

PMA2018/ Kaduna, Nigeria

Performance
Monitoring &
Accountability
2020



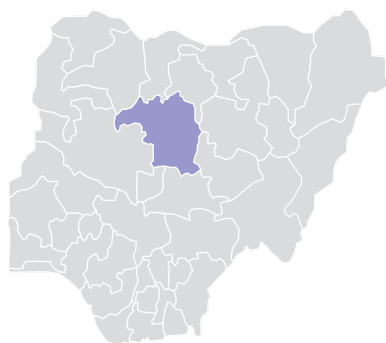
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ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the goal to end poverty, improve health, reduce inequality and address climate change by 2030. To measure progress, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created, each with specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. Each goal includes a set of indicators to track success. PMA2020 provides data for several of these indicators, allowing countries to track progress towards achieving these ambitious goals more frequently than ever before.

For more information on the Sustainable Development Goals please visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

SDGs in Kaduna



The government of Kaduna State is operating a State Development Plan (SDP) which aims at improving the quality of life by promoting gender equity and social inclusiveness, economic and environmental sustainability. The State Development Plan (2016-2020) is closely connected with the Sustainable Development Goals showing commitment to fast-tracking progress at sub-national level.

With the Data Revolution in place, monitoring of the SDGs indicators has become a focus of Kaduna State government through the Bureau of statistics and its partners like the PMA. Access to roads, electrification and improved source of drinking water has increased over the years. Gender equality and women's empowerment have also shown progress. Contraceptive uptake is increasing (15.8% of all women of reproductive age are currently using a modern method). Although several indicators show an overall improvement, poverty in Kaduna is still experienced most by women, the young, the unemployed and those living in rural areas. Open defecation is still practised by 34.8% of household population and 26.3% of Kaduna women still have unmet need for family planning.

KADUNA	2018	2030
Population (millions)	8.9	12.9
Population Density (Persons per Km ²)	209	305

**GOAL 1
No
Poverty**



End Poverty

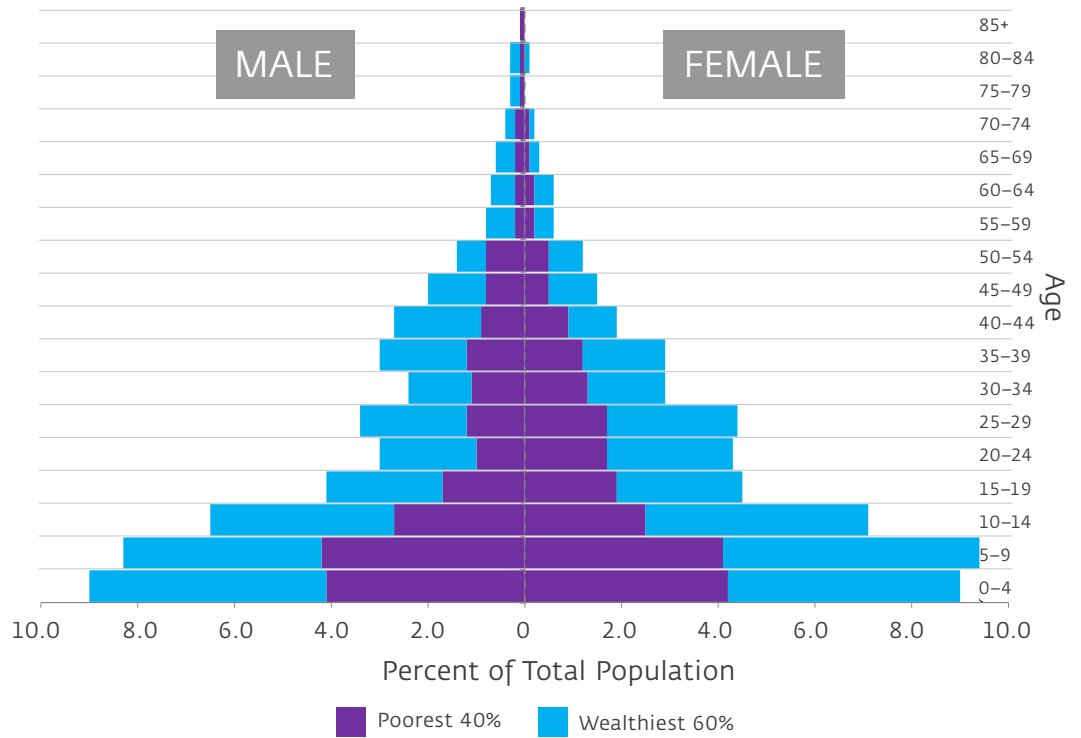
42.4% of the population live in the poorest households (lowest 40%). **44.9% of children age 0 to 14 grow up in these households. Presently 5% of persons over 60 years of age live in the poorest households.** The broad-based population pyramid reflects high fertility rate.

Only 7% of the households are headed by females, 1.9% among the lowest wealth quintile and 11.1% among the highest.

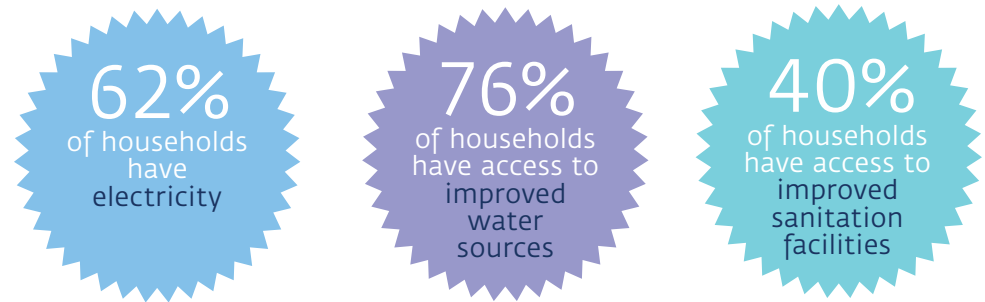
Access to basic services varies. More than three-quarters of the households (76%) have access to improved water sources such as tap water or boreholes which provide some protection from outside contamination but less than half of the population (40%) has access to an improved (not shared) sanitation facility (20.1% shared a facility) which hygienically separates excreta from human contact. Three fifth (62.2%) of the households have electricity access.

Indicators on wealth and equity

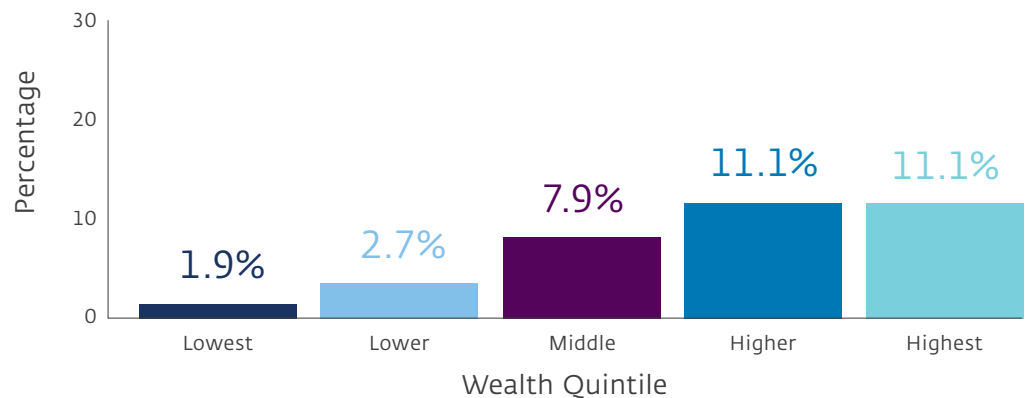
More than half (58%) of the population in Kaduna is under age 20



Household access to basic services is limited for all but varies substantially by wealth



About one in twenty (7%) households are headed by females



GOAL 3 Good Health & Well-Being



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

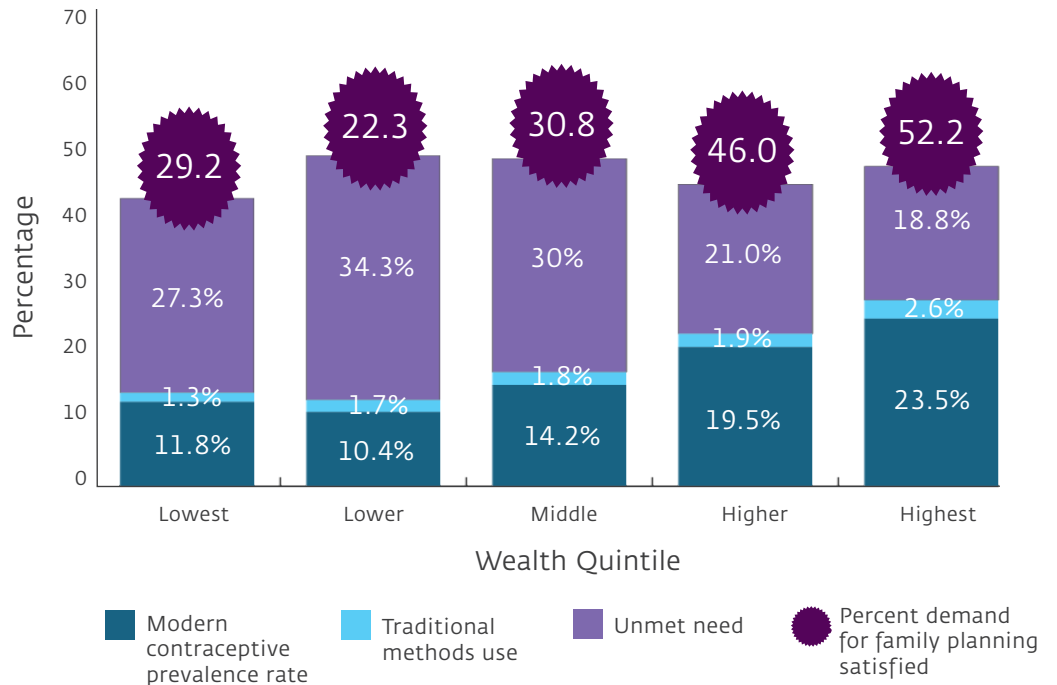
Target 3.7 calls for universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning. Among women of reproductive ages (15-49), only 15.8% are currently using a modern method of contraception and while 26.3% of them have an unmet need. As wealth increase uptake of contraception also increases.

Unmet need is highest among women in the lower wealth quintile (34.3%) and lowest for those in the highest quintile group (18.1%). More than one-third (36%) of all women who had demand for contraception got such demand satisfied.

Eliminating inequality in demand satisfaction by modern contraception is an important step toward sustainable human development.

Family Planning Indicators

The poor women in Kaduna are the least likely to have their demand for family planning met with modern methods



GOAL 4 Quality Education



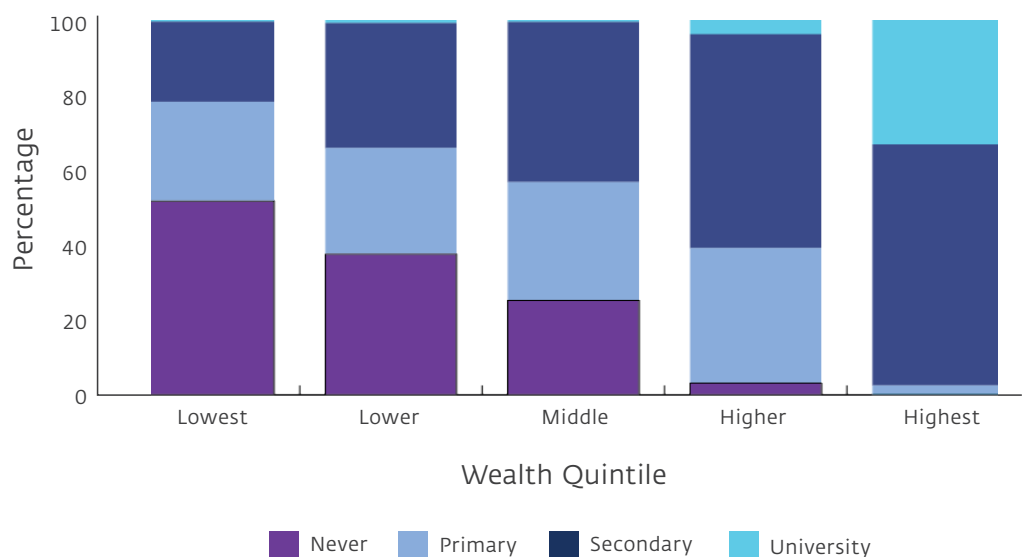
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

About one-quarter (24.5%) of women age 15-24 years had no form of education but majority of the women have attended at least some primary school. More than half of those who have never attended school (51.5%) are in the poorest wealth quintile. As wealth increase the quality of education also increases.

Increasing opportunities for education amongst the rural poor is critical to reducing inequality and eliminating poverty in Nigeria.

School Attendance

Despite impressive gains in primary education enrollment, secondary school attendance is still rare among the poor



GOAL 5 Gender Equality

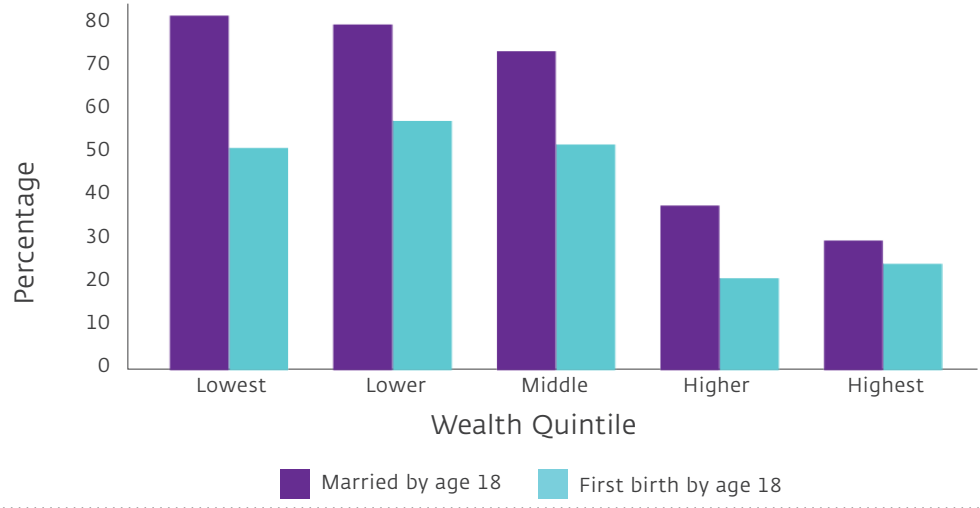


Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goals 5.3 aims to eliminate early marriage in Kaduna State. More than half (56.3%) of women age 18-24 were married by age 18 and 38.5% had a child by age 18. Three quarters (75.8%) of Kaduna women married by age 18 are in the poorest of households.

Early Marriage, Early Childbearing

Half of women age 18-24 were married by age 18



GOAL 6 Clean Water & Sanitation

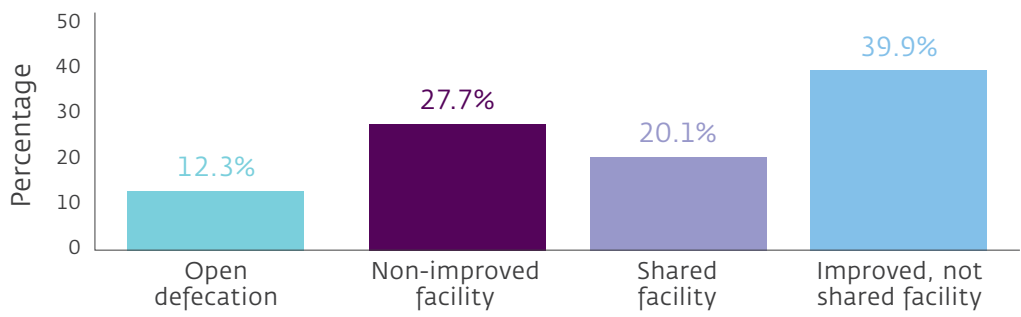


Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Other data sources measures only the main source of water and the main sanitation practices used by each household. PMA2020 provides a more complete picture by measuring all regular households water sources and sanitation practices-those used by households several times per week during at least one season of the year. As a result, PMA2020 data show that many more people regularly practised open defecation than other surveys, providing valuable insight and a more realistic baseline for the SDG target of eliminating open defecation.

Water and Sanitation

Only 14% of the household population regularly use an improved, non-shared sanitation facility



Open defecation is practised by one or more persons in 34.8% of all households surveyed, while 43.7% lack hand washing station and only 17.8% had soap and water available at the hand washing stations. More than half (55.4%) of the households surveyed always had an improved water source that is always available.

One in three people regularly practice open defecation, while about one in six have access to soap and water



All results for Goal 6 are reported as the percent of the household population.

About PMA2020/Kaduna, Nigeria

The PMA2018/Kaduna survey used a two-stage cluster design. The same sample from the previous round was used, 66 enumeration areas (EAs) drawn from the National Population Commission's master sampling frame. In each EA, households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected per cluster of EAs. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. All eligible females age 15 to 49 were contacted and consented for interviews. The final completed sample included 2,268 households (99.1% response rate), 2,766 de facto females (99.0% response rate) and 139 health facilities (100% response rate). Data collection was conducted between April and May 2018.

* Definitions of all indicators are available at www.pma2020.org