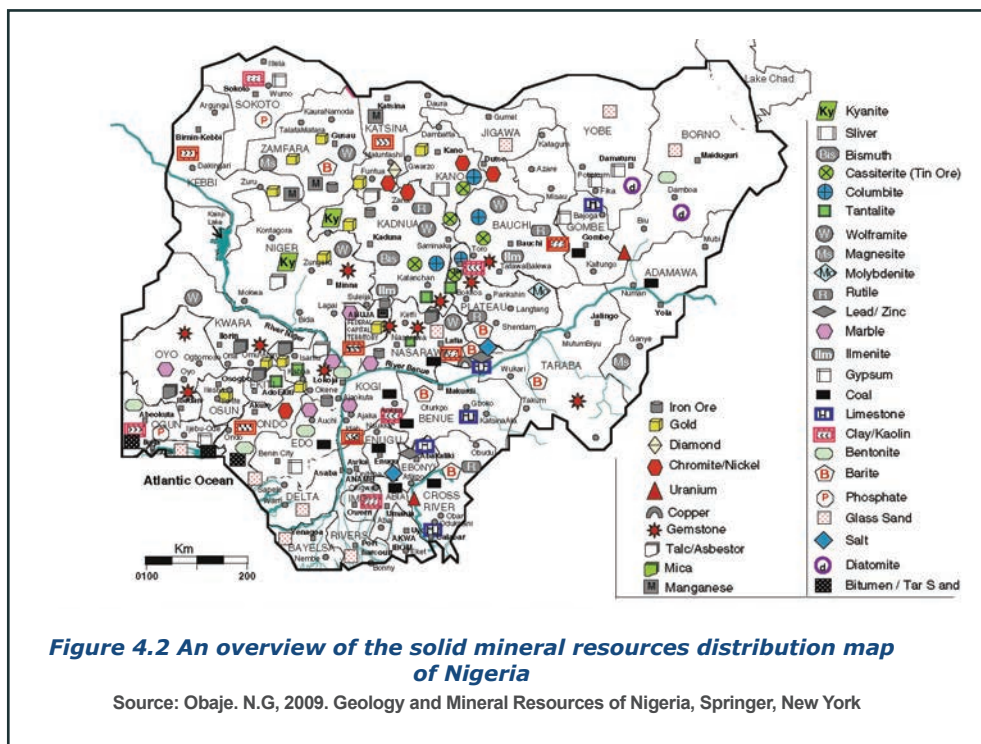
- inadequate financing sources
- limited engagements and coordination with stakeholders
- illegal mining activities and weak compliance with existing regulatory framework
- prevalence of primitive technology and weak capacities of domestic human resources and shortage of local technical expertise
- dearth of relevant mining data that meets the international investment requirements. The inadequacy of the information eliminates the prospect of using the country's solid mineral resources as collateral to access loans
- under-reporting of mining activities by existing companies and untraceable production by artisanal and small-scale miners (ASM), who account for more than half of mining production in the industry
- Inadequate standard extraction/processing infrastructure, as well as nearly non-existent transportation facilities, such as rail and road, for transporting extracted material to and from mines and
- Inadequate access to power which results in little value addition to harvested minerals. Thus, the country's minerals are exported in their unprocessed forms.

The recent democratic political setting in Nigeria brought new life into the solid mineral and mining sector with programmes to ensure that the solid mineral resources in the various nooks and crannies of the country were properly harnessed for economic growth and development of the country. This effort was to make the sector a growth driver and help to fulfil the aim of the Government to successfully diversify the economy from crude oil exploration, which is now facing reduced demand in the world due to increased demand for clean energy. The policies of the Government therefore are directed at enabling the private sector to participate more in solid mineral and mining operations. One of such is the government's intention to build six solid minerals processing plants in the six geo-political zones of the country wherein several value-chain firms would work together in the crushing, milling, extraction and refining of excavated minerals. This will improve the value of the mineral extracts and increase the profitability and outlook of the industry.

The series of interventions were based on the simple philosophy that the Government acts as an administrator-regulator and the private sector will act as an owner-operator through the institutions of the following mining policy instrumentalities.

- Full control of mineral resources by the Federal Government.
- Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act, 2007.
- National Minerals and Metals Policy Framework of 2008.
- Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations of 2011.
- Mining Cadastral Office (MCO) for Mining Rights Management.
- Nigerian Institute of Mining and Geosciences (NIMG).
- Geoscience Data Collection Office.
- Mines Environmental Compliance (MEC) and
- Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) Office.

All these bodies operate under the guidance of the Ministry of Solid Minerals and Steel Development to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the sector and give Nigeria a world class legal and regulatory framework for the sector's development. The overarching policy goal is to make the country enjoy to the fullest the mineral endowments and make significant contributions to the overall output (GDP), employment, and be a provider of industrial raw materials and boost exports of previously imported mineral products including jewellery. Through the Ministry of Solid Minerals and Steel Development, the Nigeria Geological Survey Agency (NGSA) is empowered to provide and improve on both geoscience numerical and non-numerical data required to promote modern mining and mineral exploration. These data are made available through high resolution airborne geophysical surveys involving magnetic, radiometric, and electro-magnetic investigations. These are all supported with geochemical mapping information which enters the Global Reference Network (GRN) cells in the international data space. This will complement web-based information of the soil samples that provides information on major and trace elements to find new mineral discoveries.



4.2. Policy Objectives

The solid Minerals and Mining sector will be improved to contribute to Nigeria's GDP and industrialization agenda significantly and sustainably. The federal government will continue to be responsible for the exploration and assessment of the quantum of minerals deposits. The exploitation of the value chains and beneficiation will be based on partnerships between all levels of government, private investors, and stakeholders. Thus, the government's objectives in Agenda 2050 include:

- The federal government will continue to be responsible for the exploration and assessment of the quantum of minerals deposits. The exploitation of the value chains and beneficiation will be based on partnerships between all levels of government, private investors, and stakeholders.

- Increase the contribution of Solid Minerals and Mining Sector to GDP;
- Increase the production capacity of mineral and mining sector;
- Expand coverage and resolution of geoscience data to stimulate the level of mineral exploration and discovery;
- Attract foreign investment into mineral sector and
- Establish formal mineral certification authority for quality standardization.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Solid Minerals and Mining sector are contained in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Solid Minerals and Mining

Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Target						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Increase the contribution of Solid Minerals and Mining Sector to economic performance	Share of solid mineral resources in total GDP (percent)	0.33	1.11	1.89	2.67	3.44	4.22	5
	Share of Solid mineral resources in industry/manufacturing (percent)	0.33	2.61	4.89	7.17	9.44	11.72	14
Increase the production capacity of the minerals and mining sector	Number of registered mining enterprises	6,300	6,917	7,533	8,150	8,767	9,383	10,000
Attract foreign investment into mineral sector	Share of West Africa global exploration investments flowing into Nigeria (percent)	0.12	0.77	1.41	2.06	2.71	3.35	4
Establish formal mineral certification authority for quality standardization	Quality assurance of extracts	NA	A certification standard for each solid mineral					
Expand coverage and resolution of geoscience data to stimulate the level of mineral exploration and discovery	Number of geological maps of 1: 250,000, 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 resolutions (Sheets)	Scale Maps (SM) 331 1:50,000	345	359	373	386	400	414

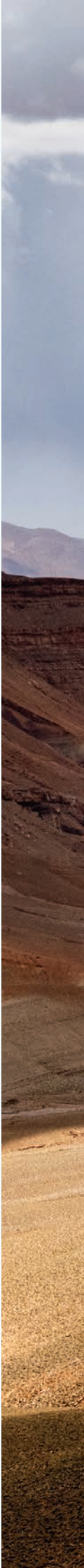
Sources: Ministry of Solid Minerals and NBS for baseline data. Targets are benchmarked against selected upper middle income African countries.

4.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The solid minerals and mining sector's roadmap to the year 2050 will provide details on making Nigeria a competitive African mining market for refined metals and minerals. In addition, the sector will be active in the global market as an active exporter. This position will be to the benefit of Nigerians and make the sector contribute significantly to national income, an avenue for creating employment and a major source of foreign exchange which as early as 2025, more than 27 billion US dollars can be made with the value doubled by 2050 according to the estimates for the Ministry of Solid Minerals and Steel Development. In order to achieve the foregoing achievements, the Government will focus on the following strategies.

- Concentrate on the exploration of priority minerals such as iron ore, bitumen, limestone, lead/zinc, gold, and barite to support the industrialisation and infrastructural material requirements of the country's development drive.

- Ensure extension of infrastructure to existing and intended mining sites - roads, rail lines, electricity, water sources, schools, health centres and security outfits on mining sites to enhance investors' confidence in carrying out their mining activities.
- Establish the Solid Minerals Development Fund (SMDF) in the Mining Act to provide a viable source of funding for miners and processors. SMDF will be supported by the CBN with co-financing from interested states and international investors.
- Create incentives for financing to flow into the sector, particularly for domestic businesses. The government will provide seed funds and institute policies to attract foreign investment into the mineral sector;
- Incorporate environmental sustainability, including the reduction of carbon footprints and emissions into the sector's legislative frameworks and conditions for stakeholders to obtain public or private credit.
- Implement necessary regulatory reforms to enable mine inspectors to address poor mining practices, guide pollution prevention, and revitalise the licensing process to attract both domestic and foreign investment.
- Stakeholders' capacities in the industry to be strengthened by investing in research and development across related institutions as well as investing in formal and vocational skill development programmes.
- Institute a framework to increase the flow of private resources and expertise into the solid mineral mining sector through partnerships and ease of doing business legislations.
- Aid steel development in the country, Government will revitalize Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL), the Steel Rolling Mills, and the Nigerian Iron Ore and Mining Company (NIOMCO) by adopting the best arrangement to free them from all encumbrances and make them operational and viable.
- Provide of ancillary support through capacity building incentives producing high-skilled labour, generous financing arrangements, asset security and other mining support services.
- Develop an Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) policy into a broad rural development strategy aligned with development plans at all levels of government and linked to other national rural sector strategies. The Government will identify and support the emergence of small mining entrepreneurs by increasing their access to amenities like electricity and water. Additionally, it will foster greater cooperation between artisanal miners and large-scale mining corporations by using local content regulations to require large corporations to integrate ASM subcontracting and mentoring programmes into their activities.
- Ensure broad-based stakeholders' participation in policy formulation through the annual National Council on Mining and Mineral Resources Development (NCMMRD) will be encouraged to secure buy-in. The Federal government will streamline state participation in the minerals sector by including states in national regulatory activities to ensure policy alignment.





Chapter 5: Oil and Gas Sector

5.1. Introduction

The petroleum industry, which includes the oil and gas sub-sectors is the main source of government revenue in Nigeria. Over the last five years, the sector has contributed over 60 percent of government revenue, approximately 10 percent of the country's GDP and more than 80% of export earnings (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2). As a result, the economy has become vulnerable to oil demand and price variations.

Nigeria has the largest oil and gas reserves in Africa and the sixth largest in the world. The country has 32.5 billion barrels of proven crude oil, and gas reserves of 187 trillion cubic feet (tcf). However, the ratio of gas production to reserves is just 1%. Nigeria has a maximum crude oil production capacity of 2.5 million barrels per day, however, the country has an average crude oil production of 1.76 million barrels per day as of 2020. Nigeria's daily gas production is at 7,600 mmscf. Approximately 62.55 percent of typical daily gas output is sold, with the remaining 29.56 percent reinjected and used as upstream fuel (with about 789 mmscf delivered to gas-fired power plants). The remaining 7.89 percent, or approximately 580 mmscfd, is flared. Multinational businesses such as ExxonMobil, Shell JVC, Total, Chevron, Texaco and Agip dominated the sector's activities. However, the execution of the Nigerian Content Directives issued by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has enhanced local participation. Nigeria's oil and gas sector is plagued with a number of challenges that hinder the sector from reaching its full potentials. These challenges include:

- oil theft and pipeline vandalism. As a result of crude oil pipeline vandalism, Nigeria loses an average of 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day (bpd), resulting in revenue loss. The increased expense of repairing vandalized pipelines, as well as the severe socioeconomic and environmental consequences of pipeline leakage, harm human lives, farmland, marine life and animals;
- low refining capacity due to under performance or non-functioning of existing refineries.
- unsustainable level of petroleum subsidy. This not only contribute directly to the fiscal challenge facing the country (deficit spending, debt overhang and macroeconomic imbalance) but have also limited potential domestic and foreign private sector investments in the sector.
- diversification away from fossil fuels, which is already taking shape among businesses and individuals, poses a threat to the country's financial base and future ability to meet its expectations if an alternate source of revenue is not identified and
- there are no functioning petrochemical companies that use petroleum products as raw materials in their manufacturing processes. After the energy transition is complete, this is the only way to put the country's hydrocarbon reserves to economic use.

The government has embarked on several initiatives to address the issue of refining capacity shortages and inadequacy of current facilities:

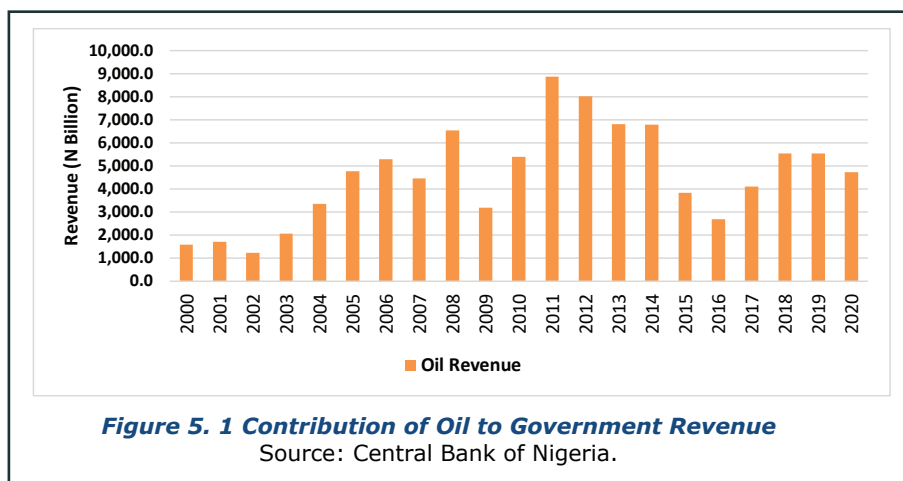
- to solve the petroleum product shortage, the government has approved over 30 licenses for modular refineries, which are simpler crude oil refineries with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 30,000 barrels per day. The government recognizes that these alternative refineries are only useful in the short term to supply energy needs.
- a large private refinery is in the making. It is a 650,000-barrel-per-day (bpd) integrated refinery and petrochemical project now under construction in Nigeria's Lekki Free Zone. When completed, it will be Africa's largest oil refinery and the world's largest single-train complex. The government owns a 20% minority stake in the project through NNPC. The refinery will process a wide range of light and medium crude grades to generate Euro-V quality clean fuels such as jet fuel, polypropylene and gasoline. The integrated refinery and petrochemical plant will employ 9,500 people directly and 25,000 people indirectly.
- the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021, aims to expand investment in the industry.
- Nigeria LNG Limited (NLNG) is a key player in the Nigerian gas sector, having been founded to harness Nigeria's massive natural gas resources and manufacture Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) for export. Liquefied Petroleum Gas was introduced into the domestic market in 2007 due to the demand for household use. NLNG's six-train plant complex has a total capacity of 22 million tons per annum (mtpa) of LNG and 5 million tons per annum (mtpa) of Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs). The corporation controls around 6% of worldwide LNG commerce and has 16 long-term Sale and Purchase Agreements (SPAs) with ten buyers.

Some of the government initiatives and assistance to improve gas production to support power generation and sustainability include:

- power and Aviation Fund: Through the Nigerian Bank of Industry, it provides funds to players in the Nigerian power sector. It is disbursed through commercial banks for on-lending at a concessionary "all-in" interest rate of not more than 7% and for a tenure of 10-15 years. However, the amount of the facility cannot be more than 70% of the total cost of the relevant power project.
- the US Initiative "Power Africa": The Power Africa agreement signed in 2014 aims to improve power generation in Nigeria. The support includes funding commitments for power sector privatization, gas sector reform and development of renewable energy electricity generation, as well as support to invigorate gas-fired independent power production and modernization of the electricity distribution sector.
- industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Act (Amendment) Bill 2018. The Federal Government of Nigeria has by Official Gazette No. 84, Vol.104 of 2017 ("the Gazette") published a comprehensive list of pioneer industries and products ("the pioneer list") referenced S.I. No. 24 of 14 August 2017, and effective from 7 August 2017. Pioneer status is a fiscal incentive provided under the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Act, Cap I7, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, and administered by the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

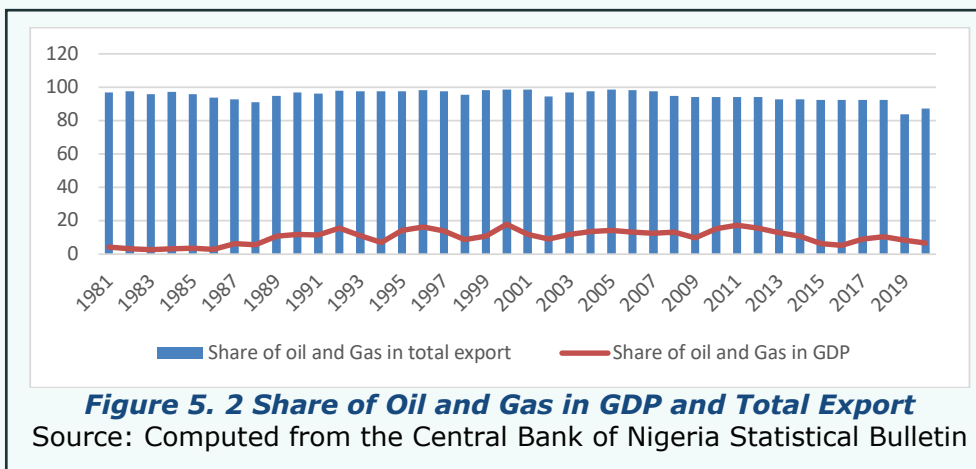
(NIPC). The incentive entitles eligible companies to income tax holiday for up to five (5) years – three (3) years in the first instance, renewable for an additional maximum period of two (2) years. In addition to income tax holiday, pioneer companies enjoy other benefits, such as exemption of dividends paid out of pioneer profits from withholding tax. The Electricity and Gas Supply sectors are among those benefiting from the Act.

- rehabilitation of the refineries, licensing modular refineries and the private refinery and petrochemical industry due to be completed in 2023.
- siemens signed an MOU with the German and Nigerian governments to improve the power supply in the Nigerian power sector. The project which was divided into three phases is set to decongest the current grid to allow existing capacity to get to customers, to expand the existing grid and add additional capacity and to ramp up power generation to 25 GW and beyond.
- Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme. The objective is to eliminate gas flaring through technically and commercially sustainable gas utilization projects developed by competent third-party investors who will be invited to participate in a competitive and transparent bid process. The commercialisation approach has been considered from legal, technical, economic, commercial, and developmental standpoints.
- collaboration with regional partners in the development of oil and gas project such as gas pipeline networks. More of such collaboration like the one signed with Algeria and Niger in 2009 for the development of the Trans Sahara Gas Pipeline (TSGP) will broaden the capital base and even out the burden of the cost of financing and risk bearing. There is also another gas pipeline that was signed by Nigeria and Morocco in 2018. This pipeline is expected to be the longest offshore pipeline in the world and will run across 11 West-African countries and extend to Europe.

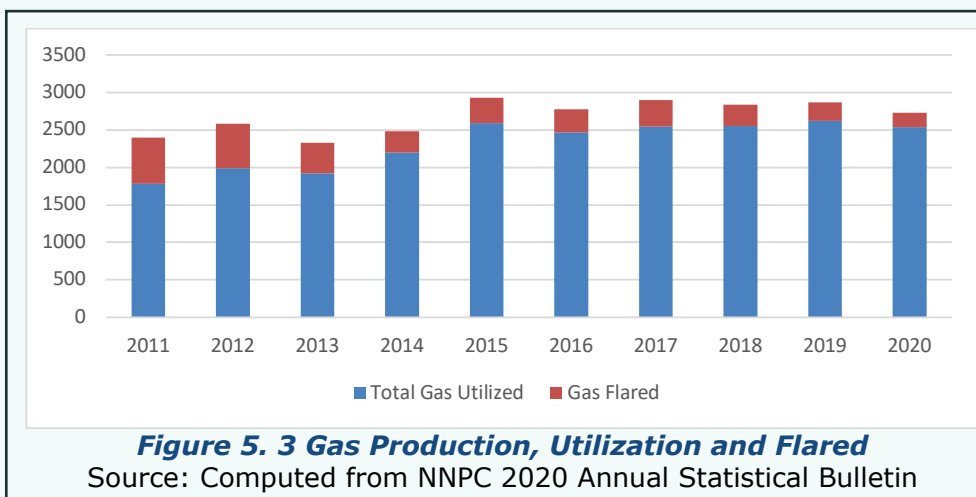


In 2020, the sector contributed 6.61 percent to the total real GDP, representing a decrease of almost 2 percent compared to the previous year’s value of 8.51 percent. While this may be an improvement over those recorded in the early to mid- 1980s, major decline is observed in recent years. In 2020, the share of crude oil in total export stood at 87.36 percent (Figure 5.2). While this represents more than 3 percentage point increase from 2019, it remains lower than that obtained in any other year since 1981.

The country generates revenues from companies operating in the Oil and Gas sector in the form of royalties and taxes and through sales of crude oil by the NNPC. In 2020, the total revenue from the oil and gas sector was US\$ 20,430,387,000 from all revenue streams. However, this is about 40 per cent lower compared to the revenue earned in 2019.



The gas production and utilization increased slightly over the period 2011-2020, though this remains very low compared to the tremendously high volume (approx. 5.8 trillion cubic meters) in gas reserves. This is due to inadequate infrastructure and inexistence of gas monetisation projects to tap gas being flared. However, the country has been able to reduce gas flaring over the last decade to a minimum level in recent years. In 2020, of the quantity of gas produced, 2,535.75 bcf was utilized, a 42% increase over the 2011 value as



5.2. Policy Objectives

The main aim of the government is to diversify within the petroleum sector to reap the maximum benefits from the sector and its sub-sectors through value addition, improve the linkage of the sector with other sectors of the economy. The specific objectives are to:

- Restructure the contribution of oil and gas to the economy to ensure a dominant role for refining and petrochemicals.
- Improve upstream operations.
- Privatization of the downstream sector and
- Eradicate pipeline vandalism and oil theft

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Oil and Gas Sector are contained in table 5.1.

Table 5. 1 Objectives and Key Performance Indicators of the Oil and Gas Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Restructure the contribution of oil and gas to the economy to ensure a dominant role for refining and petrochemicals	Share of oil and gas in GDP (percent)	6.69	7.56	4.92	2.60	1.40	0.79	0.46
	Share of oil refining in GDP (percent)	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15
	Share of Petro-chemical industry (percent)	<1	1.17	1.33	1.50	1.00	1.17	2
Improve upstream operations	Oil production (mbpd)	1.80	2.38	2.00	1.68	1.41	1.19	1.0
	Gas production (bscfd)	7.92	11.60	15.28	18.96	22.64	26.32	30
	Percentage of feed gas to power plants	75	75.83	76.67	77.50	78.33	79.17	80
Privatization of the downstream sector	Private investors' participation, removal of subsidy (percent)	<1	14.17	27.33	40.50	53.67	66.83	80

Source: Federal Ministry of Power and Energy and International Energy Association; NBS 2018/2019 Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS); Energy Information Administration; World Bank World Development Indicators; for baseline data; *Targets are benchmarked against Upper middle income African countries.*

5.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, Government will:

- design a gas-based industrial development plan that includes gas transportation and logistics (through a pipeline network), gas processing plants (GPPs) and promote linkage with other industries such as petrochemical and agrochemical industries;
- work with host communities to ensure that operators' activities are not disrupted. With proper remuneration, the host community would be heavily involved in the monitoring of pipeline facilities. The current joint military/police task force template, as well as the performance of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence, which is in charge of pipeline protection, will be examined and restructured;
- establish a framework to encourage private sector participation in the oil and gas sector;
- concentration of efforts on local refining of more than 90% of the Nigerian crude oil production between 2021 and 2040, and by 2050 all the locally produced crude will be refined locally. The country, by then, would be exporting only refined petroleum products.

- implement the Petroleum Industry Act and other policies affecting the oil and gas industry, and execution of the deregulation of the downstream petroleum sector as envisaged in the Petroleum Industry Act of 2021.
- facilitate the building of gas processing plants to ensure that produced gas is used for both domestic and export purposes as well as the implementation of the Gas Master Plan will be ensured;
- restore vandalized pipelines and review pipeline protection contracts.
- tier gas pipelines according to where they feed. This would ensure that gas is delivered to important places such as thermal power plants consistently.
- implement the monetization of flared gas to finance energy-related investments by utilising funds provided by international organizations, such as the World Bank and USAID, to develop the gas-to-power project which harnesses the flared gas to feed national power plants and generate money that would sustain investment (and re-investment) in the oil and gas sector value chain;
- encourage technological innovation to boost investment base.
- adopt sequestration technologies and approaches to remove carbon from the atmosphere, such as carbon capture usage and storage (CCUS) development and carbon mineralization, offer the potential for creative solutions for the financing of oil and gas projects; and
- increase commercial viability of low-carbon products by the energy sector. Such products include sustainable biofuels, hydrogen, and other solutions through increased investment in innovation and collaboration.



Chapter 6: Industrialisation and Manufacturing

6.1. Introduction

Nigeria's manufacturing/industrial sector is among the largest in Africa, with numerous opportunities. The sector comprises thirteen (13) activity sub-sectors¹¹. The sector's output (at 2010 constant price) rose from ₦3.82 trillion in 1990 (17.82 percent of GDP) to ₦6.47 trillion in 2019 (9.06 percent of GDP). The manufacturing output fell to ₦6.29 trillion (8.99 percent of GDP) in 2020 due to suppressed consumer demand and supply-chain disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, the sector was dominated by the food, beverage, and tobacco sub-sectors with production at around 47.8 percent of total manufacture, while all other manufacturing sub-sectors together accounted for the remaining 52.2 percent of the sector's output. Figure 6.1 shows the growth rate of the manufacturing sector over the period from 1990 to 2021.

The Nigerian government had in the past launched a series of initiatives and strategies to reduce manufacturing industry bottlenecks and promote industrialisation. The lessons learnt from the poor implementation of some of these initiatives have been incorporated in the NA 2050. The latest of these initiatives aimed at resolving several manufacturing-related issues, from access to raw materials to export promotion. These included:

- The Industrial Master Plan Project (IMP) otherwise referred to as the "Strategic Management of Industrial Development (SMID).
- The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEED) focuses on diversifying the production structure of Nigeria away from oil/mineral resources
- The Nigerian Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP), and Export Expansion Grant (EEG).
- Industrial policy reforms and business environment programmes that focused on developing policies that ensure business growth for manufacturing companies.
- Other initiatives include the promotion of non-oil exports through integrated Market Information Systems (MIS) and Order Generation Systems (OGS).
- The government had also convened a National Council on Industry, Trade, and Investment to develop and implement policies and programmes to attract investment, boost industrialization, increase trade and exports, and develop Small and Medium Enterprises.
- There has been increased funding to stimulate demand for locally manufactured goods and to ensure Nigeria's export-oriented businesses become competitive. The programme aims to assist exporters in closing skills and knowledge gaps that impede their success in international markets and establish strategic market connections between Nigerian exporters and foreign customers.
- The government has also developed, populated, and digitized an industrial database. This database compiles data on manufacturing industries across all states. It helps increase manufacturers' awareness of challenges and market connectivity gaps.

¹¹ Oil Refining; Cement; Food, Beverages, and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel, and Footwear; Wood and Wood products; Pulp Paper and Paper products; Chemical and Pharmaceutical products; Non-metallic Products, Plastic and Rubber products; Electrical and Electronic, Basic Metal and Iron and Steel; Motor Vehicles and Assembly; and Other Manufacturing

- Nigeria’s Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017–2020) has also made great efforts to ensure that the industrial and manufacturing sub-sectors are key sectors driving sustainable development.

Despite several policy initiatives and programmes, the sector is still faced with several structural challenges including:

- Infrastructure deficit (inadequate supply of energy and limited transportation options) – which imposes a high cost of production, low-quality products, and non-competitiveness;
- Challenging business and macroeconomic environments, (high inflation and interest rate and volatile exchange rate due to variations in oil prices), and multiple taxation and levies;
- High cost of production and limited access to funds and
- Inadequate raw material sourcing and utilization.

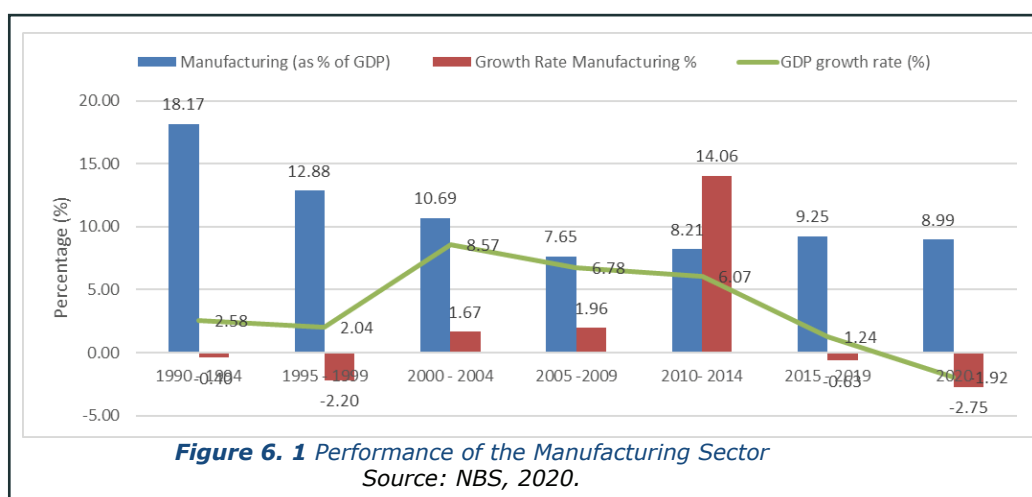
The sector has huge potential to be a key driver of growth, and economic diversification as well as provide the needed structural change in 2050. The sector’s competitive advantages include:

- Large and ready domestic consumer market;
- Availability of raw materials in the domestic market;
- Low labour cost and growth of labour-intensive sectors and
- Manufacturing hub for ECOWAS.

By 2050, Nigerian manufacturing firms will be capable of rapidly adapting their physical and intellectual infrastructures to exploit changes in technology as manufacturing becomes faster, more responsive to changing global markets, and closer to customers¹². Then, firms will also be able to harness a wider skills base, with highly qualified managers whose expertise combines both commercial and technical acumen. Constant adaptability will pervade all aspects of manufacturing, from research and development to innovation, production processes, supplier and customer interdependencies, and lifetime product maintenance and repair. Rigorous efforts will be made to diversify the industrial base away from the current dominance of consumer goods production, notably foods and beverages, to intermediate and capital goods production. Furthermore, products and processes will be made sustainable, with built-in reuse, re-manufacturing, and recycling for products reaching the end of their useful lives. Closed-loop systems¹³ will be used to eliminate energy and water waste and recycle physical waste. These developments will further emphasize the key role of physical production in unlocking innovative new revenue streams, particularly as firms embrace ‘Servitisation’ and manufacturers make use of the increasing pervasiveness of “Big Data” to enhance their competitiveness.

¹² Becoming a ‘factory-less goods producer’, capturing value by selling technological knowledge and leaving production to others

¹³ A semi-closed loop production process involves using recycled goods to create net new products, otherwise known as up-cycling



6.2. Policy Objectives

The policy objectives for the agenda 2050 will be on improving the manufacturing output, capacity utilisation and performance through improved infrastructure, stabilizing the macroeconomy, and removing regulatory constraints. Other objectives are to:

- raise manufacturing output and the global competitiveness for manufactured goods in Nigeria;
- increase manufacturing local content and linkages with other sectors of the economy;
- make Nigeria's manufacturing sector driven by R&D, technology, and innovation and
- improve utilisation of infrastructure (such as power supply, transportation facilities, water supply, telecommunications services, etc.) and ensure value added to products within and coming from outside the country

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Manufacturing Sector are contained in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Manufacturing Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Raise manufacturing output and the global competitiveness for manufactured goods	Industrial Production Index	100.8 (2010=100) ⁴	110.7	120.5	130.4	140.3	150.1	160
	Economic Complexity index rank (score)	125 (-1.65)	108 (-1.18)	90 (-0.71)	73 (0.10)	55 (0.22)	38 (0.69)	20 (1.16)
	Manufactures exports (% of total exports) ⁵	7.69	13.81	24.78	44.48	57.39	62.78	68.18
	Time required to enforce a contract (days)	399	334	269	205	140	74	10
	Time required to start a business (days) ⁶	10.9	9	6	5	4	3	1
Increase manufacturing local content and linkages with other sectors of the economy	Time required to build a warehouse (days) ⁷	104.79	95.7	86.5	77.4	68.2	59.1	50
	Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP (percent)	12.83	12.93	14.91	17.18	19.80	22.82	26.3
Make Nigeria's manufacturing sector driven by R&D, technology, and innovation	Average Capacity Utilization (percent)	56.22	60.2	64.2	68.1	72.1	76.0	80
	Productive Capacity Index	185	160	130	100	80	60	50
improve infrastructure	Amount of electricity transmitted across the national grid (MW)	3,592	10,000	27,352.67	39,264.5	51,176.3	63,088.17	75,000
	Time required to get electricity (days) ⁸	109.8	93	77	60	43	27	10

Source: NBS, WDI, UNCTAD and NLSS, for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best-performing upper-middle-income countries

¹⁴ CBN, 2020, fourth quarter - Nigeria Industrial Production Index data is updated quarterly

¹⁵ NBS, 2020

6.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The government will:

- take measures to address the national security threats for stability and growth in the nation's real sector;
- work with key partners, especially development financial institutions, to develop and expand the various credit guarantee schemes available to players in the manufacturing sectors, particularly the MSMEs;
- facilitate the development of industrial cities, industrial parks, and industrial clusters while focusing on making hard infrastructure available within these industrial zones;
- gazette and support the development of sector-specific cluster-based industrial zones in various parts of the country to tap the abundance of natural resources;
- develop policy frameworks to address the manufacturing sector challenges, directly and indirectly;
- introduce a model/framework that will quantify domestic reserves of critical materials along different agricultural value-chains, to link the sector with the manufacturing sector. Institutions such as the RMRDC, NACRDB, SON, NAFDAC, NEPC, NEXIM, and SMEDAN will also be strengthened to perform their functions effectively;
- leverage technology and other digital innovations to aid Nigeria's industrialisation process and competitiveness, while targeting R&D that focus on improving resource efficiency and material substitution among firms;
- create a supporting business model for manufacturing firms based on reuse remanufacturing and services, while taking the advantage of the country's youthful population as apprenticeships in manufacturing to up-skill or accredit the skills of existing employees;
- support the establishment of more science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programmes, as many jobs will require apprentice, degree, and technician- level STEM qualifications, especially in product design and development. This will involve a more targeted approach to support manufacturers, based on a system- wide understanding of science, technology, innovation, and industrial policies;
- increase infrastructure provision to alleviate bottlenecks in manufacturing. As a result, the government plans to expand Nigeria's infrastructure stock, beginning with energy and transportation infrastructure including rail, roads, air, and seaports;
- review existing manufacturing policies, laws, and regulations to ensure business friendliness and promote trade. The government will take a comprehensive approach to the policies, laws, and regulations required to create a mutually reinforcing framework that promotes competitiveness and a business-friendly environment;
- Collaborate with stakeholders in relevant industries to further develop and operationalize various government initiatives such as the integrated market information system, the order generation system, the frontier market regulatory requirement and the digitised industrial database and
- Promote reforms to create a modern and efficient regulatory regime with the view to curbing smuggling, counterfeiting and dumping as well as deepening private sector participation and patronage of made in Nigeria products.





Chapter 7: Culture, Creative, Tourism, Entertainment, and Hospitality Industry

7.1 Introduction

Nigeria is endowed with great cultural diversity, and this has made the country to distinguish itself from other counterparts in Africa. The continuous drive to diversify the economy away from oil/primary products increases the urge to tap the potentials of the creative and tourism industry to become a core contributor to the economic growth of the country. The Culture, Creative, Tourism, Entertainment, and Hospitality (CCTEH) industry has been a key driver of creativity and innovation in Nigeria, and across the globe, for more than three decades now. One requirement for the industry to soar is the protection of intellectual property.

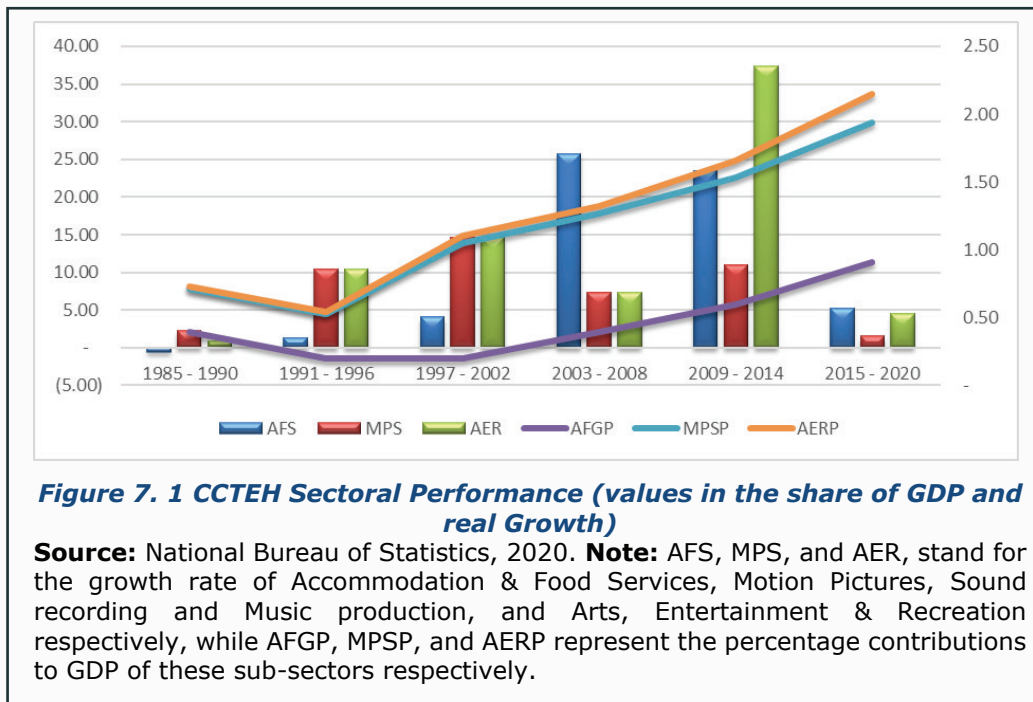
Apart from having the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria also has the largest population hovering over 200 million with variant cultural heritage across 300 ethnic groups and over 525 languages spoken. Nigeria is the leading, and fastest-growing hub for filmmaking, fashion, and music production. Today, Nigeria ranks among the finest exporter of culture and art. The Nigerian tourism industry is a potential long-term growth driver considering the country's rich traditional cultural diversity, biodiversity, arts and crafts, historical cities, and archival artefacts.

In this modern era, the tourism and hospitality business has continued to drive innovation and creativity across the global economy. Most importantly, the country's entertainment industry made up of music, movies, broadcasting and publishing, and art has the potential to create employment, reduce poverty, and improve the country's foreign exchange earnings. The CCTEH sector is expected to be among the leading sectors driving growth in Nigeria, and among the top ten leading CCTEH sectors in the world in terms of its contributions to poverty reduction, wealth creation, GDP growth, and job creation by 2050. For this sector to attain its potentials, there is the need to enable and protect intellectual property, especially for those in the entertainment and arts. This also comes with the ability to support and finance novel and creative ideas. However, the CCTEH sector still suffers from a nascent copyrights ecosystem, limited investments, lack of quality control, gender pay disparity, poor technical know-how, piracy, and employment law issues, among others.

The CCTEH sector in Nigeria is reported in three sub-sections under the supply side of GDP: the Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production sub-sector, the accommodation and food services sub-sector, and the arts, entertainment, and recreation sub-sector.

From Figure 7.1, the growth rates and contributions to GDP of the three sub-sectors have increased over time. Generally, the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (AER) exhibited the highest growth rate, followed by Accommodation & Food Services (AFS) and lastly Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production (MPS). In terms of their relative

percentage contribution to GDP, the contributions of Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (AERP) and Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production (MPSP) have been relatively similar and higher than that of Accommodation & Food Services (AFGP) over the review period.



The continuous global integration and flow of resources suggest that Nigeria can position itself to become Africa's tourism hub, where tourists can come to view the diversity of the environment and diverse art works that are predominantly located within the shores of Nigeria. Tourism and hospitality which are still in their infant state, because of inadequate maintenance of public assets and limited investment in the sector. However, with over ten known heritage sites and the beautiful topographic landscape, the government will create an environment that will cause a sustained increase in the number of foreign tourists in Nigeria between 2020 and 2050.

The Nigerian Visa Policy of 2020 opened opportunities in the tourism sector by minimizing the constraint associated with visa requirements for African tourists. While the nation has a wide array of beautiful natural scenery and rich culture in different parts of the country, there are still difficulties preventing the sector from showcasing its scenery and heritage to both international and local tourists due to the following challenges

- weak implementation of enabling policies like copyright protection;
- limited market linkage;
- Inability to provide traditional collateral for loans, thereby limiting financing opportunities
- limited purchasing power of local consumers.
- poor infrastructure.

Despite all the challenges, Nigeria still has one of world’s largest movie producing industry, a rich and diverse cultural heritage, and Africa’s most prominent music industry. The sector has the potential to create jobs for the youth who make up most of the sector’s workforce. For Nigeria to be able to achieve the visions and objectives of AGENDA 2050, the economic growth process and development trajectory must be continuous and noticeable in areas in which the country has comparative advantage.

7.2. Policy objectives

To unlock the potential of the CCTEH sectors, infrastructural development will be at the front-burner of government policies, with efforts aimed at strengthening the overall enabling environment for businesses in this industry. To achieve these objectives, the government will:

- Increase the contributions of all subsectors of CCTEH to GDP.
- Improve technical and financial support for the creative industry.
- Promote growth and sustainable development of the tourism sector.
- Improve the quality of the film industry.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the CCTEH sector are contained in table 7.1

Table 7. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets CCTEH

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Targets					
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Increase the contributions of all subsectors of CCTEH to GDP	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (percent of GDP).	4.12	4.43	4.75	5.06	5.37	5.69	6.0
	Accommodation & Food Services (percent of GDP).	2.85	3.04	3.23	3.43	3.62	3.81	4.0
	Motion Picture, Sound Recording and Music Production (percent of GDP).	0.2	0.67	1.13	1.60	2.07	2.53	3.0
Improve technical and financial support for the creative industry	Number of creative hubs established across the six geo-political zones.	72	393	714	1,036	1,357	1,678	2000
Promote growth and sustainable development of the tourism sector.	Annual tourist visits to Nigeria (million).	5.26	12.7	20.1	27.6	35.0	42.5	50
	Annual tourism receipt (\$).	321,000	2,175.666	4,030,333	5,885,000	7,739,666	9,594,333	11,449,000
Improve the quality of the film industry.	Number of films produced.	2599	5,499	8,399	11,299	14,199	17,099	20000
	Number of Nollywood movies nominated for Africa awards	25	40	60	80	85	90	100

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, World Bank 2020; for baseline data.
Note: Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

7.3 Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- focus on protecting intellectual property and reducing piracy to the minimum, by empowering and providing necessary support to the Nigerian Copyright Commission to adequately address copyright infringement issues;

- intensify awareness of copyright infringement laws, and the consequences associated with piracy. Tax regulations and laws preventing the growth of the CCTEH sector will be reviewed to remove bottlenecks and ensure that CCTEH businesses benefit from regional trade in the ECOWAS and AfCFTA;
- unlock tourism opportunities, by providing funds for the sustainable maintenance of public assets and heritage sites. There will be international and domestic campaigns to promote tourists' visits and public servants would be trained to enhance their service delivery capacity;
- set up tourism offices in states to expose tourism opportunities and ensure that all tourism and heritage sites are maintained and sustained via aggressive National re-orientation on the need to appreciate Nigeria's cultural heritage and value system;
- leverage sports and sporting events to promote tourism at all levels of government;
- continual to engagement of stakeholders in promoting public-private partnerships towards investing in the tourism sector;
- address security challenges faced by the country and ensure tourism attraction sites are safe for activities;
- provide relevant infrastructure that facilitates access to as well as the utilisation of tourism resources of the country and
- leverage existing fiscal incentives and interventions to support the CCTEH sector and further deepen the growth of the sector for national development;



Chapter 8: Modern Financial Services Sector

8.1 Introduction

The goal of achieving private-sector-led growth requires modern financial services that allocate capital effectively and efficiently. The sector plays a critical role in an economy, as it enables the financial intermediation process which facilitates the flow of funds between savers and borrowers, thus ensuring that financial resources are allocated efficiently towards promoting economic growth and development. Nigeria's financial markets consist of the money market mainly deposit money banks, worth ₦47.8 trillion as of June 2020, the capital markets, that fluctuates between ₦25 trillion and ₦31 trillion and other non-bank financial institutions. The sector's output growth has not been stable, averaging 12.0 percent, 3.0 percent, and 9.37 percent in 2015-2019, 1990-1994, and 2020 respectively (Figure 8.1). The sector's share in GDP on average was 3.9 percent in 1990-1994 but fell to 2.9 percent in 2010-2014. Domestic credit provided by the financial services sector has continued to increase from 6.6 percent in 1990-1994 to 13.6 percent in 2005-2009 but decreased to 12.2 percent in 2015-2019 and reached 11.23 percent in 2020 (Figure 8.1).

Despite the broadly improved performance, significant areas of the Nigerian financial services sector are still constrained by factors such as:

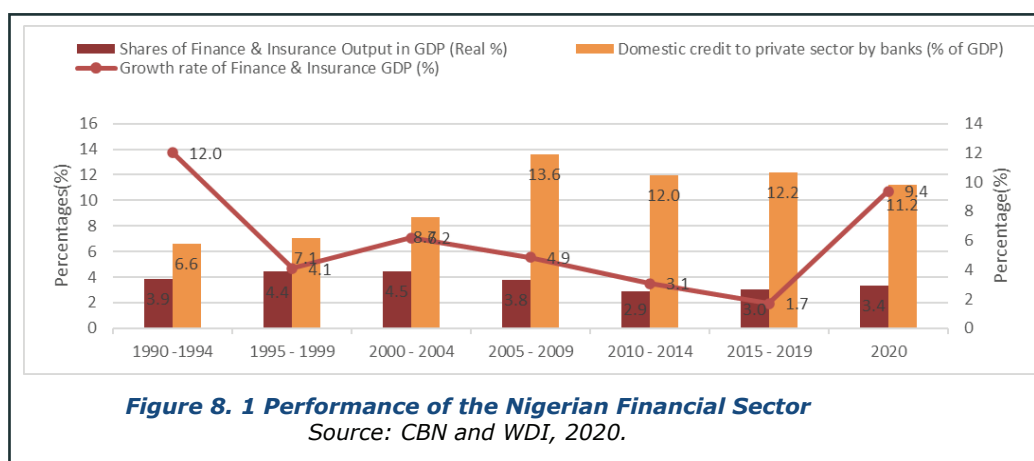
- financial exclusion of about 35.9 percent of its adult population as of 2020 are still financially excluded.
- inadequate credit and financial services provided to the private sector.
- low insurance penetration levels, coupled with a lack of consumer trust;
- low pension coverage and
- low national gross savings ratio to GDP

Over the years, the government has introduced several reforms and innovations aiming at improving the performance of the financial services sub-sector, these include the National Financial Inclusion Strategy of 2012, targeted at reducing the financial exclusion rate to 20% by 2020. Some of the elements of this financial inclusion include the cashless policy, financial inclusion, and digitisation of financial services that leverage advancement in financial technology and establishment of financial agents within the banking sector. Other reforms include the introduction of Bank Verification Number (BVN) and National Identification Number (NIN). In the capital market, innovations under the 10-year Capital Market Masterplan (2015-2025) included the regulation on derivatives and the registration of Central Counterparties (CCPs), aimed at facilitating the clearing and settlement of derivatives trading in Nigeria.

To further expand its product range and adapt to FinTech's recent developments, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 2021 issued a circular on the rules and regulations for the operations of warehousing and collateral management, robo-advisory, crowdfunding, and other digital trading platforms. Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), largely dominated by the insurance and pensions sub-sectors, have

also introduced reforms that promote increased investments in automation, risk-based supervision, and re-capitalisation to increase the minimum paid-up share capital of the operators. The National Pension Commission (PenCom) has also introduced a multi-fund structure to align the age and risk profile of retirement savings account holders. The commission is also pursuing the micro pension plan to cover the self-employed and persons working in organizations with less than 3 employees.

In 2050, machine learning and algorithms are expected to become widespread in financial services. The use of data science will take on ever greater prominence, while data privacy and legal use of algorithms are going to be a huge topic in finance. The NA 2050 would take on board these developments and ensure a proactive market regulatory environment in their implementation toward achieving its set target for the 30-year period.



8.2. Policy Objectives

The broad policy objective for Agenda 2050 is to broaden, deepen and ensure financial sector stability to be able to handle the emerging challenges of the sector. The specific objectives are to:

- increase credit and financial services to the private sector to support economic growth and development.
- substantially increase the national gross savings rate to GDP ratio
- significantly increase modern financial technology.
- improve the number of financially literate adults
- increase insurance penetration levels and pension coverage to provide a greater pool of long-term funds to finance capital formation and
- make Nigeria a regional financial hub in Africa.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Financial Services Sector are contained in table 8.1.

Table 8. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Financial Services Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Increase credit and financial services to the private sector to support economic growth and development	Total private sector credit (% of GDP)	13.21	25	30	41	49	57	65
	Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)	11.23	18	24	31	37	44	50
	Bond market capitalization ratio (% of GDP)	17.8	32.59	39.3	45.9	52.6	59.2	65.9
	Equities market capitalisation ratio (% of GDP)	13.7	43.5	50.9	58.3	65.7	73.1	80.5
	Exchange-Traded Derivatives (as % of GDP)	0.0	0.05	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
Increase the number of adults that are financially inclusive	Financial inclusion rate (percent)	64.1	69.3	74.4	79.6	84.7	89.9	95
	Number of Agent Banks ⁹¹⁹ (as at May 2020)	326,444	355,370	384,296	413,222	442,148	471,074	> 500,000
	Digital Financial Inclusion (For Rural Dwellers in percent)	< 2	10	18	26	34	42	50
Increase insurance penetration levels	insurance penetration rate (percent)	0.5	2.7	4.8	6.9	9.1	11.3	13.4
Increase pension coverage	Pension penetration rate (percent)	7	15.2	23.3	31.5	39.7	47.8	56

Source: CBN, SEC, Pencom, NAICOM, and NBS for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best-performing upper-middle-income countries.

8.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The strategies that the government will employ to achieve these objectives and targets are to:

- raise awareness among researchers in academia and industry of the value of Intellectual property (IP), and the importance of protecting and managing it; identify valuable IP arising from public-funded research and ensure that it is developed commercially; ensure that all IP-related laws such as the Copyrights Act, the Patents and Designs Act, and the Trademarks Act are protected and enforced by a strict legal framework.
- promote a more robust and innovative payments infrastructure domestically and across borders. Introduce an innovative infrastructure that will enable alternative payment methods that will allow non-bank payment service providers to have access to CBN payment services.

⁹¹⁹ CBN, (2020). Financial Inclusion Newsletter - A Quarterly Publication of the Financial Inclusion Secretariat 2nd quarter June, Volume 5 Issue 2.

- as a party to the Paris agreement, continue to embark on the task of integrating climate-related risks into supervision and financial stability monitoring while strengthening the country's response required to meet the goals of the Paris agreement.
- implement appropriate policies and constantly monitor the financial system to ensure financial stability
- create a pool of investable Assets with the plan of identifying what Nigeria owns, their use values and market values.
- increased opportunities for citizens, financial institutions, and corporates to actively engage in sustainable finance and or uses of derivatives for investments and protecting investors. Derivatives aid capital-raising through the hedging of risks and enhance the transparency and price formation process of the underlying securities.
- encourage all financial institutions to embrace cloud technologies. The technology offers the advantages of business agility, faster innovation, and cyber-defence to provide better financial services to households and businesses.
- continue to strengthen the activities of anti-corruption enforcement agencies such as the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC), the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), and the Code of Conduct Bureau. This will help alleviate the menace of financial crimes and improve transparency.
- provide enabling environments for all entrepreneurs and financial regulators to create an "air traffic control" forum to map out and identify critical junctures for ongoing and major new regulatory projects and their implications for firms' IT/ operational resilience.
- Undertake deep reforms of the financial system to remove legal and institutional constraints to the widespread practice of asset securitization in the country
- undertake a harmonization of the disparate identity management systems in Nigeria for more efficient citizens identification and segmentation e.g., NIN by NIMC, BVN by CBN, drivers ID by FRSC, passport number by Immigration, Voters' card by INEC, etc.
- develop a national credit scoring system to provide easy access to retail credit/ loans.
- reform and further initiate a national social protection programme to support the poorest and most vulnerable to reduce poverty and inequalities while encouraging savings and investment.
- foster collaboration among regulatory agencies to create clear and specific licensing regimes for different FinTech businesses in Nigeria.
- design a roadmap for the financial sector will be developed to facilitate the implementation of the AU 2063, AfCFTA, and ECOWAS TLS, and ensure the integration of Nigeria's financial sector into the region.
- work closely with other market stakeholders to create a pool of investable assets: Support richer credit files for small and medium-sized business lending, as SMEs can help the economy in innovation, open markets and boost the efficiency and effectiveness of finance. Encourage widespread usage of artificial intelligence and Internet technologies in industrial production.

Chapter 9: Trade, Business Environment, and Global Competitiveness

9.1 Introduction

The importance of foreign trade in an economy is critical. It helps in generating employment opportunities by increasing the mobility of labour and other factors of production. It generates direct employment in the tradeable sector and indirect employment in other sectors of the economy, such as industry and the service sector (insurance, banking, transport, and communication). Foreign trade also allows countries to expand their markets and access goods and services that otherwise may not have been available domestically. As a result of foreign trade, the domestic product market becomes more competitive both in price and quality. Moreover, a competitive domestic economy is associated with developed infrastructural facilities, an improved business environment, reduced costs of doing business, better access to credit, and increased cross-border trade. Thus, improved trade and enabling business environment to have been acknowledged as mutually reinforcing for private-sector-led investments, employment, and growth.

Exports of goods and services (as a percent of GDP) on average amounted to 20.6 percent in 1990–1994, 25.1 percent in 2010–2014, and 8.8 percent in 2020 (Figure 9.1). In the same period, imports of goods and services (as a percent of GDP) averaged 12.0, 15.6, and 16.6 percent respectively. Also, the contributions of oil exports to total exports accounted for 94.1, 92.3, and 87.4 percent in 2010, 2017, and 2020 respectively (Figure 9.2). Thus, showing the dominance of oil exports in Nigeria’s total exports. The non-diversified export base of the country further revealed that oil exports accounted for 11.9, 27.6, and 17.1 percent of GDP in 2016, 2019, and 2020 respectively, whereas the contributions of non-oil exports were 1.0, 5.3, and 2.5 percent for the same period. (Figure 9.2).

Though the country is committed to several regional and multilateral trade agreements, the strength of its competitiveness is relatively weak. For instance, the country’s performance on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) ranking has not been stable. The country ranked 115th in 2012, before its decline to 125th position in 2017, and ranked 116th in 2019²⁰. The country’s business environment shows that some progress has been made following the establishment of the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), which has helped in reducing the time it takes to register a business and introduced an on-arrival visa policy for visitors. This development and other initiatives improved the country’s ranking in the ease of doing business from 146th in 2019 to 131st in 2020 and up 39 places since the 2016 ranking (169th)²¹.

However, significant areas of the country’s ease of doing business and trade still need improvement given the country’s huge potential to further enhance its competitiveness. Nigeria exhibits the following potential factors;

- the relatively huge size of its market and its location;
- substantial endowment in human and natural resources (petroleum, natural gas, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, and arable land);

²⁰ World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness index report for Nigeria—Various issues
²¹ World Bank Ease of doing business reports various issue

- development of agricultural potentials to contribute to regional food security and niches for export and
- the trade advantages of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

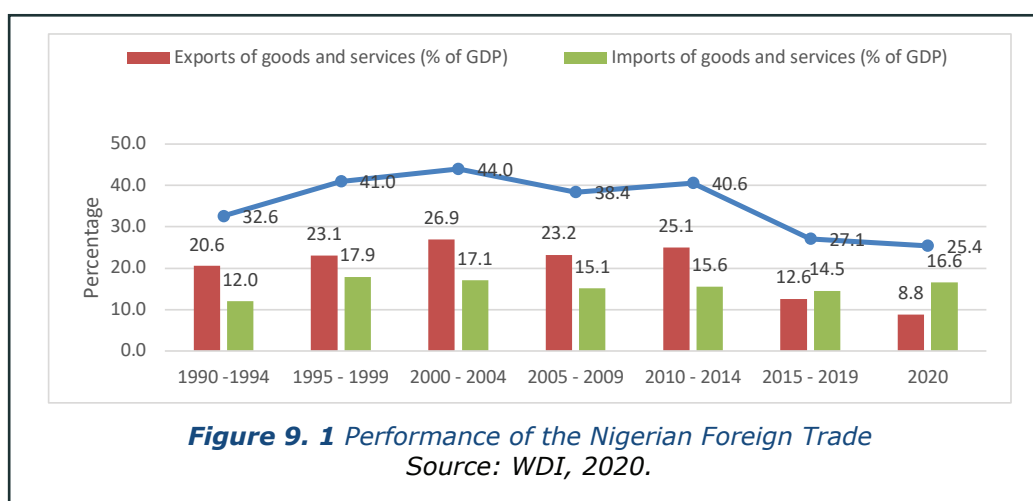
Some of the notable initiatives of government in promoting trade include:

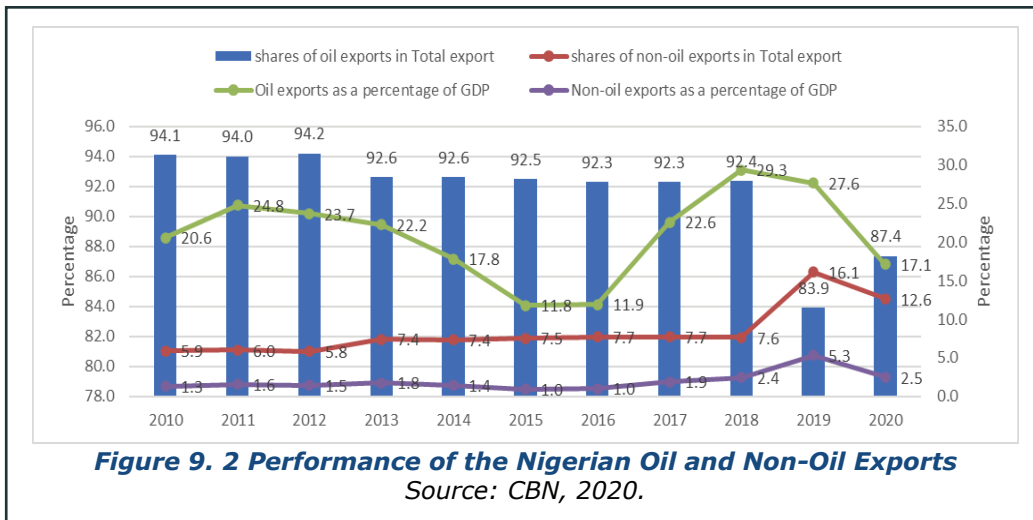
- tariff reforms; harmonisation of waivers, concessions and incentives, port reforms, and the introduction of Free Trade Zones (FTZs) as a strategy for boosting exports;
- at the multilateral level, Nigeria is a key signatory to ECOWAS protocols, African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), AfCFTA, and other reciprocal preferential trade agreements which offer the country benefits from exporting to other countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states, EU and USA, among others and
- Cotonou Agreement, which is expected to be replaced by a reciprocal Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the AfCFTA;

Despite these identified potentials and efforts, the country's trade, and business environment as well as its competitiveness is still constrained by the following challenges:

- inadequate transport and energy infrastructure, limited ICT infrastructure and penetration;
- Weak policy implementation and inefficient border processes;
- exchange rate instability as well as availability and
- port congestion and inadequate security at the ports.

The NA 2050, in cognisance of the significance of trade and business to the growth of the national economy, will strengthen Nigerian businesses to access new markets by deploying advanced technologies, increasing efficiency by domesticating, and reducing the cost of inputs that will enhance their competitiveness and penetration of external markets.





9.2 Policy Objectives

Under Agenda 2050, the main objective is to encourage competitive domestic production of goods and services in which the country has a comparative advantage for export to regional and global markets. More specifically, the objectives will be to:

- improve the business and investment climate;
- significantly improve trade-related infrastructure (especially transport and energy infrastructure);
- promote excellent security at the border post and to also achieve full digitisation/computerisation of operations at the borders and ports to check smuggling and prevent revenue losses;
- promote export products quality and standardization; and increase the country's export diversification;



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Trade and Business Environment are contained in table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Trade and Business Environment

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Promote export products quality and standardization	CPIA trade rating (1=low to 6=high) ²²	3	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6
	Counterfeit Goods Propensity of Exports to the E ²³	0.41 (2016) ²⁴	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.03	< 0.01
	Index of Economic Freedom on Trade Freedom (score 0-100) ²⁵	62.4	66.0	69.6	73.2	76.8	80.4	84
improve the business and investment climate	Cost of starting a business (% of GNI per capita)	27.6	24.4	21.2	18.1	14.9	11.7	8.5
	WEF global competitiveness ranking (141 economics considered)	116	105	94	83	72	61	50
	Time to start a business (days)	10.9	9.3	7.6	5.9	4.3	4.0	3.0
	Index of Economic Freedom on Business Freedom (score 0-100)	54.7	58.9	63.1	67.4	71.6	75.8	> 80
	Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	100	89	78	68	57	46	35
increase the country's export diversification	Shares of oil exports in Total export (%)	87.17	81.05	66.60	41.09	28.42	24.02	19.62
	Exports Product diversification index ²⁶	0.87	0.79	0.71	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.38
	Shares of non-oil revenue in total revenue (percent)	49.1	56.8	64.4	72.1	79.7	87.4	95
significantly improve trade-related infrastructure	Quality of Road Infrastructure (rank)	130	117	103	90	77	63	50
	Efficiency of Train Services 1-7 (best)	98	87	75	64	53	41	30
	Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	125	111	97	83	68	54	40
	Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	122	108	95	81	67	54	40
Promote excellent security at the border post	Port infrastructure 1-7 (best)	2.50	3.08	3.67	4.25	4.83	5.42	6.0
	Border clearance efficiency 1-5 (best)	2	3	4	5	5	5	5

Source: UNCTAD, WDI, and ECI for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best-performing upper-middle-income countries.

9.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The government will:

- promote industrialisation and attain a structural shift in export base to high-value goods and services to raise the shares of non-oil exports in total export;
- strengthen the regulatory institutions such as NEPC, SON, NiNAS, DVPCS, NAQS, and NAFDAC while continuing to leverage the establishment of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) in establishing close contact with the private sector for the development of trade facilitation recommendations and electronic business standards;
- identify and invest in high-growth potential sectors such as the ocean economy, digital economy, renewable energy, life sciences and property development;
- improve security across Nigeria's trade and business investments climate, including strengthening the anti-piracy law. A national policy and legislation for community policing and security that empowers business associations to ensure security in their communities will be implemented;

²² Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) is an indicator for assessing how the policy framework fosters trade in goods

²³ This is a measure of criminal networks to free-ride on others' intellectual assets and pollute trade routes with counterfeits. Trade-in counterfeit and pirated goods pose a serious and growing risk to economic growth, undermining good governance, the rule of law, and citizens' trust in government.

²⁴ European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) database

²⁵ The Heritage Foundation (2020).

- promote a globally competitive knowledge-based economy and applications of ICT in trade and businesses, while also ensuring the safety and security of citizens and properties;
- ensure full implementation of 24-hour port operations and compliance with ASYCUDA procedures and Piracy and Other Maritime Offences Act, (POMO Act) compliance;
- reduce web hacking and improve data protection at the port through the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA);
- continue its efforts to expand railway transport and maintain other transport systems, to further ease port congestion;
- develop and increase the capacity of other ports in Nigeria to reduce risk concentration and congestion at the Lagos Ports Complex;
- Make effective and proactive policies and strategies to advance the country's trade potential and create new markets for 'Made in Nigeria' goods and services, completely digitise and automate trade processes and increase the contribution of non-oil exports;
- adopt ICT tools such as the 'Truck Appointment System (TAS)' which is a remote and automated scheduling tool that calls up trucks at port gates only when they have confirmed appointments to do business;
- increase sensitisation and utilisation of Credit Reports and Credit Scoring by banks and other financial institutions;
- provide necessary infrastructure and policies that create an enabling environment for domestic production and global competitiveness;
- leverage the AfCDTA to; partner with key stakeholders in order to strengthen the logistics sector for efficient continental services and to take advantage of the AfCTFA and other trade agreements;
- exploit the relevant areas in the domestic transportation policy and all related laws that would enable the nation to play an active role in AfCFTA;
- facilitate the development of the Pan-African payment system platform that will enhance T+1 transfers of monetary value across African countries and reduce processing time for transactions and
- develop policy framework to incentivise operators in the informal sector of the economy to transit to the formal sector.



PART 3: **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Chapter 10: Power and Energy Sector

10.1. Overview of Power and Energy Sector

Reliable energy will continue to remain critical to Nigeria's overall economic development and industrialisation ambition. It is a fundamental requirement for powering every single economy on the planet, supporting livelihoods, enhancing competitiveness and promoting good quality of life. Access to energy contributes to employment, wealth creation and poverty reduction. With sufficient energy provision, small and large businesses can conduct their operations cost-effectively. Indeed, Nigeria's industrialisation objectives cannot be realised without reliable and affordable access to energy. Nigeria's current energy mix is driven mostly by natural gas and hydropower, while renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy are potentials yet to be meaningfully tapped. The sector has witnessed series of reforms with the development of roadmaps and plans.

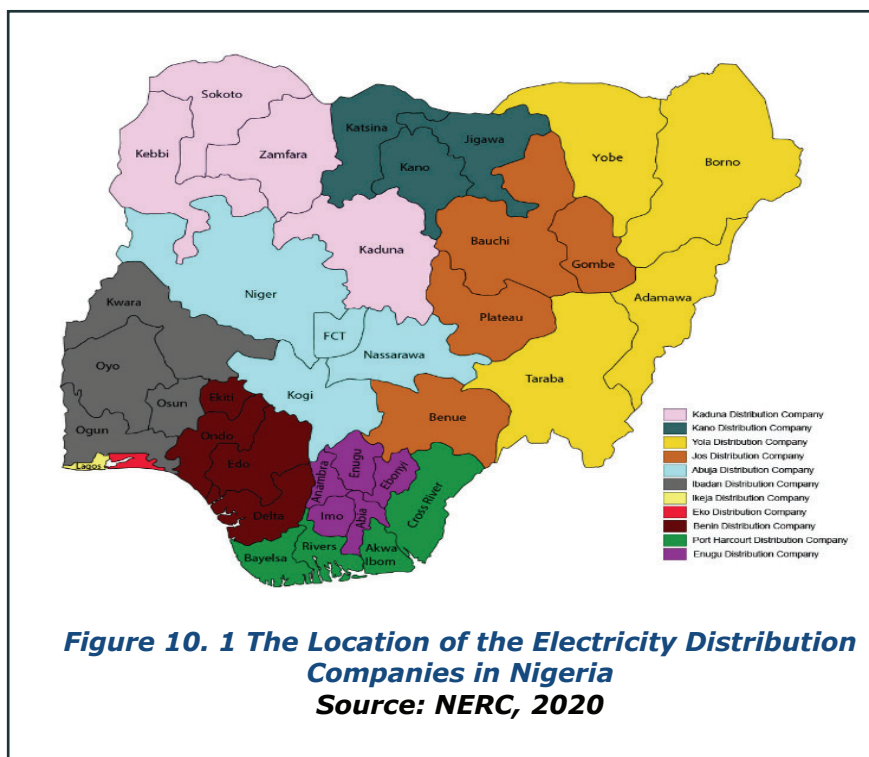
The most significant reform was the unbundling of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) to give way to the Electricity Power Sector Reform (EPSRA) Act 2005. Under this reform, NEPA was unbundled into six power generating companies, eleven distribution companies and one transmission company, which enabled private companies to participate in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) was formed and retained by the government. The objective was to eliminate the long-held monopoly by the defunct NEPA, develop competitive electricity markets and enforce performance standards. The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) was thus established to regulate the power sector, while the Federal Ministry of Power serves as the policy lead in the sector.

A major development after the enactment of the EPSRA was the setting up of the Presidential Task Force on Power ("PTFP") in June 2010, and the subsequent launching of the Roadmap for Power Sector Reform in August 2010. These facilitated the acceleration of the power sector reform agenda by providing the government, investors and Nigerians, with a widely accepted strategy for achieving a steady and reliable power supply for every Nigerian over a ten (10) year period. With a population of over 200 million and over half (approximately 55%) not having access to grid-connected electricity, the need to ensure a stable and viable power sector has become expedient and crucial.

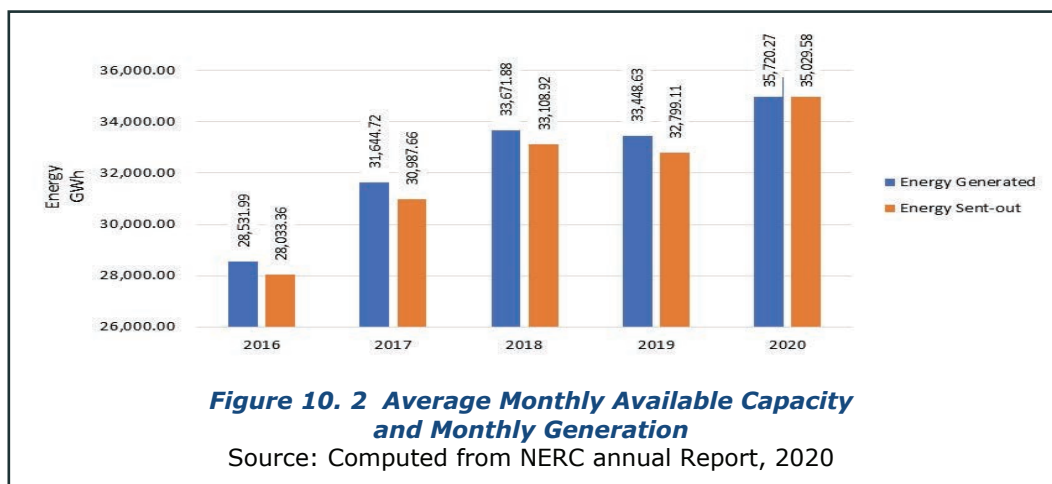
This expediency is assessed against the background of the binding constraint that power supply has become in Nigeria, in spite of the reform measures. For example, though Nigeria is the biggest economy in Africa in terms of GDP and size of the population, its power sector as at 2019, lagged behind her comparator countries with per capita power consumption of 144kWh. This compared unfavourably with South Africa's 4,200kWh and Ghana's 351kWh; and far behind the average of 483kWh for Sub Saharan Africa, not to talk of 6,022kWh for the European Union.

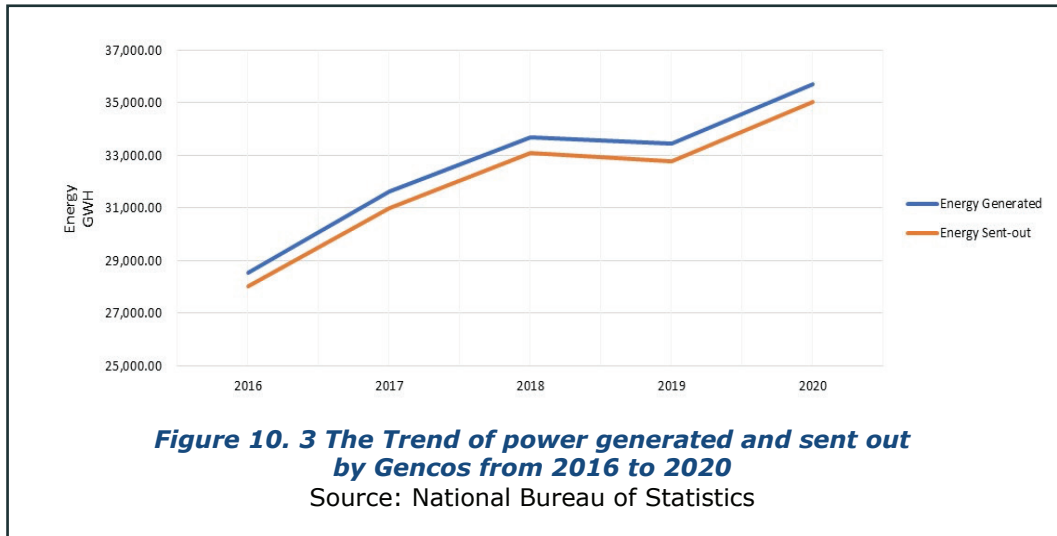
Nigeria has clearly underperformed on its energy potential. In addition to gas and hydro sources of power, Nigeria is blessed with additional and alternative energy sources

such as wind, solar and biomass, all at their nascent stages of development. As the country moves towards net-zero emission by 2060, priority attention will be given to the development of these alternative energy sources to spur industrialisation and increase per capita energy consumption, consistent with the expected status of Nigeria as an UMIC by 2050.

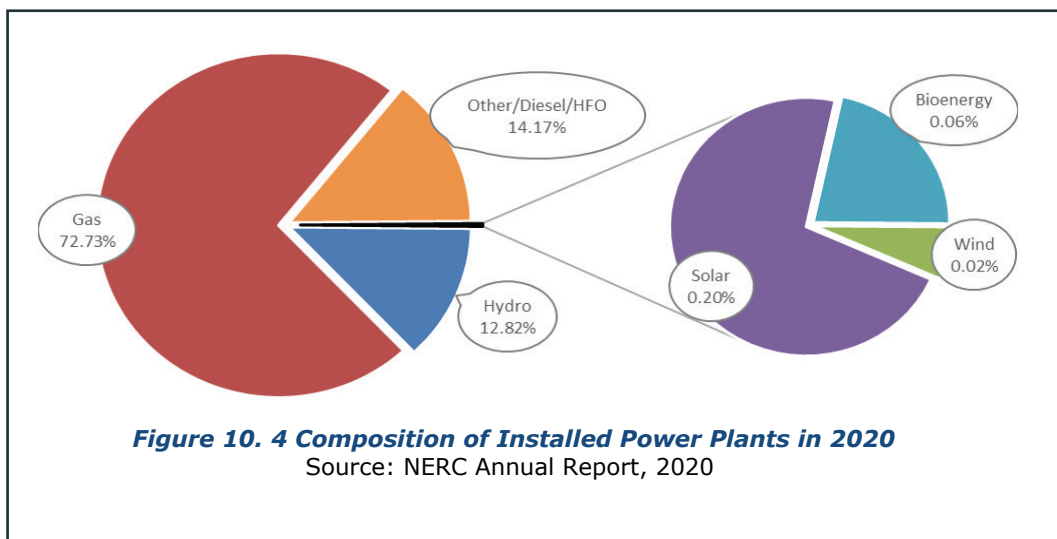


There are 28 grid-connected power plants in operation with a total installed capacity of 10,396 MW, much of which is accounted for by thermal based generation. The plants comprise of the 11 privatised legacy power plants, nine Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and the eight generating stations under the National Integrated Power Project (NIPP). From 2016 to 2020, energy generation has risen gradually from 28,531.99 GWh to 35,720.27 GWh, with corresponding increases in energy sent-out in each year, but lower in each case compared to the energy generated (Figure 10.2).





Fossil fuel and hydro are the two main sources of power for generating electricity in Nigeria. Electricity generation from fossil fuel, composed mainly of gas thermal power sources, (contributes 72.73 percent), hydro power sources, (contributes 12.82 percent), Diesel/HFO sources (contributes 14.17 percent) and renewable sources (contributes 0.28 percent), see Figure 10.4. The figure indicates that available installed capacity for renewable energy sources is low in the total installed power mix in the country.



To properly develop a medium to long-term plan for the power sector, the Government will carry out an objective assessment of the state of the sector and identify constraints as well as provide sustainable solutions. The power sector is challenged with many issues cutting across the value chain from generation to transmission, distribution, gas supply, revenue collections to losses and tariffs. Constant vandalism has crippled gas supplies leading to the under-capacity of power plants. Some of the specific challenges are:

- financial illiquidity caused partly by high technical and commercial losses, energy theft, practise of estimated billing leading to consumer apathy to pay for services, challenges in the implementation of cost-reflective tariffs, exacerbated by the

- metering gap for end-users; all of which threaten the sustainability of the industry;
- poor knowledge and communication gap between consumers on issues of rights, obligations, complaints redress mechanisms, health and safety, and billing processes;
- inadequacy and cost of gas supply to power stations;
- low capacity for the transmission of generated electricity from the generation plants to the distribution centres. An estimated 30 percent of the generated electricity is often lost during transmission and
- lack of investment in other alternative energy sources such as wind, solar, biomass, geo-thermal, and tidal.

10.2. Electricity

Stable electricity is critical for sustainable development in any economy. It is an important factor in driving economic activities across all sectors and enhancing the welfare and human capital. The continuous power supply gap has an implication for access to electricity by both rural and urban dwellers. In the last few decades, efforts to improve rural electrification have increased access to electricity in these areas, though a huge proportion of the population are still without access. For instance, 34 percent and 26 percent of the rural population in Nigeria had access to electricity in 2016 and 2019 respectively, which represented an improvement from 4 percent in 1990 (Figure 10.5).

On average, access to electricity remains inadequate as government continues to make efforts for improvement. Electricity production from hydroelectric sources are witnessed as more attention is being directed to thermal sources. In 1991, the share of hydroelectric sources in total electricity production was 42 percent, while the share of natural gas, scaled on the right-hand side, was 46% (Figure 10.6). By 2015, the share of hydro has fallen to 18 percent while that of thermal (natural gas) was as high as 82 percent. Renewable electricity output followed a declining trend, reaching 18 percent of total electricity output, indicating that efforts to improve renewable energy output in the country have not yielded the desired results.

In a recent bid to see Nigeria reach its full potential for power generation, Siemens signed an MOU with the German and Nigerian governments to improve the power supply in the Nigerian power sector. The project which was divided into three phases is set to decongest the current grid to allow existing capacity to get to customers, to expand the existing grid and add additional capacity and to ramp up power generation to 25 GW and beyond.

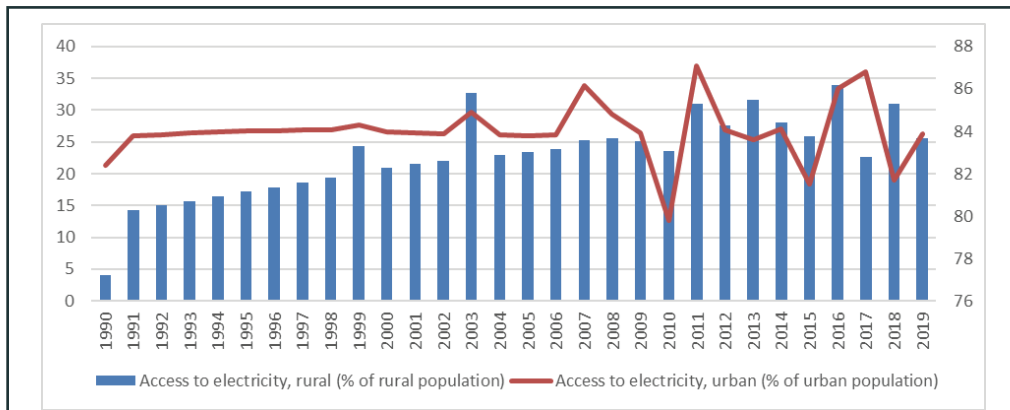


Figure 10.5 Electricity Access in Nigeria

Source: Computed from the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

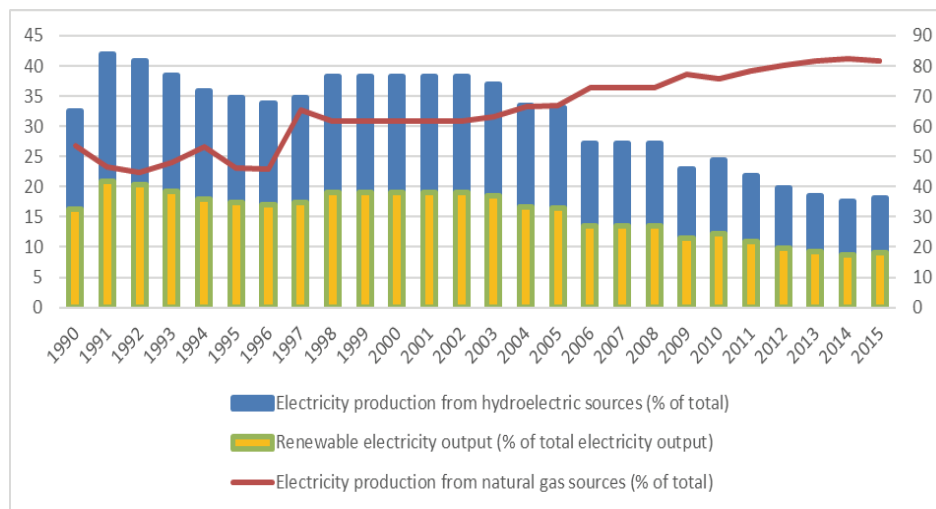


Figure 10.6 Electricity Production in Nigeria

Source: Computed from the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI).

Improvement in the productivity of the energy electricity sector promotes economic activities that are expected to increase economic growth. The share of the electricity sector output to total GDP increased between 1981 and 2020, but still accounts for less than 1 percent of GDP over the period (Figure 10.7).

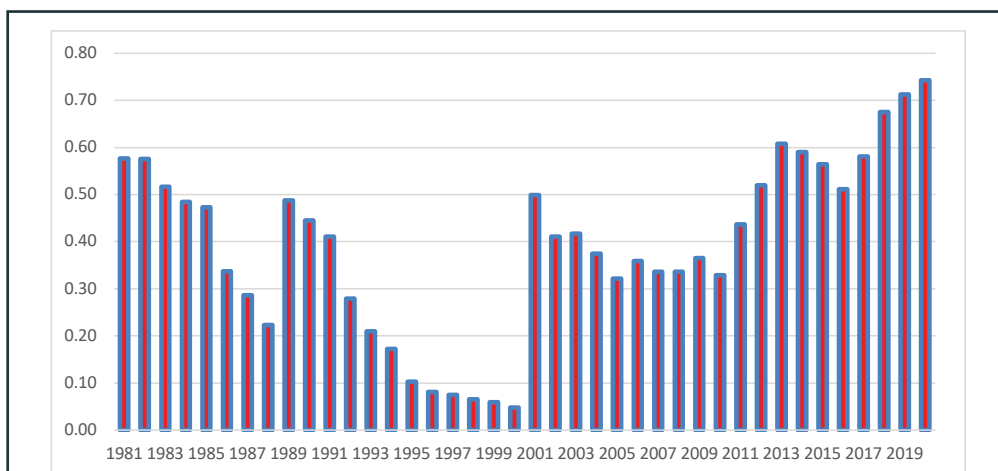


Figure 10.7 Share of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply in GDP

Source: Computed from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin

Several challenges have been identified that limit the performance of the sector. These include;

- the gap between power generation and distribution. Discos' load demand frequently falls short of generated capacity, resulting in a failure to supply the real available electricity on the grid to consumers;
- insufficient gas supply to power plants due to lack of infrastructure that include issues like investment in gas capture and distribution infrastructure, three-stage pricing of gas, general policy apathy towards gas exploration and production;
- establishing cost-reflective tariffs and its implication for consumer ability and willingness to pay;
- nascent development of alternative energy sources and
- poor repair and maintenance culture.

10.2.1. Policy Objectives

The main policy objective of the NA 2050 is to substantially increase electricity generation for a sustained and stable electricity supply to meet demand across the country. Consequently, the objectives include:

- expansion of the transmission and distribution network to achieve a zero-gap between distributed and accessible power.
- improvement in electricity access to consumers.
- development of extensive and efficient electricity infrastructure, and
- promotion of the utilization of cleaner energy in households and across industries.



Table 10. 1 Objectives and Key Performance Indicators of the Electricity Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Transmission and distribution network	Amount of electricity transmitted across the national grid (MW)	3,592	10,000	27,352.67	39,264.5	51,176.3	63,088.17	75,000
	Meter penetration in the country (percent)	67.7	73	80	90	100	100	100
Improve electricity access to consumers.	Share of rural population with access to electricity (percent)	26 (2019)	38.17	55.00	62.5	74.67	86.83	99
	Share of urban population with access to electricity (percent)	84	86.67	90.00	95.00	100	100	100
	Share of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.74	1.45	2.16	2.87	3.58	4.29	5
Develop electricity infrastructure	Per capita Output (Kwh)	Less than 0.5*	1.25	2.0	2.75	3.5	4.25	5
	Total thermal, hydro and other alternative energy sources fully functional (MW)	7,141	20,117.5	33,094.0	46,070.5	59,047.0	72,023.5	85,000
	Share of hydro in total electricity production(percent)	18	20.83	23.67	26.50	29.33	32.17	35
	Share of thermal in total electricity production (percent)	82	74.14	66.33	58.50	50.67	42.83	35
	Share of non-hydro renewables in total electricity generation (percent)	0.25	5.21	10.17	15.13	20.08	25.04	30
Utilization of cleaner energy	Percentage of cities with electric power charging stations/ outlets (percent)	<1	17.5	34.0	50.5	67.0	83.5	100
	percentage of electric vehicles in total	<1	7.5	14.0	20.5	27.0	33.5	40
	percentage of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas (CNG)	<1	5.83	10.67	15.50	20.33	25.17	30

Source: Federal Ministry of Power and Energy and International Energy Association; NBS 2018/2019 Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS); Energy Information Administration; World Bank World Development Indicators; for baseline data. *Targets are benchmarked against Upper middle-income countries*

10.2.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Nigeria will pursue the following strategies to transform the electricity sector by 2050:

- increase grid connection development in cities to ensure low-cost, long-term sustainability of high-scale energy consumption in densely populated economic areas. GenCos and TCN will use the Smart grid technology and “Virtual Power Plant” (VPP) initiatives. Small-scale off-grid power solutions will be used to provide access to locations that are not connected to the national grid;
- build a grid-connected renewable energy project. As cleaner technologies become competitive enough to complement and to eventually replace gas-fired power, the framework will be phased to enable a smooth transition to low-carbon electricity generation;
- expand metering of houses and other structures to ensure that all buildings in the country are covered;
- limit government’s involvement in energy tariffs (especially subsidies) to policy, regulatory and oversight functions. The Multi-Year Rate Plan Order (MYRPO) will

ensure that the tariff paid is fair to customers and sufficient to allow operators finance their operations and earn reasonable profit;

- create a conducive climate for individuals and private businesses to participate in the production and sale of power on the open market;
- encourage private investors to provide electrical equipment (renewable equipment, molecular solar-thermal energy storage system, power charging outlets for electrical appliances and cars) to people;
- encourage the deployment of electric vehicles (EVs), including investments in energy storage devices and systems;
- grant commercial licenses to competent electric power station/outlet operators across the country;
- develop new alternative energy supply projects, including ongoing renewable energy projects, such as a 10MW wind power plant in Rimi, Katsina State, and complete other noteworthy initiatives and
- implement a value-chain technology and dynamics to allow for seamless integration of power from several sources into the grid.

10.3. Renewable Energy

The provision of reliable, clean, competitive, durable, and accessible energy is required to accomplish Nigeria's transformation and industrialisation goals. The Nigerian government implemented renewable energy as part of its National Energy Policy to meet the country's energy needs in line with the Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) of 2006. Gas-fired and fossil-fuelled energy sources are the dominant source of electricity generation; however, data shows that Nigeria possesses significant untapped renewable energy resources. With an average solar insolation of 2200 kWh/m² in the north and roughly 1800kWh/m² in the south, the average distributed solar radiation is 19.8 MJm²/day and typical sunshine hours are six hours per day. Wind energy potential in the country is limited, with yearly average speeds of roughly 2.0 metres per second (m/s) along the coast and 4.0 m/s at heights of 30 metres in the country's extreme north. Nigeria also has the potential of generating geothermal energy and tidal wave energy; these options yet to be considered in our energy mix will be studied and incorporated into the MTNDPs appropriately.

The country has long coastlines with a lot of offshore platforms and sufficient wave power, where turbines can be housed; the country is also well drained by rivers on which dams can be constructed, in addition to the existing ones, for hydroelectricity generation. As for geothermal energy, Nigeria has several known warm/hot springs, the most known even for tourism are Ikogosi, Wikki and Akiri. There are also locations in Nigeria where the thermal gradient is suitable for geothermal power generation, values above 5 degrees Celsius per 100 metres depth, were found in Agwu-Enugu-Nsuka towns within cretaceous rocks, the north-western Chad (Borno) Basin, the north-western lullemeden Basin, the western Sokoto Basin, and in the deeper marine formation of the western Niger Delta. Oil and gas exploration, over the years, has contributed to the acquisition of these geologic data sets. The potential of the renewable energy sector in Nigeria is presented in Table 10.2.

Table 10. 2 Summary of Renewable Energy Potentials in Nigeria

Resource	Potential	Comments
Large Hydropower	11,250MW	1,900MW exploited
Small Hydropower	3,500MW	64.2MW exploited
Solar	4.0kWh/m ² /day – 6.5kWh/m ² /day	Significant potentials for solar infrastructure; both for on-grid and off-grid use
Wind	Average of 2-4m/s @ 10m hub height	Moderate wind potentials in the country.
Biomass	Municipal waste	18.5 million tonnes produced in 2005 and now estimated at 0.5kg/capita/day
	Fuel wood	43.4 million tonnes/year of fuel wood consumption
	Agricultural residues	91.4 million tonnes/yr. produced
	Energy crops	28.2 million hectares of arable land; 8.5% cultivated

Source: ECN (2014), Energy Implications of Vision 20: 2020 and Beyond

Although hydropower has been used for power generation in Nigeria for many decades, the installed capacity of other renewable energy technologies such as biomass, solar and wind is still quite low. Some of the challenges in the adoption of renewable energy technologies include:

- poor feasibility assessment and planning. Efforts to promote renewable energy in some instances had been halted in the course of their implementation partly due to project citing and resource availability constraints;
- storage challenges. Energy storage is a huge constraint in renewable energy deployment;
- infrastructural and technological challenges. The interface and technology for integrating renewable energy into the national grid network are inadequate. This has only increased the concentration of renewable-energy-generated power in dispersed and off-grid systems;
- risk of investment due to the lack of a credible long-term legal framework and regulations, especially given that the initial investments in renewable technologies are relatively high when compared to fossil fuel alternatives;
- low level of sensitisation, awareness and advocacy on renewable energy and its benefits;
- weak institutional capacity for the development and management of renewable energy facilities and operations and
- lack of quality infrastructure and technology to support renewable energy development at the commercial level.

In addressing these challenges, several measures relevant to NA 2050 undertaken recently include:

- renewable energy programme in line with Nigeria's obligation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and African strategy on voluntary emission reduction;
- ongoing partnerships with development finance institutions (DFIs), development, bilateral and multilateral partners to improve access to renewable energy programmes;
- providing solar home systems (SHS) and connections to mini grids for off-grid consumers;
- prioritisation of solar photovoltaic (PV), wind energy and hydropower for electricity production by 2050;
- diversifying and optimising energy end-uses in industrial operations and home functions, to promote energy efficiency;
- boosting energy supply security while also providing opportunities for new industries and low-carbon technologies to be developed and
- approval of the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP) to establish a framework for renewable energy development, investment, and energy efficiency in Nigeria.

In line with the drive of the global energy sector towards clean, affordable, accessible and sustainable energy, our target on energy transition is to rapidly reduce the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) through the substitution of clean energy sources such as solar and wind, for hydrocarbon-related sources. The energy transition, which decarbonises the atmosphere, is a crucial enabler of sustainable development and climate resilience.

To implement the energy transition, concerted efforts will be made to move away from carbon-intensive energy sources to clean energy in line with its commitment to attain net-zero emissions by 2060. The forward-looking actions that government puts forth in this regard promises the creation of new jobs, contribution to economic growth and harvesting social and health benefits.

10.3.1. Policy Objectives

Nigeria's main policy thrust is to fully develop and harness its extensive renewable energy potential across the country, to reduce its GHG emissions and promote a clean economy and a healthier environment. Thus, the following objectives will be pursued:

- increases in energy generated from renewable energy sources.
- the development of off-grid applications (mini grids and stand-alone systems) and the
- adoption of clean cooking fuels and technologies

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Renewable Energy in Nigeria are contained in table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Renewable Energy in Nigeria

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Energy generated and transmitted from renewable energy sources	Renewable energy share of electricity production (percent)	13	20.83	28.67	36.50	44.33	52.17	60
	Share of renewables in total electricity transmitted (percent)	22	27.50	33.0	38.5	44.0	49.5	55
	% of households using more efficient improved biomass stoves (percent)	5	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.5	20
	Proportion of abandoned wind energy project made operational (percent)	<1	17.5	34.0	50.5	67.0	83.5	100
Development of off-grid applications	Share of rural population served with off-grid (mini-grids and stand-alone) renewable energy electricity services (percent)	25	33.33	41.67	50.0	58.33	66.67	75
Accelerate adoption of clean cooking fuels and technologies	Share of population using improved cook stoves (percent)	13	24.17	35.33	46.5	57.67	68.83	80

Source: Federal Ministry of Power and Energy and International Energy Association; NBS 2018/2019 Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS); Energy Information Administration; World Bank World Development Indicators; for baseline data; *Targets are benchmarked against Upper middle income African countries*

10.3.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will prioritise the completion of abandoned renewable energy projects and construct new and viable ones. Specifically, the government will:

- implement the Nigeria Energy Transition Plan (ETP), which is a home-grown, data-backed, multipronged strategy developed for the achievement of net-zero emissions in terms of the nation's energy consumption;
- put in place regulatory structures to ensure that completed and operational energy projects are closely monitored;
- encourage the demand for and facilitate the supply of clean cook stoves;
- sustain rural electrification programmes using mini-grids and stand-alone renewable energy initiatives;
- support private investment in the production and distribution of electricity sourced from renewable energy sources to achieve the target of 40 percent renewable share in total power generation;
- invest and facilitate research and development of other alternative technologies like Tidal wave and Geo-thermal energy; and develop functional databases on renewable energy sources that will aid in the research and development; and
- promote financing schemes for investment in renewable energy projects such as green bonds while also implementing pilot renewable energy schemes to encourage further investment.



Chapter 11: Transportation

11.1 Introduction

Transport infrastructures such as roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and pipelines and terminals, including airports, railway stations, ports, and trucking terminals are foundational structures and systems for moving people and goods. There is a positive relationship between the quality and quantity of available infrastructure and economic growth. Though over the years, the Nigerian economy recorded an increasing trend in the provision of infrastructure, this growth has been undermined by the poor maintenance culture and outpaced by the rapidly rising population as well as the rural to urban migration. These developments have led to challenges of accidents, pollution, congestions, especially at ports, and rise of urban slums.

In terms of quality, available information from the 2019 Global Competitiveness Index Report on Nigeria's infrastructure shows that the country scored 39.7 percent and 31.6 percent in total and transport infrastructure respectively. This translates to a low rank of 130 out of 141 for the two. For quantity, the stock of Nigeria's infrastructure is inadequate for the size of the economy and population. This constitutes a major cost and constraint for both large and small businesses.

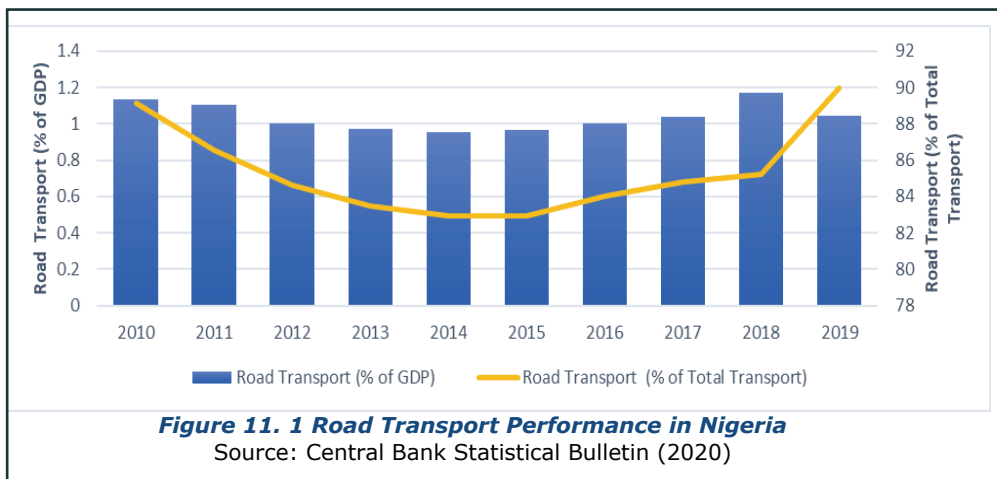
11.1 Road

Roads, carrying approximately 90 percent of all freight and passenger traffic in the country, are the most widely used mode of transportation (Figure 11.1). One of the major problems with Nigeria's road transport system is lack of maintenance thereby contributing to frequent road accidents and vehicular breakdowns. Another problem is overuse or abuse of the road transport system. In the past, dual-purpose mammy wagons which transport both goods and passengers were the most common mode of transport, but they have gradually been supplanted by 10 to 15-ton trucks/lorries and 30-ton trailers that transport heavy goods carrying containers while heavy tankers transport fuel and other petroleum products by road without the benefit of weighbridges.

Furthermore, the Nigerian road infrastructure needs to improve in terms of scale and quality. Some of the rural regions have access only to unpaved roads that are seasonal and virtually inaccessible during the rainy season, making it difficult to access farmlands for production purposes. Similarly, some of the existing paved roads and bridges are so poorly maintained, causing significant slowdown in speed and damage to and breakdown of vehicles on the roads, thus contributing to numerous avoidable road accidents.

The challenges facing the road transport system in Nigeria include:

- insufficient funding and high cost of maintenance;
- over-reliance on road networks;
- inadequate maintenance of roads;
- weak record-keeping culture for planning and evaluation of performance;
- inadequate investment to meet the sector's requirements;
- poor quality and sub-standard nature of most roads when constructed;
- inefficient enforcement of road transport rules and regulations, such as the lack of functional weighbridges and
- absence of intermodal linkages.



11.1.1 Policy Objectives

The broad objective and overall target of Nigeria is to enhance the quality of life and the environment by developing, operating, and maintaining a safe, efficient, and effective road network that supports population and traffic growth while also facilitating economic and social development through efficient movement of products and people. The specific objectives are to:

- increase Road Transport Contribution to GDP;
- build more Intermodal Transport systems;
- increase the percentage of roads under constant maintenance and repair; and
- reduce the Untarred national road network.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Road Transport are contained in table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Road Transport

Objectives	KPI	Baseline 2020	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Increase Road Transport Contribution to GDP	Road transport Contribution to GDP (Percentage)	1.56	1.8	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	3.6
Build more Intermodal Transport systems	Density of Road Transport (of road per 100 sq.)	22	34.17	46.33	58.50	70.67	82.83	95.00
Build more Intermodal Transport System	Length of paved road (KM)	60,000	70,000	78,000	86,000	94,000	102,000	110,000
Increase the percentage of roads under constant maintenance and repair	Percentage of roads under regular maintenance and repair	45	75	80	90	100	100	100
Reduce the Untarred national road network	Quality of Road (1=low to 5=high)	3.95	4.04	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	Untarred national roads (km)	135,000	125,000	90,333	68,000	45,667	23,333	1,000

Source: CBN statistical Bulletin; NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics; WEF global Competitive Index for baseline; targets benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies.

11.1.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To build a road transport network that encourages growth and development of the real sector of the Nigeria economy by 2050, the government will adopt the following strategies:

- harmonise existing policies and accelerate the passing of various pending Bills on road.
- establish appropriate legal, regulatory, governance and operational framework to attract private sector investment in road infrastructure.
- ensure the integration of roads to other transportation networks to ease the flow of commodities from ports, inland container depots (ICDs), inland waterway terminals and rail stations.
- modernise the road transport system to support the growth of the real sector, traffic expansion, and overall socio-economic development.
- reduce the number of private vehicles on road and develop modern security architecture on the road network.
- improve on road construction programme, PPP funding and project delivery.
- continue the concession of major roads and explore innovative financing mechanisms;
- develop local capacity by providing training and capacity development opportunities for the sector's personnel.
- encourage and empower Wards and Local Governments to build roads, especially in rural areas in the spirit of the DFRRI programme initiated in 1986.
- partner with the private sector through various PPP arrangements to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, other channels of financing through the capital market, leveraging resources of pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully utilised; and
- factor rural road infrastructure improvement into the statutory obligation of the Federal and State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as the Department of Agriculture at the Local Governments levels.

11.2 Rail

A functional rail system is pivotal in attaining sustainable socio-economic development in any economy. Therefore, an effective railway system is central to achieving the objectives of Agenda 2050. Railway plays important role in the movement of goods and people over a long distance at a relatively cheaper rate. The railway is relevant in the industrialisation agenda and the modernisation of the agricultural sector. The railway system is also important in linking the different geopolitical regions of the country. The Nigerian railway system has been in operation since 1898 and was given legal backing in 1955 when the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) was established. Nigeria's enormous landmass, population, and resources are factors that support the rapid development and hence, justify the building and operation of the railway system in the country.

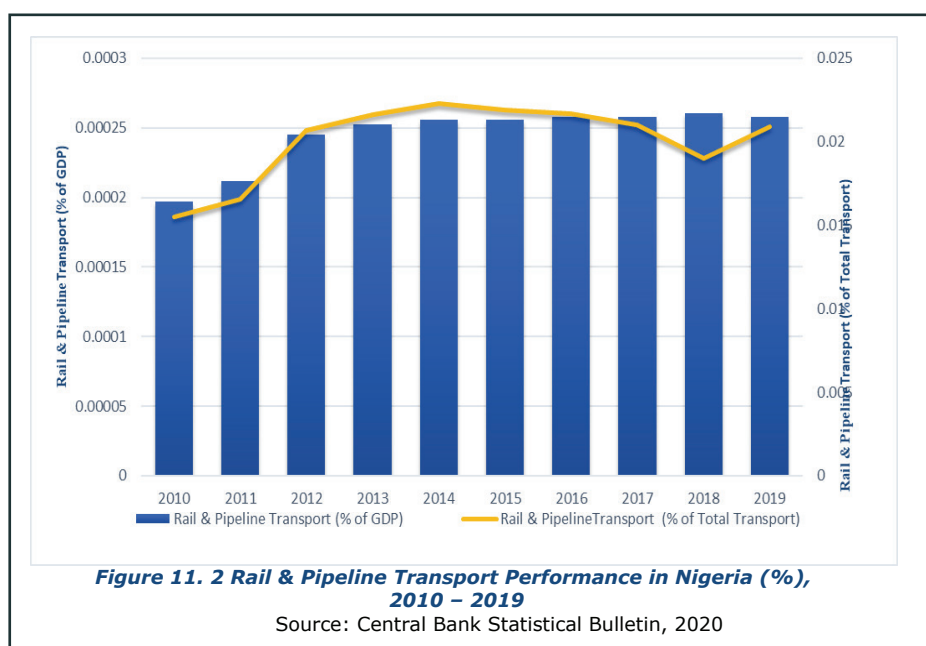
Over the years, the Nigerian railway system has continued to experience a decline in its performance. This is evidenced in the reduction of the number of passengers and freights transported which has made the mode remain static in structure and unresponsive to emerging socio-economic and political challenges. Moreover, due to its underdeveloped nature, its role in driving competition and economic growth is limited. Rail (and pipeline)

transport systems contribute just 0.0025 percent of the GDP and constitute only about 0.02 percent of total transport in Nigeria (see Figure 11.2)

The drastic decline in the usage of the rail transportation system in Nigeria over the years can be ascribed to the policy neglect that has led to the degradation of railway transportation services and the growing competition from quicker and more flexible road transport. It can also be ascribed to a general drop in traditional export goods, such as groundnuts, which made up a large share of freight transported by rail. While there has been substantial investment by the various administrations in the rehabilitation of the railway system in Nigeria, the railway system still faces many challenges. The leading ones include:

- shortages and non-availability of key track materials;
- rampant thefts of track materials, rail components, fasteners, fixings, etc;
- inclement weather owing to persistent heavy rains causing flooding;
- security challenges in the North resulting in restrictions on the movement of freight and passengers;
- inadequate funding owing to the non-existence of public-private partnership programs in the subsector;
- a limited passenger train service to repeated incidents of track vandalism;
- inadequate regulatory framework and
- obsolete railway infrastructure.

The government has made a substantial investment in rehabilitating and resuscitating the railway system across the country. For instance, the 186.5km Abuja-Kaduna and the Lagos-Ibadan rail lines have both been completed; while construction of the Ajaokuta-Itakpe-Warri rail line and the eastern line from Port Harcourt to Maiduguri are ongoing. Despite the efforts of the government to make the Nigerian railway system operational, there are still some challenges. The vision of NA 2050 is therefore to have a modern integrated and intermodal railway system functioning efficiently and effectively in the movement of freight and passengers.



11.2.1 Policy Objectives

Against the backdrop of existing challenges facing the Nigerian railway system, the government will pursue the following objectives:

- build a self-sustaining, railway transportation system;
- increase the performance of the railway network;
- improve the connectivity of rail to other modes of transport; and
- increase the capacity of the railway network

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Rail Transport are contained in table 11.2.

Table 11. 2 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Rail Transport

Objective	KPI	Baseline	Targets					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Build a self-sustaining railway transportation system	Revenue from Passengers ('N' billion)	2.41	7.01	11.61	16.21	20.80	25.40	30
	Revenue from Freights ('N' billion)	0.36	1.97	3.58	5.18	6.79	8.39	10
Increase performance of Railway network	Transportation of passengers (million)	12.89	14.91	16.93	18.95	20.96	22.98	35
	Transportation of freights (million tonnes)	3.2	6.37	9.53	12.70	15.87	19.03	22.2
	Contribution of rail and pipeline transport to GDP (percent)	0.00025	0.53	1.07	1.60	2.13	2.67	3.2
	Contribution of rail and pipeline transport to Transport (percent)	0.02	1.83	3.47	5.10	6.73	8.37	10
Improve the connectivity of rail to other modes of transport	Track kilometres (km)	4,332	6,137	7,942	9,747	11,552	13,357	15,162
	Density of Rail Transport (km of rail per 1000 km)	4	37	69	102	135	167	200
Increase the Capacity of the railway network	Quality of rail infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	1.5	2.22	3.65	4.70	5.40	6.00	6.50
	Percentage of containers moved by rail and barges (percent)	5	20.00	35.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	95

Source: Presidency Bureau Of public Enterprise, Nigeria Railway Corporation Annual Report, CBN statistical Bulletin; NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics; WEF global Competitive Index for baseline; targets benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies.

11.2.2 Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The strategic initiatives in Agenda 2050 that the Government would adopt to transform the Nigerian Railway system are:

- ensuring the passing into law of all pending railway bills;
- removing railway transport from the exclusive legislative list and creating an enabling environment, including the legal framework, to encourage state and private sector investment in the country's railway network development;
- continuing to invest in the railway network massively; rehabilitating existing rail linkages; and constructing new rail linking agricultural hubs, solid mineral sites, manufacturing, and industrial hubs;
- modernising the rail system by increasing the capacity and density of the railway network;
- ensuring the achievement and sustenance of world-class standards in all aspects of the railway system;

- continuing enhancement of safe railway operations by deploying modern security equipment for all railway lines and stations in the country;
- expanding the railway system to ensure that all the regions in the country are connected-especially the connection of the eastern rail line with the western rail line;
- strengthen the linkage between emergency and rescue agencies with the Nigeria Railway Corporation;
- partnering with the private sector, through various PPP arrangements, to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, access to the capital market, pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully explored and
- developing a railway system that meets international standards through modernisation of the railway system to support automation of sections of the system, especially, the utilisation of high-speed rail, automation of ticketing and manifest.

11.3 Maritime and Inland Waterways

Maritime transport, which accounts for 80% of the trade in goods and services globally, is the backbone of international trade. For Nigeria, a country with a natural coastline of about 853 kilometres, the maritime sector plays a key role as a gateway for the movement of passengers and freight between the country and her trading partners- more than 95% of foreign trade takes place through the maritime mode. Nigeria is endowed with inland waterways spanning 10,000 kilometres with approximately 3,800 kilometres navigable. Twenty-eight of its thirty-six states are reachable through water and so are five neighbouring countries of Benin Republic, Niger Republic, Chad, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea. In addition, the sub-sector remains a key source of food, energy, minerals, health, leisure and transport for millions of Nigerians, especially those along the coastline and riverbanks.

The critical activities in the sector are the:

- volume of cargo passing through Nigeria's maritime sector that rose from 57.5 million metric tonnes in 2007 to the peak of 84.9 million metric tonnes in 2014 before a marginal fall to 73 million metric tonnes in 2018 (Figure 11.3).
- content of containers at the Ports that rose from a total of 3 million metric tonnes in 2007 to 13.3 million metric tonnes in 2018 (Figure 11.4).
- total number of containers passing through the ports that rose from 364,000 TEU in 2007 to 987,000 TEU in 2018 (Figure 11.5); and
- liner connectivity index which increased from 118.9 in 2007 to 122.5 in 2015 before falling slightly to 122.1 in 2018 (Figure 11.6).

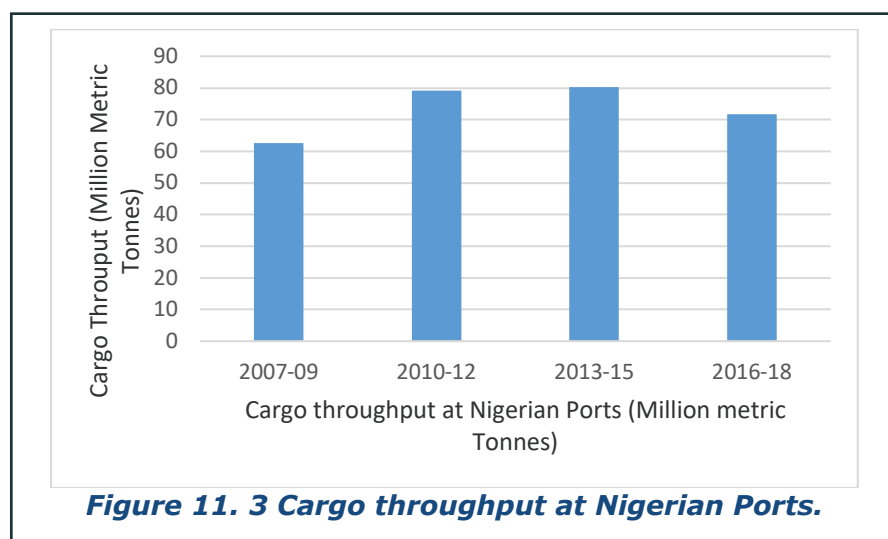
Despite the massive prospects of the country's maritime sector, its contribution to the real GDP remains low. Its output rose from ₦2.78 billion in 1990 to ₦4.62 billion in 2015 but fell marginally in 2020 to ₦4.1 billion (Figure 11.3.4). The sector's share in the real GDP

fell from 0.013 percent in 1990 to 0.006 in 2020. The performance of the maritime sector has been constrained by the following challenges:

- low safety and security in maritime areas and scope;
- weak development of Nigeria’s Inland waterways transport;
- frequent changes in maritime transport policy;
- The low share of indigenous carriers in the country’s maritime transport sector; and
- heavy congestion of seaports due to inadequate multi-modal transport infrastructure and dry ports to move freight to the ports from the hinterland and vice versa.

The government has put several policies in place to boost the performance of the maritime sector. These include:

- the setting up of regulatory institutions like NIMASA to coordinate maritime activities as well as ensure safety and security on navigable routes.
- establishing the National Inland Waterways Authority for the development of inland waterways.
- dredging of the lower part of River Niger to the Delta and deploying security systems.
- decongesting the seaports, through the establishment of some inland container depots and inland dry ports in Borno, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Abia and Oyo states;
- leveraging PPP to develop “Truck Transit Parks” (TTP) to further decongest the ports through the road transport corridors. To this end, the government is constructing rail lines to directly link Port Harcourt and Apapa ports to fast-track cargo evacuation and lower the dwell time of cargo;
- development of the Ibom and Lekki deep seaports; and
- also leveraging PPP and build, own, operate and transfer (BOOT) schemes in the development of maritime infrastructure; such as in the Lekki Port, Badagry Deep Port, Bakassi Deep Seaport and Bonny Deep Port.



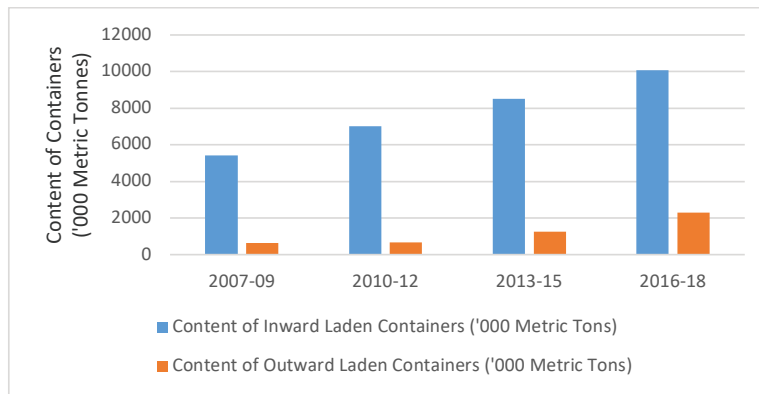


Figure 11. 4 Content of Containers at Nigerian Ports.
Source: Computed from NBS and NPA

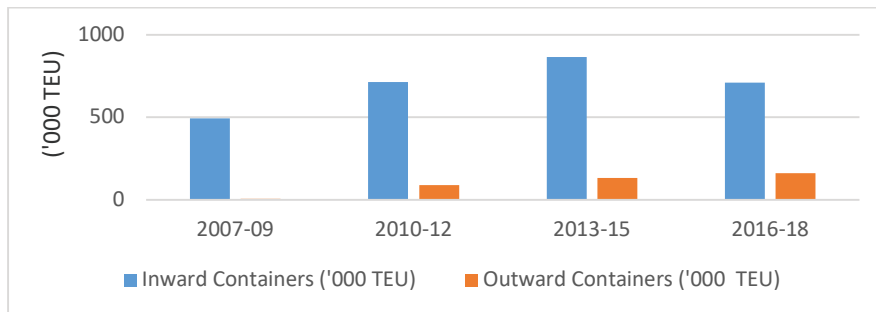


Figure 11. 5 Number of Containers in Nigerian Ports.
Source: Computed from NBS and NPA.

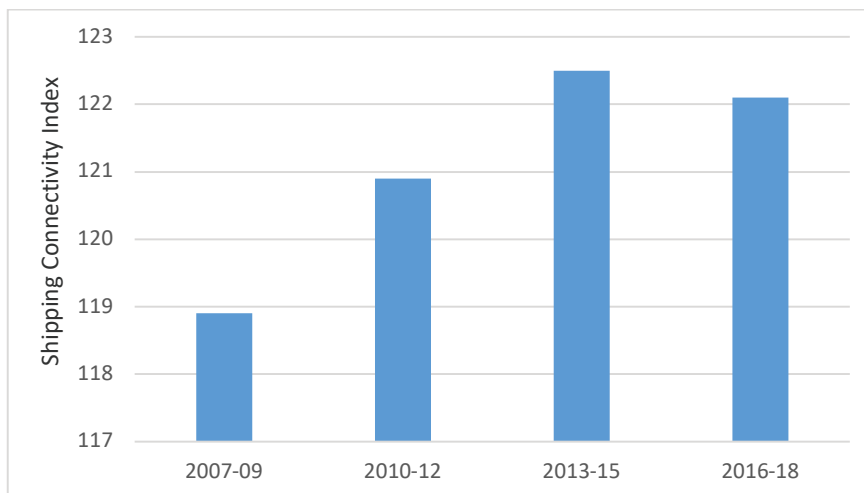
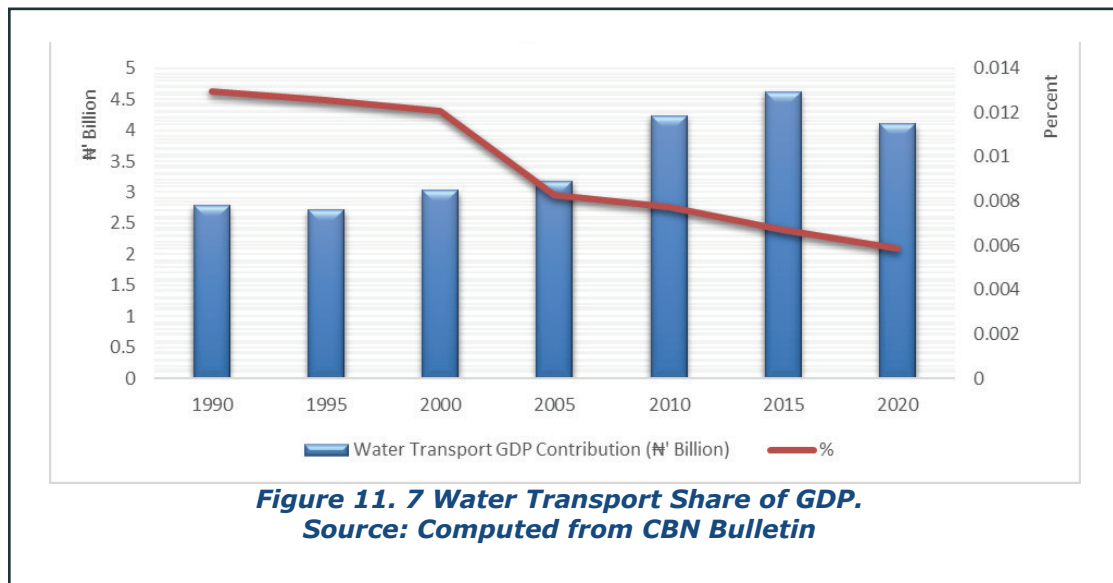


Figure 11. 6 Nigeria's Maritime Liner Shipping Connectivity Index.
Source: Computed from UNCTAD



11.3.1. Policy Objectives

Agenda 2050 provides a roadmap for a sustainable development in Nigeria's maritime sector. Therefore, the government intends to achieve the following by 2050:

- improve the contribution of the maritime sector to the economy.
- promote the development of the Inland Waterways.
- increase the gross tonnage of the ship registry and raise the ranking of Nigerian ports;
- decongest the seaports to facilitate the ease of freight movement to the ports from the hinterland and vice versa; and
- improve safety and security in the maritime transport sector.

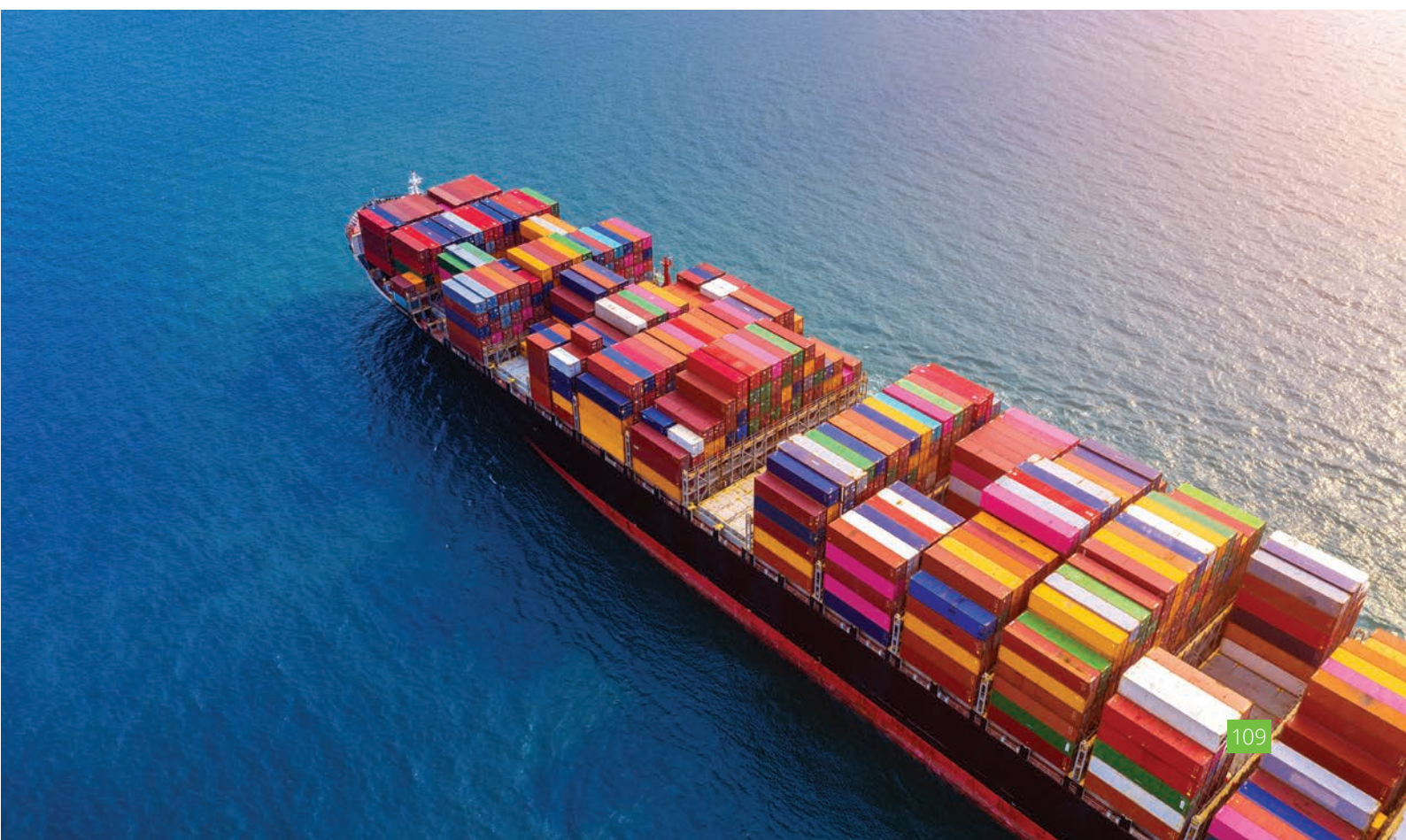


Table 11.3 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Maritime Transport

Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2020	Target					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Increase the maritime sector contribution to the economy	Contribution of water transport to the GDP (Percent)	0.01	0.10	0.68	1.26	1.84	2.42	3.00
	The container ports throughput (Million TEU)	1.53	2.27	3.02	3.77	4.51	5.25	6.00
Promote the development of the Inland Waterways	Length of navigable Inland waterways (Km)	3,000	4,150	5,450	6,500	7,660	8,830	10,000
Promote the development of the Inland Waterways Increase gross tonnage of the ship registry	Contribution of private investment to inland waterways total investment at the national level (Percent)	0	13.33	26.67	40.00	53.33	66.66	80
Promote the development of the Inland Waterways Increase gross tonnage of the ship registry Increase gross tonnage of the ship registry Decongest the seaports to aid the ease of freight	Ship registry tonnage (Gross Tonnes, Million)	1.64	4.70	7.76	10.82	13.88	16.94	20
Increase gross tonnage of the ship registry Decongest the seaports to aid the ease of freight Decongest the seaports to aid the ease of freight Increase the maritime sector contribution to the economy	Ranking of Nigerian Ports in the sub-region	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Reduce the Turn-Around-time of vessels (Days)	4.5	2	1.50	1.20	0.80	0.80	0.80
	Proportion of containers moved by rail and barges (Percent)	5	50	59	68	77	86	95
Decongest the seaports to aid the ease of freight Increase the maritime sector contribution to the economy	Quality of the port infrastructure (1-7 best)	≤ 3.0	6.0	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Improve safety and security in the maritime transport sector	No of reported piracy attacks	36	30	20	15	13	8	2

Source: The Federal Ministry of Transportation, NBS, CBN, UNCTAD, IMB for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies

11.3.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The following are the strategies for achieving the objectives and targets. The government will:

- improve the security in all the maritime locations by acquiring and deploying human and non-human materials including patrol boats and helicopters. This will be complemented by the installation of a functionally advanced cargo tracking note portal, optical scanners, specialised cameras, and information technology solutions for monitoring purposes. Also, the government will establish a robust and well-coordinated security system with patrol teams with well-lit buoys and electronic beacons along the navigable channels.
- increase the capacity of inland waterways transport by dredging the remaining 70000km while also maintaining the existing 3000km navigable side for safe

transportation. The government will create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the development of the inland waterways by reviewing and updating the inland waterways policy, enactment of NIWA Bill, the concession of terminals/ jetties with dedicated car parks and facilitation of the private-sector construction of cargo warehousing.

- improve the performance of maritime transport by the acquisition of several operational boats, vessels and barges. This will help to increase the gross tonnage of the ship registry, expand the Liner shipping connectivity index, and improve the ranking of Nigerian ports in the sub-region.
- decongest the seaports to aid the ease of freight by reducing the Turn-Around-time of vessels, raising the proportion of containers moved by rail and barges, and the quality of the remaining port infrastructure. To achieve this, the government will partner with the Nigerian Ports Authority to build more dry ports and establish more inland container depots in other strategic locations in the country. Moreover, the government will support the Nigerian Shipper's Council and the Road Transport and Mass Transit Administration Department to hasten the completion of the TTP while also utilising more concession agreements to build and complete the deep seaport projects.
- partner with the private sector through various PPP arrangements to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, access to the capital market, pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully explored and
- increase the contribution of maritime to the economy by significantly raising the country's container ports throughput. This will be done through inter-ministerial partnerships and collaboration from the relevant MDAs in improving non-oil export and enhancing the procedure for cargo handling.

11.4. Aviation

The aviation sector has recorded landmark achievements in the five years to 2020 with particular reference to air safety and quality of service delivery and positive impact economic growth. As shown in Figure 11.9, there was a marginal growth of the aviation sector's contribution to GDP from 0.06 percent in 2010 to 0.121 percent in 2019, and its contribution as a percentage of total transport increased from 4.7 percent to 7.88 percent over the same period. The sector attracted over 17.5 million passengers in 2019, an increase of 7.4 percent from 2018. The passenger handling capacity of the twenty-one (21) airports is projected to increase to more than 45 million passengers in the medium term. The cargo handling capacity which currently stands at 208,424 tons is also projected to increase to more than 276,848 tons upon completing the cargo terminals.

Some of the achievements in the aviation sector also include:

- enhancement of the safety and security of the Nigerian airspace by NAMA through the installation of Controller/Pilot Data Link Communication/ Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Contract (CPDLC/ADS – C) for the control of remote desert and oceanic airspaces.

- the successful completion of the Total Radar Coverage of Nigeria (TRACON) thereby enhancing air safety and improving air traffic management by increasing the efficiency of flight operation through the provision of the direct flight trajectory.
- retainment of the FAA CAT 1 rating in safety assessment and attainment of above 90 percent in ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) in March 2016; and
- upgrading of the NiMet to the ISO 9001:2015 Certification.

The Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) operates five international airports in Abuja, Lagos, Kano, Port-Harcourt, and Enugu, and 18 domestic ones. Nigeria is a signatory to Bilateral Air Service Agreements (BASA) with over 78 countries in Europe, America, and Africa and has attained America's Federal Aviation Administration, International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA), Category One Certification. Nigerian registered carriers can now fly directly into the United States of America.

There are ongoing PPP initiatives in the sector, comprising four international terminals – Port-Harcourt, Lagos, Abuja, and Kano. Other PPP initiatives in the sector include the establishment of a National Carrier, the Development of the Aviation Leasing Company (ALC), and the Development of a Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul (MRO) facility.

Despite these achievement in the aviation sector in recent times, there are still key challenges. The number of defunct airlines in Nigeria increased between 1970 and 2010, reflecting the higher prices of aviation fuel, exchange rate depreciation, increased airfares, and operational challenges (see Figure 11.8). The government's efforts to transform the sector and mitigate these challenges in the last decade have culminated in a reduced number of defunct airlines between 2010 and 2020 (Fig. 11.9). Nonetheless, the aviation sector still faces challenges relating to:

- inadequacy of other complementary modes of transport to aid passenger and cargo movement in and around the airports.
- dependence on government funding for critical aviation projects.
- Difficulties with the repatriation of proceeds from ticket sales, high cost of aviation fuel, and exchange rate uncertainties.
- lack of appropriate remuneration and inadequately skilled workforce, training facilities, and IT-based processes and procedures.
- inadequate and obsolete infrastructure hinders quality service delivery.
- weak legal and regulatory framework and lack of detailed Operational Manuals and Procedures outlining processes with Stakeholders.
- insufficient utilization of BASA due to the absence of a national carrier and limited capacity of indigenous airlines.
- poor utilization of the Total Radar Coverage of Nigeria (TRACON).
- high cost of running secondary power sources.
- high level of indebtedness to the Aviation Agencies.

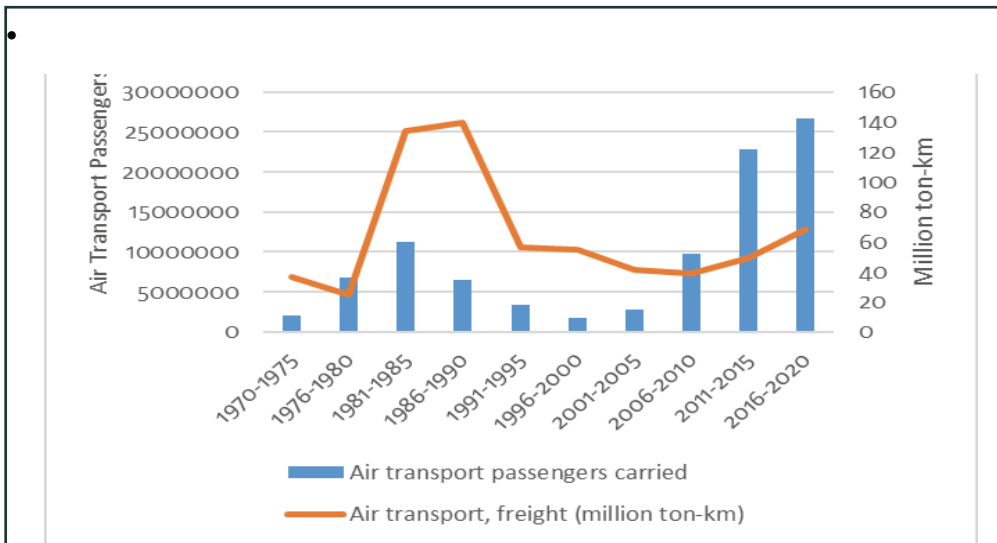


Figure 11. 8 Air Transport in Nigeria

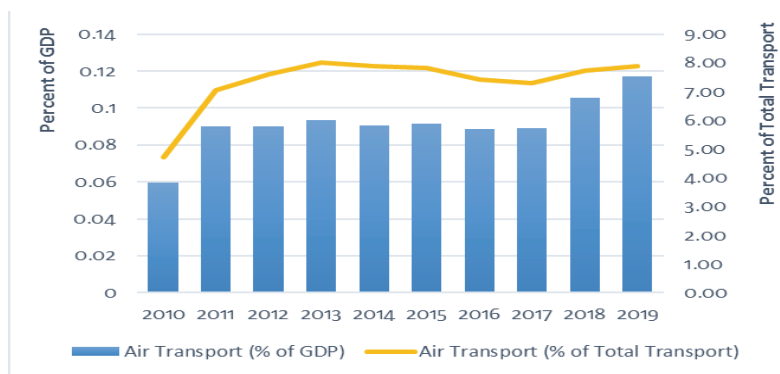


Figure 11. 9 Aviation GDP Contribution in Nigeria.

Source: Computed from World Bank (2020)

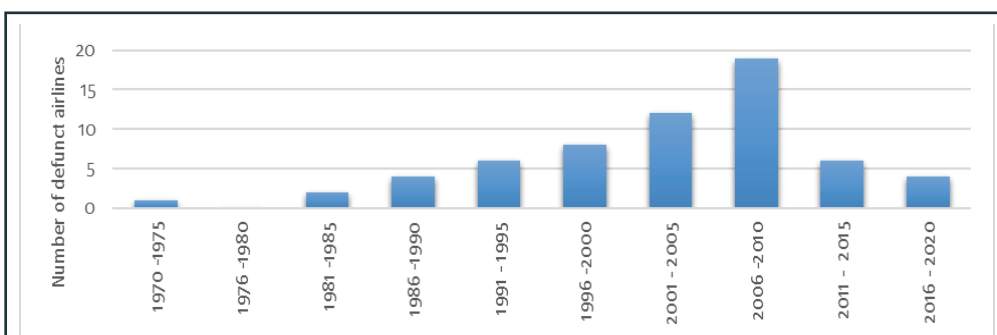


Figure 11. 10 Default Airlines in Nigeria

Source: Computed from Autotransporter

11.4.1 Policy Objectives

Due to the existing challenges facing the Nigerian Aviation sector, the government will revamp Nigeria’s aviation by pursuing the following objectives:

- establishing Nigeria as the regional aviation hub in Africa.
- providing a safe, secure, and comfortable air transport sector that is self-sustaining and pivotal to socio-economic growth.
- creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in the development of critical aviation infrastructure.
- facilitating regional growth and connectivity.
- developing local capacity in the aviation industry’s value chain; and, enhancing sustainability in the aviation industry.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Aviation Sector are contained in table 11.4.

Table 11. 4 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Aviation Sector

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Establish Nigeria as the regional aviation hub in Africa	Aviation Contribution to GDP (percent)	0.10	0.15	1.43	2.08	2.72	3.36	4.00
	Available airline seat km/week (millions)	1,211	1450	1680	1920	2165	2405	2645
	Cargo Handling Capacity (tons)	208,424	276,848	293,240	309,615	325,895	335,855	358,750
	Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.51	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6
	Available airline seat km/week (millions)	1211	1635	2050	2485	2905	3320	3750
	Quality of air transport infrastructure 1-7 (best)	4.35	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5
Provide a safe, secure, and comfortable air transport sector that is self-sustaining and pivotal to socio-economic growth	Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.51	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6
	Quality of air transport infrastructure 1-7 (best)	4.43	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5
Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in the development of critical aviation infrastructure	Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)	5.66	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.3	10
Facilitate regional growth and connectivity	Airport connectivity score 0-100 (best)	48.2	51.8	55.5	60.0	65.0	70.0	80.0
Develop local capacity in the aviation industry	Intensity of local competition, 1-7 (best)	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0
	Higher education and training, 1-7 (best)	3.1	3.6	4.1	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5
	Extent of staff training, 1-7 (best)	3.97	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.7
Enhance sustainability in the Aviation sector by creating the appropriate policy framework and enabling laws, and reducing dependence on non-renewable energy sources.	Government efficiency, 1-7 (best)	3.62	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6
	Government regulation, 1-7 (best)	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6
	Transparency of government policymaking, 1-7 (best)	4.15	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0

Source: The Global Competitiveness Index for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies

11.4.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The NA 2050 recognised the need to take bold and strategic actions toward achieving its long-term goals in terms of developing the Nigerian aviation sector as the regional hub. In line with this, the following strategies will be pursued:

- development of a sound National Aviation transport policy to guide all stakeholders – investors, operators, and managers. This will be complemented by putting in place measures to improve air passenger traffic, increase the cargo handling capacity and general efficiency of air transport services in the country.
- improvement of the security at the airports by deploying modern security and surveillance equipment at all the airports. This will entail strengthening the linkage between emergency and rescue agencies with the FAAN;
- amending existing legislation and enacting new laws to encourage private sector participation in the development of critical transportation infrastructure. To this end, the government will concession the major infrastructure across the main airports in the country to encourage private sector participation in the development of critical aviation infrastructure and make room for robust aviation business continuity plans. Furthermore, in conjunction with the relevant MDAs and other stakeholders, the aviation ministry will expand, upgrade, and maintain the critical airport infrastructure to ensure operational efficiency.
- improvement of the Aviation Linear Connectivity through efficient and effective airport connectivity that links critical stations across the country.
- development of local manpower and maintenance capacity across the aviation value chain by introducing aerospace and aviation courses in several universities in each of the geopolitical zones. Thus, the ministry of transport will partner with the ministry of education, the Nigerian University Commission and other tertiary education bodies to develop modern aviation programmes in Nigerian tertiary institutions.
- leverage PPP arrangements to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, access to the capital market, pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully explored; and
- to guarantee aviation sustainability through the creation of, the government will create sound policy frameworks and enabling laws that will reduce dependence on non-renewable energy sources. Hence, the ministry of aviation will invest massively in providing alternate power sources such as solar energy at all airports. Also, the government will ensure the achievement and sustenance of world-class standards in all aspects of aviation operations, including comprehensive national compliance with ICAO and IATA standards and regulations.

11.5. Sea Ports

Nigeria has a natural maritime coastline of over 853 kilometres, an exclusive economic zone of over 200 nautical miles, a contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles, and vast inland waterways resource estimated at 10,000km. These resources being developed to facilitate trade, can at the same time contribute significantly to the growth and

development of the Nigerian economy and support the ecosystem generally. Along the coastline are the six major ports of Apapa, Tin Can Island, Delta, Onne, Rivers and Calabar ports which provide the main outlet for Nigeria's international transactions, in addition to their domestic economic and social relevance. These Nigerian seaports together with other local ports as well as the Inland Container Depots in the country constitute critical infrastructure for economic development as they serve as logistics and distribution links.

The performance of water transport consisting of maritime, ports and inland waterways has not improved over the years. Measured in terms of its relative contribution to total GDP and its contribution to the transport sector Figure 11.11 reveals a reduction in both respects over the period 1981 to 2019. The declines in performance of the water transport subsector are in spite of the fact that generally the Nigerian ports recorded a 52 percent increase in the number of registered vessels between 2007 and 2018 (Figure 11.12). While the total number of containers in the ports increased by 60 percent between 2007 and 2014, it however decreased by 56 percent to 285,408TEU from 2014 to 2018. During the same period, the number of outward containers decreased by 47 percent (Figure 11.13). In the year 2018, the quality of Nigeria's port infrastructure measured by the Quality of Ports Infrastructure Index by the World Economic Forum shows that the ports score 3.3 out of 7 which is lower than that of South Africa (4.7) and Indonesia (3.6). Moreover, Nigeria's Efficiency of Seaport Services was 2.5 out of 7 for both years 2018 and 2019.

Some of the key challenges facing ports in Nigeria include:

- low transit and transshipment;
- high bureaucratic clearing process, involving multiple agencies and non-automated processes;
- an aggregate shortfall of skilled manpower and professionals required at the Ports; and
- heavy congestion of ports constraining the movement of freight to and from the ports.

Government has made several attempts to address these challenges, key of which are the; These interventions included:

- strengthening of the Nigerian Ports Authority and other institutions at the ports, setting up of Inland Container Ports (IDPs) in different parts of the country; and
- setting up of general transport and infrastructure-related strategies like the Nigerian Transportation Masterplan (NTM), the National Transport Policy (NTP) and National Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan (NIIMP).

All of these strategies and policies are meant to improve the performance of the ports. Thus, since some of the previous efforts are still ongoing, NA 2050 allows Nigeria to advance the course of port development in the country.

11.5.1. Policy Objectives

Given the potential of ports to contribute to sustained economic growth and development, the government seeks to achieve the following:

- make Nigerian Ports the most economically and commercially viable in the sub-region;
- grow transit and transshipment markets;
- complete the automation of port operations;
- improve manpower development at the Ports to enhance professionalism and competence; and,
- intensify the establishment of more Inland Dry Ports (IDPs) and complete the ongoing deep-sea ports.

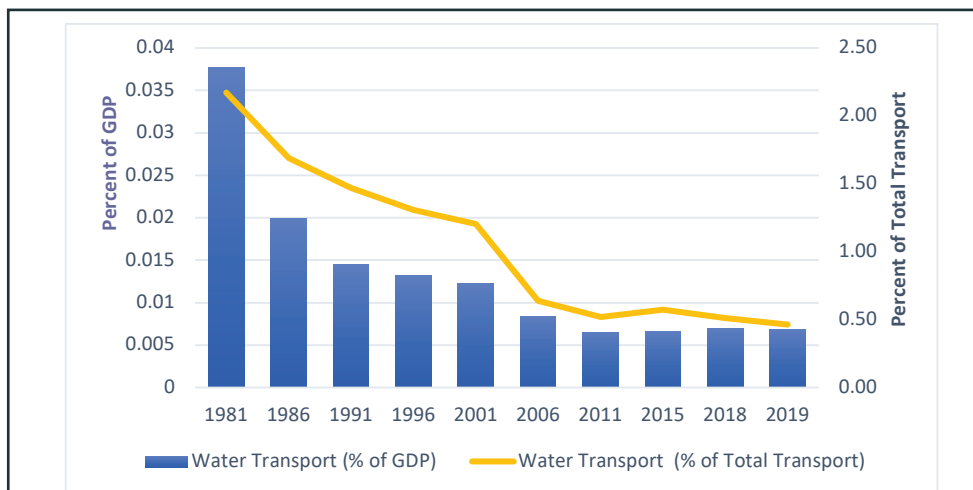


Figure 11. 11 Water Transport performance.

Source: Computed from CBN Bulletin

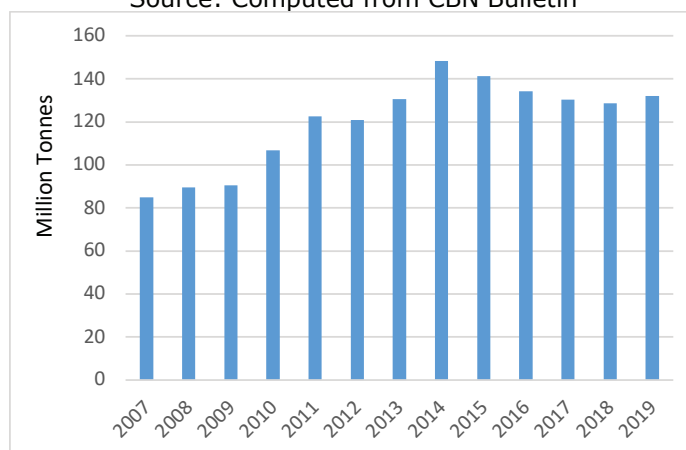
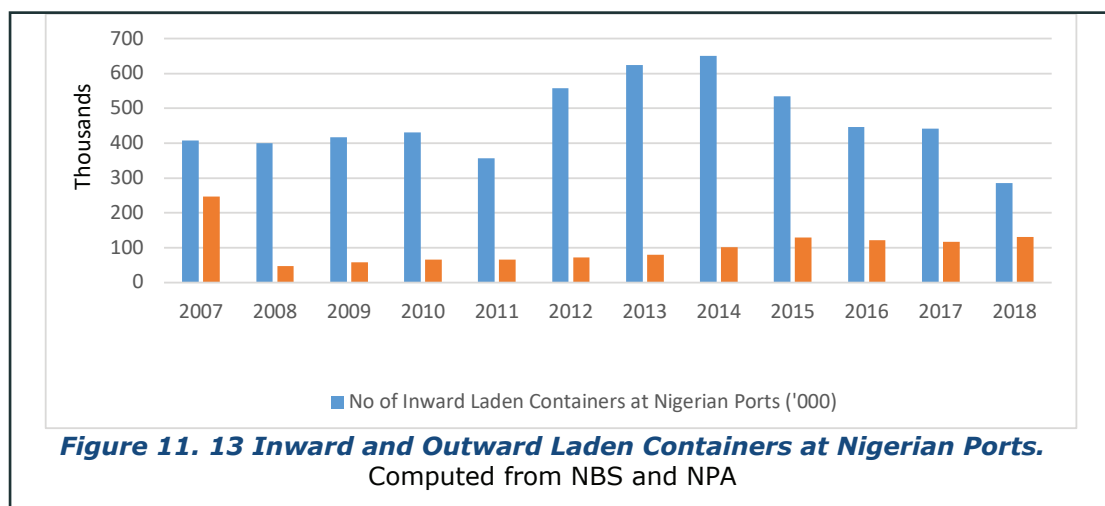


Figure 11. 12 Gross Registered Tonnage of Vessels in Nigerian Ports.

Source: Computed from NBS and NPA



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Nigeria Ports are contained in table 11.5.

Table 11.5 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Nigeria Ports

Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2020	Target					
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	
Boosting the economic and commercial viability of Nigerian Ports in the sub-region.	Ranking of Nigerian Ports in the sub-region (Rank in the Sub-region)	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Grow Total Throughput, excluding Crude Oil (Percentage of 2020)	0	5	16	27	38	49	60
	Cargo Dwell Time (Days)	20	17	14	11	8	5	2
	Quality of Port Infrastructure (1-7 best)	2.5	3.17	3.83	4.5	5.17	5.83	6.5
	Waiting Time of Vessels (Days)	21	17.67	14.33	11	7.67	4.33	1
Grow transit and transshipment markets	Hours of port operations (No of hours per day)	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
	Number of documentation and clearing processes	11	9	5	Single window operation			
	Port Congestion (Percent)	90	75	60	45	30	15	zero
	Proportion of Containers moved by rail and badges (Percent)	5	50	59	68	77	86	95
	Manual Documentation and cargo clearing processes (Percent)	90	75	60	45	30	15	zero
Complete automation of Port operations	Integration of software with Customs on Single Window (Percent)	25	37.5	50	70	80	100	100
	Number of staff trained annually (Percent)	60	67	76	95	100	100	100
Enhance Professionalism and Competency	Number of ongoing IDPs	2	5	7	10	13	15	18
Facilitate the Establishment of Inland Dry Ports (IDPs)	Number of completed IDPs	zero	2	4	6	7	9	11

Source: The Federal Ministry of Transportation, NBS, CBN, UNCTAD for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies

11.5.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the objectives of making the Nigerian Ports viable, the government will:

- increase ports viability by streamlining the regulatory frameworks and maintaining a system of incentives for all the stakeholders.

- partner with other relevant agencies to introduce the use of modern gadgets at the Ports to boost the global rating of Nigerian Ports.
- domesticate the IMO rules and regulations on Port quality and implement the initiatives targeted at making Nigeria's ports more efficient and competitive, with the capacity to handle modern shipping.
- expand the transit and transshipment markets and leverage the use of an automated system and effective scheduling to lower the Turn-Around-time of vessels from an average of 4.5 days to 24 hours and the truck waiting and loading time to its barest minimum;
- reduce congestion at the ports to its barest minimum by speeding up the clearing procedures, deploying automated systems and completing the inland dry container ports at different locations in the country;
- remove railway transport from the exclusive legislative list to encourage state and private sector investment as well as complete the ongoing rail linkages to the Ports for cargo evacuation and hinterland connectivity;
- reduce manual documentation and cargo-clearing processes by completing the automation of the processes involved. The Nigerian Ports Authority and NIMASA will partner with NITDA to complete the digitisation process of the Nigerian ports and boosts revenue from the ports;
- enhance the professionalism and competence of staff at the Nigerian ports by expanding the number of staff trained annually, either local or abroad, to acquire the requisite knowledge for effective and modern ports administration;
- partner with the private sector through various PPP arrangements to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, access to the capital market, pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully explored and
- build more inland container and dry ports while also fast-tracking the completion of the ongoing Lekki deep-sea port and Ibom deep seaport.

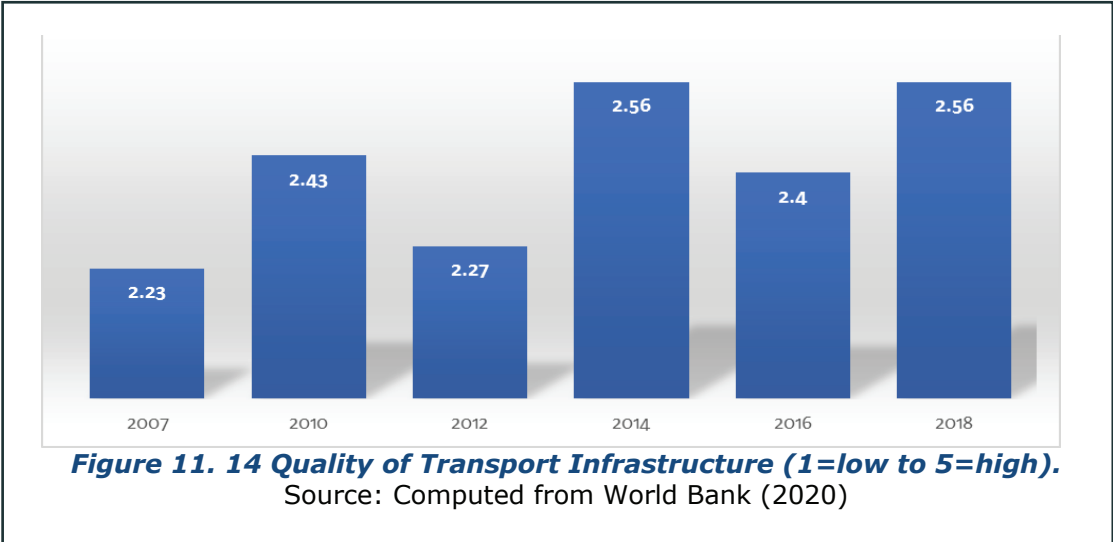
11.6. Intermodal Hubs

With ongoing developmental efforts towards improving transport infrastructures across the nation, one major goal is promoting inter-modalism in the transport system. Integrated planning, which incorporates both private and public, including all modes of transport, is the most efficient way towards improving passenger and freight mobility across the transportation network. The Nigerian Transportation Masterplan (NTM) addresses the deficiencies in integrated transport by linking all state capitals, commercial towns, industrial parks, petroleum products depots, airports, and seaports by rail. In line with the National Transport Policy, the Government is rehabilitating the rail link to the Apapa Ports Complex in Lagos and there is also a commitment for a rail link to the Port Harcourt Port. On the central rail line, the funding and approval of the Itakpe to Warri rail have been granted with the connection made to the Warri Ports Complex. Similarly, the Government will focus on establishing rail links to Inland Dry Ports and Inland Ports, etc. Designs for all-new Deep Seaports projects mandatorily would include linkages with the existing rail networks.

Historically, investment in the provision of transport services and infrastructure has primarily been the responsibility of the Government. However, demand for basic infrastructure and transport services has outstripped the supply capacity of existing assets that the government largely owns. Nigeria has economically suffered the adverse effects of inefficient intermodal linkage and the quality of transport infrastructure has been poor (See, Figure 11.14). One of the negative impacts is the absence of a seamless evacuation of cargo. The Ports are congested due to the heavy use of roads as the only means of evacuating cargo from water. This has increased pressure on the roads, causing collapse and further congestion. A focus on linking the various forms of available transport to strengthen the intermodal transport of goods and passengers would improve the safety, convenience, travel time, and cost of Nigerian transportation and reduce carbon emissions. Thus, some of the problems facing the intermodal hubs in Nigeria are:

- lack of an effective and efficient national transportation system to support and drive the development of the country;
- weak regulatory framework for sustainable transport infrastructure development;
- inadequate multimodality to improve the quality of transport services and reduce strain on existing infrastructure;
- inadequate financing mechanisms for the continued development of transport infrastructure and
- public sector challenge in actively and effectively driving the development of transportation sector.

As shown in Figure 11.14, transport infrastructure quality in Nigeria was 2.23 in 2007. With the efforts put in place by the government, it rose to 2.43 in 2010. While this value rose to 2.56 in 2014, it showed unstable growth as it dropped to 2.4 in 2016 before it climbed back to 2.56 again in 2018. The transport infrastructure quality in Nigeria thus remains a far cry from the global value of 5.0 and validates the need for significant investment in the transport infrastructure. Given that 90 percent of all freight and passenger transport take place by road, coupled with the rapidly growing population and high rates of motorisation, prioritisation of investment on optimal intermodal transportation system is required to reduce the significant stress and damage on the road transport network. Government is committed to promoting investments that will optimise intermodal transport solutions in line with international best practices.



Given that most of the transport services and mobile assets, except railways, are owned by the private sector and recognising the urgent need to reduce the infrastructure deficit, the government will incentivise the private sector to invest in intermodal transport system. Policy measures and strategies such as market-friendly PPP and pro-active regulatory regimes, will be deployed in promoting and encouraging the private sector investment to help in addressing the challenge of infrastructure deficit in Nigeria.

11.6.1. Policy Objectives

Given the existing challenges facing the Nigerian transport sector, the government will pursue the following objectives toward ensuring sustainable intermodal transport:

- create an effective and efficient national transportation system to support and drive the dynamic, mobility of persons, goods, and services, and stimulate economic growth;
- establish a clear regulatory framework for sustainable transport infrastructure development through policy harmonization;
- improve multimodality to raise the quality of transport services and reduce strain on existing infrastructure;
- explore innovative financing mechanisms for the continued development of transport infrastructure using financing tools and funding streams; and
- address low level of government efficiency in actively driving the transportation sector.



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Intermodal hubs are contained in table 11.6.

Table 11. 6 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators, and Targets for Intermodal hubs

Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Target						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Create an effective and efficient national transportation system.	Quality of Transport Infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.75	3.96	4.17	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Establish a clear regulatory framework for sustainable transport infrastructure development through policy harmonization	Burden of government regulation, 1-7 (best)	3.5	3.92	4.70	5.30	6.0	6.30	6.6
	Transparency of government policymaking, 1-7 (best)	4.15	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
Improve multimodality to raise the quality of transport services.	Airport connectivity score 0-100 (best)	48.2	51.8	55.5	60.0	65.0	70.0	80.0
Explore innovative financing mechanisms for the development of transport infrastructure using financing tools and funding streams	Financial services meeting business needs, 1-7 (best)	4.74	4.95	5.16	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
	Affordability of financial services, 1-7 (best)	3.86	4.22	4.57	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
	Financing through local equity market, 1-7 (best)	3.68	4.07	4.45	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
	Ease of access to loans, 1-7 (best)	3.9	4.42	4.93	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
Improve government efficiency in actively driving the transportation sector	Government efficiency 1-7 (best)	3.62	4.017	4.41	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0

Source: The Global Competitiveness Index for baseline data; targets are benchmarked against the best performing Upper Middle-Income Economies

11.6.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

In recognition of the need for inter-modality in the transport sector, the government will adopt the following strategies to ensure the creation of sustainable intermodal hubs:

- improve land transport network infrastructure for better connections and linkages with the national, regional, and international maritime (seaports and inland waterways), including land transport trade corridors;
- enhance transport security and safety in the regional supply chain networks through procurement of modern security and surveillance equipment in all intermodal terminals, regular exchange of relevant technologies, capacity building initiatives, technical networking, best practices, and information;
- facilitate railway interoperability in the international system by eliminating technical, operational, and organizational bottlenecks in freight rail transport;

- establish a clear and non-discriminatory regulatory framework to boost the confidence of all stakeholders including the private sector;
- develop and implement the use of ICT in freight transport logistics to improve the identification system and tracking of the flow of cargo along the entire transport route;
- leverage the available options for infrastructure financing, including credit enhancement, viability gap fund, contingent liability management, minimum revenue guarantees, concession arrangement, project development and assessment facilities;
- improve coordination efficiency and harmonise existing policies to ensure regulatory clarity and accelerate the passing of the various pending bills on roads, aviation, ports, and harbours, as well as Inland Waterways that seek to remove binding constraints to unlock investments;
- partner with the private sector through various PPP arrangements to support and finance the development of the sector. In addition to improving budgetary allocation, access to the capital market, pension funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), and Infrastructure Company, among others, will be fully explored and
- maintain vehicle load and dimension standards and the international integrated cargo unit standard for all types of surface transport to establish a uniform and transparent transit and cargo clearance system at the ports.



Chapter 12: Science and Technology

12.1. Introduction

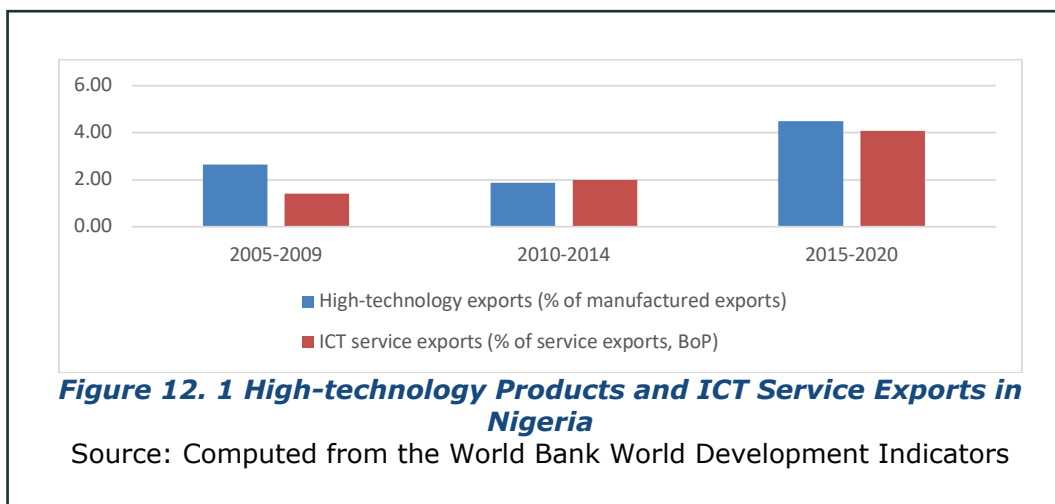
Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are three intertwined concepts that underpin the development of products, processes and systems that ensure human progress and wellbeing. Science refers to the basic and foundational inquiry and study of the world, while technology is the application of scientific knowledge to solve a broad range of problems. Innovation refers to the diffusion of technologies into specific market segments and parts of society to create sustained value. Science is the foundation upon which technology thrives and technology is the foundation for innovation. STI put together, is thus essential for economic, social and human capital development.

In Nigeria, STI remain one of the critical sectors requiring urgent attention following the weak performance in the past years. In 2020, the country was ranked 117th out of 131 countries on the Global Innovation Index (GII) metrics because of its weak STI supporting system including institutions, human capital, and infrastructure. This has clearly contributed to the low creative, and knowledge and technology outputs for which the country was ranked 110th and 120th respectively.

The relatively low STI status in Nigeria is reflected in the kind of products and services that dominate export. As shown in Figure 12.1, average export of high-technology goods and ICT services hardly exceed 4 percent of manufactures, and service exports respectively between 2005 and 2020. During the 2016-2020 period, average high-technology exports stood at 3 percent of total manufactured exports while average ICT was about 4 percent of service exports. While this may represent an improvement since 2005, their low single digit contribution to manufactured and service exports is evidence that the country has significant room for ICT expansion to catch up with some of the comparator countries in Africa.

The country dropped from a rank of 128th out of 133 countries in 1995 on the Economic Complexity Index (ECI) ranking to the bottom position of 133rd (in 2019²⁷). The country still largely depends on the export of less complex primary products which require little or no input from science and technology. This is partly due to the limited level of human capital development. A score of 0.34 on the Human Capital Index (HCI) metrics ranks the country 168th out of 174 economies. Research and development activities in the country are far below the rest of the world, being only 0.13 percent of GDP in 2007 compared to the world average of 1.68 percent. Similarly, the number of researchers in R&D stood at about 39 per million people relative to 1410 on the average for the world.

²⁷ <https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/countries/159>



The limited contribution of STI to the overall development of Nigeria are traced to several challenges that include:

- weak policy implementation;
- limited funding for research and development that includes lack of long-term capital and incentives for research in public universities and research institutions;
- weak and ineffective partnership and collaboration in R&D among government, industry, academic and research institutions and other stakeholders;
- limited incentive for and adoption of local technology that gives little encouragement for technological innovation among the youth;
- inadequate basic infrastructure required for the development of science and technology, including power supply, modern R&D facilities and good roads; and
- low level STI expertise evidenced by the limited number of high-profile professionals and researchers.

Some of the steps taken by the government to address these fundamental challenges include:

- the approval of the 2012 National Policy on STI to build capability and capacity needed to evolve a modern economy.
- the approval and publication of the 2017 National Science, Technology, and Innovation Roadmap (2017-2030) to complement the STI policy and articulate the various programmes and projects, as well as implement procedures to transform from a resource-based economy to a knowledge-based economy.
- pilot Technology Incubation Centres across the country in partnership with other tiers of government to accelerate technological development;
- development of a nanotechnology policy to boost R&D activities in related medium to high-technology products such as those used in medicine, sports, transportation, and the environment; and,
- amendment of the Finance Act that included a provision that affirms a 0.25% levy on profit before tax of commercial companies and firms with turnover of ₦100,000,000 to be used in financing the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI).

To achieve the objectives of the STI and acquire a competitive edge over the 30-year period of the NA2050, government will key into the development in the areas of biotechnology, health and life sciences, as well as agriculture, energy, environment and climate change. Across these areas, Nigeria as with other countries, will seek to invest in neuromorphic computing and biomimetic AI; machine learning; 3D printing molecules; cognitive augmentation and intelligence amplification; ethically trustworthy AI & anonymous analytics; drug discovery and manufacture using AI; and regenerative medicine. Other trends of interest to Nigeria include bio robotics/bionics; cellular senescence and life extension; use of drones for medical and agricultural delivery; algae against climate change; self-healing batteries; net zero concepts (buildings) & beyond smart grids; electric vehicles; and high-temperature superconductivity and twist electronics.

Long-term development of the STI sector is also critical to provide for the need of the growing population which is projected at about 350 million by 2050. The government recognizes the need to develop flood-resistant crops given the susceptibility of some areas to floods, and the introduction and implementation of the desert-to-food (DTF) programme to check and reverse desertification and dwindling arable land. There is also the need to employ Biotechnology will also be developed in the healthcare system and brace up the industrial sector for high-technology products, including pharmaceuticals. The FGN, therefore, embarks on the NA 2050 which will be effectively implemented for the overall development of the economy of Nigeria over the 30-year period.

12.2. Policy Objectives

The development of STI in Nigeria through to by 2050 will be guided by the following policy objectives:

- developing a functioning National Innovation System to boost innovation and related activities across all sectors of the economy.
- achieving excellence in research and development activities across all academic and research institutions for quality research output necessary for the development of STI in the country; and
- Improving the rate of technology development in all sectors to accelerate the production of high-technology products.



Table 12. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Science and Technology

Objectives	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
National Innovation System	Global Innovation Index Rank	117/131	100	90	80	70	60	50
	Creative Output Index Rank	110/131	100	90	80	70	60	50
	Innovation input Index Rank	115/131	104	93	81	72	61	50
Research and Development	Human Capital and Research Index Rank	121/131	100	90	80	70	60	50
	Human Capital Index Score	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.60
	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	0.13 (2007)	0.28	0.42	0.57	0.71	0.86	1.0
	Researchers in R&D (per million people)	38.79 (2007)	199	359	519	680	840	1000
Technology Development	Economic Complexity index rank (score)	125 (-1.65)	108 (-1.18)	90 (-0.71)	73 (0.10)	55 (0.22)	38 (0.69)	20 (1.16)
	Knowledge and Technology Output Index Rank	120/131	100	90	80	70	60	50
	High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	6.94	9.12	11.29	13.47	15.65	17.82	20
	ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)	0.002 (2019)	0.84	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	5
	ICT service exports (% of service exports, BoP)	4.09	5.08	6.06	7.05	8.03	9.02	10

Source: World Intellectual Property Organisation; World Bank HCI report; World Bank World Development Indicators; TWG Diagnostic Report; for baseline data, targets are benchmarked against best performing upper-middle economies

12.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The Nigerian Government has recognized the need to take bold and strategic actions toward achieving its long-term goals in the development of science and technology. The key ones being:

National Innovation System Strategy to:

- design a framework to improve the data collection process capturing all aspects of STI, which will be continuous, with indicators that are consistent across all sectors and states. Greater investment will be directed towards building the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to improve the data capture, and statistics;
- separate the National Innovation Policy from the Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy, and vigorously implement the strategies in line with economic priorities;

- reorganise the National Research & Innovation Council with good representation of Industry, Ministries and Academia, and wider range of strategic and local stakeholders and partners;
- develop a framework for continuous linkages between foreign investors and their global networks with and local firms to ensure seamless transfer of knowledge that enhances domestic innovation.;
- strengthen the SME ecosystem to facilitate diffusion and absorption of new technologies in the economy; and
- develop a framework for the adoption and implementation of the triple-helix model for increased collaboration between academia, government, and industry.

Research and Development Strategy to:

- upskill researchers to attract competitive grants and conduct problem-solving research and expand the scope of postgraduate scholarships in specific high-growth sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, digital economy and bio-economy;
- build world class multidisciplinary laboratories in each geo-political zone to facilitate research collaboration between research groups in academia, public and private research institutes, and the private sector. The government will also initiate and launch a national research collaboration strategy to facilitate participation in local and international research consortia;
- develop and implement a framework to increase incentives and funding for research and development activities to cover improvements in research infrastructure and upgrade maintenance of research equipment in public academic and research institutions;
- prepare and effectively disseminate annual Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) reports on STI indicators to track progress; and
- revamp school curriculum and position education to meet the demands of 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR), and promote STEM education, and digital literacy and entrepreneurship at all levels of education.

Technology Development Strategy to:

- comprehensively review the National Policy on Science, Technology, and Innovation (2012) in line with global trends and to make it consistent with the long-term aspirations of the country regarding science and technology;
- upscale support mechanisms such as test beds, incubators, tech hubs, accelerators, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and Science and Technology Parks to improve the development of new technologies;
- design a framework for partnership and collaboration between low-tech and high-tech industries to ensure a continuous exchange of ideas and commercialisation of local inventions;
- support private sector-led vocational training of key technologies like Artificial Intelligence, robotics, biorefineries and micro/macro propagation of crops etc.;

- develop effective local content initiatives that will promote the patronage of local technology products and use of indigenous technologies across all sectors;
- organize regular technology fairs, exhibitions, S&T clubs and mass media activities (films, newspapers, radio, television, internet, etc.) to popularize STI;
- engage Nigerian STI professionals and institutions for consultancy and projects and
- launch a government-backed Innovation and Technology Fund to catalyze foreign investments.



Chapter 13: Digital Transformation

13.1 Introduction

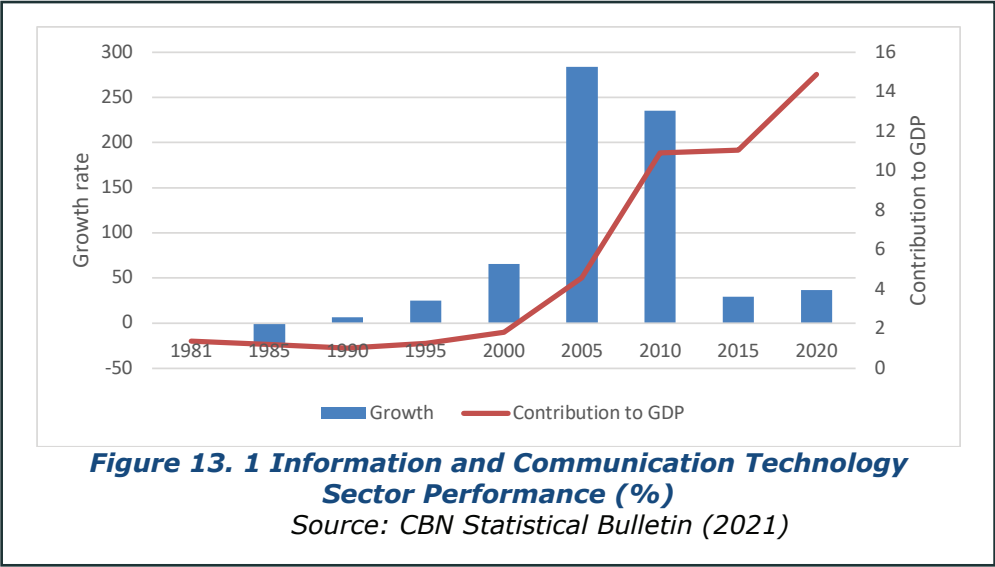
Digital economy encompasses all businesses in all sectors that transacts through ICT platforms. It refers to the different economic activities and occupations in both digital and non-digital sectors. The building blocks of a digital economy include its infrastructure, financial services, government entrepreneurship skills, financing, and platforms. The digital transformation of an economy creates new technological platforms such as the internet of things (IoT), cloud computing, data analytics, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and the blockchain technology that enhances the efficiency of new and existing industries. It is critical to the growth of the gig economy that can reduce unemployment drastically, especially in developing economies like Nigeria. It is also a key element in outsourcing activities of business, including offshoring, nearshoring and onshoring, to reduce operational costs and promote efficiency. The rampaging COVID-19 pandemic has further given impetus to the growth and adoption of new technological innovation to create new opportunities. Globally, broadband penetration is seen as a major enabler for the digital transformation of the economy.

One-third of Nigeria's population is made up of young persons between the ages of 10 and 24 years. Given this age profile and its dynamics, digital entrepreneurship has the potential to drive economic transformation and set the country on a new growth trajectory. The unprecedented Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) digital mobile network expansion in the country made Nigeria to surpass the 25 percent broadband penetration mark, by which the nation has effectively entered the digital phase of information and communication technology (ICT) sector transformation. This is crucial for a nation seeking to diversify its economy in the face of fast-depleting oil revenue and to achieve the net-zero GHG.

Nigeria is Africa's largest economy experiencing a huge economic impact of the GSM revolution and boosting the contribution of the ICT sector to the GDP. Various aspects of the digital economy that enhance productivity through efficient use of time and resources in production and the vital components of digital infrastructure, platforms, financial services, entrepreneurship and skills and e-government, all of which stimulate inclusive and sustained economic growth, are at their nascent stages of development.

Nigeria has experienced increased investment in infrastructure development, higher internet penetration, and technology start-ups which made the country account for 90 of the 643 tech hubs in Africa, which include incubators, co-working spaces, accelerators, hybrid hubs with affiliations to universities and/or governments, as well as maker spaces and technology parks. The country also accounts for 29 percent of all internet usage in Africa with lowest broadband price among its African peers. Much of this is through mobile devices, powered by telecommunication and internet service providers (ISPs). Figure 13.1 shows that ICT growth rose from a negative growth of 23 percent during the

early 1980s to 37 percent between 2015 and 2020, and its contribution to GDP increased from 1 percent to 15 percent over the same period. Notably, ICT dominates the service sector ahead of Trade and Oil and Gas. The broadband capacity of Nigeria has received a boost with the installation of the 9,800 km long submarine communications cable system along the west coast of Africa, between Nigeria and the United Kingdom, which became operational in 2011, with a minimum capacity of 640 gigabits per second (Gb/s). Mobile penetration has grown to over 80 percent, and broadband penetration increased from 27 percent in 2017 to 46 percent in 2020.



Despite the ongoing achievement of ICT, the sector is still experiencing low regional and global competitiveness, low economic productivity, and brain drain. To create high-growth business opportunities maximize productivity, and digitally transform the following challenges will be addressed

- digital and financial exclusion: a deliberate policy of digital education and financial skills will form part of the educational curriculum from the primary school through to tertiary level as a long-term solution; the upscaling of the skillsets of the working age population will be an ongoing concern;
- access to and reliability of power is still very low and irregular; the threat that this poses to the development of the ICT sector generally, the telecom and IT services and last-mile connectivity, will be addressed through investments in power sector;
- challenge to funding start-ups: though Nigeria is leading the rest of Africa in entrepreneurship start-ups, local funding of these star-ups is not catching up with demand and the few available foreign funders are not necessarily funding start-ups based on local needs. Various funding initiatives of the government in collaboration with the private sector will address this challenge;
- slow pace of adoption of new technologies away from existing old technologies deny the economy cost-reduction opportunities that come with innovation; incentives will be enhanced and made attractive to promote the switch over from old to new technologies;

- low investment in targeted research and skills development: the interface between the universities and industry will be strengthened to develop curricula and produce graduates with skills relevant to the needs of the industry and the economy and society generally;
- inadequate provision of communication infrastructural facilities in rural communities will be addressed by the government in collaboration with the relevant private sector operators and
- data privacy and cybersecurity challenges are addressed through various patent, copyright laws and deployment of technologies to handle cyber insecurity.

In specific terms, the government is providing the enabling environment for digital transformation by giving regulatory support through policy design and implementation. Some of the policies include:

- the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy, Nigerian National Broadband Plan and Smart Nigeria Digital Economy project. Others are
- the launch and implementation of the Nigeria Digital Economy Policy and Strategy, which led to the transformation of the Federal Ministry of Communication to Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy in 2019. The mandate of the ministry was expanded to include the usage of ICT to transform the Nigerian Economy.
- Under the Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy, the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) protects the interests of consumers against unfair practices by telecommunication companies in Nigeria.
- The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) creates a framework for the planning, research, development, standardization, application, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and regulation of Information Technology practices in Nigeria.
- The 30 percent broadband penetration was achieved through the implementation of the Nigerian National Broadband Plan (2013-2018) which is now been rolled over into National Broadband Plan (2020-2025).
- The Central Portal for Government Services (www.services.gov.ng), creates a single point of entry to government information and services, enhances accountability through technology-enabled civic engagement, and transforms public administration efficiency.

13.2. Policy Objectives

To build a nation where digital innovation and entrepreneurship are explored to create value and prosperity for all by 2050, through job creation and economic productivity potentials of ICT, the government will ensure that critical challenges are addressed by taking the following actions;

- strengthening the digital economy for efficient and transparent governance across the country;
- developing digital infrastructure for effective online business activities;

- promoting digital platforms to grow the digital economy and enhance products and services that enable users to replicate day-to-day activities in a traditional market;
- improving digital financial service that enables individuals and firms to conduct seamless electronic transactions;
- promoting digital entrepreneurship to create an ecosystem that gives life to the digital economy with growth-oriented ventures, especially in manufacturing digital hardware and infrastructure and,
- increasing the level of digital literacy and skills required to build a robust and digitally transformed economy.

Table 13. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Digital Transformation

Objectives	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Digital Economy and E-Governance	Contribution of ICT to GDP (percent)	15	16.67	18.33	20.00	21.67	23.33	25
	E-Government Development Index (EGDI) Ranking	141/193	100	90	80	70	60	50
	National Digital Identity (% of population)-percent	<20	100	100	100	100	100	100
Digital Infrastructure	Broadband penetration (percent)	40	60	67.60	75.20	82.80	90.40	98
	Networks transition	4G	5G	5G	5G	5G	5G	5G
	Network Readiness Index Rank	113/139 (2018)	100	90	80	70	60	50
	ICT Impact Social Impact Index Rank	123/139 (2018)	100	90	80	70	60	50
Digital Platforms	Business-to-Consumer (B2C) e-commerce Rank	94/152	87	79	72	65	57	50
	Percentage of population using Internet (percent)	33.6 (2019)	43.00	52.40	61.80	71.20	80.60	90
	Proportion of homegrown among the private sector platforms-percent	76 (2019)	79.17	82.33	85.50	88.67	91.83	95
	ICT Usage by Government Index Rank	112/139 (2018)	60	58	56	54	52	50
	ICT Usage by Individuals Index Rank	112/139 (2018)	60	58	56	54	52	50
Digital Financial Service	Percentage of Digital Financial Inclusion (For Rural Dwellers)-percent	< 2	25	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50
	Bank Credit to ICT sector(% of GDP)-percent	N3.8trillion (2)	3.33	4.67	6.00	7.33	8.67	10
	Entry rate of new firms (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)	0.75 (2012-2017)	1.46	2.17	2.88	3.58	4.29	5
	Proportion of 18-64 population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business ¹⁰ (percent)	0.9 (2012-2017)	1.58	2.27	2.95	3.63	4.32	5
Digital Literacy and Skills	National Digital Literacy Level (percent)	<50	90	95	97.5	100	100	100
	E-Participation Index	141 of 193	100	90	80	70	60	50

Source: World Economic Forum (WEF) Networked Readiness Index; UNCTAD B2C e-commerce index, UN E-Government Development Index, EFiNA Financial Inclusion Report; World Bank World Development Indicators; World Bank Nigeria Digital Economy Diagnostic Report for baseline data; targets are projections benchmarked against best performing upper-middle economies

²⁹ A measure of early-stage entrepreneurial activity

13.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Nigeria will take certain strategic steps to achieve its 2050 goals that will position the country to reach the status of an upper middle-income country. These measures involve the use of:

Digital Economy and E-Governance Strategy

Effective regulation of the digital sector will accelerate the digitalization of government processes and improve service delivery, transparency, and accountability. The strategies that the government will employ to achieve these are:

- identifying gaps and constrict laws, policies and guidelines and amend them to create a unified and dynamic environment for a vibrant digital economy;
- expanding the framework to fully network and integrate all federal agencies in a common information-sharing platform. This will also be done at the state level;
- collaborating with sub-national governments on the implementation of the e-Government Masterplan across the Federation;
- providing training to civil and public service personnel on digital transformation and e-government initiatives; and,
- leveraging blockchain technology to maintain a secure and decentralized database of digital information and implement the provisions of the Nigeria Data Protection Regulation 2019.

Digital Infrastructure Strategy

The government will provide adequately for the improved infrastructure for the digital economy in the country. To achieve this, the following strategies become imperative:

- harnessing the terrestrial and satellite networks to expand the broadband penetration and expand the internet usage of the mobile networks by complementary fibre services.
- increasing investment in training and capacity building to successfully transit from 3G and 4G networks to 5G networks.
- encouraging the state governments to adhere to the agreement on Right of Way (RoW) by removing all impediments to the deployment of the national fibre optic-based network across the country;
- providing the enabling environment to attract private and foreign investments for digital infrastructure and set mechanism in motion for the security of such investments;
- proposing and facilitating the enactment of the legislation that will designate core digital infrastructures as Critical National Infrastructure;
- investing heavily in national and sub-national data infrastructure that will make available accurate, reliable, and complete data for planning and decision-making;
- extending the Mobile System of Telephony (MST) to rural areas and develop Rural Radio Broadcasting Services (RRBS) as well as Rural-Based E-mailing and Internet Facility (RBEMIF);

- facilitating the integration and application of digital sciences in all areas of science and technology as well as in all sectors of the economy for the enhancement of system efficiency and productivity; and,
- Digitalise operations of government to allow for efficiency.

Digital Platforms Strategy

These are platforms that enable users to transact their day-to-day business using available technologies. The necessity to have robust digital platforms to drive the digital economy prompts the government to adopt these approaches in order to achieve the 2050 agenda:

- remodelling and promoting the one-stop portal (www.services.gov.ng) for accessing government services as a platform for interactions between the government and citizens;
- providing training and build the capacity of relevant government officials to make informed decisions to support the deployment of government digital services and a paperless system;
- promoting the development of innovative and interactive e-commerce platforms that are home-grown;
- promoting the development of technology platforms to support independent workers and companies, connect Nigerians to international employers, and thereby grow the gig economy.
- undertaking public sensitisation and advocacy programmes for public utilisation of digital platforms for business operations.
- strengthening the Research Institute and Centres to disseminate findings and initiatives for information security and digital assets management; and,
- harnessing Nigeria diaspora resources to transform the country's digital economy.

Digital Financial Service and Entrepreneurship Strategy

Digital financial service providers are better positioned to solve the financial inclusion problem majorly facing the poor in Nigeria. For the government to promote financial inclusion using the service providers, it will:

- incentivise the mobile money services for banks, technology and financial services companies and telecommunication companies;
- support private equity and venture capital firms to increase investment for digital entrepreneurs and the ICT sector;
- implement the national outsourcing strategic framework to prioritise support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to integrate digital technologies into their operations;
- identify and remove the constraint limiting technology adoption by MSMEs and digitally enabled businesses.
- establish and promote programme that will match domestic MSMEs to international technology driven mentors;
- update the school curricula across all levels to include training on emerging technologies and data driven development;

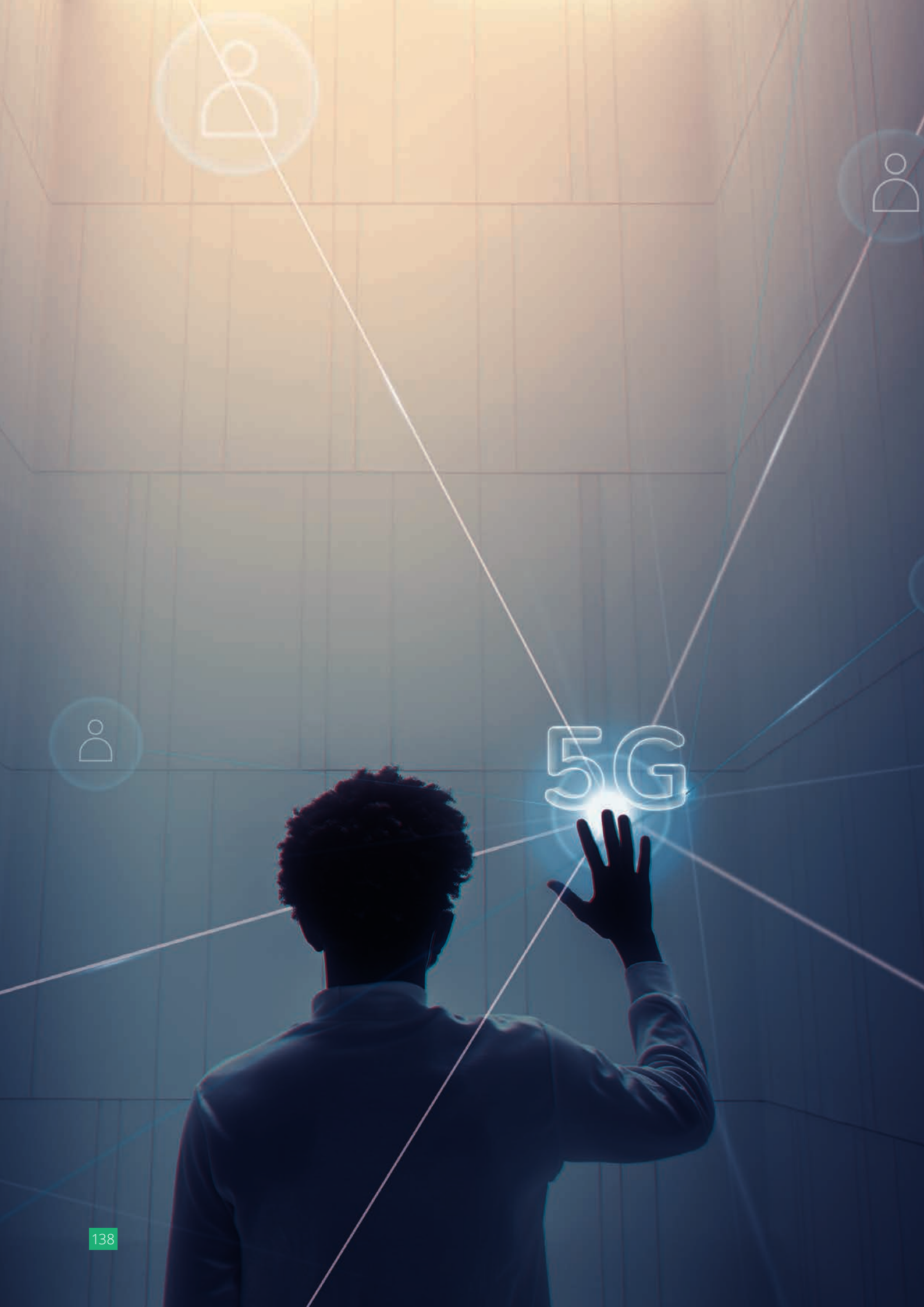
- provide support for creation of enabling environment to mobilise for investment in ICT-compliant capacity building and skill development;
- intensify financial inclusion efforts by consolidating on the strengths of Fintech innovation to become a regional and global player and
- develop and implement framework to enhance the creation of sound policy and regulation for digital currency, cybersecurity, smart manufacturing, drone technologies, immersive technology, artificial intelligence, future networks (5G) and distributed systems (blockchain).

Digital Literacy and Skills Strategy

The government recognizes that the vibrancy of the digital economy depends on the ability of Nigerians to use technology competently. Toward this end, government will:

- integrate digital literacy and skill development into the national education curriculum at all levels to accommodate ever growing technology-driven innovations;
- partner with Sub-national Governments to design the implementation template for catch-them-young mentorship programme for digital skills development, experience sharing and confidence building for schools, community, and religious centres;
- develop inclusive train-the-trainers programme that will retool teachers and facilitators at all levels;
- promote the development and distribution of instructional materials in electronic format in all schools of the federation;
- develop a digital literacy and skills development framework certifications that will be of global recognition;
- boost technical education by leveraging on existing network of technical schools and vocational training and resource centres to facilitate digital skills training programmes for those with informal education across the country; and,
- introduce ‘coding’ in early education along with basic sciences.





PART 4: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 14: Education

14.1 Introduction

Transformational education is the broad agenda for the education sector in NA2050, as it is comprehensive in scope by engaging learners to develop skills and competencies through critical thinking and adequate communication. Transformational education broadens the learners' perspectives in understanding and assessing world order to challenge them as agents in the transformation of their society. Thus, transformative education is vital in the quest to produce a vibrant and highly motivated labour force that is able and ready to contribute meaningfully to the nation's development. It thus plays a central role in improving quality of life by increasing productivity, driving inclusive economic growth, and ultimately reducing poverty. Investing in people and making sure every Nigerian is given the educational tools to fulfil their potential is essential to the enthronement of equity and the sustenance of economic growth. Providing access to quality education for all is also key to unlocking new economic opportunities for disadvantaged people and will put Nigeria on a path to fulfilling its goal of lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030.

To achieve these goals, the government will support the development of a workforce with the required competencies to meet employers' needs in the 21st century through targeted policy interventions across the education sector. Improving education and human capital to promote growth and development, will require a dramatic increase in the quality and quantity of resources in this sector. It is imperative to leverage the country's tremendous human capital potential and foster skills needed in the 21st century labour market, that are innovation-driven and promote a knowledge-based economy. Expanding access to the education system and improving teaching quality will give every Nigerian the needed tools to realize their full potential and enhance their competencies, regardless of their background. Only then will the nation have the means to transform and compete with leading world economies.

Recognising the enormous task before the country to provide a transformational education by 2050, the Government will ensure that the people are highly skilled and educated by revolutionising education with technology, science, and innovation. Furthermore, given that the out-of-school children, which was 6.56 million in 2000, now stood at about 10.5 million in 2020 (see Figure 14.1) and that the country's future in 2050 rests in the hands of today's youths, Government will take concrete steps in upgrading the quality of education available to the Nigerian child while ensuring unfettered access and affordability. The country's 62 percent adult literacy rate is less than the average of 66 percent for sub-Saharan African nations. Available statistics shows that overall, the performance of the education sector has somewhat trended downwards in recent times (Table 14.1, Fig. 14.2 and Fig. 14.3).

The education sector faces the following challenges:

- Inadequate funding and the inability to fully implement STEM courses across all educational levels.
- an increase in the number of out-of-school children, worsened by the lockdown associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Inadequate legal framework to fully integrate the private sector into the education infrastructure projects under the PPP arrangement. limitations on financing and planning for educational development, due the fiscal crisis of the state in which unfavourable movements in crude oil prices play a major role.
- inconsistency in gathering baseline data for tracking progress in the education sector.
- disruptions in the academic calendar arising from prolonged strikes and unforeseen events such as covid-19 pandemic.
- socio-cultural practices, norms, and weak financial capacity of households to meet the requirement of quality education.
- weak exposure to fundamental knowledge in STEM courses at the higher levels
- inability to properly harness vocational education and formalise the traditional skill processes for developmental purposes and
- inadequate prioritization of the teacher and teaching profession.

Sustaining progressive rise in the literacy and the primary and secondary school enrolment rates is crucial. This explains government's past efforts to improve the country's educational sector and outcomes. Some of these include the establishment of the Universal Basic Education Commission and Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND), resuscitation of the National Senior Secondary Education Commission. raising the share of government budget allocated to education, the establishment of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND), the upward review of the National Research Fund (NRF), upward review of teachers' salaries and allowances as well as improved regulation of the sector.

Table 14. 1 Performance of the sector in terms of school enrolment rates, 2013-2019.

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2018-19
Primary School enrolment (million)	25.80	25.44	25.59	28.08
Primary School Enrolment Rate (%)	68.59	87.72	83.81	-
Junior Secondary Enrolment (Million)	6.20	6.18	5.84	7.35
Junior Secondary Enrolment Rate (%)	49	47.3	43.3	-
Senior Secondary Enrolment (Million)	9.12	4.94	4.48	5.24
Senior Secondary Enrolment Rate (%)	35.7	39.8	34.9	-

Note: Primary school enrolment captures 6-11 years old; All enrolment includes private and public schools.

Source: Data obtained from Federal Ministry of Education.

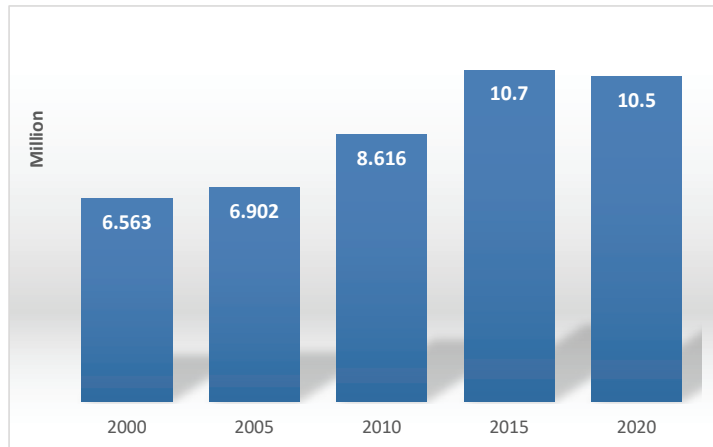


Figure 14. 1 Out of School Children.

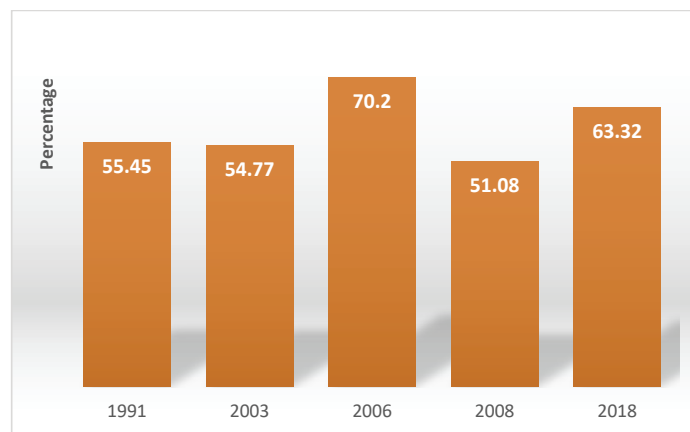


Figure 14. 2 Literacy Rate.

Source: Computed from UNESCO, UNICEF, Statista, Knoema, World Bank, Federal Ministry of Education.

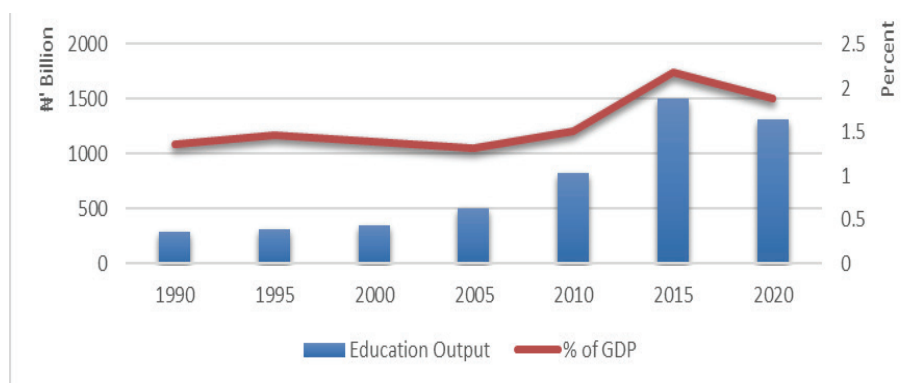


Figure 14. 3 Education Contribution to the Real GDP.
Source: Computed from CBN Bulletin and NBS

14.2. Policy objectives

The policy objectives for promoting education in NA 2050 include:

- eradicating educational disparity across the six geopolitical zones and putting up measures that permit the Nigerian Youth to acquire education and contribute to development in all parts of the country;
- incorporating digital innovation into education and halting the disruptions in the academic calendar;
- facilitating a “Training the Trainer Scheme” to boost and continuously upgrade the skills and competencies of all teachers in the education sector and keep them in tune with the teaching dictates of the 21st century;
- improving the quality of tertiary education by harnessing vocational education and formalising the traditional skill acquisition processes to fill the skill gap in the country;
- improving education financing at all levels to completely overhaul the sector and
- increasing the contribution of education to the GDP.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Education Sector are contained in table 14.2.

Table 14. 2 Policy Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and 2050 Targets for Education

Policy Objectives	KPIs	Baseline	Targets					2050
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	
Eradicating educational disparity by promoting inclusion	The number of out-of-school children (million)	10.5 million (as at 2020)	5	4	3	2	1	Zero
	Primary School Enrolment Rate (%)	88.11 (as at 2019/2020)	90.86	93.01	95.16	97.32	99.47	100
	Junior Secondary Enrolment Rate (%)	49.61 (as at 2019/2020)	51.08	58.87	66.65	74.43	82.22	90
	Senior Secondary Enrolment Rate (%)	46.24 (as at 2019/2020)	51.44	56.70	61.95	67.22	72.48	90
Incorporating digital innovation into education and halting academic disruptions	Literacy Rate (%)	63.32 (as at 2018)	80	82	84	86	88	90
	Digital literacy (%)	At a relatively low rate (as at 2020)	50	60	70	80	90	100
Improving the in-service training of teachers to produce 21 st century compliant courses.	The number of industry-related courses for the 21 st century realities	60% - 85% per cent of courses and subjects are practice-based	88%	90%	92%	95%	97%	100% of courses and subjects are practice-based
Improving the quality of tertiary education	Number of higher institutions in the top 1000 globally	4 (as at 2020)	10	13	16	19	22	25
Increasing educational financing	Percent of national budget (%)	6.7 per cent (of budget as at 2020)	7.67	8.63	9.60	10.57	11.53	> 12.5 per cent (of budget)
Increasing education contribution to the GDP	Percent of real GDP (at 2010 constant basic prices) [%]	1.88 (as at 2020)	3.23	4.59	5.94	7.29	8.65	10.0

Source: Federal Ministry of Education, National budget estimates, Knoema, CBN Bulletin, and UNICEF for the baseline data while the targets are projections benchmarked against best performing upper-middle economies

14.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The attainment of the goals of education in the NA 2050 requires a bold transformation of the education system in terms of structure, access, affordability, inclusion, financing, and curriculum overhaul. Hence, the main strategies to achieve the specified targets are:

- participation of all Nigerian children, including girl-child and other marginalised groups, in early childhood education as a priority. The relevant MDAs will fast-track the pace at which out-of-school children are brought into the formal education setting. Coupled with improved public and private funding, expansive technical and vocational education, and problem-solving curriculum required in today's knowledge-based world, the Government will prioritise STEM with well-funded, ICT-driven education that can improve the human capital needs of the country through 2050. In addition, the government will utilise the Rural Human Development Programme (RHDP) to educate young minds in rural areas through the establishment of functional schools, particularly at the primary school level.
- eradicating educational disparity and promoting inclusive education across all levels through enforcement of the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) Act that aligns with the SDG's goal of inclusion and equitability in education towards stimulating lifelong learning opportunities for every Nigerian.
- Incorporate of digital innovation into education; by which the government will unlock the skill proficiency of school leavers and graduates by increasing their digital literacy levels to promote innovation and meet the industry's demand for skilled labour. To this end, a Strategic Action Plan will be inaugurated for educators to enhance the introduction of digital literacy and AI courses to students through the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (NDEPS) to create a knowledge-based economy and align with the 2063 Agenda of the African Union.
- revitalisation and repositioning of the teaching profession in Nigeria by the re-introduction bursary awards to education students in the Universities and Colleges of Education, providing low-cost houses in rural areas for teachers sponsorship to at least one refresher training, Teacher Conversion Programme and ICT Training, Special Teacher Pension Scheme for teachers, etc.
- facilitating a "Train the Trainer Scheme", that will utilise the education template at the local, state, and federal levels to expand the requisite training programmes available for in-service teachers. This will also include developing a continuous capacity development programme for Nigerian teachers and implementing laws backing the endorsement of teacher training institutions with a focus on practice-based courses.



- improving the quality of tertiary education by facilitating the delivery of research outputs, especially among the publicly owned universities and polytechnics, while also providing an enabling environment for the privately-owned institutions to do the same. This will entail expanding the revenue accruing to TETFUND to boost productivity and research outputs;
- targeting the TETFUND's National Research Fund (NRF) to reach about ₦400 billion per year by 2050, with its coverage to be extended to support research in private universities as well as in strengthening vocational and technical education
- Increase funding to 4% - 5% of GDP as Annual Budgetary Allocation.

- Revive, reform and reinvigorate the scholarship and student loan schemes for tertiary education by Federal, State and Local governments.
- Encourage the private sector organisations, philanthropist, CSOs, NGOs and development partners to set up endowment funds in tertiary institutions.
- enhancement of the level of digital proficiency of the tertiary institutions to be at par with their foreign counterparts.
- the country's educational policies and curriculum will be reviewed and aligned with current industry and development needs.
- recognising, harnessing and providing technical/financial support to vocational education and formalising the traditional skill acquisition processes; the government will advance relevant and industry-tailored vocational skills in the technical education sector and revitalise government technical colleges; the government will also establish new, and strengthen existing, skill acquisition (vocational) centres across the country and provide necessary incentives for Nigerians, especially the unemployed youths to want to acquire relevant skillsets in these centres;
- encouragement of skill certification as a prerequisite for employment and registration of small businesses
- using the PPP arrangement to set up computer and innovation centres in major cities with the necessary infrastructure backup to build the capacity of the youths and fill the skill gap in industry, businesses and the economy generally;
- improving the financing of transformational education at all levels of government through improved, will continue to increase budgetary allocation partnering with the private sector through the PPP arrangement and introducing government-financed vouchers to create more accessibility to different educational institutions and educational services.
- creating a "Build Nigeria Bonds (BNBs)" in the capital market to enable highly rated public education borrowers, like national and state tertiary institutions, to issue bonds for constructing or acquiring modern educational facilities, raising funds in the stock market to increase the standard of private education facilities. This will help to boost the education quality in the country and save foreign exchange for Nigeria.
- integrating fully the NIMS with the NPC births and Deaths' registration system and
- boosting the contribution of the education sector revenue generation by designing internationally acceptable curriculum and admission procedures that will increase the enrolment of international students. providing adequate security at various schools and learning centres to ensure safe and secure learning environment.



Chapter 15: Healthcare

15.1 Introduction

Health is a basic human right that is necessary for citizens to live socially and economically productive lives and contribute to sustainable development, peace and security. Globally, health has come under severe stress through pandemics like COVID-19, the growing negative impacts of climate change, as well as threats to food security due to terrorism, banditry, droughts, floods and wars. Over the years, the federal and state governments of Nigeria have devoted significant amounts of resources to the development and implementation of numerous health plans and strategies to achieve a modern, efficient, and effective healthcare delivery system. Despite these investments and some improvements that follow, Nigeria's health indices remain weak. Nigeria's average life expectancy was 54.3 years in 2018 and rose modestly to 54.8 years in 2020, while the infant mortality rate stood at 74.2 per 1,000 live births in 2019.

The policy thrusts of the ERGP 2017-2020 and Vision 20:2020 to revitalise the primary healthcare system, strengthen secondary and tertiary healthcare delivery, expand the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to achieve universal health coverage (UHC), and build the capacity of healthcare personnel to improve service delivery, suffered implementation setbacks. Inadequate funding and weak resource pooling mechanisms between the tiers of government and the private sector, resulted in poor health outcomes, especially on the core SDG-3 targets. Furthermore, it is estimated that over half of Nigeria's total health spending is out-of-pocket, which has meant that millions of Nigerians, especially those who are multidimensionally poor, are deprived of access to modern health care facilities.

This deprivation is emphasised by the fact that the NHIS has limited health coverage, primarily focusing on the formal sector. Again, the availability and quality of healthcare, as provided by the tiers of government and the private sector, vary across the country. It has also been increasingly difficult to equip the hospitals and to retain medical personnel; the result has been outbound medical tourism for the rich and outward migration of Nigerian medical personnel in search of greener pastures to Europe, Australia, North America, and the Middle East. As a consequence, the country's low medical personnel density of doctor-to-patient ratio of 1:2,500 falls far short of the 1:600 recommendation by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Therefore, it is critical for Nigeria to improve the performance of its health sector to better the life of its citizens.

The crucial goal of the NA 2050 is to accelerate reforms to adequately finance the health system and realign resources in line with the responsibility for health across the tiers of the healthcare delivery system. These strategies are crucial to significantly reducing the gaps in health-related SDGs. Government collaboration with the private sector will generate additional financing in the health sector. Implementing healthcare financing reforms to expand social health insurance coverage to state, LGA and community levels, and scaling up the implementation of the BHCPF in collaboration with all states, implementing agencies, partners, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders will be the focus of the NA 2050 implementation as will be detailed in successive MTNDPs.

The emphasis will also be on:

- addressing human resource and infrastructure gaps in collaboration with the private sector, especially at the primary healthcare level, which is responsible for more than 70% of the disease burden;
- reducing the current resource imbalance between primary, secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare; and
- building a resilient health system that will withstand any future disruptive occurrences.

Despite concerted efforts in improving health care delivery over the years, the sector's potential has not been fully realised due to:

- inadequate health care financing resulting in poor health outcomes;
- inability of the universal health insurance programme to accommodate many Nigerians causing weak medical access;
- inaccessibility to quality health-care and accurate medical records and history of patients;
- high level of brain drains in the health sector and
- shortage in the quantity of specialised equipment and number of qualified personnel to respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases.

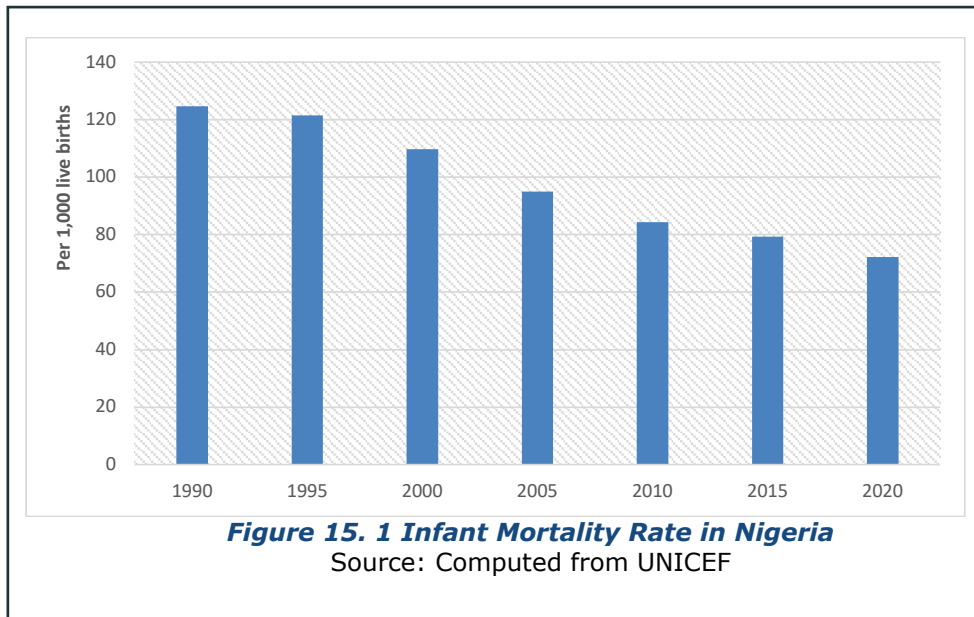
The Nigerian government is scaling up its health sector budget to attain the 15 percent target in alignment with the 2001 Abuja Declaration. The enabling environment created by the government has also improved private health spending. These have contributed to lowering the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 to 2.6 percent in 2020 from 31 percent in 2014 and reducing the infant mortality rate from 124.6 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 72.2 per 1,000 live births in 2020 (see Fig. 15.1). In addition, the country has recorded some successes in other areas. For instance, after the last Polio epidemic in Borno State in 2016, about 100 percent of Polio eradication success took place in 2020.

The country has also recorded success in curbing yellow fever and measles through dedicated efforts such as the campaign in August 2019 to vaccinate about 28 million children against meningitis and measles across 19 Northern States. Furthermore, between 2017 and 2020, the country launched and effectively carried out four phases of yellow fever vaccination campaigns, although interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic interruption in 2020. Governmental efforts have also been directed toward people living with HIV/AIDS leading to expanding the supply of antiretroviral drugs to 44 per cent in 2018 from 31 per cent in 2016. Thus, NA 2050 aims to further improve quality healthcare delivery in Nigeria and make the country the domain for healthy people under the guidance of the Federal Ministry of Health.

Table 15.1 Performance of the Health Sector from 1990 to 2020

Indicator 1	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Life expectancy (years)	45.90	45.85	46.27	48.25	50.90	53.11	54.81
Health Contribution to the GDP (₦ billion)	127.1	138.09	157.23	203.06	330.96	484.34	484.74
Contribution of the health sector to the GDP (%)	0.59	0.64	0.62	0.53	0.61	0.7	0.69

Source: World Bank, United Nations Population Division (UNPD), UNICEF, CBN, and NBS.



15.2. Policy objectives

The central policy thrust on which Nigeria will provide a more sustainable health care system by 2050 includes:

- lowering both maternal and infant mortality rates;
- expanding universal health coverage provided under the health insurance scheme;
- expanding the number of essential health supplies and personnel and drastically reducing the brain drain syndrome characterising the health sector;
- developing an integrated health care system and introducing automated medical records;
- reducing the prevalence of underweight children under the age of 5 years and expanding mental healthcare services;
- promoting healthy lifestyles and habits to raise life expectancy level; and
- improving health sector financing and its contribution to the GDP.



Table 15.2 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Healthcare Delivery

Policy Objectives	KPIs	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Lowering the maternal and infant mortality rates	Maternal mortality rate	814 (per 100,000 live births)	500	420	340	260	180	100
	Infant mortality rate	74 (per 1,000 live births)	40	34	28	22	16	10
	Neonatal mortality rate	35.5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.50	25.50	20.50	15.50	10.50	5.5
Expanding Universal Health Coverage	Health insurance policy inclusion (%)	4.8% (as at 2020)	25	40	55	70	85	100
Increasing the number of essential health supplies and personnel	Primary health care centres.	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000
	Nurse:	118:	160:	202:	244:	286:	328:	370:
	Patient Ratio	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Doctor:	38:	50:	75:	100:	120:	140:	160:
Developing an integrated health care system	Patient-Ratio	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	The number of health services administering institutions (by 2016)	< 1per cent of 23,640 institutions	10per cent of 40,000 institutions	15per cent of 42,000 institutions	> 20per cent of 44,000 institutions	> 24per cent of 46,000 institutions	> 26.5per cent of 48,000 institutions	> 30per cent of 50,000 institutions
Prevalence of underweight among children under the age of 5 years	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 (%)	2.6	2.25	1.90	1.55	1.20	0.85	< 0.5
Promoting good health care lifestyles and habits	Life expectancy (years)	55.01	57.51	62.00	68.00	75	82.00	85.00
Improving health sector financing and its contribution to the GDP	Percent of national budget	4.16	5.13	6.11	7.08	8.05	9.03	10.00
	Contribution to GDP (%)	0.69	1.41	3.13	2.85	3.56	4.28	5.00

Source: UNDP, UNICEF, Knoema, and Federal Ministry of Health for the baseline data while the targets are in line with those of Upper-Middle-Income Countries.

15.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The main strategies that will enable Nigeria to achieve the specified targets by 2050 include:

- lowering the maternal, infant and other forms of mortality rates. The health ministry in partnership with the National Primary Health Development Agency (NPHCDA) and other relevant agencies will formulate and implement sound primary health care policies and programmes in rural and urban areas. In addition, the government will utilise the Rural Human Development Programme (RHDP) to provide functional health institutions to cater for pregnant women and children.
- expanding the universal health coverage across the formal and informal sectors of the country to ensure that every Nigerian, comprising the rich, the middle class, and the poor, are brought into the health insurance scheme. This will entail developing solid cooperation between the NHIS and the private sector, providing HMOs a way to reach out and capture most Nigerians operating in the informal sector. Health insurance will use registered cooperative societies and other notable trade associations to reach out to the informal sector operators. Also, professional health regulators such as the Health Records Officers Registration Board of Nigeria (HRORBN) and Community Health Practitioners Registration Board of Nigeria (CHPRBN) will partner with health insurance providers to ensure the delivery of quality health services.

- increasing the number of essential health supplies and medical personnel by encouraging massive investment in health care facilities. This will serve as an impetus to attract more investment into the health sector and make it more lucrative to medical practitioners. The government will accredit only qualified health facilities/centres and medical practitioners and keep an up-to-date live list on the health ministry's website;
- Investing in the upgrade of Nigeria's healthcare facilities and personnel to effectively cater to the health needs of the populace and make the country a medical tourism destination.
- liaising with ICT firms involved in database management to unify healthcare practices and introduce automated medical records to ease access to patients' details and eradicate the use of paper records. The partnering TECH firms will supply every public hospital with computers and software already programmed for database management to reduce the waiting time for medical attention and smooth the referral process between one medical facility and the other. In line with this, the Federal Ministry of Health will roll out a training schedule for medical staff while the paper recording system is being phased out.
- improving research funding towards the prevention, and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and measles, among others. This will entail establishing the Centres for Public Health Preparedness to ramp up disease intelligence across the country.
- creating mental health awareness in the country through the relevant MDAs like NAFDAC, NDLEA and NCDC, with the government providing adequate support to mental health patients. This will involve updating the lunacy Act of 1958 to accommodate emotional and mental trauma.
- promoting healthy lifestyles and habits to raise the life expectancy levels of the citizens. This will be done by financing health, mental wellness and nutrition policies and programmes across the appropriate MDAs in collaboration with the sub-national governments, private sector and development partners. The government will create State Nutrition Agencies to work in sync with the National Nutrition Agency to reduce the prevalence of underweight children under the age 5 among others and.
- increasing the budgetary allocation to the health sector while also using other means such as the health insurance scheme, PPP arrangement, and dedicated or sin taxes (Alcohol Tax, Tobacco Tax, etc.). To further support funding,
- creating a "Build Nigeria Bonds (BNBs)" in the capital market to enable highly rated healthcare borrowers, like national and state hospitals and other government agencies that own healthcare facilities, to issue bonds for constructing or acquiring the necessary facilities. Lastly, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) will partner with private healthcare owners to raise equity capital in the stock market to improve the quality of private healthcare infrastructure and facilities. This will help to boost the quality of healthcare delivery that is available to all Nigerians and save massive foreign exchange from persistent foreign medical trips through 2050.



Chapter 16: Food Security and Nutrition Policies for a Vibrant Society

16.1 Introduction

The operational definition of food security has expanded in meaning and scope since the 1970s and especially when the technical success of the Green Revolution of the 1980s did not translate automatically to dramatic reductions in poverty and levels of malnutrition. In consequence, the definition of food security now covers both the supply (assuring availability at stable prices) and demand (access and affordability) sides, as well as the nutritional (health) aspects and individual food preferences (choice). The issue of vulnerability is also added to the definition of food security to accommodate the fact that the need for food does not mean the ability to buy. The experiences of the 1980s in food hunger have also made food security and nutritional problems issues of public policy and concern at both the international and national levels and philanthropic interventions. The World Bank, in its “Poverty and Hunger” report (1986), introduced the difference between chronic food insecurity associated with structural poverty and low incomes, and transitory food insecurity caused by natural disasters, economic collapse or conflict. Both chronic and transitory food insecurity are living experiences in Nigeria, but generally, when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food, they are considered to be food insecure.

Food security is now defined to cover physical, social and economic access to sufficient, quality and nutritious foods that cater to the dietary needs and preferences capable of supporting healthy living for all people. Though this broad definition is internationally acceptable in terms of meeting common goals and the associated government-level responsibilities, the policy focus is much narrower for operational purposes. In line with the narrow focus on the individual and households, national governments are more concerned with measurable indicators such as poverty reduction, malnutrition and vulnerability.

Malnutrition, as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is the shortage or excess of nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilisation. The double burden of malnutrition consists of both undernutrition, overweight and obesity, as well as diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCD). Undernutrition manifests in four broad forms: wasting, stunting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies. Nigeria’s policy focus is on addressing undernutrition and the rising cases of NCDs, even though there are signs of overweight and obesity, especially amongst high-income individuals and families. The government is trying to control the growing incidences of NCDs through the introduction of sin taxes.

Some of the underlying drivers of undernutrition are poverty, inadequate food production, insufficient food consumption, ignorance of dietary requirements, uneven distribution of food, poor food preservation techniques, improper preparation of foods, food restrictions

and taboos, and poor sanitation. An example of undernutrition that attracts public policy attention in Nigeria is stunted children. The available data on this show the rate of stunting, with a national prevalence rate of 32 percent of children under 5 years. An estimated 2 million children in Nigeria suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), but only two out of every 10 children affected are estimated to have access to treatment.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has projected that over the years, Nigeria, on average, loses about NGN 3.5 trillion annually to post-harvest losses (PHLs). This is about 20% of the 2022 budget of the federal government. In addition to the PHLs, the UN estimates that 37.9 million tonnes of cooked food are wasted in Nigeria annually, translating to feeding about 69 million Nigerians in a year at 1.5kg per day. Furthermore, inflation and in particular, food inflation, exacerbates the challenge as it represents an immediate threat to food security and nutrition.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the insecurity in some Northern and Southern States pose a serious challenge to food security and nutrition in the country. As noted in previous plans (e.g., ERGP), malnutrition causes about 53 percent of under-five children mortality in Nigeria. The Nutrition Country Profile of the World Bank affirmed that deficiencies in micronutrients cause the country to lose about US\$1.5 billion in GDP yearly. Available data from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) affirms that as of 2018, only 1 per cent of the cropland in Nigeria was irrigated, implying that the majority of the farmers can only cultivate their farmlands during the rainy season. This further contributes to food insecurity and rising food inflation at 19.6 percent in 2021.). Food inflation has become a global rather than a national phenomenon. The practice in the past of importing food to moderate local food inflation is no longer viable. The COVID-19 pandemic points to the need for a high degree of domestic self-sufficiency in food production, storage and distribution. This is a challenge that Nigeria can easily meet by reducing PHLs, food wastes and modernising agriculture for higher productivity.

The various food security indices in Figures 16.1 and 16.2 attest to the need for improvement. The challenges, facing food and nutrition security in Nigeria include:

- macroeconomic challenges occasioned by unstable and depreciating exchange rates with negative implications for prices of imported food items.
- poor harvests due to climate conditions and conflicts such as the farmer-herders crisis, banditry, and kidnapping.
- extremely high poverty level among rural households, resulting in a deteriorating hunger index rank for the country.
- low funding for nutrition-related programmes resulting in poor children and vulnerable feeding practices.
- lack of access to adequate health care services.
- the rising pace of the rural-to-urban migration has led to a decline in agriculture production among rural households and further worsened food security in the country.
- weak coordination and implementation of the policy on Food Safety and Hygiene and that of the National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition.

To address these challenges, the following measures to tackle food insecurity and improve nutrition are being set up:

- National Food Security Council to address the problems in the country’s food and agriculture sectors including cost-reducing nutrition investments.
- National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (NSPAN) in the food subsector to improve the overall nutritional status with a special focus on vulnerable groups like children under five years of age and poor women of reproductive age.;
- National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN) to reduce by 50 per cent the number of malnourished people and raise the proportion of exclusively breastfed children to 65 percent.
- massively support to the agriculture sector’s food production through for instance, the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme of one meal per day to 6,000,000 children in primary schools. It is estimated that the programme has contributed to the decline in the hunger index dropping from 30.4 in 2012 to 29.2 in 2020 (see Figure. 16.1), and
- a solid national food and nutrition policy has been developed through the instrumentality of the NMPFAN which coordination by the National Council on Nutrition and implementation through the series of the MTNDPs will help the country achieve its food security nutritional goals through to 2050.

Table 16. 1: Performance of the Sector from 1990 to 2020

Indicator 1	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Food Inflation (%)	-	-	-14.1	15.5	12.7	10.6	19.6
Agriculture Contribution to GDP (₦ trillion)	3.46	3.98	4.84	9.52	13.05	15.95	18.35
Agriculture Contribution to GDP (%)	16.1	18.4	19.2	24.8	23.9	23.1	26.2

Source: CBN Bulletin and NBS.

16.2. Policy Objectives

The main policy objectives for promoting food security and nutrition in NA 2050 include:

- expanding nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions;
- improving the access to basic nutrition services to vulnerable communities;
- bolstering nutrition security for children severely affected by hunger and malnutrition and children with stunted growth;
- addressing food shortages and increase the food security index; and
- reducing the hunger index and improve the country’s global hunger index rating.



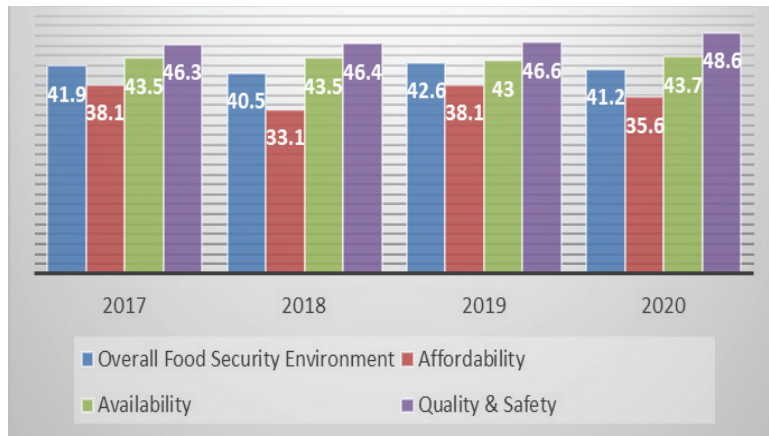


Figure 16. 1 Food Security Indices in Nigeria.



Figure 16. 2 Nigeria's Food Security Indices by Rank. Source: Computed from Global Food Security Index (GFSI)



Figure 16. 3 Nigeria's Hunger Index and Rank. Source: Computed from Global Hunger Index (GHI)

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Food Security and Nutrition are contained in table 16.2.

Policy Objectives	KPIs	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Expanding the impact nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Rate of people with malnutrition (%)	7 per cent of women of child bearing age are affected (as at 2020)	6	5	4	3	2	< 1per cent
		2 million children are affected (as at 2020)	1.6 million	1.3 million	1 million	660,000	330,000	Zero
	Exclusive rate of breastfeeding (%)	17per cent (as at 2020)	29.17	41.33	53.50	65.67	77.83	90per cent
Improving the access to basic nutrition services to vulnerable communities	Under 5 children mortality	132:1,000 live births (as at 2019)	< 100:1,000	< 88:1,000	< 76:1,000	< 64:1,000	< 52:1,000	< 40:1,000 live births
	Number of vulnerable households with access to basic services and nutrition	36 per cent (as at 2019)	60per cent	66per cent	72per cent	78per cent	84per cent	90per cent
Increasing nutrition security to those severely affected	Proportion of children with stunted growth	36.8 per cent (as at 2019)	< 20per cent	< 17per cent	14per cent	< 11per cent	< 8per cent	< 5per cent
	Hunger and malnutrition	7 per cent (as at 2019)	< 5 per cent	< 4.02 per cent	< 3.04 per cent	< 2.06 per cent	< 1.08 per cent	< 0.1 per cent
	Severe food insecurity	19.6 per cent (as at 2019)	< 10per cent	< 7per cent	< 5per cent	< 3per cent	< 2per cent	< 1per cent
Addressing the problem of food shortages	Index of the overall food security	40.1 (as at 2020)	60.1	70.92	75.74	78.56	85.38	94.2
	Rank of the overall food security environment	100 th (as at 2020)	Top 85	Top 70	Top 60	Top 50	Top 45	Top 40
	Proportion of cropland irrigated	1 per cent (as at 2018)	14.17per cent	27.33per cent	40.50per cent	53.67per cent	66.83per cent	> 80per cent
Reducing the hunger index and raising the global rating	Hunger index	29.2 (as at 2020)	25.22	21.23	17.25	13.27	9.28	5.3
	Global hunger rank (Top 1, best)	98 th (as at 2020)	Top 88	Top 78	Top 69	Top 59	Top 50	Top 40
	Food Inflation	19.6 (as at 2020)	12.73	8.31	5.07	5.02	4.51	3.50

Source: Global Hunger Index, UNICEF, UNSCN, FAO, WHO for the baseline data while the targets are in line with those of high performing developing countries.

16.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The following strategies will be adopted to achieve specified targets through 2050:

- expand the capacity of the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme to raise the supply of fortified peanut-based ready-to-use therapeutic food to reduce the number of malnourished people through community or house-to-house formalising the policy to establish lactating rooms and crèches in workplaces to increase the exclusive breastfeeding rate;
- provide needed support for vulnerable people through the National Social Investments Programmes (NSIP) to expand the number of vulnerable households with access to essential services and nutrition and lower the rate of under 5 children mortality in the process.
- bolster nutrition security for those severely affected and significantly reduce hunger and malnutrition by expanding the home-grown school feeding programme. The government will properly implement the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NMPFAN) to significantly reduce the number of children with stunted growth and improve nutrition security for malnourished people.

- slow down the rural-urban drift and encourage food production through the development of rural, economic and social infrastructure.
- promote agriculture productivity through small scale irrigation, maintain the existing dams under the River Basin Authorities as well as implement the Partnership Expansion for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (PEWASH) policy to bring more farmland under irrigation for all-year cropping;
- strengthen inter-ministerial partnerships between the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Water Resources to address food shortages and increase the food security index.
- introduce suitable technologies and innovations for farming activities to sustain food security while also supporting farmers and agriculture graduates interested in deploying innovative farming solutions and
- minimise hunger through various agriculture support programmes and interventions to improve the country's global hunger index rating. Also, the relevant MDAs at the federal and sub-national levels will partner with the private sector to significantly increase food production to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs and reduce food inflation to a single digit by 2050.



PART 5: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 17: Population Dynamics

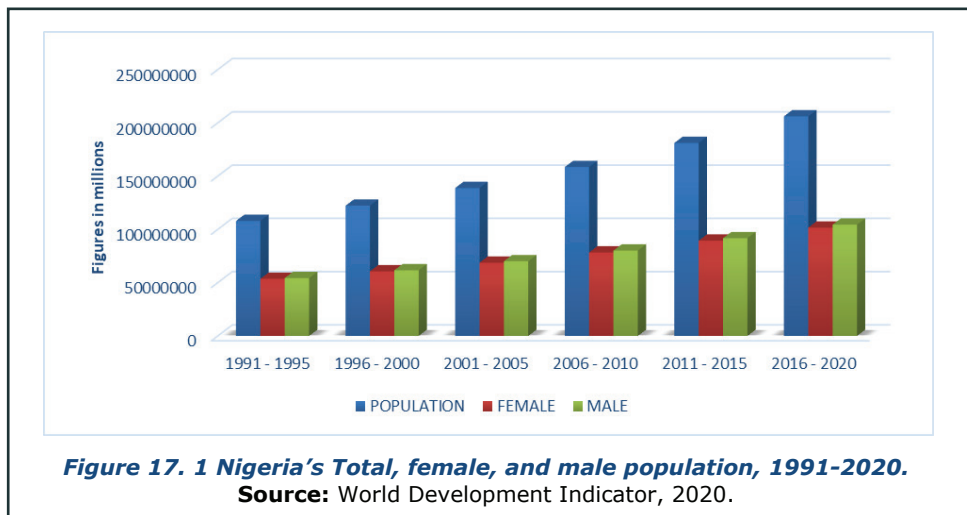
17.1 Introduction

The population of Nigeria was estimated at over 200 million people as at 2020, making it the most populous country in Africa and 7th position in the world. With a population growth rate of 2.64 percent, Nigeria's population is estimated to be 350 million by 2050. Rapid population growth and increased urbanisation have further strained resources, exacerbated unemployment and crime rates, all of which pose risks to the realisation of the much-desired demographic dividend. The relatively high population and population growth rate are attributed mainly to:

- early child marriage;
- social stigmas on family planning and cultural resistance to the use of contraceptives;
- limited access to affordable contraceptives and
- a lack of quality education regarding family planning methods.

To achieve the demographic dividends enshrined in the NA 2050, the government will take into consideration the projected demographic changes and seek to strike a balance between population and development.

Nigeria wants to attain a sustainable population growth rate to promote healthy living and contribute to national development. Figure 17.1 reveals a continuous increase in the total population.



Population management is vital for the development of any country. Nigeria's demographic dividend from abundant human resources depends on the country's ability to efficiently manage its population dynamics as it relates to birth and fertility rates, access to education and the acquisition of relevant skillsets. Nigeria's first population policy tagged 'National Policy on Population for Development, Unity, Progress and Self-Reliance (NPPDUPS)' was introduced in 1988. The NPPDUPS aimed at improving the quality of life, the standard of living, and achieving a sustainable population growth rate for the country. Without proper management of the population, the strain on

environmental quality and available resources may hinder Nigeria's ability to ensure that quality goods and services are available to all its citizens. Nigeria's large population is her biggest and most important demographic resource which if properly must be properly harnessed can be used to accelerate socioeconomic transformation. As such, Nigeria will consider population dynamics as part of the development equation to ensure a sustainable environment and proper resource management. Several challenges relating to Nigeria's population dynamics include;

- lack of quality education on family planning and other birth control methods;
- social stigmas and cultural resistance to family planning and contraceptive use;
- early marriage;
- increase in the number of crimes, pollution, and political turmoil;
- rapid population growth that exacerbates overcrowding;
- population pressure that has led to the overuse of arable land and its destruction;
- increase in poverty and unemployment; and
- inadequate security for the teeming population.
- over exploitation of resources;

With limited resources, high population growth exacerbates urbanisation and social anomalies associated with high crime rates, unemployment, overcrowding, political turmoil, and pollution. A proper and sustainable framework for the management of the country's population in line with the macro projections will be prioritised. This will allow the country to reap the dynamic benefits of an educated and skilled youthful population that will contribute positively to economic growth, employment, income, revenue growth, poverty reduction and a stable society with a robust fiscal space to cater for the aged.

17.2. Policy objectives

In order to achieve the objective of a healthy, dynamic and productive population, emphasis will be placed on:

- achieving a declining population growth rate from 2.56% in 2020 to 1.22% in 2050;
- maintaining a population that is healthy, productive, prosperous and ready to contribute to national development;
- reducing rural-urban drive among the population and
- improving the quality of the population over the NA 2050 period.



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Population are contained in table 17.1.

Table 17. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Population

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Targets					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Achieving a low population growth rate	Population growth (rate)	2.56	2.50	2.14	1.88	1.59	1.35	1.22
	Fertility rate	5.30	5.00	4.60	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.00
Maintaining a population that is healthy, prosperous, and ready to contribute to national development	Share of Nigerians with access to safe drinking water (percent)	71	90	95	100	100	100	100
	Share of Nigerians with Access to water supply services (percent)	68	90	95	100	100	100	100
	Share of Nigerians with access to basic sanitation services (percent)	39	80	90	95	98	100	100
	Poverty headcount rate (percent)	40.09	20.47	2.78	1.88	1.27	0.86	0.60
	Gini coefficient	35.1	31.0	26.9	22.8	18.7	14.6	10.6
	Rural-urban migration rate	6.5	5	4.60	4.20	3.80	3.40	3.00
Reducing rural-urban drive among the population								
Improving the quality of the population over the Agenda period	Life expectancy at birth	55.01	57.51	60.01	62.51	65.00	67.50	70.00

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, World Health Organization 2020 and World Bank 2020 for baseline data; targets. **Note:** All figures are in (%). Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.



17.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- advocate for family planning that will support healthy and small family sizes across the six geopolitical zones in the country.
- build efficient health services delivery systems. to supplement human capital development for a prosperous population;
- Government will support various women empowerment programmes and increase public awareness of population control, leveraging social media platforms, as well as enhancing access to affordable contraceptives;
- Government will duly implement the Child Rights Act to abolish early child marriage and will launch aggressive campaigns to normalise family planning in Nigeria by removing existing stigmas and teaching the health and financial benefits of proper family planning;
- Government will also improve stakeholder coordination to align family planning messages and efficient delivery of activities;
- Healthcare providers will be trained on modern family planning methods using a rights-based approach emphasizing adoption by informed and voluntary uptake;
- contain rural-urban migration by making economic opportunities and social amenities available in rural areas;
- improve human capital, by building a functional, competitive, and productive human resource base, for social advancement and sustainable growth.
- sustain literacy, vocational, and technical programmes aimed at improving the quality of the country's population throughout the NA 2050 period.
- Harmonise the disparate identity management systems in Nigeria for more efficient citizens identification and segmentation e.g. NIN by NIMC, BVN by CBN, drivers ID by FRSC, passport number by Immigration, and Voters' card by INEC, among others.



Chapter 18: Water and Sanitation

18.1 Introduction

Access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are essential daily requirements for supporting lives and livelihoods. The country is richly blessed with water resources across all the states, with about 215 cubic kilometres of surface water available annually. Regarding water stress, with an estimated population of 200 million, Nigeria's renewable water supply capacity at 1,499 m³ per capita, falls below the Falkenmark threshold of 1,500 m³ per capita. Also, the withdrawal level of supply at 9.67 percent is below the 4.2 percent threshold for water stress as stipulated in the SDG 6.

Over the last decade, improvements in the delivery of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services have been marginal. In 2021, the lack of these services, coupled with the focus of health financing and healthcare providers on mitigating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic saw Nigeria experience its worst cholera outbreak in over a decade with fatalities estimated by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) to be in excess of 3,600. The outbreak highlighted the need for improvement of Nigeria's delivery of WASH services nationwide, as the outbreaks of cholera were recorded across 33 states and the FCT.

Although Nigeria has made some progress between 2017 and 2020 in the attainment of SDG 6, it still has significant challenges to surmount. Data from the United Nations as of 2020 show that only an estimated 22% of the national population used safely managed drinking water services, 31% used safely managed sanitation facilities, and 48% of domestic wastewater was adequately treated. It also estimated that only 9% of the population had access to complete basic WASH services. Nigeria still struggles with open defecation, with 23.5% of the population estimated to defecate in the open. Furthermore, in the overall degree of implementation of integrated water resources management, Nigeria improved from 35% in 2017 to 44% in 2020. To achieve SDG 6, the World Bank estimates Nigeria requires USD 93 billion to be invested in the WASH sector.

In 2019, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, in conjunction with UNICEF, affirmed that an average Nigerian receives only 9 litres of water per day, which is below the nationally acceptable minimum standards of between 12 and 16 litres per day. It is also far below the WHO standards of between 50 and 100 litres per day. Consequently, the sector's real GDP contribution has remained marginal from 0.06 percent in 1990 to 0.18 percent in 2020 (see Table 18.1). Therefore, there is a need to develop a robust strategy to meet water demand. In addition, despite the country's renewable water resources per person potential, adequate potable water remains a challenge.

Despite the governmental efforts in improving the WASH sector, several problems account for the unavailability of clean water and sanitation in Nigeria. These include:

- lack of water retention and distribution infrastructure to containing rising water levels;

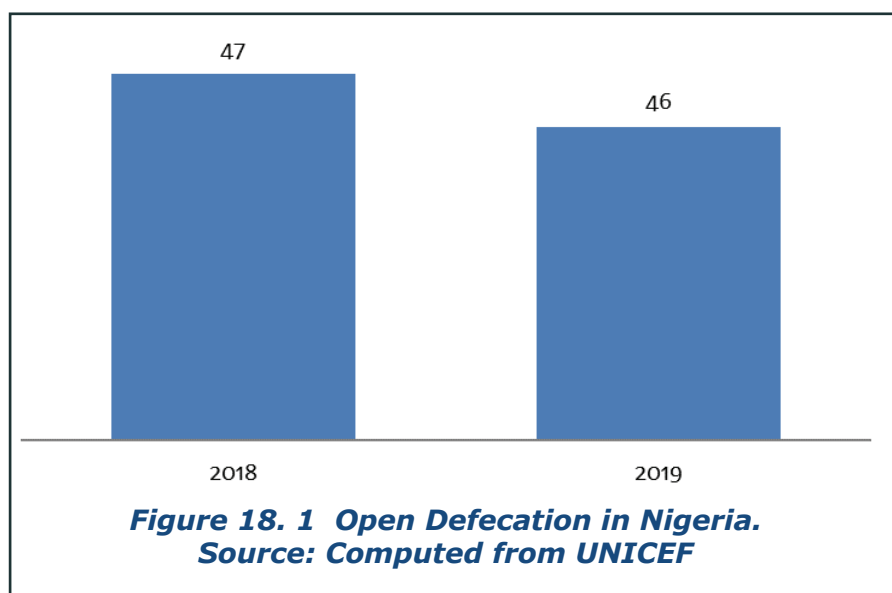
- widespread contamination of groundwater and surface water;
- inadequate public and private toilet facilities;
- weak technical capacity, low funding, and poor coordination hindering effective water resources planning and management;
- lack of comprehensive studies on water quality causes uncertainty regarding the extent of municipal, industrial, and natural contamination sources;
- inefficiency of operations of the public water corporations which creates water supply gaps in homes and necessitates the massive deployment of privately drilled boreholes;
- Inadequate treatment systems and;
- Poor maintenance water resource infrastructure.

To address some of these problems, the government geared up its interest in providing clean water to the rural people in 1995 with a law on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (RUWASSAN). RUWASSAN was a joint programme of the Federal Government with the States, with assistance from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for States to attain at least 50% coverage for rural water supply. Furthermore, the government, through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), carried out round 2 of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASH NORM II) exercise, in conjunction with the NBS and UNICEF. It was a comprehensive survey to strengthen the water and sanitation sector's planning and monitoring. The WASH NORM II survey, which assessed more than 4,500 water facilities and covered 25,000 households, revealed that the number of people using basic sanitation services rose by 6.6 million. Those defecating in the open dropped to 46 million in 2019 from 47 million in 2018, as shown in Figure 18.1. Also, while an average Nigerian receives only 9 litres of water daily, the WASH programme has set a nationally acceptable minimum standard of between 12 and 16 litres daily. Hence, revitalising the WASH sector to guarantee sustainable WASH services by 2050 is an important government programme that requires better infrastructure, funding, and an integrated approach from all stakeholders to guarantee improved access to water and sanitation in the country.

Table 18. 1 Performance of water and sanitation from 1990 to 2020

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Water and waste management contribution to GDP (₦ billion)	13.00	16.02	17.70	25.83	42.79	94.88	126.77
Percent contribution of water and waste to GDP (%)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.7	0.08	0.14	0.18

Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin



18.2. Policy Objectives

The policy objectives for a more sustainable delivery of WASH services by 2050 include:

- ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all;
- ending the practice of open defecation in the entire country;
- raising the amount of water available to an average Nigerian per day;
- expanding access to sanitation services and
- Complete overhauling of the hydropower generation capacity.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Water and Sanitation are contained in table 18.2.

Table 18.2 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Water and Sanitation

Policy Objectives	KPIs	Baseline	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all	People with access to safe drinking water and sanitation	7 out of 10 (as at 2019)	9 out of 10	10 out of 10	10 out of 10	10 out of 10	10 out of 10	10 out of 10
	Proportion of population drinking contaminated water	One-third of population (as at 2020)	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
	Percentage of Nigerians with water supply access (%)	68	90	92	94	96	98	100
End the practice of open defecation	Number of people practising open defecation	46 million (as at 2019)	20	10	5	2	1	Zero
	Open defecation (%)	23.5	10	5	2.5	1	0.5	Zero
Raise the amount of water an average Nigerian receives per day	Litre of water per person per day	9 litres (as at 2020)	> 20 litres	> 35 litres	> 40 litres	> 45 litres	> 48 litres	> 50 litres
Expand access to sanitation services	Percentage of persons with basic access to sanitation (%)	39	80	90	95	98	99	100
Completely overhaul the hydropower generation capacity	Rate of hydropower dams constructed and concessioned (%)	35	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Federal Ministry of Water Resources, NBS, WHO, and UNICEF for the baseline data while the targets are in line with those of Upper-Middle-Income Countries.

18.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The main strategies that will enable Nigeria to achieve the specified targets through 2050 are:

- the provision of portable community-based water projects to most communities in the country, especially the rural communities, through the expansion of the WASH programme under the coordination of the relevant MDAs. This will minimise the drinking of contaminated water, increase the number of Nigerians with access to WASH services, and enhance the level of sanitation prevalent in the country through to 2050;
- strengthening of the governance mechanism in the rural and urban WASH sector while also enhancing government intervention in the provision of public toilets in targeted states across the federation. Privately licensed investments to build and operate public restrooms in strategic locations, which people can patronise at affordable rates will help to drastically reduce the current number of people practising open defecation from 46 million to approximately zero by 2050.
- reviewing and re-working the water corporation system architecture in partnership with the private sector. Operational efficiency of the public water utility provider across the state and local government levels will be given priority. In addition, the government will construct a rural water system for contiguous rural communities by building mini dams on available rivers in such communities. Rural households will be educated and empowered to have rainwater catchment facilities in the buildings to bring water into underground tanks.
- increased access to sanitation services by ensuring that municipal and industrial wastes are treated regularly.
- raising the rate of hydropower dams constructed and concessioned by 35 percent in 2020 to about 100 percent by 2050, to overhaul the hydropower generation capacity completely and making the private sector the lead investor.



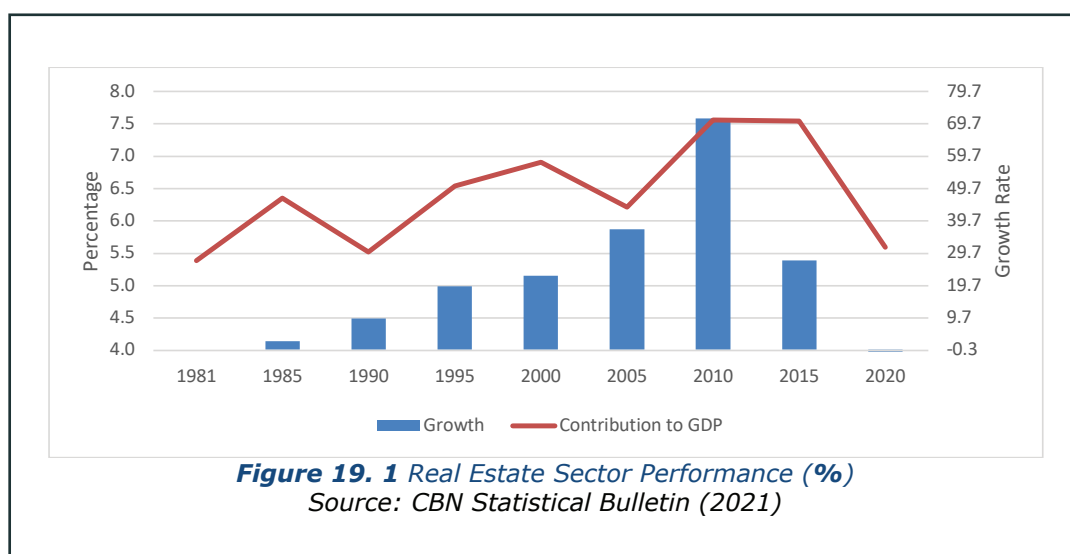


Chapter 19: Housing and Urbanisation

19.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the necessities for human existence. Decent housing is pivotal for the development of any society, impacting societal welfare and stimulating economic growth. A Housing delivery system is a combination of many interrelated components which include availability of land, development of infrastructure, access to building materials, formulation of real estate policies/regulations and, building codes and more importantly finance. The shortage of safe, affordable housing affects an increasing number of households globally. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the 7th most populous country in the world with an estimated population of about 206 million in 2020³⁰. The housing gap is still huge and the country needs more appropriate and sustainable housing units to be built every year over 20 years period to accommodate the increasing population,³¹. An unchecked housing deficit engenders an increase in crime, an outbreak of diseases, unaffordable house prices, poor standards of living and high mortgage payments.

The proportion of Nigerians living in urban settlements has increased rapidly. Urbanization has proved vital towards the development of many developed nations, but it must be effectively managed to be beneficial in the country. Targeted policy interventions are required to reap the benefit inherent in the housing and real estate sector as a potential driver of economic growth. The trend in the real estate sector, which captures the housing market, shows that the sector grew steadily up to 2010 when the growth began to decline. Despite its potential as one of the main drivers of economic growth, the contribution of the sector to the real GDP is mixed and as at 2020, it accounted for only 5.6 percent of Nigeria's GDP. Figure 19.1 shows the trend in the growth -of the real estate sector and its contribution to the real GDP between 1981 and 2020.

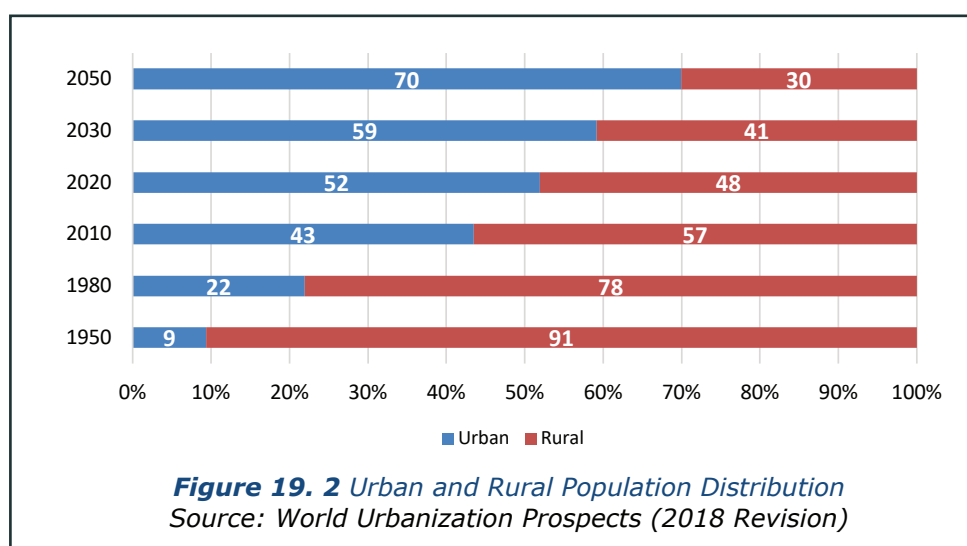


³⁰ 2019 World Population Prospect, United Nations Population Division

³¹ World Bank (2018). Nigeria Affordable Housing Project (P165296). Project Information Document/Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS), The World Bank, 1-14.

At the centre of the housing gap is the affordability issue. The deficit is predominant among the lower- and middle-income classes, which form the bulk of society. The low-income households usually cite affordability as the most prohibiting factor which implies that, houses are not affordable for the average Nigerian even when they are available. The homeownership rate stands at about 20 percent, implying the need to provide more and affordable housing for the masses.

Nigeria used to be dominated by rural settlements such that only 9 percent of the population were living in urban areas in 1950. This has reversed over the years such that about 108 million Nigerians (52 percent of the population) reside in urban cities in 2020, thus, putting intense pressure on an already stretched housing infrastructure. Figure 19.2 presents the proportion of urban and rural population over a century, with projections up till 2050, on the assumption that the trend as estimated by from the World Urbanisation Prospect if the current trend continues.



Nigeria has experienced swift and unplanned urbanisation, as most urban cities continue to grow without the benefit of appropriate physical plans guiding the expansion. This has created urban hubs and slums that are unsafe, spatially inefficient and, aesthetically unappealing, with disorganized services, and unhealthy conditions. The lack of infrastructure and limited job and economic opportunities in rural areas have continued to drive the pace of urbanisation in Nigeria, and this rural-urban drift urbanisation continues to have overstretched the already existing inadequate infrastructure. Traffic congestion is a common phenomenon in major cities, leading to significant productivity losses. Urbanisation has also contributed to other challenges such as crime, and social unrest. Other challenges that have constrained the real estate sub-sector and urban development include:

- ambiguous legal procedures surrounding property and land procurement, including bureaucratic bottlenecks bordering on availability, affordability, and the ease of acquisition as well as the cost of mortgage registration, which result in low private sector involvement.

- weak adherence to a regulatory standard which has led to a proliferation of substandard materials and unhealthy speculation by stakeholders.
- rising cost of high-quality building materials most of which are imported and high-interest rates on mortgage loans that prevent low and middle-income households to fund housing projects.
- housing database and mapping constraints are also observed which make mapping of essential urban services difficult and nearly impossible.
- static urbanization planning and administration fuelled by unmitigated rural-urban migration has led to significant challenges in urban cities, with the provision of housing units not matching its ever-increasing demand leading to homelessness and slum conditions in the cities.
- change of governments tends to fuel policy discontinuity, posing risk to the sector and.
- the increasing restiveness and insecurity across the country pose greater risk to housing investment in Nigeria.

The Nigerian government has taken some bold steps to overcome critical constraints in the housing sector to close the housing deficit and provide affordable housing units to the populace. The multi-faceted collaboration of the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing with the National Housing Programme (NHP), the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN), Family Homes Funds, Federal Housing Authority (FHA), Urban Development Bank and Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Company (NMRC) has ensured that a substantial number of housing units have been completed while several other units are at various stages of completion. The National Housing Programme has focused on stimulating the economy and creating a large employment opportunity through its policies, programmes, and projects. However, these efforts have had limited effects as the demand-supply gap remains large.

The government is gradually shifting from real estate investment to serving more as a regulator through acts, policies, and provision of enabling environment for the private sector to thrive. Over time, the Federal Ministry of Works, and Housing is being restructured for greater efficiency. The usual change in leadership every four years made investors to be mindful of the political landscape whenever investment options are being considered. Since extensive housing and urban planning and management holds at the state level, both design and development control activities are ongoing as part of efforts to institutionalize urban planning and development.

Cities are the pillar of global economies, and this is when their housing is integrated and close to jobs, transport, and other attractions that the city offers. Cities are also becoming the preferred residences for masses in Nigeria, thereby evolving into mega cities. These mega cities will become smart when their responsibilities and activities become interconnected digitally such that public services (transportation, housing, security, waste management, utilities, etc) are managed through the internet of things (IoT). The vision of NA 2050 for the housing and real estate sector therefore, becomes important for the country's overall development aspirations.

19.2. Policy Objectives

Housing and Urban Development envisions a high-growth sector with the potential to be among the top 3 contributors to the national economy. Specifically, it seeks to achieve the following through 2050.

- promote a dynamic housing market to provide adequate and affordable housing units to people at different stages of life;
- improve financing for home acquisition and large-scale mass housing;
- strengthen capacity building to develop professional and skilled manpower to support the housing sector;
- revamp domestic building material industry to reduce the cost of construction of houses.
- improve planning and administration as well as regeneration and renewal of urban centres.
- promote Property Technology (PropTech) and Information Technology such as geo-mapping, digitisation, research, and data gathering.



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Housing and Urban Development are contained in table 19.1.

Table 19.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Housing and Urban Development

	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Promote Dynamic Housing Market	Housing Supply Rate (per year)	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,500,000
	Percentage contribution of private sector to housing supply (percent)	80	81.67	83.33	85.00	86.67	88.33	90
Financing for Home Acquisition	Budgetary allocation to social housing (% of total capital allocation-percent)	₦17.7 billion (0.7)	1.42	2.13	2.85	3.57	4.28	5
	Maximum amount obtainable under the National Housing Fund (million)	₦ 15	29	43	58	72	86	₦ 100
Capacity Building and Employment Generation	Real Estate Contribution to GDP (percent)	5.7	8.38	9.70	11.03	12.35	13.68	15
Domestic building material industry	Average capacity utilization (roofing sheet sub-sector)-percent	59.25	64.38	69.50	74.63	79.75	84.88	90
	Average capacity utilization (cement and cement products sub-sector)-percent	69.71	73.09	76.47	79.86	83.24	86.62	90
Proper Urban Development	Rural-Urban Migration (percent)	6.5	5	4.60	4.20	3.80	3.40	3
	Proportion of Urban Residents living in slums (percent)	69	60	51	42	33	24	15
	Proportion of Urban Residents without safe drinking water and sanitation (percent)	70	58.33	46.67	35	23.33	11.67	Zero
	Proportion of households without toilet facilities (percent)	25.1	20.92	16.73	12.55	8.37	4.18	Zero
	Proportion of households with Flush to piped sewage system/septic tank (percent)	24.6	33.83	43.07	52.30	61.53	70.77	80
Property Technology (PropTech) and Information Technology	Land mass digitally mapped (percent)	< 5	17.50	30.00	42.50	55.00	67.50	80
	Proportion of property on digital address system (percent)	0	16.67	33.33	50.00	66.67	83.33	100
	Proportion of States with digitalized Certificate of Ownership (percent)	14	28.33	42.67	57	71.33	85.67	100

Source: Federal Mortgage Bank and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, Central bank of Nigeria; and TWG Diagnostic Report for baseline data. Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper-middle economies

19.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

For Nigeria to achieve each of the objectives, the strategic options described below are necessary to guide the implementation of its programmes and projects:

Strategy for Adequate and Affordable Housing Units

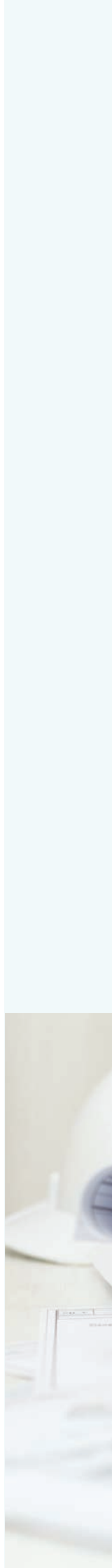
Comfortable houses must be provided for the homeless and those dwelling in slums through social and affordable housing that meets international standards. The following strategies are required to provide adequate and affordable housing units that will successfully curtail the growing housing deficit in Nigeria;

- initiate the process for amendment of the Land Use Act, 1978 to update the land tenure system and remove the inherent restrictive sections that slow down the actualisation of the provisions of the Law and impeded the growth of the housing sector;
- develop an effective regulatory framework to enforce the control and monitoring of housing delivery and pricing in a way that encourages potential private investors;
- implement policies and programmes to ensure delivery of site and service schemes for housing development in each state of the federation including the FCT;
- develop a blueprint that matches housing payments with income receipts and reduces the demand for multiple years' rent payments to ensure that the empty and unused houses in urban areas become inhabited;
- extend profitability concession to private capital providers on Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Residential Rental Management Companies and other stakeholders to bridge the homeownership gap and create need-based rental housing;
- design and implement a framework to ensure greater professionalism by the Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) in the delivery of their mandate, as well as greater collaboration with the FMBN and
- Invest in rural infrastructure and amenities and increase job creation and economic opportunities in rural areas to stem the flow of people from rural to urban centres.

Financing Strategy

The provision of adequate housing finance is important, and the government will implement the following strategies to ensure a robust financing framework for sustainable housing through 2050;

- formalise securitisation transactions in the Nigerian financial system through appropriate legal enactment;
- develop a blueprint to ensure annual increment of budgetary allocation on social housing by all tiers of government;
- build capacity of the accredited primary mortgage institutions to increase their capitalisation and integrate housing financial products into the Nigerian capital market to facilitate access to homeownership for millions of Nigerians;
- develop a master plan for the provision of concessionary interest rates for potential investors and homeowners especially low- and middle-income earners that are seeking mortgage loans to build up housing demand;
- expand the mandate of the National Housing Fund to accommodate land acquisition strictly for homeownership and extend financing tenure to 30 years.
- enforce harmonisation of the existing multiple taxation arrangement that constitutes a disincentive for existing and potential investors in the sector. The existing taxes are income tax, development levy, building plan approval levy, land use tax, property tax and so on and
- establish credible and safe channels targeted towards foreign remittances and international funding for housing and construction sub-sector.



Capacity Building and Employment Generation Strategy

Strategic and action plans are required for professionalism to be evident in the housing delivery sector. For the nation to have quality and durable housing for all, the following issues will be vigorously addressed:

- initiate a compendium of registered/qualified/licenced professionals to deliver services within the housing and construction industry and map the critical roles of the appropriate professional agency/ body/authority into a unified central database of the industry;
- establish and maintain functional vocational centres for capacity building in housing and construction-related skills;
- enforce disciplinary measures for quackery and unprofessionalism in the building and construction environments;
- develop a policy with an incentive to stimulate youth employment within the industry and
- provide support for MSME to actualise their potentials to manufacture building materials.

Domestic Building Materials Industry Strategy

The current state of domestic building material industry needs incisive strategies that align with building sustainable cities and communities. To achieve this, the following approaches will be adopted to revamp the local building material industry.

- facilitate and sponsors the amendment of the existing Local Content Bill to include building industry; into it.
- promote harmonious working relationship among stakeholders in both the public and private sectors utilising local capacity and materials;
- reposition the Nigeria Building and Road Research Institute (NBRI) and implement building materials dedicated research findings for alternative and new sustainable and locally sourced materials and
- enforce trade barriers removal on the local building materials manufacturing companies.



Urban Development Strategy

The country will prioritise planning, administration, regeneration, and renewal of urban areas. Hence, the following strategic measures will be undertaken:

- promote implementation of several recommendations targeting urbanisation growth in Urban and Regional Planning Act, 1992 in building inclusive of, safe, resilient, and sustainable human settlements;
- strengthen development control functions to avoid haphazard planning and development and ensure adoption and implementation of national planning laws by states and local government councils;
- promote compact urban areas (by curbing urban sprawl) in such a way that reduces the need for building on undeveloped land designated for non-housing purposes;
- incentivise mechanisms to stem the rural-urban migration to reduce urban population growth and consequently reduce urban housing demand;
- develop and implement a framework to effectively integrate the transport system such as road, rail, water, and air. The framework will also ensure the integration of other basic infrastructure such as potable water and energy in urban home system and
- scale up investment in smart city infrastructures such as smart metering, smart streetlights, smart buildings and digitised housing delivery and services.

Property Technology (PropTech) and Information Technology Strategy

The government recognises the vital role of technology in towards ensuring the adequacy of housing for all citizen. Thus, some notable decisions that will be taken are as follows:

- creation of innovation hubs and accelerator programmes for PropTech start-ups in partnership with the State Governments and the FCT Administration;
- undertaking of public sensitisation and advocacy programmes for engagement and knowledge sharing between PropTech start-ups and traditional real estate stakeholders;
- promotion of the use of property technology platforms for seamless property registration, efficient land titling process and easy access to rental housing stock;
- promotion the increase usage of new technologies in housing delivery through incisive research and development initiatives and execution of pilot projects;
- partnering with and encourage the state governments and the private sector to establish and invest in land data/geographic information management systems at all tiers of government as well as;
- the creation of a reliable, comprehensive, and centralised data repository for housing and urban development in Nigeria.



Chapter 20: Environmental Management

20.1 Introduction

Environmental degradation and climate change, arising from increased production and consumption activities, continue to dominate policy discussions around the world. Global trends relating to climate change, global warming, diversity losses, pollution, solid waste management, deforestation, flood, desertification, and extreme weather are also evident in Nigeria. As with other countries, these developments have renewed calls for the inclusion of environmental management and sustainability in national long-term development planning processes. As a result, the National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria (2021–2030) raised concern about the consistently increasing temperature throughout the country. Inter-annual fluctuations in rainfall have also been observed in the last few decades with associated dry and wet years as well as extreme climate events which include droughts and floods. Although Nigeria remains a fringe contributor to global emissions, increased economic activities contribute to environmental related challenges that are on the rise.

Management of issues relating to environmental health such as air quality, sanitation and drinking water, and waste management, as well as ecosystem vitality including climate change, biodiversity, ecosystem services, water resources, and fisheries are still weak. However, they are getting the attention of government and other stakeholders. The country lags on the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) metrics, with a rank of 151 out of 180 countries in 2020, which represents a declining performance from 123 out of 131 countries in 2006. On average, total carbon emissions rose from 493,759 Gg during the 2000–2004 period to 672,029 Gg during 2015–2017, representing about 36 percent increase.

A huge but slightly declining proportion of this emission comes from various activities relating to agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU), while emissions from energy are also a major contributor to total emissions in Nigeria. The National GHG Inventory Report highlights those emissions from energy-related activities largely result from rising fuel combustion activities which reached 60 percent, while fugitive emissions from oil and gas account for the remainder. This is further reinforced by the fact that most households still rely on biomass fuel, which still consists of about 57 percent of total fuel consumption between 2015 and 2017. This indicates that the combustion of wastes, wood and other materials remains a major source of fuel for cooking and other household and commercial purposes in Nigeria.

Disposal of household and industrial waste, as well as the rate of resource depletion (including marine resources) are equally observed to be a major challenge to Nigeria's environmental sustainability. Only 44 percent of total municipal waste was collected and sent to solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) over the period 2015–2017, an improvement from 41 percent recorded in the early 2000s. However, industrial waste sent to SWDS was

70 percent during the same period. The government has noticed the need to increase the use of SWDS for both municipal and industrial wastes as a step towards promoting waste recycling activities in the country. Meanwhile, desertification is a major issue in the Northern parts of the country, leading to the loss of grazing reserves and the subsequent incessant farmers-herders' conflicts that have led to the loss of life and livelihoods. The low consideration for the development of sustainable food systems to reduce desertification contribute to drought and vegetation losses in the country, further threatening food security. The volume of wood removed from the forests rose continuously from an average of 95 million cubic metre between 2000 and 2004 to 111 million cubic metre during 2015-2017 period. Coastal and gully erosions are common in the Southern parts of the country and threaten land availability for farming and settlements. (See Table 20.1).

Table 20. 1 Trends of Environmental Indicators

Period	Total Emissions (Gg)	Per capita Emission (t)	Energy (% of total emission)	AFOLU (% of total emission)	Waste (% of total emission)	Biomass Fuel (% of total fuel consumption)	MSW Sent to SWDS (% of Total Waste)	Total Wood Removals (Million M ³)
2000-2004	493,759	3.82	32.50	62.95	3.78	75.47	41.00	94.95
2005-2009	558,634	3.80	34.81	59.95	4.01	65.94	41.90	100.20
2010-2014	621,780	3.69	35.79	58.25	4.26	62.40	42.82	105.84
2015-2017	672,029	3.60	36.50	57.18	4.48	57.43	43.80	110.79

Source: Computed from the 2021 National GHG Inventory Report (NIR1) (2000-2017)
 Note: AFOLU = Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; SWDS = Solid Waste Disposal Sites; MSW = Municipal Solid Waste

In Nigeria, the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other long term development aspirations are particularly threatened by these environmental and climate change challenges. As indicated in the 2050 Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) report, the country has a fragile economy, with weak resilience, and low adaptive capacity to climate change-related events due to its dependence on climate-sensitive ecosystems and natural resources. For instance, the agriculture sector contributes about 24 percent to the country's GDP but it could be highly vulnerable to severe extreme events, such as floods and droughts, induced by climate change. Nigeria's National Action Plan to reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) reported 114,000 premature deaths in the country, including 70,000 for children under 5 years old, associated with outdoor and indoor air pollution exposure largely from the combustion of biomass fuel.

Several challenges can be identified in relation to the current environmental situation in Nigeria;

- high pollution-intensive vehicular traffic on roads, and heavy reliance on traditional cooking fuel sources for domestic purposes;

- rapid rate of urbanisation which has led to difficulty in waste-management systems and rising levels of environmental pollution;
- low capability to react and adapt to climate change, and limited level of technology required for environmental innovation;
- environmental programmes and projects are not funded sufficiently, which undermine the effectiveness of policies and regulations;
- the excessive dependence on oil and gas production and exports for revenue and foreign exchange continues to lock Nigeria's economy in a carbon-intensive growth path;
- low level of awareness, sensitization, and advocacy on environmental issues, as well as lack of quality infrastructure to deal with climate change related issues;
- weak institutional capacity to manage environmental disasters;
- lack of quality infrastructure and technology to deal with climate change related issues and
- high population growth increases domestic and economic activities which further threatens environmental quality and management of related issues.

The government has made several efforts in recent years to address these challenges and mitigate the various environmental implications. Targeted actions include a review of existing environmental and energy policies, as well as massive emission-reduction and afforestation activities:

- As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, Nigeria recognises the critical role of transition to low-emission development in achieving sustainable economic development. The country is determined to promote pathways that yield reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while engendering other social, economic, and environmental benefits. During the COP26 in Glasgow, Nigeria announced its commitment to drastically reduce carbon emissions and reach net-zero by 2060. A new climate bill that creates five-year emission targets was subsequently signed into law to achieve this goal between 2050 and 2070.
- A review of the 2005 National Environmental Sanitation Policy was conducted between 2017-2020 which led to the provision of a vital regulatory framework to promote environmentally sustainable economic practices. To increase energy access, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, thereby reducing indoor air pollution from combustion of biomass fuel, the Nigerian government created the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in 2006, through the Electric Power Sector Reform Act.
- The Renewable Energy Programme was initiated by the Federal Ministry of Environment in fulfilment of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's obligation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and as part of African strategy on voluntary emission reduction.
- The country also has ongoing partnerships including the Bank of Industry/ UNDP Access to Renewable Energy Programme; and the Nigeria-India Partnership

on Renewable Energy development. The Federal Government of Nigeria launched the Solar Power Naija programme to expand energy access to 25 million individuals (5 million new connections) by 2023 through the provision of solar home systems (SHS) or connection to mini grids.

- The Nigerian government is taking a giant step towards addressing the serious effect of deforestation and desertification through aggressive afforestation actions and the promotion of eco-friendly societies. About 76.8 Ha of land was reforested, with increased sensitization and awareness on the need to protect, conserve, and sustainably manage forests.
- The country is an active partner to the African-led movement called “The Great Green Wall” which seeks to grow an 8,000km natural wonder of the world across the entire width of Africa. The Wall is an innovative solution to the urgent threats of climate change to Nigeria, and Africa at large including desertification drought, famine, conflicts, and migration. Eleven states are already participating in several innovative activities such as the provision of alternative energy sources to households, sensitisation and awareness campaigns, and restoration of flood erosion sites. Kano and Gombe States are also establishing woodlots.
- Integrated waste management facilities are also being established to develop a strong framework for a circular economy to ensure sustainable management of resources. Efforts are also in place to clean up the Ogoni land and permanently address oil spillage impact as well as discourage gas flaring.

The various policy efforts are yet to yield desired outcomes. A few projects and programmes are yet to be fully executed, including the establishment of community-based waste management systems across all geopolitical zones. A bold and clear long-term plan to ensure effective coordination of environmental programmes towards sustainability of the environment for the present and future generations is therefore pertinent, and this has been recognized by the government.

20.2. Policy Objectives

The following policy objectives will guide the transition of Nigeria to low-carbon, green and sustainable economy by 2050:

- increase investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency in all sectors of the Nigerian economy;
- increase investment in climate smart technologies in all sectors of the Nigerian economy;
- curb desertification, conserve ecosystems and restore degraded land in all affected areas
- build a circular economy and improve waste collection and bioeconomy by promoting sustained investment in recycling activities and
- strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change-related disasters.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Environmental Management are contained in table 20.2.

Table 20. 2 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Environmental Management

Objective	Key performance Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Target					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency	Share of renewables in total electricity generation	22	28.33	34.67	41.00	47.33	53.67	60
	Share of non-hydro renewables in total electricity generation	0.25	5.21	10.17	15.13	20.08	25.04	30
	% of households using modern fuels for cooking (LPG/natural gas, electricity)	17.8	28.17	38.53	48.90	59.27	69.63	80
	% of households using more efficient improved biomass stoves	5	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20
	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP) (percent reduction)	5.7MJ (2015)	8.33	16.67	25.00	33.33	41.67	50
Investment in climate-smart technologies	Proportion of electric vehicles in total	<1	7.50	14.00	20.50	27.00	33.50	40
	Proportion of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas (CNG)	<1						30
	Percentage reduction in GHG emissions (percent below business-as-usual emissions)	347 MtCO2e (2018 total GHG missions)	3.33	6.67	10.00	13.33	16.67	20
	Percentage reduction in HFC consumption	725.77 Mt (2014 annual average)	13.33 percent phased out	26.67 percent phased out	40.00 percent phased out	53.33 percent phased out	66.67 percent phased out	80 percent phased out
	Gas flared (% of Production)	7.08	5.90	4.72	3.54	2.36	1.18	Zero
Desertification, ecosystems and degraded land	Area of degraded land restored	4,979 Ha (<2)	17.50	33.00	48.50	64	79.50	95
	Share of forest Area in total land area	23.7	24.75	25.80	26.85	27.90	28.95	30
	Forest cover loss per year	63,359 Ha	52,799 Ha	42,239 Ha	31,679 Ha	21,119 Ha	10,560 Ha	Zero Ha
Circular economy, and improve waste collection and bio-economy	Recycling rate	12	25	6.40	27.80	29.20	30.60	32
Resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters	Number of people affected by natural disasters and emergency situations	141,400 (as at 2018)	117,833	94,266	70,700	47,133	23,566	Zero

Source: Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs); Federal Ministry of Environment (2018); 2021 Updated Nigeria National Determined Conditions (NDC); NBS 2018/2019 Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS); Energy Information Administration; World Bank World Development Indicators, for baseline data. Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper-middle income economies
Note: MJ = megajoule; Ha = Hectares; Mt = Metric tons; MtCO2e = Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

20.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Nigeria will implement several projects, and programmes to achieve its 2050 goals. These are articulated in the following specific strategies:

Renewable Energy Strategies

Increasing investment in renewable energy is critical to the improved environmental management aspirations of Nigeria towards environmental sustainability in 2050. The

country will therefore seek to expand the contribution of renewable energy to total electricity generation, promote overall energy efficiency and intensify efforts to increase the adoption of climate-smart technologies, especially in the agriculture, energy, and industrial sectors. To this end, the following specific measures will be pursued:

- developing frameworks to increase investment in non-hydro renewable energy and expand carbon market;
- adopting targeted fiscal incentives to promote the use of renewable energy by industries, to include subsidies, tax holidays, investments, grants and import duty waivers and exemptions;
- enforcing energy efficiency policies for both new and existing buildings and
- incentivising the use of natural gas for power generation, and industrial and domestic purposes.

Climate-Smart Technology Strategies

The government will take the following approaches to promote the adoption of climate smart technology:

- invest in cleaner technology and innovative practices in agriculture, industry and transport sectors;
- develop and implement framework to promote research and development on low-carbon farming practices and expand education and support for farmers;
- upscale certification and labelling of low-carbon agricultural produce;
- undertake public sensitization and awareness programmes to change the consumption patterns of people towards a low-carbon lifestyle;
- facilitate sustainable regulatory frameworks and incentives, as well as the use of smart technologies in oil refining to end gas flaring;
- expand inter and intra-city rail infrastructure to across major cities in Nigeria, and improve road construction and maintenance and
- promote the use of zero emission vehicles such as electric cars, through appropriate incentives and sanctions frameworks.

Green Economy Strategy

The government will vigorously pursue strategies to end desertification, conserve ecosystems and restore degraded land across the country. This will include the following innovative approaches:

- promoting innovation in healthcare including the utilization of local medicinal plants and herbs to produce standardised and internationally competitive healthcare materials;
- rehabilitating and sustainably manage dry land and other deforested areas, including continuous tree planting campaigns in the dry and other deforested areas of the country;
- building the capacity of local communities to improve forest management, while advocating for the reduction of the use of firewood and the use of clean cooking;
- upscaling commitment to the Great Green Wall Initiative; and
- promoting the development of sustainable eco-tourism and conservation parks, by improving service delivery at existing parks across the country and encouraging more private sector-led new ones.

Desert to Food Strategy

The government will introduce and implement a desert to food (DTF) programme to mitigate the impacts of climate change by arresting desert encroachment, remediating and eventually reversing the negative environmental, economic and sociological impact of desertification. The DTF programme will serve as the economic backup to the Great Green Wall Initiative, without which the Initiative would lack the needed dynamism and relevance to support of livelihoods. Integration of the DTF programme into the GGW Initiative will attract development partner support, bilateral and multilateral cooperation and private sector investment, required for its sustainable development and community contribution to and ownership of the GGW Initiative. This will include the following innovative approaches:

- strengthening the collaboration of the federal and sub-national governments in the introduction and implementation of the desert to food programme;
- securing bilateral, multilateral and development partner cooperation for the multiple benefits of mitigating the impact of climate change, increasing food and especially livestock production aimed at complementing the NLDP;
- conducting baseline studies to identify the most-impacted regions and appropriate farming systems and crops for their respective comparative advantages;
- improving the coordination between the federal and state ministries of environment and agriculture and
- developing capacity of local communities to contribute the sustainable development and ownership of the GGW Initiative.

Circular economy strategies

The government recognizes the need to promote a circular economy in the quest for sustainable development through waste management and recycling systems. Significant efforts will be made in that direction by undertaking several activities as follows:

- expanding the scope of waste management policies in line with the waste hierarchy, which ranks waste prevention as the most preferred option that can be encouraged through eco-design, reuse, repair, refurbishment, re-manufacturing, and extended producer responsibility schemes;
- integrating policies on materials, product and chemicals management, and use of life-cycle oriented waste and materials and product management and related policies;
- boosting the production and use of biofuels, through adoption of new technologies, and increased investment in training and skill development, as well as research activities;
- upscaling public recycling system by increasing the number of stations and expanding existing incentive frameworks for waste recycling such as the waste-to-wealth schemes;
- increasing enforcement of environmental and related regulations by strengthening relevant agencies, including National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA); and
- promoting active participation of the private sector in the collection and management of waste and recycling activities.

Resilience and Adaptive Capacity Strategies

The country will intensify its efforts on economic resilience and response to disasters. Thus, the following strategic measures will be undertaken:

- design and implement policies to strengthen disaster preparedness systems, and contingency planning across all regions;
- employ modern technology to predict, monitor and prevent the occurrence of disasters. It will also involve conduct of effective risk analysis;
- strengthen the disaster management systems and enhance the capacity of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Nigerian Meteorological Agency for operational efficiency and to truly take the lead in climate-related disaster management;
- ensure adequate and prompt funding of climate-related disaster activities;
- integrating disaster risk management and capacity development into national planning and budgetary processes, state plans and community development plans will be encouraged;
- design and implement social security system such as safety nets, and affordable insurance instruments to facilitate quick recovery in the event of climate changed induced disasters;
- improve sensitization and awareness efforts on resilience and adaptive capacity issues in communities, including improved sanitation, conservation of the environment and sustained biodiversity and
- accelerate the provision of climate-resilient infrastructure (energy, roads etc.).

Cross-Cutting Strategies

- increase investment in training and skill development to be able to truly transform to a net-zero emissions, green and sustainable economy by 2050. The country will take measures to build the required skills to develop local capacity for a thriving bio and circular economy, including support for certification courses business owners and employees on environmental sustainability.
- ensure increased partnership with countries with advanced environmentally sustainable systems for knowledge acquisition and transfer.
- provide greater finance and other incentives to businesses engaging in innovative practices to protect the environment and conserve biodiversity.
- increase and intensify community awareness on environmental sustainability, including climate change mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction, through public education campaigns; and
- develop and implement a framework to preserve the ocean's natural assets and improve the coastal environment.

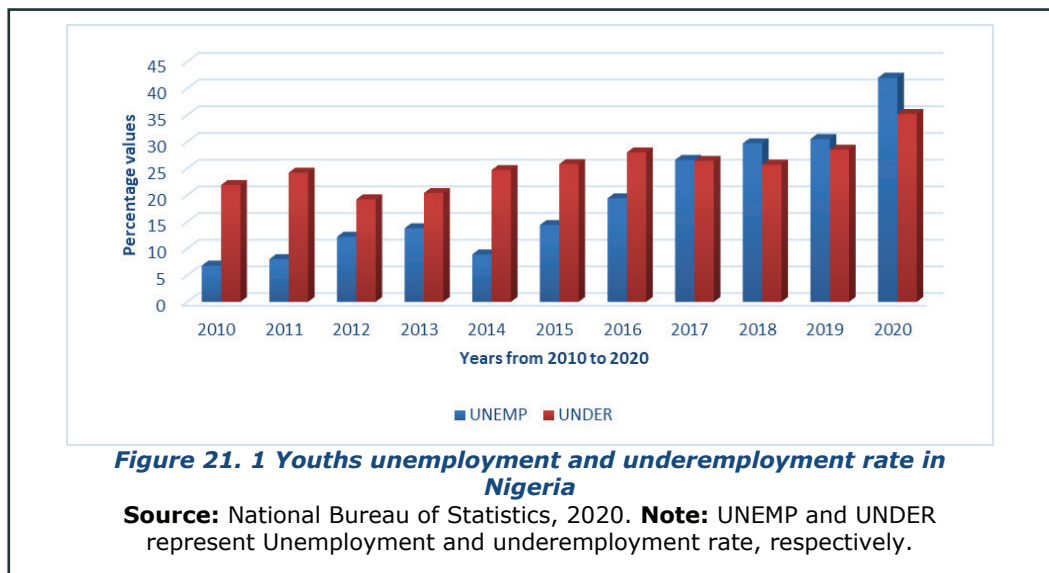


Chapter 21: Youths

21.1 Introduction

Nigeria has a total population of over 200 million people, 65% of which are estimated to be in the age category of 15 – 35 years. This baseline figure of about 124 million youth is projected to grow to over 200 million people by 2050, which will make Nigeria one of the most youthful nations in the world. It is therefore a national imperative to harness this human capital to realize the potential and ensure that the youth size does not become a liability to the country. The limited economic opportunities for the country's youth are partly responsible for the high rate of insecurity, violence, drug abuse, criminalities and fraud, and other social vices in the country. It is also partly a push factor for the rural-urban migration and the collapse of the already inadequate urban infrastructure and the emergence of slums and the attendant low quality of living and social vices

There is a disconnect between the skillsets needed to grow and develop the economy and the skills most youths have attained through technical, vocational, and academic training. This skills gap has contributed significantly to youth unemployment estimated at 42 percent as of 2020 and makes the youth susceptible to social vices like drug addiction, alcoholism, and criminal activity among others. Figure 21.1 shows the level of youth unemployment and underemployment in the country. Unemployment and underemployment rates increased from 6.8 percent and 21.9 percent in 2010 to 42 percent and 40 percent in 2020, respectively.



The government has carried out different plans and initiatives to facilitate youth participation inclusion in politics through, for example, the “Not too Young to Run” Act of 2018, which reduced the age requirement for political aspirants as well as the National Youth Parliament (NYP) and the National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN), all in the spirit of early education and understanding of the political decision processes. Through the National Youth Investment Fund (NYIF) set up in 2020, the government sought to

build the skills of the Nigerian youth in areas such as entrepreneurship, information communication technology, agriculture, digital marketing, and fashion design.

Government efforts have, however, not been matched with a corresponding increase in youth participation in politics so far, as less than one percent of the country’s youths are involved in politics at all levels: factors such as, limited awareness of NYP and NYCN, and as well as the high financial requirement for participation in partisan politics as well as gender bias are identified as some of the reasons responsible for the youth’s low participation in politics. On the economic and business front, the government will leverage further the NYIF to invest in human capital development initiatives to equip the youths for market needs and leadership positions within and outside the country.

The challenges facing the country in the youth sector include:

- high rate of youth unemployment and underemployment;
- limited youth inclusion in political processes and decision making and
- low level of human capital development among the youth.

21.2. Policy objectives

The following objectives are the main emphasis of the Government in promoting youth issues in the country:

- improving the human capital of Nigerian youth;
- reducing youth unemployment and underemployment and
- encouraging value-based participation of youth in governance through a deliberate effort on enhancing life skills.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Youth Development are contained in table 21.1.

Table 21. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Youth Development

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Targets						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Improve human capital of Nigerian youth.	Global Youth Development Index	161 th	142 th	124 th	105 th	87 th	68 th	50 th
	Number of youths not in education, employment, or training (percent).	20	< 10	<7	<5	<3	0	0
Reduce youth unemployment.	Youth unemployment rate (percent)	42.00	25.00	10.29	7.16	4.74	4.34	4.20
	Youth underemployment rate (percent)	40.00	35.00	15.43	11.94	9.49	8.14	7.00
Encourage the participation of youths in governance.	Percent of youth involved in government at all levels (percent)	0.5	2	15	25	35	40	15

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, United Nations 2020; World Bank 2020, Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports 2020 for baseline data. **Note:** Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

21.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- strengthen institutional capacity of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and other key youth focused agencies to provide support for implementation of youth focused employment, entrepreneurship programmes and market driven skills development opportunities.
- partnering with the private sector to strengthen implementation of the Nigerian Youth Employment Action Plan (NIYEAP) in four priority areas namely Employability, Entrepreneurship, Employment Creation, and Equality and Rights as well as implementation of DEEL initiatives.
- strengthen the implementation of its policies and initiatives that focuses on youth development like the NYF.
- introduce new capacity-building programmes for youths via entrepreneurship, vocational, and academic training targeted at the uneducated and unskilled young people toward providing sustainably decent jobs.
- enhance youth participation in governance by implementing critical legislation like the 'Not too Young to Run Act' while promoting the awareness of and leveraging platforms like the National Youth Council of Nigeria and National Youth Parliament to motivate youth participation in governance.
- create opportunities for youths' engagement and volunteerism programmes that give youth a sense of belonging, ownership, making them part of the developmental project.
- strengthen the implementation of initiatives and policies targeted at youth development such as the National Youth Investment Fund (NYIF)
- introduce and improve relevant capacity-building programmes for youths through academic, vocational and entrepreneurship training, especially with a focus on the unskilled and uneducated category.
- ensure that the implementation of the Plan is generally youth-focused, especially in growth and infrastructure sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, manufacturing, oil and gas, solid minerals and mining, culture, creative, hospitality and tourism, alternative energy, digital economy and science, technology and innovation.
- be committed to implementing the National Youth Policy and ensure it is reviewed on a periodic and regular basis.
- strengthen and support implementation of skills acquisition and empowerment of youth in various sectors of agriculture including land ownership/acquisition, horticulture, processing, preservation, value addition, setting up demonstration farms, etc.
- strengthen and create support system for youth in creative/entertainment industry.
- strengthen and support implementation of youth mainstreaming in line MDAs.
- creation of a Youth Data Bank to enable effective planning, aggregation and centralization of opportunities for youth.
- encourage and promote a protective environment for youth development.
- Building partnerships and effective collaboration and synergy among stakeholders and sustaining the inter-sectoral and multi-sectoral dynamics of youth development agenda framework.



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Chapter 22: Sports

22.1 Introduction

Interest in sports is woven into the social fabric of Nigerians and remains a powerful social force and a uniting factor in the country in spite of the regional, political, and ethnic diversities. Sports have the potential to create jobs for millions of people and generate income for the government. Nigeria can revolutionise its sports sector and benefit from revenue windfall from sporting activities. With a growing youthful population, the sports industry can productively engage the youth whilst fostering social benefits and unity across the country. The governments at all levels have carried out programmes aimed at promoting sports development across the federal, state, and local government areas of the country. The 2020 National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP) was crafted to bridge various gaps in sports development and complement the efforts of previous policies aimed at developing sports in Nigeria. The policy aimed at giving sports a new focus, from recreation to a modern industrial sector, through partnering with the private sector, capable of generating income for national development. The Policy also aimed at unlocking the potentials in Sports by introducing fiscal incentives to encourage more private sector participation in the industry.

In addition, the policy revealed some areas the country can leverage to boost the success of sports in the country, like growing digital economy platforms especially e-commerce and e-sports, sports goods manufacturing, media production and distribution, and sustained interest in sporting activities. While the contribution of sports to GDP is negligible at 0.05 percent the NA 2050 aims to create substantial direct and indirect jobs and accounting for 5 per cent of the GDP over the 30 years period.

Several sporting activities like the Africa U-20 Cup of Nations, National Sports Festival, Youth Olympic Games, Commonwealth Youth Games, National Youth Games, and the African Youth Games, between 2017 and 2020 involved over 3000 artisans and 25,000 youths. The participation of youths in these games was of great benefit to the sector as well as the economy. Despite the government's support, the youth and sports sector are beset by inadequate funds, inadequate infrastructure facilities, and other challenges such as:

- low level of private sector involvement in sports development;
- inadequate investment and development of sports facilities at the community level to aid mass participation, training centres for athlete development, and stadiums and arena for professional sporting events.
- weak legal and regulatory framework to exploit the economic potentials of sports.

Owing to limited private sector involvement in the sector, sports is mostly driven by inadequate government funding, as evidenced by limited and inadequate infrastructural facilities which are unevenly distributed across the country. The inadequate and unreliable electricity supply has, for example, confined most sports events to daytime activities and thereby, limiting the sector's commercialisation opportunities, business value proposition, and revenue potential. The governments at all levels are committed to establishing appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to boost public-private partnerships to unlock the economic potential of the sports sector.

22.2. Policy objectives

Sports can provide a strong platform for the unengaged population of youths to contribute meaningfully to national development. To achieve this ambitious objective, emphasis will be placed on:

- creating a conducive environment and systems for sports to contribute economically, by encouraging all the State governments to focus on sports as a productive venture
- increasing Nigeria’s ranking in global sports and
- promoting private sector participation in sports development ecosystem.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Sports are contained in table 22.1.

Table 22. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Sports

Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Targets					
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Creating a conducive environment and systems for sports	Contribution of sports to Nigerian GDP (percent)	0.005	1	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5
Increase Nigeria’s ranking in global sports	Ranking of Nigeria in volleyball (in Africa)	83rd	Top 20	Top 18	Top 16	Top 15	Top 13	Top 10
	Ranking of Nigeria in football (in Africa)	5 th	3 rd	2 nd	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st
	Ranking of Nigeria in football (globally)	34 th	Top 10	Top 9	Top 8	Top 7	Top 6	Top 5
Promote private sector participation in sports development.	Share of private sector financing of sporting activities (percent).	< 20	30	40	50	60	70	75

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, United Nations 2020; World Bank 2020, Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports 2020 for baseline data. **Note:** Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

22.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Governments at all levels will:

- make the sports sector attractive through PPP investments in the development of sports facilities including stadia, equipment, swimming pools, training centres, media production, and distribution to unlock the sector’s potential and attract investors’ participation in sports;
- formulate and implement a regulatory framework that will promote increased private sector participation in sports for effective financing of sports and
- identify opportunities in the sector and provide relevant incentives for PPP to boost the development of sports, and the sports-industrial complex in the country.
- sustaining sporting programmes such as National Principal Cup, Intercollegiate Championships and adoption of different athletic initiatives

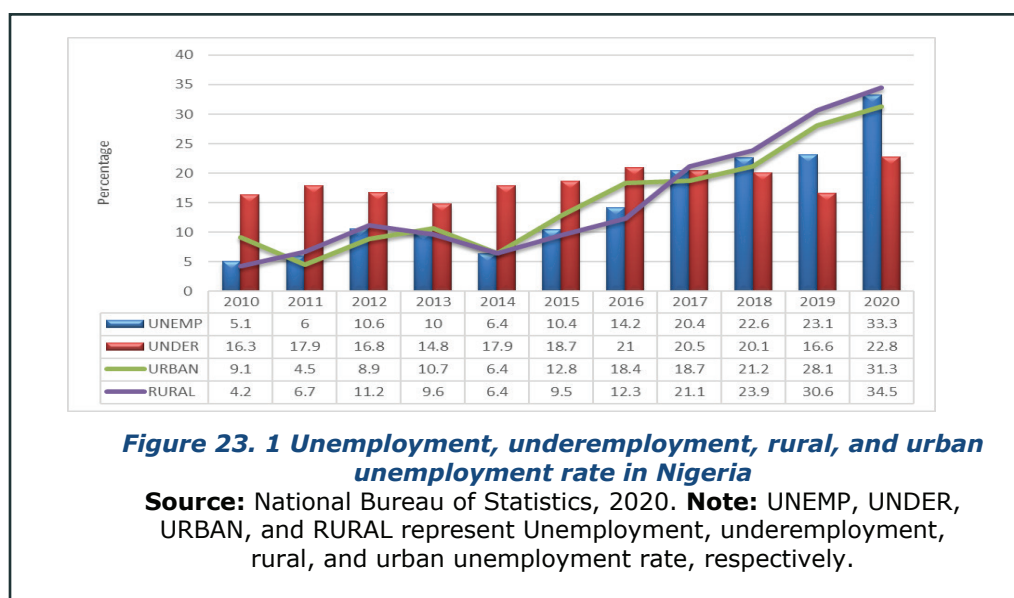
Chapter 23: Employment Generation for a Growing Economy

23.1 Introduction

Nigeria's considerable human capital is its greatest wealth which can be harnessed to generate economic growth and reduce poverty. Job creation has been at the forefront of recent strategic plans, yet despite best efforts, about 33.3 percent economically active Nigerians were still unemployed in 2020. Equipping the workforce with the competencies needed on the job market will reduce unemployment, spur productivity and competitiveness. Job creation remains at the core of Nigeria's ambitious goal of lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030. Creating sustainable jobs is key to achieving this goal, generating inclusive economic growth and building a society where development gains are equitably shared by all Nigerians with no one left behind.

Nigeria has a large population (the most populous in Africa, and 7th in the globe) with a median age of 18. The country's population can be a veritable source of economic prosperity if well utilised. Nigeria has a big challenge of a growing labour force that is unemployed or underemployed, because of sluggish labour absorption capacity of the economy, inappropriate skillsets, obsolete knowledge, and inadequate job creation from both the government and the private sector. The consequential impact of this has been many employed persons who could be a social, economic, and environmental threat to the economy and society. Employment generation enhances the utilisation of labour skills and human capital development which are critical for social and economic transformation.

Unemployment, underemployment, rural, and urban unemployment rate all peaked at 33.3 percent, 22.8 percent, 31.1 percent, and 34.5 percent, respectively in 2020. Figure 23.1 displays the trend of unemployment, underemployment, and rural, and urban unemployment rates in Nigeria from 2010 to 2020.



Efforts have been made by the government, over the years, through various strategies, policies, programmes, and reforms to create employment and ensure human capital development. Examples of such past efforts include Better Life for Rural Women; National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Subsidy Reinvestment Programme (SURE P), University Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (UNEDP), Youth Enterprise with Innovation in Nigeria (YOU WIN), and the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP). SURE-P was introduced in 2012 to reinvest the savings from fuel subsidies on social safety programmes and infrastructural development. The programme intended to reduce social vulnerability through the channel of employed graduates through internship programmes.

Since 2015, the government programmes include Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP), Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), and Job creation and youth employment (N-Power). Specifically, the N-Power was targeted at 500,000 unemployed to assist young Nigerians to acquire skills to participate actively in both the domestic and international markets. The government has also established nine specialised skills centres in Ondo, Katsina, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, Kogi, and Borno states. Government efforts to curb unemployment still face some structural challenges such as;

- higher population growth rate compared to the economic growth rate. This mismatch could result in a youth bulge;
- obsolete or inadequate skills to meet employers' skills requirements;
- most of the country's labour force is absorbed in the informal market with MSMEs that cannot withstand market shocks;
- infrastructure deficit (e.g. transport deficiencies, electricity);
- an oil sector-driven economy capable of offering only a few jobs and highly vulnerable to external market shocks; and
- weak policy framework and policy coordination required to create jobs.

Job creation is an item that has been consistently considered by both past and recent development plans in Nigeria. Under the NA2050 unemployment issues will be addressed in order to mitigate the economic and social anomalies associated with idleness such as poverty, crime, conflict and threat to democracy.

23.2. Policy objectives

To harness the enormous potential embedded in the country's human resource endowment, the government will ensure that challenges are adequately addressed to facilitate job creation and increased labour productivity by taking the following actions. To harness the enormous potential embedded in the country's human resource endowment, the government will ensure that challenges are adequately addressed to facilitate job creation and increased labour productivity by taking the following actions.

- create sustainable jobs in Nigeria;
- promote access to funds for entrepreneurs, especially MSMEs; and
- establish a sustainable framework to enhance the operation and survival of the private sector.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Employment and Job Creation are contained in table 23.1.

Table 23.1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Employment and Job Creation

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Targets					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Create sustainable jobs in Nigeria.	Unemployment rate (total)	33.28	19.56	9.00	7.45	6.50	6.40	6.30
	Unemployment rate (rural)	34.50	20.20	9.57	7.98	7.02	7.00	7.00
	Unemployment rate (urban)	31.30	18.30	8.49	6.97	6.03	5.86	5.60
	Underemployment (rural)	26.90	23.30	10.29	7.88	6.22	5.23	4.34
	Underemployment (urban)	16.20	14.00	6.12	4.70	3.67	3.05	2.45
Promote access to funds for entrepreneurs, especially MSMEs	Financing gap for MSMEs	32.1	27.5	23.7	18.5	14.0	9.5	5.0
	Percentage of MSMEs that are able to access adequate finance for working capital and for funding business growth/expansion	< 5	19	33	47	61	75	90
	SMEs (that are sole proprietorships) with access to bank credit)	49.5	56.2	63.0	69.7	76.5	83.2	90
Establish a sustainable framework to enhance the operation and survival of the private sector	Failure rate for start-ups	61.0	51.6	42.3	33.0	23.6	14.3	5.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, SMEDAN 2020; for baseline data.
Note: All figures are in (%), except for the values on the first row. Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

23.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The government will;

- create inter-sectoral linkages to unleash the potential of high growth sectors that are vital to creating new jobs and contributing to lifting 100 million people out of poverty 2030;
- support MSMEs through standardisation of their operations and access to funds at a affordable lower interest rates to spur investment and job creation;
- promote the professionalisation, growth, and transition of MSMEs from the informal to the formal market via mentoring and training which will promote their viability and sustainability and further enhance their job-creating capacity;
- facilitate technical and vocational education toward providing sustainable jobs for both the underemployed and unemployed youth in the country;
- establish a framework that will encourage PPP to create and develop Student Labour Exchange to facilitate job creation for young graduates;
- create an enabling business environment by adopting specific sectoral programmes that will enable the private sector to survive and prosper and.
- provide access to lower interest rates, friendly trade policies, grants, loans, and disbursements that will help to engender more job opportunities.



Chapter 24: Poverty Reduction and Social Equity

24.1 Introduction

Poverty is the inability to live a fundamentally basic progressive life that would guarantee a sustainable and prosperous future. Poverty exists when a person or group of people are unable to meet their basic needs. The basic needs of life are ‘those necessary for survival’ or broadly ‘those reflecting the existing standard of living in a society.’ Eradicating poverty and income inequality is a major goal of the NA 2050. Although Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, poverty and inequality remain major impediments to inclusive and sustainable economic development in Nigeria. Meanwhile, the high level of poverty and inequality is a contributing factor to the security challenges in the country. The poverty narrative of Nigeria; being a resource-rich country with lots of opportunities and socio-economic potential has trailed the national consciousness from 1960 to date hence, the need to tackle poverty by promoting development opportunities across states to minimise regional economic and social disparities. Eradication of poverty and income inequality will allow Nigerians to live a prosperous and dignified life.

Over the decades since the dominance of petroleum sector, high oil prices and sustained economic growth have not impacted positively enough on the poor in the country. The national poverty rate increased from 27.2 percent in 1980 to 65.6 percent in 1996 and 69.0 percent in 2010, before declining to 40.1 percent in 2019. This shows that on average, four out of ten individuals, the equivalent of over 82.9 million people, in Nigeria have a real per capita expenditure that is below N137,430 per year. Inequality has also worsened as the Gini coefficient increased from 0.356 in 2004 to 0.391 in 2016. Poverty and inequality also have spatial, regional and gender dimensions. Most of the poor people in Nigeria are in the rural areas, in the north and are women. The poverty gap and poverty headcount rate are currently 17 and 52.1 percent in the rural areas respectively, compared to 4.5 and 18 percent in the urban areas..

Social investment programmes are sacrosanct when poverty incidence is high, and such programmes need not only be large scale but should surpass the residual safety nets and create a levelling playing field for the poor. As such, the Nigerian government would be committed to providing durable, and sustainable solutions, targeted at vulnerable Nigerians living in poverty, including the disabled, women, youth, and children.

Successive administrations in Nigeria have initiated poverty programmes to eradicate poverty and create wealth. Some of such programmes include the Directorate of Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFFRI), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN); Peoples Bank of Nigeria (PBN); the Green Revolution; Nigerian Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA); Mass Transit Programme (MTP); Family Support Programme (FSP); Community Banks; Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund (PTF); Better Life for Rural Women; and National Directorate of Employment (NDE), among others. These programmes were designed for income generation, increased accessibility to credit, skills acquisition, improved health care services, including, nutrition and immunisation, family planning, and welfare services for the poor.

The current administration has since 2015, designed the NSIP to positively impact the lives of poor Nigerians through its four cluster programmes of the N-POWER Programme, the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP), the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP) and the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT). N-Power was created 2016 to specifically address the challenge of unemployed graduates and non-graduates between the ages of 18 and 35. N-POWER has also expanded in scope to create pathways to increased job opportunities and enhanced incomes by launching digital careers for military veterans and young adults from underserved communities to enhance their digital skillsets, relevant to the growing demand for digital skills in the economy.

Similarly, HGSF, in the spirit of catching them young, is a ₦500 billion Federal Government-led N70 per day school feeding programme that aims to improve the health and educational outcomes of public primary school pupils. It provides free school meals with food procured from local smallholder farmers. The aim is to strengthen communities by increasing school enrolment, reducing the incidence of malnutrition and empowering community women as cooks and supporting small holder farmers, which helps to stimulate the growth of their respective local economies. CCT on the other hand, provides targeted cash transfers to the core poor and most vulnerable households with the long-term goal of contributing significantly to lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty by 2030. The GEEP is a production-oriented programme aimed at alleviating poverty through access to funds for the underserved Nigerian entrepreneurs. The target beneficiaries would be provided micro loans to grow their commercial enterprises in order to transit from the informal to formal business and be able to benefit from higher valued financial products by the financial service providers. The ultimate goal of the GEEP is thus for entrepreneurs exit from the informal business activities to a formal one and thus promote financial inclusion and further deepen and expand the formal sector of the economy.

Some of the existing poverty alleviation policies do not take into consideration the peculiar dynamics of the economic and political environment and are not adequately funded. The NA 2050 will target social investment programmes to become more effective. Government efforts to reduce poverty and promote social equity are faced with challenges such as:

- limited data availability and management capacity for planning and decision-making in the social protection programmes;
- weak social protection ecosystem to prevent people from falling into or remaining in poverty;
- limited access to social services by the most vulnerable in the communities;
- insufficient and unsustainable funding sources for social investment programmes;
- weak programme coordination at the state and federal levels, with a tendency to operate in silos and the duplicity of efforts and
- emphasis on tangible projects across the public sector, while the more intangible, softer aspects that are just as critical, are neglected, leading to disparities and gaps in efficiency and implementation.

Experiences across the world have shown that economic growth alone, though necessary, is insufficient to eradicate poverty. Thus, the NA 2050 will ensure economic growth will be gender-sensitive and inclusive and have a clear element of distribution;

24.2. Policy objectives

Nigeria aims to drastically reduce poverty and income inequality through by 2050 and create a pathway to economic empowerment for all Nigerians. To attain this goal, the government will be guided by the following key policy objectives.

- reduce the number of the poor in Nigeria;
- promote social equity in Nigeria;
- ensure that people have access to social amenities/services including the vulnerable of all regions in the country;
- introduce a social protection ecosystem to ensure that people do not fall into or remain in poverty and
- ensure that economic growth is sustainable and inclusive.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Poverty Reduction and Social Equity are contained in table 24.1.

Table 24. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Poverty Reduction and Social Equity

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Targets					
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Reduce the number of the poor	Poverty headcount rate	40.09	20.47	2.78	1.88	1.27	0.86	0.60
	Poverty headcount rate (Urban)	18.04	9.87	1.37	0.99	0.74	0.57	0.51
	Poverty headcount rate (Rural)	52.22	27.63	3.68	2.52	1.73	1.21	0.90
Promote social equity	Gini coefficient	35.1	31.0	26.9	22.8	18.7	14.6	10.6
	Gini coefficient (Urban)	31.9	28.8	25.7	22.6	19.5	16.4	13.3
	Gini coefficient (Rural)	32.8	29.8	26.8	23.8	20.8	17.8	14.8
Access to social amenities/services (health facilities, transportation, etc.) including the vulnerable of all regions in the country.	Number of POCs provided with relief materials (food, non-food, medical)	37,647	1.0 million	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
	Number of vulnerable households with access to basic services (including improved sanitation) (percent)	36	60	65	70	75	80	90
Introduce a social protection ecosystem to ensure that people do not fall into or remain in poverty	Share of vulnerable Nigerians with Digital Identifies (NIN and BVN) (percent)	Approximately 10	95	98	100	100	100	100
	Completeness of Social Protection Data ecosystem (percent)	10	90	95	100	100	100	100
To ensure that economic growth is sustainable and inclusive	Inclusive Development Index	63	57	52	46	41	35	30
	Number of vulnerable households with access to basic services (percent)	36	60	65	70	75	80	85
	The proportion of people who suffer hunger and malnutrition (percent)	36.8	< 20	< 15	< 10	< 5	< 2	< 2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020, Food and Agricultural Organization 2020, and NIMC for baseline data;
Note: Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.



Chapter 25: Gender Equity

25.1 Introduction

Gender issues are related to all aspects and concerns related to men's and women's lives and the situation in society, especially to the way they interrelate, the differences as they relate and access to and use of resources, their activities, as well as, how they react to interventions, changes, and policies. Gender issues with all that relates to it can impinge on societal and national development if not given due attention. Failure to acknowledge and harness women's roles will render efforts aimed at enhancing societal development practically impossible, because of the unique function innate in each gender. Therefore, understanding gender roles is a vital tool for societal development. Apart from being a critical part of a development plan aimed at enabling people, both women, and men, to ameliorate their hardship and improve living, gender equity can also restore unity and stability.

Besides, without gender parity, no society can attain meaningful and sustainable development irrespective of the prevailing political and justice system. As such it is imperative to secure gender equality. The underrepresentation of women, who constitute about fifty percent of the country's population, will make sustainable development a mere thought. The inclusion and participation of women in Nigeria's socio-economic and political space are one of the key priorities of 2050. It is vital to consider the obstacle and biases relating to gender equality and inclusive development in Nigeria.

There is a dire need to accord women a top-line economic priority and strategy, as the country hopes to reduce poverty and unemployment to attain inclusive and sustainable growth. The steps required to meet the needs of about 50 percent of the country's population, who are women, must be a collective and deliberate national commitment and responsibility. Apart from being a national asset, women are a vital economic development factor. Evidence from the NBS and CBN, including other multilateral development partners, have consistently shown that the macro-economic assumptions and frameworks (national investment, real GDP growth, national income, national savings, poverty and unemployment rates, among others) that provide a direction out of the economic downturn and into the narrative of Africa Rising are dependent on productivity, economic innovations, full participation of women in society.

Gender inequality is a major challenge in Nigeria. Nigeria ranks low in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Gender Development Index (GDI), with a GDI of 0.881. Development outcomes are generally worse for women than men. Women constitute over 60 percent of the poorest people in Nigeria, they account for less than 10 percent of elective and appointive political positions and are restricted from owning assets due to cultural norms and values. As such, the country's development plan must accommodate policies and programmes that will ameliorate the challenges and difficulties faced by women in both urban and rural settings. Nigeria ranks 128th out of 153 countries in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum.

Gender equality is central to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. The Nigerian government has shown commitment to gender equality and women's participation in the economy for national progress by addressing socio-cultural barriers that may inhibit gender parity in all facets of the economy. The Gender Policy in Agriculture (GPIA) was adopted in 2016 to reduce the vulnerability women face in agriculture, and to bridge the gender gap. The Ninety Million Naira Business Development Fund for Women (BUDFOW) is another special fund by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development aimed at providing soft loans to women entrepreneurs. The National Health Policy 2016 - 2018 promoted affordability and accessible public health services for women through targeted interventions such as the provision of food and hygiene items to 15,300 women in 3,060 households across sixteen states and the FCT.

Nigeria adopted the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST) and the Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) in 2016 and 2017, respectively. All these policies are aimed at addressing violence against women. Currently, 22 states have established shelters for gender-based violence (GBV) victims. Other programmes like the Family Support Programme and Better Life for Rural Women were all targeted at the economic emancipation of women intensifying the role of women in promoting societal developmental aims. Despite these interventions, women still face the following challenges:

- women account for most of the country's unemployment and underemployment;
- weak implementation of existing laws and policies like the National Gender Policy and, the Child Rights Act, among others;
- low remuneration for women, patriarchal cultural norms resulting in legal, economic, social, and political discrimination against women, girls, and children;
- low participation in political activities and
- gender biases in rights and privileges

Achieving gender equality is not a product of eventualities but a concrete phenomenon that requires concrete efforts of which the government will take dedicated steps to achieve. To attain inclusive development objectives, the government will deliberately provide a policy environment that utilizes the potential of all women in the country and enhances their ability to contribute productively to national output.

25.2. Policy objectives

Since economic growth alone does not automatically lead to a reduction in gender-based inequality, government efforts to minimize the economic costs of gender gaps through 2050 will be guided by the following policy objectives.

- improve gender parity in Nigeria;
- reduce gender-based violence in Nigeria;
- support the economic empowerment of women and
- improve women participation in political activities.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Gender Equity are contained in table 25.1.

Table 25. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Gender Equity

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Baseline	Targets					
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Improve gender parity	Gender gap index	128	<100	< 95	< 91	< 87	< 79	70
	Number of females financially excluded (percent)	41	35	29	23	17	11	5
	Gender equality score	64	66.6	69.3	72.0	74.6	77.3	80
Reduce gender-based violence in Nigeria	Number of reported gender-based violence (percent)	17.4	< 15	< 12.8	< 10.6	< 8.4	< 5	3
Support the economic empowerment of women	Employment in Micro enterprise (million)	3.4	4.5	5.6	6.7	7.8	8.9	10
	Participation in Micro enterprise (million)	23	24.6	26.3	28	29.63	31.3	33
	Gender employment in agricultural sector (Females) (percent)	26.4	27.8	29.2	30.7	32.1	33.5	35
	Gender employment in industrial sector (Females) (percent)	12	18.3	24.6	31.0	37.3	43.6	50
	Economic participation and opportunity	38 th	33 th	28 th	24 th	19 th	14 th	10 th
	Female Board of Directors members (private sector) (percent)	19	22	26	29	33	36	40
	Female management team members (private sector) (percent)	23	26	30	34	37	41	45
	Educational attainment	145 th	132 th	120 th	107 th	90 th	75 th	60 th
	Improve women participation in politics	Political empowerment	146 th	132 th	120 th	107 th	95 th	80 th
Global ranking of women in national parliaments		184 th	163 th	142 th	122 th	101 th	80 th	60 th

Source: World Bank 2020; Institute of Development Studies/Inclusive Futures 2020; Nigeria Stock Exchange 2020; World Economic Forum 2020 for Baseline data. Note: Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

25.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- facilitate mainstreaming of gender issues inherent in previous policies by providing technical assistance to stakeholders and MDAs and incorporating gender issues in decision making and implementation;
- implement policies that focus on preventing gender-based violence and early marriage, while providing support for victims through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and relevant MDAs at sub-national levels;
- empower women by facilitating access to finance and MSMEs' business viability. Access to funds through digital finance tools and advisory services will accord women entrepreneurs with the necessary tools required to run viable business enterprises capable of adding to national development;
- intensify efforts to tackle the underlying interconnected barriers women face in getting nominated for elected office, especially those that relate to finance, cultural and ethnic diversity;
- introduce and support statutory quotas where reserved seats for women will be embraced in all publicly elected political positions, and
- intensify efforts to boost women involvement and participation across the sports ecosystem spectrum.



Chapter 26: Persons with Special Needs

26.1 Introduction

The United Nations refers to people with disabilities (PWDs) as the “world’s largest minority.” Ignoring PWDs as potential taxpayers, consumers, workers, and entrepreneurs is a substantial missed opportunity for the public and private sectors. The 2012 Nigerian General Household Survey, the 2006 Census, and the 2018 National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) all reported a disability prevalence rate of approximately two percent in the country. The DHS showed that 92 percent of the household population have no difficulty in any “disability domain”; seven percent have some difficulty and one percent have a lot of difficulties. Also, about nine percent of people above 60 years live with one form of disability. About 15 percent of the country’s population live with disabilities (PWDs), in at least one domain, while about 40 percent of people with disabilities have multiple impairments.

Disability can be the cause, and the consequences of poverty. PWDs have reduced access to education, resources, health, and employment which increases the risk of poverty. Similarly, poverty can cause disability through an unclean environment, inadequate nutrition, poor infrastructure, limited health services, diseases, and limited access to financial services. Chronic and untreated diseases can also make people in poverty develop physical and functional disabilities. Persons living with disabilities face tremendous challenges, with limited access to education, healthcare, employment, infrastructure development, among others.

Only less than one percent of PWDs are gainfully employed in the formal sector, about two percent have access to education, while over 92 percent need rehabilitation services. Also, over 96 percent of people in this category cannot access assistive devices. As a matter of fact, approximately 98.5 percent of public infrastructures like transportation, buildings, roads, and information communication technology ICT are not designed to facilitate access by PWDs

The Nigerian government have always shown commitment to supporting an estimated 32 million PWDs, to promote social inclusion and to correct the erroneous perception and stigma that PWDs cannot efficiently contribute to economic growth and development. To this end, Nigeria ratified the United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) in 2007. The Act prohibits all forms of discrimination against PWDs by the public and private sectors and provides that the public sector employs at least five percent of PWDs and further requires that employers make appropriate and reasonable accommodations and facilities for disabled employees to enhance their comfort and productivity in the workplace.

In 2007, Nigeria signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the 2010 Nigeria International Labour Organisation’s Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention 1983 (No. 159). In 2019,

the government enacted the Discrimination against People with Disabilities Act to lend support to PWDs. The purpose of the law was to integrate PWDs into the larger society, expunge all forms of discrimination against them, and established the National Commission for PWDs to ensure their access to housing, health, and education.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the government to guaranteeing civil, economic, and social rights for PWDs. that include comprehensive rules and supported national programs to promote and protect these rights, as well as penalties for non-compliance with the guidelines, the PWDs still face challenges relating to

- cultural stigma resulting in economic, social, and political exclusion;
- poor public awareness of the operations and benefits of the National Commission for PWDs;
- inadequate access to available social amenities and infrastructural facilities provided by the government;
- limited gainful employment especially in the formal sector;
- exclusion from health services and educational opportunities that are designed to meet their needs and;
- inadequate provisions and access to clinical and non-clinical rehabilitation services.

All these challenges result in social marginalization and, a high poverty rate, among other deprivations. In addition to the government's stand on gender equality, ensuring the attainment of national goals requires protecting all vulnerable groups, including PWDs and removing all forms of environmental, institutional, and attitudinal barriers. The federal government will, therefore renew its commitments to support states in their quest to ensure policy consistency and effective implementation to protect PWDs to reduce in particular the incidences of discrimination and neglect.

26.2. Policy Objectives

To effectively cater for the needs of the PWDs and consistently integrate them into public and private organizations for national advancement, the government will:

- improve livelihood for PWDs;
- promote a system that encourages human capabilities in the education of PWDs;
- minimise poverty amongst disabled people and
- strengthen the provision of rehabilitation services to PWDs.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for the Vulnerable Groups are contained in table 26.1.

Table 26. 1 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Vulnerable Groups

Objectives	Key performance indicator	Base line	Targets					
			2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Improve livelihood for PWDs	Share of people with disabilities gainfully employed (Adult) (percent)	38	50	55	60	65	70	70
	Share of people with disabilities gainfully employed (youth) (percent)	23	50	55	60	65	70	70
Promote a system that encourages human capabilities in the education of PWDs	Literacy rate for youth with disabilities (percent)	36	45	55	65	75	85	95
	Secondary school completion rates for children with disability (percent)	40	48.3	56.6	65.0	73.3	81.6	90
	Participation rate of youths (PWDs) in education/training (percent)	25	35	46.6	57.5	68.3	79.1	90
Minimize poverty amongst disabled people	Percentage of disabled living below the poverty line (percent)	90	<50	< 45	< 40	< 35	< 30	< 25
Strengthen the provision of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities	Percentage of PWDs who receive effective rehabilitation services (percent)	< 2	55	63	71	79	87	95
	Number of Persons with disabilities that receive assistive devices/technology	5,000	15 million	19	23	27	31	35

Source: World Bank 2020; Institute of Development Studies/Inclusive Futures 2020; World Economic Forum 2020 for targets. **Note:** Targets are benchmarked against best performing upper middle-income countries.

26.3. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

Government will:

- encourage the inclusion of PWDs by promoting awareness of the rights of PWDs, particularly the right to equal access to employment opportunities;
- further ensure that at least five percent of all positions in all government agencies, offices, or corporations shall be reserved for PWDs, and encourage more private establishments to open doors of opportunity to PWDs;
- continue to embrace inclusiveness in policymaking by incorporating the needs of PWDs in all facets of decision making and implementation to facilitate access to existing public services including health and educational services by creating a conducive environment for staffs and making facilities available to support PWDs;
- provide rehabilitation services to PWDs across the country. Aside from wage employment, the government will also capacitate PWDs through livelihood undertakings and the acquisition of entrepreneur skills to make them self-reliant and contributors to national development. The government will also encourage members of society to patronise the services and products made by PWDs;

- strengthen the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities to encourage efficient service delivery, public consciousness, and operational effectiveness;
- facilitate the mass production of locally made assistive technology, mobility aids, and assistive devices for free distribution to PWDs across all states of the federation;
- intensify the encouragement of PWDs to participate in sporting and entertainment activities as well as in the use of technological devices and
- encourage the adoption of family planning practices among the PWDs.



PART 6: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 27: Strengthening Institutions for a Stable and Peaceful State

27.1 Guiding Principles

Good governance and strong institutions are fundamental for inclusive and sustainable development. Good governance essentially entails a system that is participatory, stable, devoid of political capture by few individuals, and has the capacity to effectively formulate and implement sound policies and programmes. Also, it is characterised by a dynamic and resilient ability to effectively regulate the private sector, guarantee respect for human rights, and ensure that the society is free from corruption. Against this background, the government will consolidate and strengthen the political institutions that will guarantee good governance through 2050. Over the plan period, the government will be committed to creating a governance system that is participatory, transparent, effective, and based on standard democratic values and the rule of law.

The country has made progress over the years, though Nigeria's scores in all the six World Governance Indicators (WGI) are still low. The World Bank Governance Indicators are measured on a scale of – 2.5 to + 2.5. Table 27.1 presents five years averages of the estimated scores for Nigeria during 1996 – 2019 in six governance indicators. The average scores during 2016 – 2019 in Voice and Accountability (VA), Control of Corruption (CC), Rule of Law (RL), Regulatory Quality (RQ), Government Effectiveness (GE), Political Stability & Absence of Violence (PS&AV) were – 0.37, – 1.06, – 0.92, – 0.87, – 1.05, and – 1.98 respectively.

The government recognises several challenges standing in the way of realising good governance in the country. These include:

- weak implementation of laws, policies and reforms targeted at improving governance;
- poor coordination across the MDAs, the three arms of government; and the tiers of government.
- leadership selection process and accountability challenges underpinned by unhealthy rivalry among different ethnic groups;
- inadequate funding of reform programmes and policies;
- inadequate access to information related to government policies, activities, and programmes;
- weak administration, enforcement, and adjudication of laws; and
- bureaucratic complexity

The government has created several institutional frameworks to ensure participatory, transparent, accountable, and effective governance system in the country. These efforts include:

- legislations such as Fiscal Responsibility Act, Public Procurement Act, Violence against Person Prohibition Act, Freedom of Information Act, Child Right Act among others;

- being signatory to several international development agreements which have a direct or indirect bearing on improvement in the governance system. The government is currently implementing sixteen (16) commitments of Open Governance Partnership (OGP) that have bearing on fiscal transparency, anti-corruption, extractive transparency, inclusiveness, and public service delivery and
- efforts to control corruption by creating anti-corruption agencies such as ICPC, EFCC, Code of Conduct Bureau and Code of Conduct Tribunal as well as the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) which was launched in 2017. The Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015, the National Policy on Prosecution 2016, the Federal Ministry of Justice Sector Reform 2016 – 2020 Action Plan, extension of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy document from 2022 to 2026 and the National Policy on Justice 2017, among others were put in place to enhance the rule of law.

Improvement in the governance system is a continuous process. The government will increase and improve on her commitment to attain good governance in Nigeria during the implementation period of NA 2050. The government will intensify the implementation of various existing reforms and policies as well as international agreements.

Table 27. 1 Trend of Five-Year Average Score on Six Governance Indicators for Nigeria, 1996-2019

VARIABLE	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2019
Control of Corruption	-1.19	-1.32	-1.03	-1.18	-1.06
Rule of Law	-1.22	-1.40	-1.10	-1.09	-0.917
Regulatory Quality	-0.89	-1.14	-0.81	-0.74	-0.87
Government Effectiveness	-1.00	-0.95	-1.07	-1.05	-1.05
Political Stability & Absence of Violence	-1.03	-1.67	-2.02	-2.03	-1.98
Voice and Accountability	-1.04	-0.74	-0.75	-0.61	-0.37

Source: World Bank Governance Indicators, 2020

27.1.1. Policy Objectives

The government will strengthen governance institutions to support economic growth and development. The progress in achieving this overarching goal will be anchored on achieving significant improvements in the six governance indicators mentioned above through by 2050. The objectives of government in NA 2050 are to:

- strengthen the level of citizen participation in the process of selecting and monitoring government;
- minimize political related violence and ensure political stability;
- improve the quality of public service and credibility of government;
- enhance government's capacity to formulate and implement sound policies to promote private sector development;
- intensify the effort to reduce public financial leakages and
- improve quality of contract enforcement and ensure protection of property rights and supremacy of the law.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Good Governance are contained in table 27.2.

Table 27. 2 Objective, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Good Governance

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Strengthen the level of citizen participation in the process of selecting and monitoring government	Voice & Accountability	34.98	42.48	49.99	57.49	64.99	72.50	80
Minimize political related violence and ensure political stability	Political Stability & Absence of Violence	5.24	12.70	20.16	27.62	35.08	42.54	50
improve the quality of public service and credibility of government	Government Effectiveness	13.46	22.88	32.31	41.73	51.15	60.58	70
Enhance the government capacity to formulate and implement sound policies to promote private sector development	Regulatory Quality	17.79	26.49	35.19	43.90	52.60	61.30	70
Intensify the effort to reduce public financial leakages	Control of corruption	13.46	24.55	35.64	46.73	57.82	68.91	80
Augment quality of contract enforcement, protection of property rights and supremacy of the law	Rule of Law	19.75	28.96	38.17	47.38	56.58	65.79	75

Source: Baselines are from World Bank Governance Indicators 2020; 2050 Targets are benchmarked against best performance in Africa.

27.1.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the objectives of good governance in NA 2050 the government will:

- enforce compliance with relevant laws;
- implement all existing laws, reforms, and policies including international agreements by all MDAs related to good governance including amendment of Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) of 2007 to ensure reduction in public finance leakages and encourage citizens’ participation;
- mandate MDAs to publish all major policy decisions and programmes;
- intensify efforts to fully digitise the entire governance system;
- formulate the necessary legal framework that will allow civic engagement and citizen participation, particularly women and youth in key decision-making of government;
- intensify public campaigns via education and publicity on the importance of national unity;
- strengthen the federal character principle and formulate more policies to ensure equal socioeconomic and political opportunities across gender, ethnicity, physical challenges, or place of residence;
- strengthen the existing regulatory agencies and anti-corruption agencies;
- undertake necessary civil service reforms to ensure effective service delivery and streamline, and raise the standards of the leadership recruitment process in the public sector.

27.2. Rule of Law

Adherence to rule of law is critical to accountability, transparency, functioning of democracy and good governance in general as well as being an imperative in promoting private

sector investment to stimulate economic growth and development. In the context of NA 2050, government will ensure that all citizens, government officials, public institutions and private entities act in line with the laws of the land.

Upholding the rule of law entails four components:

- the law is clear, predictable, stable, evenly applied, just and publicly available in advance;
- everyone irrespective of economic, socio-political status is subjected to the law of the land and jurisdiction of the courts;
- the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient; and
- justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent judges who are neutral, sufficient in number with adequate resources.

Within the plan period, the government will strengthen these four components by undertaking appropriate judicial reforms. Nigeria's rule of law performance has improved over the years. For example, the estimate for rule of law in World Bank Governance Indicators (WBG I) ranges between – 2.5 to + 2.5, and Nigeria's score increased from –1.29 in 1996 to –0.90 in 2019. Though, this is an improvement, the performance is still far below the world average. Similarly, in the 2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) report, Nigeria ranked 34 out of 54 countries with a score of 44.3 in the aggregate index of safety and rule of law (Figure 27.1).

Among the indicators that make up the rule of law index, the country obtained high scores in some of them, while there is need to double effort in some areas. In the 2020 IIAG report, the country had high scores in access to and affordability of justice (82.3), publicity of laws and judicial information (68.2), absence of discrimination in justice (82.3), and judicial independence (62.7). The government will undertake necessary reforms to improve performance in the areas where the country had low scores such as the functioning of criminal justice system, executive compliance with the constitutions, equal treatment before the law, and due & fair process among others to enhance rule of law in the country.

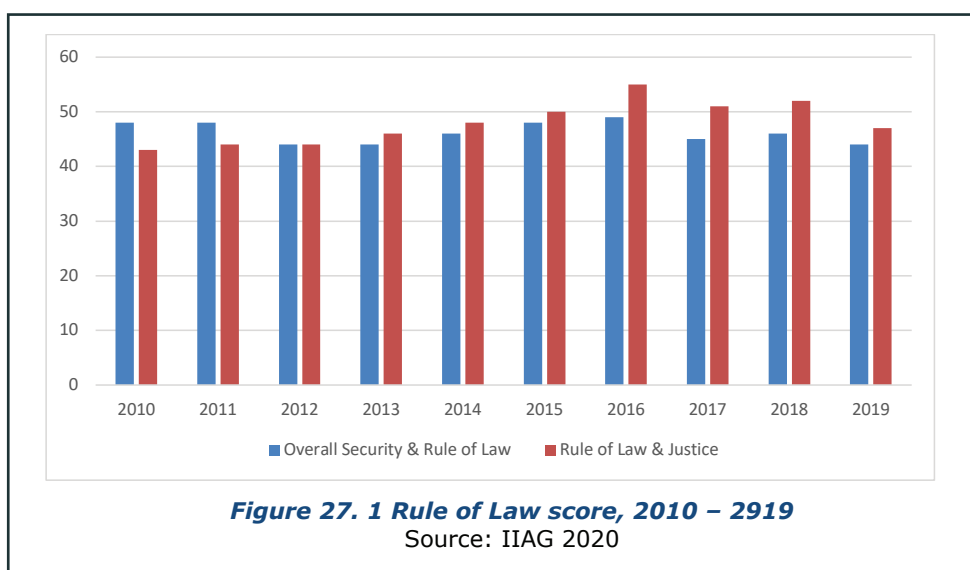
The government has identified several challenges hindering attaining full transformation of the administration of justice and adherence to rule of law in the country. The challenges include:

- inadequate funding of judicial administration, and unsatisfactory remuneration of judges as well as other personnel such as the police, prison service and court officials;
- bureaucratic constraints that most often cause unnecessary delays in the delivery of justice;
- limited modern infrastructure, inadequate manpower, and restricted capacity; and
- poor record-keeping in the entire judicial system.

In the quest to improve the administration of justice and adherence to rule of law in the country, the government has undertaken several reforms among which are:

- the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015 that make provisions for victim’s remedy and restorative justice such as damages, compensation, and cost to victims of crime. Others are restoration of possession of immovable properties; restitution to victims of crime; and plea bargain;
- the National Policy on Prosecution 2016 which sets out the principles on punishment, rehabilitation, restitution, restoration, compensation and justice for the victim, defendant, and society;
- the Federal Ministry of Justice Sector Reform 2016 – 2020 Action Plan which is a broad effort to reform the administration of justice in Nigeria; and
- the 2017 National Policy on Justice which establishes guiding principles on the administration of justice, including respect for the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the Judiciary, protection of fundamental human rights, federalism and adherence to the Federal Character Principle, separation of powers along with checks and balances, recognition of legal pluralism, the fair and speedy dispensation of justice, and transparency and accountability in the dispensation of justice.

Despite the various efforts of government, the justice sector is still encumbered with inefficiency and ineffectiveness in form of delays in prosecution, congestion of prisons, large number of awaiting trial cases, inefficient use of limited resources and poor coordination and cooperation across different sub-sectors. The government will consolidate and fully implement existing reforms as well as embark on new reforms so that by the year 2050 there will be an efficient, effective, and impartial judicial system.



27.2.1. Policy Objectives

To improve the overall of justice system and rule of law in Nigeria, the government will pursue the following strategic objectives within the 30-year period of NA 2050:

- make justice broadly accessible, affordable, and equitable;
- reform the judicial system to ensure quick, fair, effective, efficient, and impartial delivery of justice to all;
- improve on compliance and adherence to the law;
- improve on data gathering and record keeping in the administration of justice and

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Rule of Law are contained in table 27.3.

Table 27. 3 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Rule of Law

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Make justice broadly accessible, affordable and equitable	Access to & Affordability of Justice	82.3	88.2	94.1	100	100	100	100
	Publicity of Laws and Judicial Information	68.2	72.67	77.13	81.60	86.02	90.53	95
	Equal Treatment before the Law	33.3	41.08	48.87	56.65	64.43	72.22	80
	Absence of Discrimination in Justice	56.9	62.42	67.93	73.45	78.97	84.48	90
Reform the Judicial system to ensure quick, fair, efficient, and impartial justice to all	Judicial Independence	62.7	68.08	73.47	78.85	84.23	89.62	95
	Functional criminal justice system	21.3	31.08	40.87	50.65	60.43	70.22	80
	Appointment of judges	50.0	56.67	63.33	70.00	76.67	83.33	90
	Due & Fair process	29.2	37.67	46.13	54.60	63.07	71.53	80
Improve on compliance and adherence to the law	Executive compliance with the constitution	24.6	33.83	43.07	52.30	61.53	70.77	80
	Compliance of executive with judicial decisions	53.7	58.92	64.13	69.35	74.57	79.78	85
	Sanctions for misconduct or abuse of office	42.9	49.75	56.80	63.85	70.90	77.95	85
	Enforcement of justice	43.5	50.42	57.33	64.25	71.17	78.08	85
Improve on data gathering and record keeping	Quality & reliability of information requests	56.9	62.42	67.93	73.45	78.97	84.48	90
Enhance the investigation and surveillance system	Police services	48.5	54.58	60.67	66.75	72.83	78.92	85

Sources: 2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance¹¹ for baseline data; 2050 Targets are benchmarked against best performance in Africa.

27.2.2 Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve Agenda 2050 goals of building a society based on rule of law and justice, the government will:

- reform the recruitment process in the judicial sector to ensure open, transparent and competitive appointment and selection process and open recruitment to larger potential candidates to harvest the best hands into the system;

¹¹ Mo Ibrahim African Governance Index (IIAG) is the most comprehensive database on African governance. IIAG measures African governance in 4 broad dimensions/components. The 4 dimensions are computed from 79 sub-indicators, while the sub-indicators are further disaggregated into several specific indices. IIAG is widely accepted across Africa and beyond

- increase funding of the judicial system and improve the prudent management of funds allocated to the sector;
- ensure adequate staffing and embark on appropriate training for the staff to enhance their capacity and efficiency;
- reform the police service to ensure efficient and effective policing and reduce police-to-citizen ratio and prisoner-to-prison officer's ratio to meet the international standards;
- increase investment in modern facilities for the administration and delivery of justice;
- intensify the use of modern technology and ICT in the process of investigation, surveillance, court proceedings; information gathering and record keeping;
- promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to reduce the congestion in the courts and prisons; and
- advance the teaching of fundamental laws and judicial information in schools and empower the, National Orientation Agency to publicize basic laws and judicial provisions via mass and social media.

27.3. Democracy and Public Participation

Democracy and economic development are intertwined and reinforce each other. Democracy is widely accepted as the system of government that enables popular participation of the citizens in governance, decision-making processes and economic policies that are gender sensitive and support inclusive economic growth and development. Constitutional democracy thus helps to effectively deal with differences and conflicts, enhances citizen engagement, ensure the protection of human rights, and promote economic growth. Social and economic development, on the other hand, enhance the capacity of the people to demand more accountability and political engagement, hence, strengthening democratic principles.

Democratic practice has a significant effect on deciding the trajectory of the economy and societal growth and stability. The government is therefore committed to creating a democratic society where the basic principles of respect for human rights; separation of power, checks and balances, free multi-party system, free and fair elections, citizen participation, and control of abuse of power among others, are entrenched.

Nigeria operates a presidential system of government with a bi-cameral legislature. The country has made some progress in nurturing the democratic structure since 1999, however, the country's score in the EIU Democracy³³ Index, measured on a 10-point scale, declined from 4.5 in 2016 to 4.1 in 2020. The country is ranked 107th out of 167 countries globally, and 20th in Sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, there is a continuous decrease in voters' turnout in the national elections in the country. For example, voters' turnout in presidential elections decreased from 69 percent in the 2003 to 58 percent in 2007 and further to 53.7, 43.65 and 35 percent in 2011, 2015 and 2019 elections respectively.

³³ Economic Intelligent Unit (EIU) Democracy Index 2020

While Nigeria has made progress in nurturing and strengthening the democratic system, some of the key challenges hindering the development of democracy in the country are:

- weak democratic capital base as reflected in the absence, of a robust middle class, high per capita income, high level of literacy, and low level of poverty;
- weak internal democratic system that tends to weaken selection process of candidates at party level;
- weak political institutions that promote state capture by few political elites and
- high cost of running for public offices which encourages corruption and leads to exclusion of many vibrant people without the financial resources.

Sections 33 through 46 of Nigeria 1999 Constitution as amended make provisions for different aspects of fundamental human rights. Among these provisions are the right to personal liberty, the right to peaceful assembly and association, the right to freedom of expression and the press. To facilitate the application of these constitutional provisions:

- The government established the National Human Right Commission.
- Efforts are also directed towards promoting socioeconomic opportunities for all citizens irrespective of gender, ethnicity, religion, place of residence, or physical ability.
- To make the democratic system more inclusive of young people, the government passed the 2018 ‘Not Too Young to Run Bill’ which seeks to reduce the age limit for standing for elective offices in the country.
- Other efforts of government towards strengthening the principles of democracy in Nigeria include, the Freedom of Information Act 2011, continuous voters’ registration, allowing multi-party participation and series of electoral reforms (2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2010 & 2018 Bill)

NA 2050 envisions a democratic society with full and equal social, economic, and political opportunities for all citizens. A society based on fundamental principles of participatory democracy where the rights of each one is respected and the behaviour of everyone is guided by rule of law.

27.3.1. Policy Objectives

The objectives of government in NA 2050 are to build and consolidate a strong constitutional democracy founded on shared values accepted among the citizens. Therefore, the government will work towards strengthening and consolidating the following principles of democracy:

- respect for human rights.
- inclusiveness and equality.
- separation of powers with effective checks and balances.
- promotion of gender balance
- establish strong democratic electoral system

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Democracy and Public Participation are contained in table 27.4.

Table 27. 4 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Democracy and Public Participation

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Respect for human rights	Freedom of Association and Assembly	37.5	44.58	51.67	58.75	65.83	72.92	80
	Freedom of Expression and Belief	62.9	67.42	71.93	76.45	80.97	85.48	90
	Media Freedom	51.8	57.33	62.87	68.40	73.93	79.47	85
	Personal Liberties	49.9	55.75	61.60	67.45	73.30	79.15	85
	Digital Rights	57.3	62.75	68.20	73.65	79.10	84.55	90
Inclusiveness and equality	Equal Political Power	32.4	40.33	48.27	56.20	64.13	72.07	80
	Equal Political Representation	48.2	54.33	60.47	66.60	72.73	78.87	85
	Equal Civil Liberties	61.7	66.42	71.13	75.85	80.57	85.28	90
	Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity	46.5	52.92	59.33	65.75	72.17	78.58	85
	Equal Access to Public Services	34.6	42.17	49.73	57.30	64.87	72.42	80
Separation of powers with effective checks and balances	Separation of powers	62.5	67.08	71.67	76.25	80.83	85.42	90
	Legislative Check on the Executive	61.0	65.83	70.67	75.50	80.33	85.17	90
	Judicial Check on the Executive	54.9	59.92	64.93	69.95	74.97	79.98	85
Gender balance	Political power by Gender	35.3	42.75	50.20	57.65	65.10	72.55	80
	Representation of Women in Executive	19.3	24.42	29.53	34.65	39.77	44.88	50
	Representation of Women in Parliament	2.3	6.93	11.53	16.15	20.77	25.38	30
	Representation of Women in Judiciary	75.0	78.33	81.67	85.00	88.33	91.67	95
	Gender Equality in Civil Liberties	59.4	64.50	69.60	74.70	79.80	84.90	90
	Socioeconomic opportunity by Gender	26.1	35.08	44.07	53.05	62.03	73.07	80
Establish strong democratic electoral system	Index of democratic election	38.4	45.33	52.27	59.20	66.1	73.07	80
	Democracy*	8	8.67	9.33	10	10	10	10

Sources: 2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance for baseline data; *measure of democratic process of executive recruitment in Polity IV database, 2050 Targets are benchmarked against best performance in Africa

27.3.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To consolidate the democratic system and public participation, the government will:

- take several strategic policy actions to drastically reduce poverty and illiteracy levels;
- ensure the conclusion and implementation of ongoing National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2022 – 2026;
- undertake both legislative and administrative measures to guarantee political participation by majority of people irrespective of gender, disability, ethnicity, and place of residence;
- review and strengthen the legal framework guiding internal democracy;
- improve legal framework to make political participation more inclusive;
- strengthen the political institutions by reforming the electoral process, law and practices, as well as other legal frameworks that consolidate the democratic system;
- increase the appointment of women into executive positions at all government levels and
- make policies that encourage women participation in politics.

27.4. Electoral and Political Process

The electoral and political processes are critical for democratic consolidation and development in Nigeria. Political processes are related to the acquisition of political power and influencing public policy and decision-making. People participate in the electoral and political processes to choose leaders that will promote good governance and advance socio-economic development. The need for a free, fair, impartial, and efficient electoral process is crucial. The regular election is one of the fundamental principles of democracy which allows public participation in the governance system. The government is bound by the constitution resolved to conduct, regular, free, and fair elections every 4 years. The responsibility for conducting and managing elections is vested in the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) which was established in 1998 to replace the National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (NECON).

The government has made progress in developing and strengthening the electoral procedures since the return to constitutional democracy in 1999. The integrity of elections scores in IIAG increased from 23.0 in 2010 to 77.0 in 2018. However, the indicator declined in 2019 to 41.0 (Table 27.5). The electoral processes and procedures have also improved over the period 2016–2020. The details of the scores are: (a) indexes of quality of regulation guiding election (QRGE) 3, (b) competitiveness of executive recruitment (CER) 3, (c) openness of executive recruitment (OER) 4, (d) regulations guiding political participation (RGPP) 3, and (e) level of competitiveness of political participation (CPP) 4. (Table 27.6). These indicators represented improved performance from the negatives of the period 1996–2000, reflecting the undemocratic governance of the military era.

Though, the government has taken several steps to standardise the electoral procedure and process, several challenges remain:

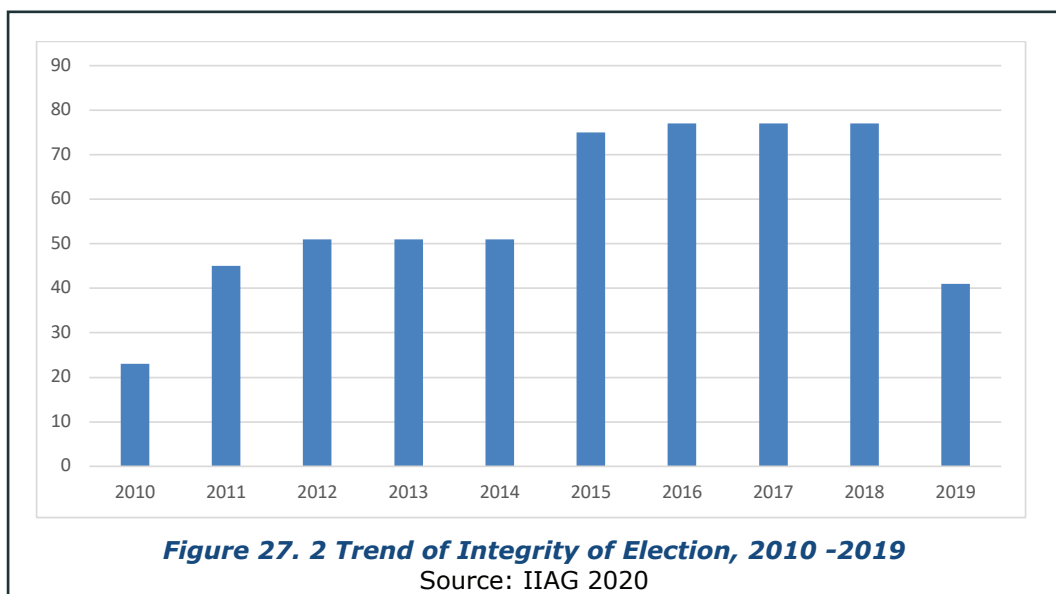
- The electoral process is still saddled with irregularities ranging from stealing of ballot boxes/papers, vote buying to political thuggery among others which affect the credibility of elections in the country.
- Continuous decline in voters' turnout.
- Election management and conduct are still beset by various challenges, ranging from logistics, manpower, technology failure, judicial challenges, inadequate funding, to violence.
- The rate of rejection of election results in the country is still high. Since 1999, all presidential elections with only exception of 2015 election ended up in court.

The government has made several efforts to strengthen the electoral system:

- The 2001 Electoral Act was the very first attempt after return to democratic rule in 1999 to restructure the legal framework governing the conduct of elections at national, state, and local government levels.
- The 2002 Electoral Act repealed the 2001 Act, and the 2003 Electoral Amendment Act amended some provisions of the 2002 Electoral Act. The 2003 Amendment Act among other things gives more powers to INEC to determine the date and order of elections, as well as appoint secretary to the commission.

- After 2003 elections, some amendments were introduced and resulted in the 2005 Electoral Reform Act. This 2005 Act made provision for stiffer penalties for electoral offences and established four different institutions to share the responsibilities of managing elections.
- The 2010 Electoral Act and the 2021 Electoral Act which is a revision of the 2010 Electoral Act. One of the key provisions of the 2021 Act is the provision for electronic transmission of results.
- The 1999 Constitution was also amended to address some aspects of election management. To consolidate the electoral process, INEC has introduced smart card reader for the verification of voters and their voting card to minimise incidence of electoral fraud and rigging.

Improving the electoral and political processes is critical for the realisation of the goals and aspirations enshrined in Agenda 2050. Thus, the experiences and lessons at every election will be documented to inform necessary amendments and restructuring of the processes till a completely mature system is attained by 2050.



27.4.1. Policy Objectives

The government aims to consolidate the electoral and political processes in Nigeria through year 2050. Therefore, the objectives of government in NA 2050 are to:

- further strengthen the capacity of INEC to independently conduct elections that are impartial, transparent, free, fair and credible;
- improve the mechanisms of addressing election related disputes;
- consolidate the conduct of regular, free, and fair elections at all levels;
- reduce election related violence;
- create level playing ground for all political parties and all candidates and
- encourage voter registration and turnout for election.

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Electoral Process are contained in table 27.5.

Table 27. 5: Objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets for Electoral Process

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Targets					
			2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Strengthen the capacity of INEC to conduct elections independently and impartially	Autonomy & Capacity of Election Management Bodies	23	32.50	42.00	51.50	61.00	70.50	80
	Independence of Election Monitoring Agencies	19	28.33	37.67	47.00	56.33	65.67	75
Improve the mechanisms of addressing election related disputes	Complaint Mechanism & Petition	8	15.00	22.00	29.00	36.00	43.00	50
	Timeliness of Civil Justice	35	42.5	50.00	57.50	65.00	72.50	80
Consolidate the conduct of regular, free and fair elections at all levels	Integrity of Elections	40.8	47.33	53.87	60.40	66.93	73.47	80
	Free & Fair Election	31	39.17	47.33	55.50	63.67	71.83	80
	Democracy*	8	8.70	9.33	10	10	10	10
Reduce to the barest minimum election related violence	Absence of Political Violence Index	41.0	48.33	55.67	63.00	70.33	77.67	85
	Political Stability & Absence of Violence**	5.24	17.37	29.49	41.62	53.75	65.87	78
Create level playing ground for all political parties and all candidates	Freedom of Political Parties	78.2	83.65	89.1	94.55	100	100	100
	Equal Political Rights & Opportunities	50.0	56.67	63.33	70.00	76.67	83.33	90
Encourage voter registration and voter turnout	Percentage of voters' turnout in presidential election (percent)	35	44.17	53.33	62.50	71.67	80.83	90

Sources: 2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance¹² for baseline data;
 *measure of democratic process of executive recruitment in Polity IV database,
 **2020 World Bank Governance Indicators, 2050 Targets are benchmarked against best performance in Africa.

Table 27.6 Trends of Indicators on Electoral Process

year	QRGE	CER	OER	RGPP	CPP
1991-1995	1	0	0	4	2
1996-2000	-16	-17	-16	-15	-17
2001-2005	2	2	4	2	0
2006-2010	2	2	4	2	0
2011-2015	2	2	4	2	1
2016-2020	3	3	4	3	4

Source: Polity IV database 2020

27.4.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the objectives of NA 2050, the government will:

- ensure the implementation of the 2021 Electoral Act;
- promote the use of modern technology and ICT in the management of elections;
- strengthen the legal framework that will further enhance the independence of INEC and other electoral agencies;
- review, repeal, and strengthen the electoral rules till there are comprehensive omnibus electoral laws acceptable by people;

³⁴ Mo Ibrahim African Governance Index (IIAG) is the most comprehensive database on African governance. IIAG measures African governance in 4 broad dimensions/components. The 4 dimensions are computed from 79 sub-indicators, while the sub-indicators are further disintegrated into several specific indices. IIAG is widely accepted across Africa and beyond.

- ensure the timely and adequate funding of elections;
- strengthen existing policies and formulate new ones that will open up the political space to majority of people and support the internal democratic process of political parties;
- strengthen the judiciary to improve the electoral process, including the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to resolve electoral disputes;
- encourage continuous voter education, civil society engagement and building of social trust;
- Enact electoral offences law and ensure stringent enforcement; and
- harmonise individual/ personal data collected by different agencies such as NIMC, FRSC, BVN and INEC for a more efficient citizens identification and electoral participation

27.5. Strong Public Administration and Efficient Service Delivery

Public administration is a sub-sector of the general services sector of Nigeria's economy. Public administration is the machinery for the allocation of resources in the general government sector. A strong public administration is a key to strengthening governance institutions and ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth in society. Citizens' well-being and the growth of the private sector are determined largely by the strength of public administration through the delivery of essential services by public institutions. Weak public administration could undermine efficient public service delivery and government effectiveness in discharging its primary responsibilities.

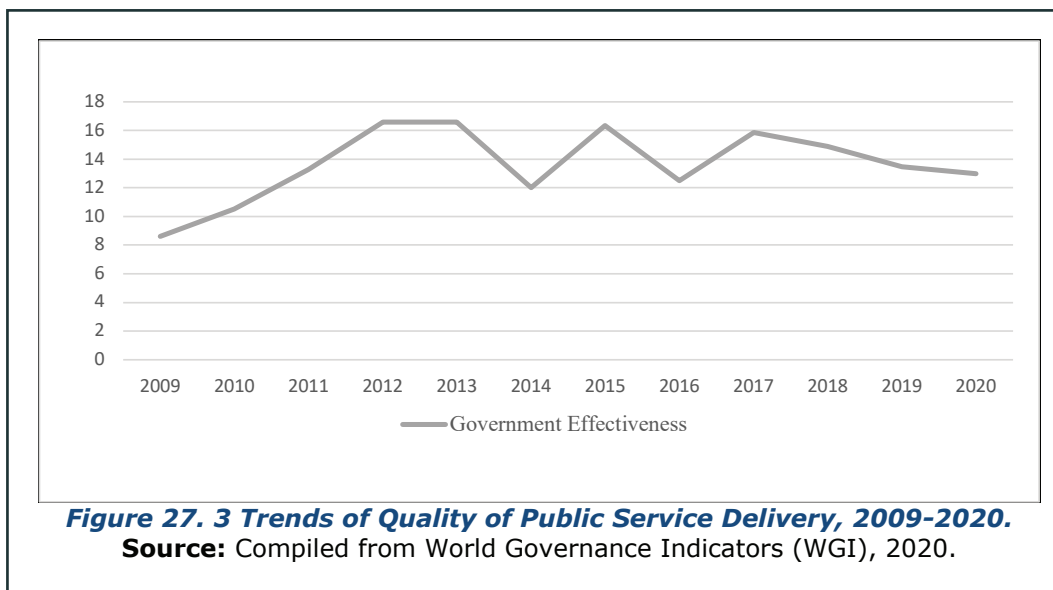
The primary responsibilities of the government of Nigeria include ensuring security of lives and property, guaranteeing rule of law, providing basic social amenities to citizens, and regulating the activities of the private sector. Government's failure in any of these responsibilities would adversely affect the citizens' wellbeing, peaceful co-existence among people and sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Thus, government has always made public sector reforms a major pillar in its past development plans including the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), Transformation Agenda and Vision 20:2020.

Over the years, Nigeria public sector reforms have largely been premised on rightsizing and down-sizing, cutting-cost of governance, controlling corruption, strengthening public administration, and enhancing efficient public service delivery. Some of the recently adopted reform measures include:

- the Treasury Single Account (TSA), International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) and a biometric-based IPPIS for all MDAs and introduction biometric verification number (BVN) have blocked leakages in revenue generation and saved significant amounts of wages paid to ghost workers. Through these reforms, the government has been able to realise a substantial sum of money from ghost workers and block leakages in the payrolls. This system has also to a large extent restrained MDAs from unregulated recruitments and inflating the personnel cost;
- capacity-building programmes involving the training of staff to enable them to acquire necessary skills and adopt new work culture that is focused on productivity. For instance, over 35,000 workers were trained to increase their proficiencies in

- the use of computers, and over 9,000 others in other areas to strengthen their skills and capacities to use ICT facilities and
- the establishment in 2004 of the Service Compact with all Nigerians (SERVICOM) to provide the citizens with opportunities to make direct complaints and raise observations on the efficiency of services, to designated staff of SERVICOM through dedicated telephone lines.

The trend in government effectiveness, which is a measure of quality of public service, shows that progress was not sustained beyond 2013 thereby suggesting the need for further public sector reforms to address the challenges that may have stalled sustained success.



Some of the challenges stalling progress in public administration and efficient service delivery include:

- poor or inadequate funding of MDAs;
- undue delays in policy implementation due to excessive bureaucracy;
- rivalry and poor of coordination among the MDAs and three tiers of government, leading to inefficient and ineffective service delivery;
- multiplicity of government agencies and parastatals;
- Weak civil service capacity due to skill deficiency including low skills in basic information and communication technology;
- poor in-service and post-service remuneration in the civil service which negatively affects morale, commitment, and productivity;
- weak enforcement of rules and regulations and
- over centralisation of decision-making processes.

27.5.1. Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the public administration and service delivery agenda are to:

- improve the quality and timeliness of service delivery by the public institutions;
- improve funding of MDAs, minimise waste and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure and service delivery;

- rationalise the number, strengthen operations and coordination of the MDAs, and improve coordination among the MDAs and the three tiers of governments;
- improve transparency and eradicate unethical behaviour among civil servants in public service delivery process and
- promote participatory decision-making process in the public sector.

The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), baselines and set targets to achieving the policy objectives of a strong public administration and an efficient service delivery in Nigeria Agenda 2050, are presented in Table 27.7.

Table 27.7 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Targets for strong public administration and efficient service delivery

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ¹³	Baseline ¹⁴	Targets					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
To improve the quality and timeliness of service delivery by the public institutions.	WGI Government Effectiveness score (2020)	12.98	22.48	31.99	41.49	50.99	60.50	70
To improve funding of MDAs, minimise waste and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure and service delivery	IIAG Absence of Public Sector Theft score	27.4	36.17	44.93	53.70	62.47	71.23	80
	Capital Budget Performance	25 percent	36.67 percent	48.33 percent	60.00 percent	71.67 percent	83.33 percent	95 percent
	WGI Government Effectiveness score (2020)	12.98	22.48	31.99	41.49	50.99	60.50	70
To rationalise the number and strengthen operations of various MDAs, and improve coordination among the MDAs and the three tiers of governments	WGI Government Effectiveness score (2020)	12.98	22.48	31.99	41.49	50.99	60.50	70
To improve transparency and eradicate unethical behaviour among civil servants in public service delivery process	IIAG Absence of Public Sector Theft score	27.4	36.17	44.93	53.70	62.47	71.23	80
	IIAG Absence of Public Sector Bribery score	32.2	41.00	49.80	58.60	67.40	76.20	85
	IIAG Absence of Corruption in Public Sector (V-DEM/WEF/WJP),	29.8	39.00	48.20	57.40	66.60	75.80	85
To promote participatory decision-making process in the public sector	International Budget Partnership Open Budget Index (OBI) (2020)	21	32.50	44.00	55.50	67.00	78.50	90

Source: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), 2020, International Budget Partnership (IBP), 2020 & World Governance Indicators (WGI), 2020 for the Baseline. Targets are set largely based on best performing countries in Africa and international good practice for budget credibility.

27.5.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

The following strategies and key activities will be undertaken to achieve the policy objectives and targets of strong public administration and efficient service delivery in the NA 2050:

- embark on investments in technologies and data management systems to enhance planning and monitoring of performance of public institutions;

- increase the efficiency of public servants by: (i) introducing training and certification programmes; (ii) defining clear key indices for measuring performance and (iii) developing digitisation capacity of public servants for quicker and more efficient public service delivery at Local Government, State, and Federal levels.
- continuous assessment of job skills composition and requirements to ensure that public servants acquire the appropriate skills for efficient and quality service delivery;
- adopt competitive, transparent, and merit-based staff recruitments process and promotion in the public service;
- introduce reforms that involve streamlining the number of MDAs and improving coordination of their operations;
- encourage collaboration and improve coordination among the three tiers of government in policy formulation and implementation;
- adopt e-governance and monitor inputs/outputs of government agencies.
- regularly publish of performance reports in official bulletins or magazines of relevant MDAs to inform the public about the activities of MDAs against set benchmarks;
- invest in IT and use the opportunities created by the technology to promote the digitisation of public records and documents and ensure public accessibility;
- digitise administrative procedures and processes to enhance quicker and efficient service delivery;
- create opportunities for citizen engagements and inclusion through technology adoption and laws that will help provide accessible platforms and legal framework for citizens' participation in government activities such as the annual budget formulation, approval, implementation, and audit and
- create accessible channels and mechanisms to engage directly with citizens and allow for feedbacks from the citizenry. This will ensure a feedback mechanism that will facilitate dynamic responses to citizens' inputs into policy and decision-making.

27.6. Civil Service Transformation

The civil service is the “engine room” and the most enduring institution of government all over the world. No government can perform its constitutional, political, economic and social responsibilities without the help and support of the civil service. Among others, the civil service performs the following functions:

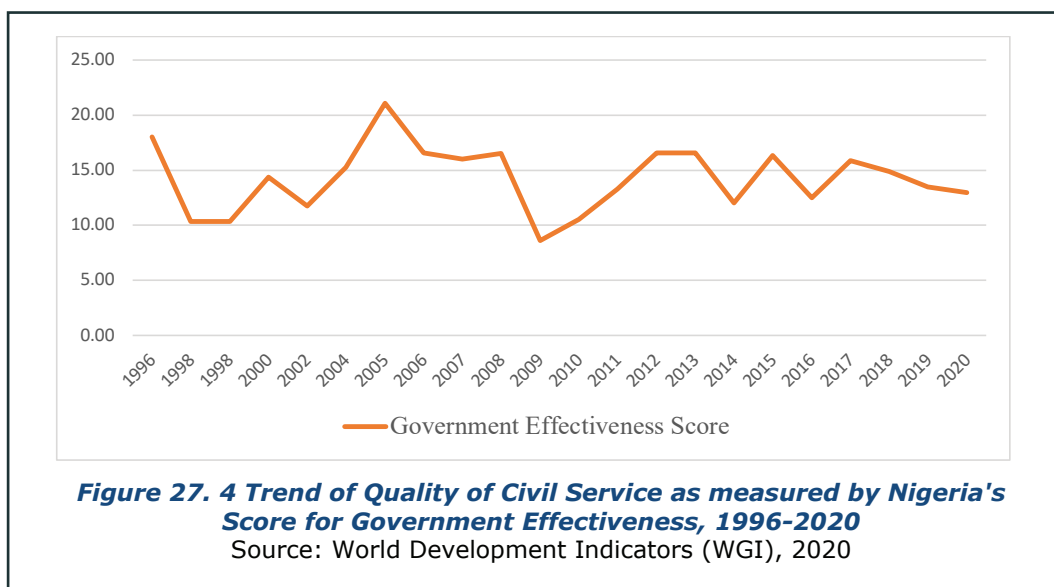
- maintain and operate the administrative machinery for the day-to-day discharge of government functions and responsibilities;
- prepare and implement the annual estimates/budgets of the government.
- collect revenue and control expenditure to ensure value for money;
- assist government with data and inputs in the formulation and implementation of public policies and programmes;
- serve as the custodian of government records/documents and information about its activities including staff records, annual budgets, laws, policy documents, agreements, and development plans;

- assist in ensuring continuity in public policy implementation on both short- and long-term bases irrespective of change in government administration or political party in power;
- assist the government in the promotion of national unity and integration; and
- provide efficient and effective social services to the citizens.

With the above range of functions, the civil service determines government effectiveness. The efficiency of public administration and service delivery largely reflects the quality and efficiency of civil servants. In this regard, the government had set up several commissions and committees with mandates to reform the civil service. Most often, these reforms are geared toward restructuring, right and down-sizing and strengthening the capacity of the civil service to effectively perform in discharging its functions and responsibilities.

Some of the major commissions, committees and panels set up to review the civil service over the years include the Gorsuch committee (1954-1956); Mbanefo Committee (1959); Morgan Commission (1963-1964); Adebayo Commission (1970-1971); Udoji Public Service Review Commission (1972-1974); Dotun Phillips Study Group on the structure, staffing and operations of the Nigerian Civil Service (1985); Decree 43 (1988); Ayida Review Panel on Civil Service Reforms (1994-1995); and most recently the Stephen Oronsaye Committee and the National Strategy For Public Service Reform (NSPSR) developed by the Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR) with support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

The trend of the World Governance Indicator (WGI) is used to gauge progress made in the quality of the civil service, the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy and public services in a country. For Nigeria, WGI score in Figure 27.4 shows that the quality of civil service has been unstable, rising from a low of 11.73 in 2002 to a peak of 21.08 in 2005, but has been on a declining trend since then. The declining trend in performance indicates that the myriad of challenges facing the Nigerian civil service has not waned as new ones continue to emerge to compound the existing ones.



Some of the challenges with the civil service include:

- inadequate capacity of staff due to the inability to catch up with fast-changing world of the ICT revolution and other scientific advancements,
- mismatch between skills and responsibilities;
- multiplicity of MDAs and weak coordination among MDAs;
- inadequate funding and
- redundancy in some MDAs and inadequate personnel because of overstaffing and understaffing respectively.

27.6.1. Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of reforming the civil service are to:

- build the capacity of the civil service to perform more than the traditional mundane functions and to serve as government “think tank” that will drive government policy initiatives and ensure continuity in policy implementation;
- increase the level of efficiency in the civil service;
- re-structure the civil service and rationalise the workforce, eliminate redundancy while also ensuring that MDAs are optimally staffed and
- improve the welfare of civil servants and promote professionalism in the service.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), baseline and set targets designed to achieve the policy objectives for the civil service reform of the NA 2050, are presented in Table 27.8.

Table 27.8 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Targets for Civil Service Transformation

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ¹⁵	Targets						
		Baseline 2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
To build the capacity of the civil service to perform more than the traditional mundane functions and serve as government “think tank” that will continue to drive government policy initiatives and ensure continuity in policy implementation.	IIAG Public Administration score	50.1	56.75	63.40	70.05	76.70	83.35	90
	WGI Government Effectiveness score (2020)	12.98	22.48	31.99	41.49	50.99	60.50	70
	IIAG Capacity of the Statistical System (GI/ODW/WB) score	55.9	59.92	63.93	67.95	71.97	75.98	80
To increase the level of efficiency in the civil service	WGI Government Effectiveness score (2020)	12.98	22.48	31.99	41.49	50.99	60.50	70
To re-structure the civil service and rationalise workforce, eliminate redundancy while ensuring that MDAs are optimally staffed.	IIAG Public Administration score	50.1	56.75	63.40	70.05	76.70	83.35	90
To improve the welfare of civil servants and promote professionalism in the service.	IIAG Professional Administration (AfDB/GI/WB) score	37.5	45.42	53.33	61.25	69.17	77.08	85

Source: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), (2020) and WGI, 2020 for the Baseline data. Targets are set based largely on scores of best performing countries in Africa.

³⁷ Baseline scores for the KPIs are adapted from 2019, except for few as indicated in parenthesis. All the scores for the KPIs are measured on a scale of 0 -100

27.6.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To develop an efficient, capacitated, well-motivated, accountable, and corrupt free civil service that can support the implementation of the projects and programmes in the NA 2050 and achieve the objectives and targets for civil service reform, the government will:

- invest and adopt digital tools for collecting and storing of civil servants' information for proper monitoring of performance and evaluation processes;
- ensure full automation in civil service to reduce human contacts and ensure quick and efficient service delivery;
- create e-governance platforms and charge all MDAs across the three tiers of governments to adopt it;
- introduce regular assessment of skill gaps to identify training needs and introduce recurrent training programmes to continuously acquaint the civil servants with new skills to increase their efficiency;
- make staff recruitments competitive, transparent, and merit-based to ensure that the most competent people with the requisite job skills are employed in the civil service;
- implement Federal Government's White Paper on Stephen Oronsaye's Committee report which recommends harmonisation and merger of MDAs performing broadly similar functions or providing same public service and
- improve and insist on the use of IPPIS for payment of salaries of civil servants, link the National Identification Number (NIN) and Bank Verification Number (BVN) to civil servants' identity cards.

27.7. Security, Peace Building and Conflict Management

Guaranteeing the security of lives and property of people is the primary constitutional responsibility of the government. Insecurity and conflicts adversely affect socioeconomic well-being and peaceful co-existence among people in the society. The dreams and aspirations of the government in the NA 2050 cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of insecurity. The government has been making concerted efforts aimed at both preventing and tackling insecurity in the country. Attempts at restoring and enhancing peace and security by the government, especially as they relate to violent agitations, include the establishment of Amnesty Programme for Niger-Delta youths, Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, establishment of Niger-Delta Development Commission, the Northeast Development Commission and the equipping of Nigeria's armed forces and Intelligence Units to directly confront non-state actors terrorising citizens and threatening the very existence of Nigeria.

In spite of these efforts, however, over the past decade Nigeria has been contending with unprecedented waves of diverse but overlapping security challenges, affecting virtually every corner and sector of the economy. The 2020 Global Peace Index ranked Nigeria 147th out of 163 countries in the world and 40th out of 44th in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeast, banditry and kidnapping in the Northwest and North Central, militancy, vandalism, secessionist/separatist agitation in the Southeast and South-south have continued to undermine peace and stability in the country. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea remains a serious security threat to Nigeria's trade and economic development.

All these challenges have contributed to the Country’s ranking and trends in the Global Peace Index (GPI) and in the three domains of GPI (i.e., safety and security, militarisation, and ongoing conflicts) in Figure 27.5 and Table 27.9. Nigeria’s overall GPI index has been fluctuating between 2.49 in 2009-2011 and 2.77 in 2018-2020 out of the maximum score of 10.

Nigeria has since 2015 recorded substantial success in curtailing large scale attacks in the northern cities such as Kano and Maiduguri by the Boko Haram insurgents and the spread of its activities from the Northeast towards the rest of the country particularly, the Northwest and North Central. Meanwhile, the emergence of current waves of criminal activities such as banditry, kidnapping and other forms of crime has complicated security challenges. The security crises have adverse effects on economic activities and threaten the unity of Nigeria. Several sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, mining, education, and transport are severely impacted, causing huge human and economic losses.

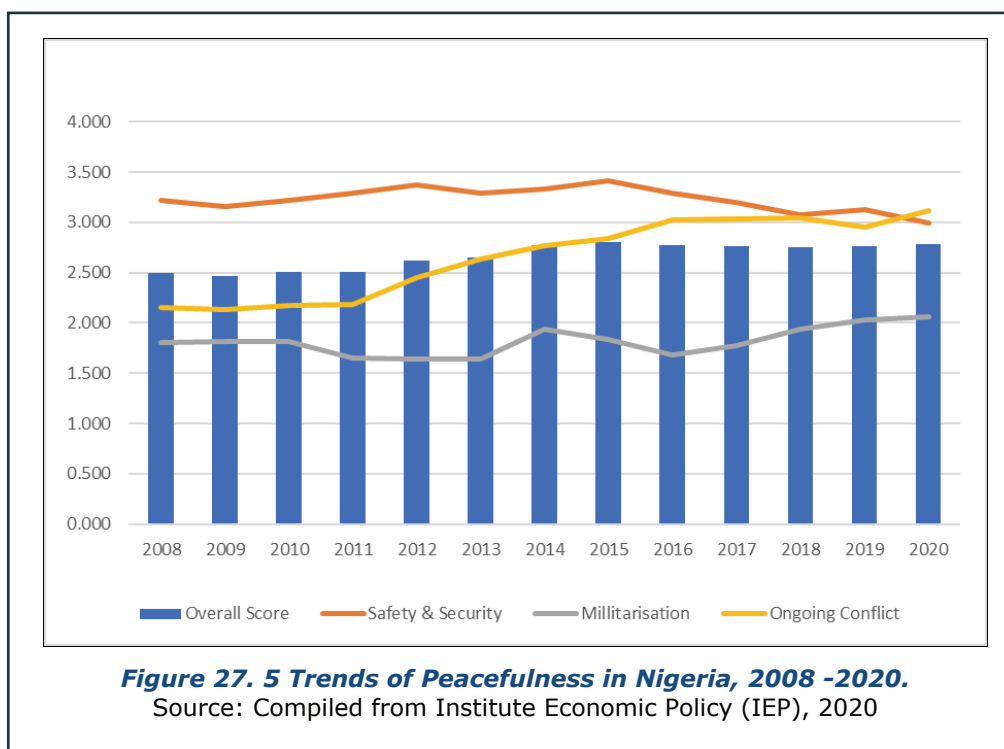


Table 27. 9 Trend of Average Global Peace Index Score for Nigeria, 2009 - 2020

Global Peace Index (GPI)	2009-2011	2012-2014	2015-2017	2018-2020
GPI	2.491	2.680	2.782	2.767
Safety & Security	3.224	3.331	3.298	3.065
Militarisation	1.757	1.740	1.762	2.009
Ongoing Conflict	2.165	2.614	2.966	3.038

Source: Compiled from Institute Economic Policy (IEP), 2020

The causes of conflict and insecurity in Nigeria are multi-faceted, including:

- high level of poverty and unemployment levels leading to social vices that include kidnapping, banditry, and ritualism, all of which contribute to instability.
- weak governance and the associated challenges;
- climate change, land and water scarcity, and disagreement over grazing routes have also contributed to the farmers-herders conflict;
- illegal and illicit markets for arms and hard drugs culminating in illegal possessions of firearms and drug addiction/abuse;
- ethnic polarisation/rivalry, religious intolerance resulting to pockets of violent inter-community clashes, inter-tribal disputes, and inter-religious conflicts;
- challenges capacity of security and law enforcement agents due to inadequate personnel, funding, and corruption and
- extra judicial killings in several parts of the country which have led to a surge in number of ethnic vigilante groups in the country.

Therefore, government will renew its commitment toward addressing the myriad of challenges using both short, medium, and long-term security strategies to ensure peace and security prevail across all parts of the country in the execution of the NA 2050.

27.7.1. Policy Objectives

The security, peace building and conflict management policy objectives are to:

- ensure sustainable peace and security of lives and property and in all parts of the country;
- enhance sustainable social and economic security in the country.
- prevent and control cross border crimes such as terrorism and cyber-crimes
- eradicate unethical conducts and improve professionalism of the security personnel, and in the judiciary; and
- prevent armed conflicts, enhance effective and efficient conflict management systems at national, sub-national and community levels.

In pursuance of the above objectives, government will be adopting the following key performance indicators (KPIs), baseline and targets as in Table 27.10.



Table 27. 10 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Targets for Security, Peace Building and Conflict Management

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ¹⁶	Baseline	Targets					
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
To always ensure sustainable peace and security of lives and property and in all parts of the country.	Fragile State Index	97.3	86.08	74.87	63.65	52.43	41.22	30.00
	Global Peace Index	2.865	2.64	2.41	2.18	1.96	1.73	1.50
	Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) score	93.9	94.08	94.27	94.45	94.63	94.82	95
	Absence Armed Conflicts score	8.3	21.08	33.87	46.65	59.43	72.22	85
	Police Services score, (2019)	48.5	54.58	60.67	66.75	72.83	78.92	85
	Absence of Criminality score	81.8	83.33	85.67	88.00	90.33	92.67	95
To enhance sustainable social and economic security in the country.	Poverty Headcount ratio (%)	40.09	20.47	2.78	1.88	1.27	0.86	0.6
	Unemployment Rate (%)	33.28	19.56	9.00	7.45	6.50	6.40	6.30
To prevent and control cross border crimes such as terrorism and cyber-crimes.	Global Terrorism Index (GTI)	8.314	6.93	5.54	4.16	2.77	1.39	0
	Global Cyber security Index	84.76	87.13	89.51	91.88	94.25	96.63	99
	Organised Crime Index (OCI)	7.70	6.92	6.13	5.35	4.57	3.78	3
To eradicate unethical conducts and improve professionalism of the security personnel, and in the judiciary	Anti-corruption policy score	42.9	49.08	55.27	61.45	67.63	73.82	80
	Absence of Judicial Corruption score	37.9	44.92	51.93	58.95	65.97	72.98	80
To prevent occurrences of armed conflicts and enhance effective and efficient conflict management systems at national, sub-national and community levels.	Absence of Non-State Conflict score	16.7	29.75	42.80	55.85	68.90	81.95	95
	Positive Peace Index (PPI)	3.84	3.53	3.23	2.92	2.61	2.31	2
	Global Peace Index (GPI)	2.865	2.64	2.41	2.18	1.96	1.73	1.50

Sources: <https://fragilestatesindex.org/>; Institute of Economics and Peace, (IEP), 2020; Mo Ibrahim Index for African Governance (IIAG), 2019; Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime (<https://africa.ocindex.net>) for the Baseline data. Targets for the KPIs are set largely based on scores of best performing countries in Africa and in other continents adjudged to be highly peaceful and stable globally.

27.7.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the security, peace, and conflict management of NA 2050, the government will:

- develop and implement a comprehensive and sustainable security action plan across the Six Geopolitical Zones of the country, while ensuring that the amnesty programme in the Niger-Delta is sustained, and environmentally friendly oil exploration activities prevail in the region;
- strengthen the capacity of security agencies such as the Nigerian Armed Forces, Security and Civil Defence Corps, Police Force, Prison Service, Federal Fire Service, Customs, Immigration Service, National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) among others through special trainings and promotion in the use of modern technology to detect and control criminal activities;
- develop and strengthen the Military-Industrial Complex to produce modern defence and security gadgets such as drones to promote deterrence and exercise forward presence in the vital areas and respond proactively and promptly to crises;

¹⁶ GPI and PPI scores are measured on a scale of 1-5, OCI on a scale of 1-10 and GTI, 0 -10; while other KPIs are measured on a scale of 1-100.

- build an enduring partnership with the security agencies of neighbouring countries including Niger, Cameroon, Republic of Benin, and Chad to control movement of illicit goods, criminals, and terrorists into Nigerian territory;
- improve professionalism and manpower for the security agencies including the Nigeria Police Force, the Military, and Nigerian Immigration Service to enhance effective policing and protection of the territorial integrity of the country;
- establish community-based conflict and disputes management systems such as improving community policing strategies to complement the efforts of the Nigeria Police Force and the Judiciary;
- implement reforms aimed at restoring public confidence in the judiciary by improving access to justice, rule of law, fairness, and transparency in the courts and improving case flow in courts, putting in place mechanisms to monitor and evaluate performance of prosecutorial agencies;
- initiate new programmes and strengthen existing ones to promote inter-ethnic and religious tolerance among Nigerians by enhancing national cohesion and reduce ethnocentrism, monitoring and regulating religious activities of groups that can trigger violent conflicts;
- build a set of national values that focus on unity, while respecting the Nigeria's rich diverse cultures by strengthening the National Orientation Agency through increased funding and launching public education campaigns and making existing Programmes more effective to promote national unity and curb ethnocentrism;
- provide the necessities of life; eradicate idleness among youths by creating job opportunities;
- create sustainable social security schemes to guarantee the wellbeing of the poor;
- promote, enhance ranching, and outlaw herding/open grazing through collaboration with the sub-national governments;
- set-up community based alternative dispute resolution systems between the herders and farmers;
- provide adequate security at various schools and learning centres to ensure safe and secure learning environment and
- government will ensure equal treatment of all Nigerians irrespective of their ethnic group, tribe or religion

27.8 Control of Corruption for High Growth

Corruption has been identified as a major obstacle to the wheels of growth and progress in Nigeria. Experience has shown that most corrupt countries are among the poorest of the world. Hence, eliminating the menace of corruption in all its forms from the Nigerian society is key to unlocking the nation's potentials for sustainable social, political, and economic development. Corruption is a multidimensional issue with severe adverse effects in the efficiency and quality of public service delivery including highly essential services like security of lives and property, social services, and regulation of private sector activities.

Corruption tends to increase transaction costs for both the private and public sectors. An IMF study revealed that a 1-point drop in the corruption perception index (CPI) leads to a 1.2 percent point increase in annual economic growth rate. This implies that an increase in the level of corruption will slow down economic growth in Nigeria.

The high social and economic costs of corruption in Nigeria have motivated successive administrations to devise measures to combat it. Still, efforts to reduce corruption through institutional frameworks and the enactment of laws have not yielded sustained results, as the country’s score on control of corruption has not shown significant improvements over time (Figure 27.6. and Table 27.12).

Government efforts at eliminating the menace of corruption from the Nigerian society include:

- the establishment and strengthening of anti-graft institutions like the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Commission (ICPC), the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and the Code Conduct Tribunal (CCT);
- the activities of the more permanent institutions such as the Federal Ministry of Justice (and similar ministries in the states), Courts of law, the Nigeria Police, National Agency for Food, Drug Control (NAFDAC) and Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON) among others, with responsibilities for investigating and prosecuting people and organisations found guilty of corruption and other related economic and financial crimes;
- a number of relevant legislations/bills passed by the National Assembly and enacted into laws at different times since 1999, Some of which are the Fiscal Responsibility Act, Public Procurements Act, The Federal Government Financial Regulations, Freedom of Information Act, and the Money Laundering Act to ensure transparency and accountability in governance, and in financial transactions in both public and private sector and
- government’s renewed commitments toward taking the fight against corruption to the next level with the 2017. “Whistle blower policy” and efforts to ensuring the financial autonomy of the judiciary and legislature at both national and sub-national levels to engender transparency, and strengthen the principles of checks and balances and accountability in governance.

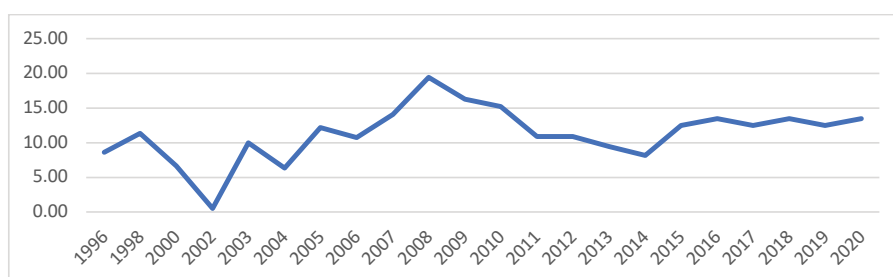


Figure 27. 6 The trend in Nigeria’s Score in Control of Corruption, 1996-2020

Source: Compiled from WGI, 2020

Table 27. 11 The Performance Nigeria in Control of Corruption, 2003-2020

Period	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2011	2012-2014	2015-2017	2018-2020
Estimate	-1.29	-1.02	-1.08	-1.22	-1.06	-1.08
Rank	9.51	14.74	14.14	9.52	12.82	13.14

Source: Compiled from the World Governance Indicators (WGI), 2020.

Nigeria has made strides with anti-corruption reforms and campaigns since 1999, but certain challenges have continued to slow its progress and sometimes led to retrogression in the fight against corruption. Some of such challenges include:

- overemphasis on public sector corruption without adequate attention to private sector;
- weak capacity of the public employees;
- lack of clear diagnosis of the nature, dimensions and causes of corruption and data to monitor progress;
- excessive human contact in government bureaucracies creates artificial hindrances;
- lack of data to track and monitor alleged corruption cases to logical ends and
- Inadequate protection for the “whistle blowers”.

27.8.1. Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of fighting corruption in the NA 2020 include:

- eradication of corruption in the public, private and social sectors of the Nigerian economy;
- harmonisation of the institutional mandates and strengthening the capacities of the anti-graft agencies such as ICPC, EFCC, CCT, Office of the Attorney General of the Federation among others;
- promotion of transparency and accountability in governance and private sector as well as in the activities of the anti-graft institutions;
- creation of awareness, promotion, and entrenchment of anti-corruption values in the society, among public servants and operators in private sector and
- provision of adequate protection for “whistle blowers” and encouragement of information disclosure on corrupt practices by the citizens, Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and the social media.



The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for Fighting Corruption for High Growth are contained in table 27.12.

Table 27.12 Objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and Targets for Fighting Corruption for High Growth

Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ¹⁷	Baseline	Targets					
		2020 ¹⁸	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Eradicate corruption in the public, private and social sectors of the Nigeria economy	Absence of irregular payments & bribes by firms score	17.9	27.42	36.93	46.45	55.97	65.48	75
	Absence of corruption in business score	20	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80
	Absence of public sector theft score	27.4	36.17	44.93	53.70	62.47	71.23	80
	Control of Corruption (WGI, 2020)	13.46	24.55	35.64	46.73	57.82	68.91	80
Harmonise the institutional mandates and strengthen capacity of the Anti-graft agencies such as ICPC, EFCC, CCT, Office of the Attorney General of the Federation among others.	Anti-Corruption policy score	42.9	49.08	55.27	61.45	67.63	73.82	80
	Anti-Corruption bodies score	50	57.50	65.00	72.50	80.00	87.50	95
	Anti-Corruption investigation score	50	57.50	65.00	72.50	80.00	87.50	95
	Judicial Independence score	62.7	68.08	73.47	78.85	84.23	89.62	95
	Timeliness of Trials score	16.7	26.67	37.33	48.00	58.67	69.33	80
	Absence of Discrimination in Justice score	56.9	62.42	67.93	73.45	78.97	84.48	90
	Equal Treatment before the Law score	33.3	41.08	48.87	56.65	64.43	72.22	80
Promote transparency, participation and accountability in governance and private sector as well as in the activities of the Anti-graft institutions.	Accountability and Transparency Indicators Score	49.5	55.42	61.33	67.25	73.17	79.08	85
	Budget transparency indicator (Open Budget Index) Score	21	32.50	44.00	55.50	67.00	78.50	90
Create awareness, promote, and entrench anti-corruption values in the society, among public servants and operators in private sector.	Executive Compliance with the Constitution score	24.6	33.83	43.07	52.30	61.53	70.77	80
	Compliance of Executive with Judicial Decisions	53.7	58.92	64.13	69.35	74.57	79.78	85
	Legislature Checks on the Executive	61.0	65.83	70.67	75.50	80.33	85.17	90
	Judicial Checks on the Executive	54.9	59.92	64.93	69.95	74.97	79.98	85
Provide adequate protection for "Whistle blowers" and encourage information disclosure on corrupt practices by the citizens, CSOs and the social media.	Media Freedom	51.8	57.33	62.87	68.40	73.93	79.47	85

Source: 2020 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance International Budget Partnership (IBP), 2020 for the Baseline data. Targets set based largely on the best performing countries in Africa.

27.8.2. Strategies for Achieving the Objectives and Targets

To achieve the above objectives the following strategies and key activities will be undertaken by government:

- amend anti-corruption laws to harmonise the overlaps in the institutional mandates among the anti-graft agencies;
- adopt technology tools to reduce human contacts in government bureaucracies;
- build institutional capacity of the anti-graft institutions as well as training the employees to use the opportunities created by ICT to detect, investigate, prevent and control corrupt practices in both public and private sectors;
- enact "whistle blowers" Protection Law and other measures to encourage reporting of corrupt practices by the citizens, CSOs, mass and social media;

⁴⁰ All the KPIs are measured on a scale of 0-100.

⁴¹ 2019 scores are adopted for 2020 as baseline for the KPIs, except for a control of corruption score as indicated.

- intensify measures and programmes to spread anti-corruption campaigns across every sphere of the Nigerian society. The programme will also include an intergeneration approach to target people across various age groups with a special focus on the teenagers and youths;
- incorporate a course(s) in the primary and secondary education curricula for students and introduce mandatory employees training and re-orientation programmes on anti-corruption to encourage discipline, honesty, and sincerity, and discourage corrupt behaviours among Nigerians, particularly the youths who are the future leaders;
- introduce special incentives to promote honesty and integrity in public service and private sectors such as prizes, accelerated promotion and monetary rewards to employees for being exceptional, while ensuring that apprehended corrupt employees do not escape stringent punishment and
- ensure greater transparency, public participation and accountability in the fight against corruption through a “Government Website” where alleged cases of corruption will be reported” so that citizens and the CSOs, NGOs and others will be able to track and monitor reported alleged cases of corruption, particularly cases involving high profiled people, top politicians, high ranking public servants and managers of private companies.



Chapter 28: Cross-Cutting Issues

28.1 Building the Future - Making the Agenda a Reality

The strategy development process offers an opportunity to build on the complementarities of programmes in the political economic, environmental, and social spheres to improve the long-term effectiveness of government policy agenda. Thus, the NA 2050 outlines success factors and key elements that will facilitate effective and efficient implementation.

The goal is to lay a strong institutional structure and systems in driving the efficient implementation of the targets in the NA 2050 towards building a united, peaceful, democratic, civilised, and prosperous country.

To address past implementation challenges, key principles will be considered in the successful implementation of the NA 2050:

- Resource allocation and sourcing will be closely tied to goals to aid the implementation of the associated activities. Beyond allocation, a mobilisation plan would also be initiated to facilitate the sourcing of the needed resources.
- Continuity of implementation plan regardless of political changes to prevent the disruption of programmes and activities due to transition in government will be adopted
- Coordination and ownership and work progress will be synchronised by the ministries responsible for budgeting and planning at the federal and sub-national levels. These ministries at their respective tiers, will serve as the secretariat for the implementation of the plan to avoid overlaps or conflicting programmes.

Furthermore, a responsible party will be assigned to each main goal to foster accountability and roles of all involved with a feedback mechanism that will facilitate periodic programme and project reviews to enhance dynamic policy decision-making. Alignment with state-level strategies would be done to ensure ownership for effective realisation.

- Private sector participation will be encouraged through appropriate incentives including improvement in the business and regulatory environments to encourage the sector's contribution towards realising the goals of the NA 2050.

The strategic objectives in making the NA 2050 a reality include:

- ensuring efficient and effective implementation across all levels of government and sectors;
- institutionalisation of the Plan's implementation with the law at all levels of government to ensure sustainability and consistency with a commitment to attaining the desired objectives;
- leveraging existing government structures such as FMBNP (the National Planning Arm) to serve as a central coordination secretariat. The Arm will provide the needed direction to oversee the implementation of the NA 2050;
- professionalisation of the planning function to ensure capacity sustainability;

- deliberate policy on skilled manpower development and adequate capacity utilisation in the public service to drive the implementation and
- deployment of ICT and relevant technology through the careful insertion of young graduates with strong ICT skills to strengthen efficiency and value.

28.2. Linking the Agenda to the Instruments of Execution: Medium-Term Planning, Programming and Annual Budgeting Framework

The NA 2050 will be implemented through six five-year Medium-term National Development Plans MTNDPs; namely, 1st NDP (2021-2025), 2nd NDP (2026-2030), 3rd NDP (2031-2035), 4th NDP (2036-2040), 5th NDP (2041-2045) and 6th NDP (2046-2050). Each of the five budget cycles in the life of the respective MTNDP, will prioritise the programmes and projects contained in that MTNDP to achieve the broad objectives of the NA 2050. It is noted that the MTNDPs will be reviewed at intervals to monitor progress and challenges and the budgets will be dynamic in adapting to alteration of priorities as the reviews may dictate.

Coordination of efforts between the Federal and State Governments will be critical for the efficient delivery of the development outcomes, given the importance of state governments in implementation. Alignment of national visions and strategic targets with state governments will be tracked through the following means:

- domestication of national development visions and strategic targets through the State Development Plans (SDPs). State governments will work with the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (FMFBNP) and the plan implementation unit to develop or review the SDP in line with the NA 2050;
- strengthening the synergy among federal, state, and local government institutions towards implementing the Development Plans. Relevant departments in existing State Commissions of Budget and Planning will be strengthened to enhance coordination with the FMFBNP;
- robust feedback mechanism to inform improvements in the national development planning process based on state-level implementation; and
- integration into state-level plans, policies and strategic frameworks for development planning and implementation. The States and Federal Governments will collaborate to strengthen the Department of Planning, Research and Statistics (DPRS) in ministries, establish a plan implementation unit in the ministry responsible for budget and planning; ensure proficiency of the and M&E cadre in the respective MDAs.

The National Planning Arm of the Federal government will serve as the Secretariat in fulfilment of its statutory mandate and the convening power to engage with all federal MDAs as well as states planning agencies to identify synergies, harmonise and consolidate different coordination functions/mechanisms, enabling more streamlined management and strengthening of institutions responsible for the NA 2050 implementation for better coordination of service delivery to the Nigerian citizens. In carrying out this critical role, the Planning Arm of the Federal government will be supported by its existing internal

capacity to coordinate the plan implementation efforts through strengthening linkages between plan implementation and government funding disbursements. It will also be ensured that MDAs have the resources needed to meet their strategic objectives in the attainment of the NA 2050 goals.

To enhance the capacity and institutionalisation of DPRS for achieving these goals and objectives, government will:

- deploy an integrated Management and Geographic Information (MIS/GIS) System that is uniform across MDAs;
- empower and improve capacity in the Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation (BME) department;
- harmonise coordination and M&E functions across MDAs and
- effective deployment of ICT as a tool to implement the Plan

The government will equally invest in the development of new cost-effective digital tools and the harmonisation of existing ones to enable and accelerate the implementation of the Plan. To achieve this, the following measures will be taken:

- begin the automation process of policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- conduct technology gap assessment in MDAs;
- develop technology skills enhancement framework for MDAs;
- begin gradual deployment of technology concerning existing skills for policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation in MDAs; and
- develop and deploy policy/project implementation and monitoring dashboards in MDAs.

28.3. Plan Implementation Framework

There is an increasing realisation that a critical success factor for the implementation of any national plan and the realisation of programmed objectives is continuity, especially between successive administrations of government, as well as adequate ownership of various aspects of the Plan by the relevant MDAs. The implementation framework of NA 2050 will be underpinned by a series of six medium-term national development plans within the context of the already approved National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. MDAs will therefore take ownership of the relevant policies, programmes and projects contained in the Agenda for proper implementation and reporting. Government will deploy necessary strategies to ensure broad participation of the citizens to take ownership and actively track the implementation process. It will be ensured that citizens and stakeholders such as Civil Society Organizations are aware of their roles, responsibilities, risks, benefits, opportunities, and stake at every stage of the plan implementation process.

CONCLUSION

The Nigeria Agenda 2050 is formulated against the backdrop of subsisting economic and social challenges, and the need to address them within the framework of long- and medium-term development plans. These challenges include low, fragile, and non-inclusive economic growth and development, high population growth rate, pervasive insecurity, limited economic diversification, and transformation of the economy, low productivity, and high import dependence. Other challenges include un-conducive business environment and limited external competitiveness, de-industrialization, huge infrastructural deficits (transport, power), governance challenges, climate change, limited fiscal space and high incidence of poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

The NA 2050 is the long-term economic transformation blueprint of Nigeria to address its developmental challenges and become an upper middle-income country, with average real GDP growth rate of 7 percent, nominal GDP of US\$11.7 trillion and per capita income of US\$33,328 by 2050. The purpose of this perspective plan is to fully engage all resources to achieve inclusive growth, reduce poverty, achieve social and economic stability, create a sustainable environment consistent with global concerns about climate change, and generate opportunities for all Nigerians to fully develop their potential. The country can achieve these laudable objectives by effectively engaging its youthful and vibrant workforce.

The Nigeria Agenda 2050, therefore, outlines the pathway to achieve accelerated, sustained, and broad-based growth. It provides broad frameworks and approaches for reducing unemployment, poverty, inequality, and human deprivation. More specific strategies, programmes, interventions, and the important task of implementation will be adumbrated through six five-year medium-term plans: NDP (2021-2025) (already approved, published, and being implemented), (2026-2030), (2031-2035), (2036-2040), (2041-2045), and (2046-2050).

