

Nigeria in the Eve of MDGs Final: A Progressive Analysis

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Abstract

This paper analyses Nigeria progress towards achieving each of the Millennium Development Goals, using the most recently updated data. In all, this study report that, the poverty prevalence is on the increase, while hunger level has drastically reduced. Nigeria does not have concrete evidence that the MDG-2 (universal primary education) will be achieved, it also failed to meet gender equality target on primary and secondary school enrolment in 2005 and yet to achieve it in 2010. Gender equality at all levels is not likely to be achieved either. Though progress is made on the MDG-4 & 5, but Nigeria is not likely to achieve the target. Nigeria has achieved MDG-6 of halting the trend of HIV/AIDS and other diseases and begins to reverse it; however much attention is needed in the North than is needed in the South. Progress has been made on MDG-7 to achieve the improved access to water, but it is unlikely 2015 target will be achieved. Access to improved sanitation has degenerated over the years. Overall, the little achievement on development is through increased life expectancy, adult literacy rate and gender equality while human development is still far below the average in Africa and sub-Sahara African countries

Keywords: Nigeria MDGs, Poverty, Inequality, Development, Challenge

1. Introduction

The 2015 deadline specified for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is already here. Ideally, whatever is set out as a target for fifteen years ought to have been significantly achieved in the tenth year and above, if any meaningful achievement will be reported. Widely argued in the recent literature is the pessimism that, while countries in the Asia and Latin America has strong potential to achieve the MDGs, most African countries may not meet most of the targets of MDGs. To such writers, MDGs is an ambitious plan to achieve rapid socio-economic progress in developing countries, especially sub-Sahara Africa. When the continent of Africa is discussed, Nigeria is significant due to position it occupies as the most populous country in Africa and as a country with the population more than joint population of other countries in the West Africa.

Historically, Nigeria economic background is pathetic. In the early years of its independence, Nigeria, was one of the richest 50 countries but gradually retrogressed to one of the 25 countries with poorest people. It is better to follow clue on the popular saying that, Nigeria is a rich country with poor people. This is logical because, as at the end of the twentieth century, during the institutionalization of the MDGs, Nigeria in term of resources; human and natural still occupies a prominent position in the world. Thus, the emergence of retrogression is a riddle that becomes difficult to decode. Nigeria ordeals are rightly captured by Igbuzor (2006) as follows;

Nigeria is the sixth largest exporter of oil ...hosts the third largest number of poor people after China and India. Statistics show that the incidence of poverty using the rate of US \$1 per day increased from 28.1 percent in 1980 to 46.3 percent in 1985 and declined to 42.7 percent in 1992 but increased again to 69.2 percent in 1997 Although there has been steady economic growth in the last few years, there are doubts whether the benefits are evenly distributed especially to the poor and excluded. Nigeria is among the 20 countries in the world with the widest gap between the rich and the poor. The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or in some cases consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Nigeria has one of the highest Gini index in the world. The Gini index for Nigeria is 50.6 ... compares poorly with countries such as India (37.8), Jamaica (37.9), Mauritania (37.3) and Rwanda (28.9)..... (Igbuzor 2006: 2)

The brief overview of the Nigeria development situation before the MDGs as presented above is an evidence of how the development agenda of the MDGs is relevant to her situation. Therefore, it was a great euphoria on the part of every member of the developing countries including Nigeria when the largest gathering of the head of states in history, assembled in the early 2000 to define agenda for global development program. This was done through the commitment of the developed nations of the world to assist the less developed and developing

countries to climb the ladder of development through commitment to release resources for the purpose. The decision was based on the realization that poverty somewhere constitutes a threat and insecurity somewhere else. As such, the global peace and harmony is conditional on the peace everywhere especially in the wake of ever expanding global village. To the effect, global leaders specified eight key areas as focal point to achieving the overall agenda towards global peace which are captioned as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The goals includes eradicating poverty with the 2015 target of halving proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, and those suffering hunger. Achieving universal primary education with 2015 target to achieve universal primary completion; promoting gender equality and empowering women, the target of which is to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education enrolment by 2005, and achieve equity at all levels by 2015. There is also a goal of reducing child mortality, with 2015 target to reduce by two third the child mortality rate; improving maternal health with the target to reduce by three quarters the proportion of women dying in childbirth. Another goal is combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, with 2015 target to halt and begin to reverse the incidence of HIV-AIDS, malaria and other major diseases; Also, ensuring environmental sustainability, 2015 target is to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation, and to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. Finally, to develop a global partnership for development, which commits north and south to working together to achieve an open, rule-based trading and financial system, more generous aid to countries committed to poverty reduction, and relief for the debt problems of developing countries.

This paper reviews the progress so far in Nigeria as a way to take a position on the extent each of the goals and their targets has been achieved. Ultimately, the aim of the study is to access how the progress has impacted human development in the country.

2. Nigeria and Millennium Development Goals

2.1 MDG-1: Eradication of Poverty

The target of MDG-1 is to half by 2015, the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, and those suffering hunger compared to the level in 1990s. Measuring progress to this effect require a coherence review of indicators of poverty, inequality and hunger. In the recent discussions on various media, Nigeria is widely acclaimed to have achieved the MGD-1 benchmark before the deadline of 2015. Unfortunately, the emphasis is based majorly on the FAO awards for reducing the depth of hunger. José Graziano da Silva, the FAO, Director-General, during the award presentation to the successful member countries including Nigeria, iterated;

To each and every one of you, I want to say that you are a living proof that when societies decide to put an end to hunger, and when there is political commitment from governments, we can transform that will into concrete action and results. FAO is proud to work with all our member nations, developed and developing, to reach our common vision of a hunger-free and sustainable world. We are the first generation that can end hunger, which has plagued humanity since the birth of civilization. Let's seize this opportunity. (Thisday, 2013).

However it should be pointed out that hunger is measured by Kilocalorie per person per day and closely related to this is the proportion of undernourished population, which is just two of several other indicators to measure poverty.

A million dollar question therefore is; 'should it be concluded that Nigeria has met the MDG-1?' In a 2005 report on the MDG progress in Nigeria, it was highlighted that '...based on available information it is unlikely that the country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015 especially the goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases' (UNDP 2005 :4) . The validity of Nigeria achieving the MDG-1 could be best pronounced through data analysis of indicators of poverty and hunger. Table 1 presents the various indicators using the available data over the 1990s till 2014, unfortunately, the latest data as the time of this analysis is 2010. Four indicators which include two key measure of hunger are employed.

Table 1 : MDG-1 Nigeria Progress in Poverty Eradication

Indicators	Specifications	Years*				
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Undernourishment (% of Total Population)						
	Nigeria	16	10	9	N/A	6
	All Africa	26.13	24.53	22.12	N/A	19.09
	Sub-Sahara	31.41	29.19	26.01	N/A	22.17
Depth of Hunger (Kilocalorie/person/day)						
	Nigeria	220	200	200	N/A	180
	All Africa	256.16	250.58	243.41	N/A	233.43
	Sub-Sahara	274.17	266.38	256.32	N/A	243.36
Inequality						
	GINI Index	44.95	46.5	N/A	42.93	48.83
	Top 10% Income Share	31.32	37.1	N/A	32.42	38.23
	Bottom 10% Income Share	1.42	1.89	N/A	1.99	1.75
	Top 20% Income Share	49.37	52.11	N/A	48.61	54.01
	Bottom 20% Income Share	4	5	N/A	5.13	4.41
Poverty Headcount Ratio						
	\$1.25 per day (% of pop.)	61.9	68.51	N/A	63.07	67.98
	\$2 per day (% of pop.)	80.41	86.44	N/A	83.08	84.49
	Rural Pov. Line (% of Rural Pop.)	36.4	69.8	N/A	63.8	N/A
	Urban Pov. Line (% of Urban Pop.)	30.4	58.2	N/A	43.1	N/A
	National Pov. Line (% of Pop.)	34.1	64.6	N/A	54.7	N/A

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Allowed

Medical dictionary define undernourishment as the consequence of consuming too few essential nutrients or using or excreting them more rapidly than they can be replaced. In other words, it means not getting enough of any type of food or inadequate of all nutrients. Nigeria clearly made significant progress in this, considering a 16% of population under nourished in 1990 which sharply reduced to 6% in 2010. This is about 62.5% reduction as against a target of 50% reduction stipulated for 2015. It also shows that Nigeria is far above the average level of undernourishment in Africa which marginally reduced from 26% in 1990 to 19.09% in 2010 and far above the sub-Sahara Africa's average which also fell from 31.41% to 22.17% in 2010. FAO's claim of Nigeria meeting the target of hunger level specified for 2015 from undernourishment perspective is correct and appreciable.

In the same way, depth of hunger which is defined as the intensity of food deprivation indicates how much the deprived people fall short of the minimum food they need in terms of dietary energy. The food deficit, in kilocalories per person per day, is measured by comparing the average amount of dietary energy that undernourished people get from the foods they eat with the minimum amount of dietary energy they need to maintain body weight and undertake light activity. By specification, the depth of hunger is low when it is less than 200 kilocalories per person per day, and high when it is higher than 300 kilocalories per person per day. The depth of hunger for Nigeria as presented in Table 1, shows that Nigeria currently operate at low depth of hunger with Kilocalorie/person/day of 180 which is below the 200 kilocalorie specified for low hunger level. The depth of hunger in Nigeria is also far below the average in Africa and Sub-Sahara Africa which stands at 233.43 and 243.36 respectively. Obviously, Nigeria has met the depth of hunger target for 2015.

A strong measure of poverty and wellness as it relate to income differences is the level of income inequality in a country. One prominent indicator to the effect is GINI Index, which measure wealth distribution of a country on the scale of 0 and 1 and 0 to 100 on percentage range. The smaller the value of the index, the healthier is the wealth distribution. In Nigeria, as presented in the above table, the index was 0.4498 or 44.98 percent in 1990, marginally reduced to 42.93 per cent in 2005 and quickly increases to 48.83 in 2010. The distribution, not only that it has not improved compared to the level in 1990s, but also below the average in the developed economy. The index for United States is around 45% and that of United Kingdom is 34% (Factbook 2013). Summarily, the income distribution in Nigeria is uneven.

To ascertain the degree of disparity, the income distribution at various levels of classification is examined. The top 10 percent of the population share 31.32% of the total income in 1990, this jump to 38.23% in 2010. Directly comparable is the lowest 10 percent of the population who share just 1.42% and 1.75% of total income respectively in 1990 and 2010. A wider examination of the distribution disparity shows that 49.37% and 54.01% of total income is shared by top 20 percent of the population in 1990 and 2010 respectively. This does not only show that the share is too much, but also reveals a consistent wideness over the periods. Conversely the lowest 20 percent of the population only share 4% and 4.41% of the total income in 1990 and 2010 respectively. Income distribution in Nigeria as evidence is not only poor but consistently widened over the period of 1990 and 2010. A special note is the year 2005 when all the indicators to this effect are sharply improved and then drastically fall and became poorer than the level in the earlier years of 1990s. This is an evidence of the inability of the country to sustain poverty reduction policies and strategies.

Finally, examining universal criteria for poverty measure, that is, the poverty headcount as the percentage of population on the basis of \$1.25 per day shows that the proportion increased from 61.9% in 1990 to 67.98% in 2010. On the \$2 per day benchmark, the proportion increased from 80.4% in 1990 to 84.49% in 2010. This shows deep poverty incidence on global scale. Meanwhile, on the intra-national measure of poverty incidence, proportion of population below poverty line are on steady increased over the 1990s to 2000s, but the proportion is lower than the standard measure of dollars per day, also the incidence is higher in rural area than in the urban centers. In all, the poverty prevalence is on the increase, while the hunger level has drastically reduced. It could be summarized therefore that, as far as MDG-1 is concerned, more people are surviving but many more remain poor in Nigeria.

2.2 MDG-2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

The target of MDG-2 is to achieve by 2015 universal primary completion. In other words, everyone is expected to at least gone through primary education. The data showing the progress is presented below

Table 2 : MDG-2 Nigeria Progress in Achieving Universal Primary Education

Indicators	Specifications	Years*				
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Primary Completion						
	Male	N/A	N/A	83.99	90.42	78.84
	Female	N/A	N/A	70.18	75.07	69.69
	Total	N/A	N/A	77.23	82.9	74.36

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Available

As presented, a rapid progress is made in 2005 when the completion rate rose to 82.9%, but could not be sustained as it sharply declined to 74.36% in the following five years in 2010. This is pathetic, as it is revealed in a recent interview of the minister for education, during which she shows that UNESCO in 2013 report a consistent declining in the primary enrolment and completion;

According to the EFA Monitoring Team report, an estimated 61 million children of primary school age do not have access to education globally. Nigeria alone is home to an estimated 10.5 million out-of-school children

in 2012 – 3.6 million more than in 2000, or 42 percent of the primary school-age population. In essence 17.21 percent of out-of-school children in the world are Nigerians. In another light, one in every six out-of-school children is a Nigerian. Similarly, 6 million of 36 million girls out-of-school world-wide are Nigerians (Onuhoa, 2013)

The retrogression is not sensitive to gender as it cut across both male and female, and going by the above report, Nigeria does not have concrete evidence that the universal primary education will even be achieved in 2015.

2.3 MDG-3: Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

The MDG-3 target is to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education enrolment by 2005, and achieve equity at all levels by 2015. The indicators that are directly connected to measuring this are gross enrolment ratio, employment and business ownership ratio among gender. United Nations defines Gross Enrollment Ratio as the total enrollment in a country in a specific level of education, regardless of age. It is expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. At times, the gross enrollment ratio could be greater than 100%. This may be as a result of grade repetition or entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at the grade level. The progress data for Nigeria is presented in table 3(A and B) below:

Table 3A : MDG-3 Nigeria Progress in Promoting Gender Equality

Indicators	Specifications	Years*				
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Primary Enrolment (% of Gross)						
	Male	96.21	96.93	108.17	108.94	77.59
	Female	75.93	80.88	88.15	92.56	84.96
Secondary Enrolment (% of Gross)						
	Male	27.59	N/A	26.4	37.6	46.37
	Female	21.49	N/A	22.43	31.66	41.17
Tertiary Enrolment (% of Gross)						
	Male	6.16	N/A	6.78	12.07	N/A
	Female	2.02	N/A	5.36	8.66	N/A
Enrolment: Ratio Female to Male						
	Primary	78.92	83.44	81.49	84.96	91.33
	Secondary	77.89	N/A	84.96	84.21	88.78
	Tertiary	N/A	N/A	79.15	71.79	N/A

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Available

The gross enrolment at all levels has been on increase over the years with male in primary school recorded full enrolment in 2000 and 2005, but the success could not be sustained as the ratio fall to 77.59% in 2010 which is lower than the female enrolment which was 84.96% in the same year. Enrolment, though low but has been on the increase in the secondary and tertiary education level. However, on gender equality, the overall gap between male and female did not close as targeted in 2005 and has not closed in 2010, but if the trend continues, decisive progress on equity is expected by 2015.

The business and employment gender equity data is presented in table 3B. The disparity among the female and male gender is wide and is sensitive to employment classifications. Female gender dominate manufacturing, wholesale and retail trading activities, hotels and restaurant services, health and social works and household employment. In the other hand, male gender dominates Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing, mining and

quarrying, electricity gas and water supply, construction works, transport, storage and communication, public admin and defense among others. The two gender; male and female share a close tie in the education sector, household work, health and social works.

Table 3B : Employment Classification on Gender Basis in 2007

	Female (F)	Male (M)	F to M Ratio (%)
Economic Activities			
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7029.272	12207.08	57.58
B Fishing	188.371	293.901	64.09
C Mining and Quarrying	40.301	152.861	26.36
D Manufacturing	1197.529	1085.39	110.33
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	68.583	233.072	29.42
F Construction	37.445	620.749	6.03
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; General Repairs	5796.543	3037.549	190.83
H Hotels and Restaurants	163.562	53.557	305.4
I Transport, Storage and Communications	96.3	1308.25	7.36
J Financial Intermediation	52.088	74.337	70.07
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	187.985	226.262	83.08
L Public Admin and Defence; Social Security	477.061	1352.562	35.27
M Education	915.04	994.11	92.04
N Health and Social Work	292.143	283.186	103.16
O Other Community, Social and Personal Services	727.588	1112.01	65.43
P Households with Employed Persons	98.32	96.616	101.76
Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	16.113	50.236	32.07

Source: Data from International Labour Organisation (ILO), Nov., 2013 update

Closing the disparity is likely to take longer period as a result of tradition of leaving male predominantly in particular jobs, such as commercial transport work and construction. In the same way, women are closely marked with restaurant businesses and petty trading activities. It is therefore unlikely to achieve gender equality across board in all employment classifications in 2015 as set out by MDGs.

2.4 MDG-4 & 5: Reducing Child Mortality and Improving Maternal health

The MDG-4 target is to reduce the child mortality rate, compared to 1990s level by two-third in 2015. Closely related to the child mortality rate target is maternal mortality rate which is the goal number five. The target is to reduce by three-quarter, the proportion of women dying during childbirth by 2015 compared to the level in 1990. The available data to these effects is presented in the following table 4.

Table 4 : MDG-4 & 5 Nigeria Progress in Reducing Child Mortality and Improving Maternal Health

Indicators	Specifications	Years*					%Change**
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Child Mortality							
	Male Child per 1,000 Male age 1	117.6	N/A	65.9	119.6	91	22.96
	Female Child per 1,000 Female age 1	101.5	N/A	69	122.5	93	8.37
	Infant per 1,000 live birth	126.6	125.3	112.5	95.5	80.8	36.17
Maternal Mortality							
	Per 100,000 Livebirth	1100	1000	970	820	630	42.73

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Available ** Percentage change between 1990 and 2010

The child mortality rate male and female child under the age of one year declined sharply in 2000 and increased sharply in 2005, then it began to decline at a decreasing rate till 2010 compared to the 2005 situation. The decrease is greater for Male child than it is for female child. In each case, the reduction is far from the two-third target of the MDGs, and no significant evidence to expect that the decrease will be up to two-third by 2015. A greater improvement is experienced on the infant mortality rate of live birth, which was 126.6 deaths per 1000 live birth in 1990 and declined progressively over the years to 80.8 deaths per 1000 live birth in 2010. This is a decrease of 36% over the periods, but is still far from 67% reduction target set out by the MDGs. A greater progress is made on the maternal mortality rate which was 1100 maternal death per 100,000 life birth in 1990, but reduced progressively to 630 maternal deaths per 100,000 life birth in 2010, which is 42.73% reduction over the periods. The reduction may not be unconnected with the improvement in the level of nourishment and reduction in hunger. According to Olusegun et al (2012):

Maternal and child mortality is closely linked to poverty with malnutrition as an underlying contributor in over half of these deaths. Factors associated with these problems include, poor socio-economic development, weak health care system and low socio-cultural barriers to care utilization..... Nigeria, which constitutes just 1% of the world's population, accounts for 10% of the world's maternal and under-5 mortality rates (Olusegun et al, 2012, Ibeh, 2008)

However with the benchmark of 67% reduction of child mortality level and 75% reduction in the proportion of women dying during childbirth in 2015 compared to the level in 1990, it is not likely that Nigeria will achieve the MDG-4 and 5, though significant progress has been made.

2.5 MDG-6: combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The MDG-6 target is to halt and begin to reverse the incidence of HIV-AIDS, malaria and other major diseases by 2015. The selected indicators to measure the progress include Tuberculosis's death and prevalence rate, HIV prevalence Rate, AIDS death rate and Malaria death rate. The data presented in table 5A and 5B below shows the situation in Nigeria.

Table 5A : MDG-6 Nigeria Progress in Combating HIV-AIDS & Other Diseases

Indicators	Specifications	Years*						
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Tuberculosis								
	Death Rate per 100,000	35	37	38	33	22	18	16
	Prevalence Rate per 100,000	302	311	326	298	210	181	161
	Success Rate (% of Cases)	N/A	49	79	75	84	85	N/A
HIV Prevalence								
	% of Population	0.8	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1
	% Adult age 15-49	1.3	4	3.9	3.7	3.6	N/A	N/A
AIDS								
	Total Death	10,000	100,000	200,000	230,000	220,000	N/A	N/A

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Available

Table 5B: Average Malaria Death Rate per 100,000 Population in Selected States in Nigeria (2006-2011)

Average	Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
For Nine States and FCT*	2.6	2.13	3.64	3.3	3.16	3.07
Seven States and FCT (Excluding Niger & Kaduna)	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.38	1.15	0.6

Source: Author's computation through the Nigeria Bureau of Statistic Data, 2012 Update; * The states are: Benue, Edo, Ekiti, Kaduna, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Ondo

With the number of death through tuberculosis per 100,000 population consistently and drastically reducing after it reached the pick level of 38 death in 2000 to 16 death in 2012 and prevalence rate reduction from the pick of 326 persons to 161 persons in 2012, it is obvious that the MDG-6 is achieved as far as reverting the trend of the disease is concerned. As an augment to the analysis, the success rate has also improved drastically from 49% level of success in 1990 to 85% success rate in 2011. The HIV prevalence rate got to the pick in 2000 and 2005 with the prevalence rate as percentage of population and as a percentage of adult age 15-49 at 3.7% and 3.9% respectively. Thereafter the trend has been consistently on the decrease with the prevalence rate as percentage of population at 3.1% in 2012. The progress though slows but it could be adjudged as steady.

The total death through AIDS reached its pick in 2005 with 230,000 deaths and reduced marginally to 220,000 deaths in 2010. The level of death through Malaria reached a pick in 2008 and 2009 and begins to decline. However, the averaged data presented above shows that, the problem of malaria is higher in some states especially in the Northern states than it is in the south. The exclusion of two Northern states from the sample of ten selected states (FCT inclusive) drastically reduces the death rate to 0.6 death per 100,000 populations compared to 3.07 averages when the two states are included.

2.6 MDG-7: ensuring environmental sustainability

The MDG-7 target is to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation and achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. This goal has two basic components; a component could be measured from individual country perspectives, while the success of other component is a global phenomenon which only global assessment or evaluation alone could justify the achievement of the target. Access to clean water and basic sanitation is a national measure that could be captured with relevant indicators, but number of slum dwellers whose life has been improved may be difficult to measure. Meanwhile, if it is measured, the value could not be used as the yardstick for accessing the progress until all such values are added across the countries of the world.

In the meantime, the table 6 below only captures the indicators of improved sanitation and improved water sources.

Table 6 : MDG-7 Nigeria Progress in Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Indicators	Specifications	Years*					
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Improved Sanitation							
	% Pop wt Access	38.1	36.2	34.5	32.7	31	30.6
	Rural, % of Rural Pop wt Access	36.9	34.8	32.7	30.6	28.5	28.1
	Urban, % of Urban Pop wt Access	40.2	38.6	36.9	35.2	33.5	33.2
Improved Water Sources							
	% Pop wt Access	47.2	51.2	54.8	57.9	60.6	61.6
	Rural, % of Rural Pop wt Access	28.8	33.2	37.6	42	46.4	47.3
	Urban, % of Urban Pop wt Access	80.9	79.5	78.1	76.8	75.4	75.1

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed

The improved sanitation as percentage of population with access, which measures the improved sanitation facilities such as flush or pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet has reduced drastically over the years from 1990 with 38.1% of population with access to 30.6% of population with access in 2011. It implies that the number of population without access has been increasing consistently over the period as against the expectation of halving the number of population without access. The disaggregated assessment of population in the rural areas and those who are in the urban centers share the same trend with the national aggregate; the population of urban with the improved access reduced from 40.2% in 1990 to 33.2% in 2011 and the proportion in the rural areas fall from 36.9% of population to 28.1% in 2011. Obviously, Nigeria is failing significantly in meeting this target.

The access to improved water sources, as against the trend reported on the access to sanitation, has improved significantly as the population with access to improved water sources increased consistently and progressively from 47.2% in 1990 to 61.6% of population in 2011. Meanwhile, it worth to note that, more of the progress is recorded in the rural area, which has improved access from 28.8% of the population in 1990 to 47.3% in 2011. However, if the target of halving the proportion of people without access in 2015 is to be achieved, the percentage of population with access should increase to 73.6% in 2015. The progress so far, though applauded, but the reality of meeting the target is uncertain. For instance, in 21 years (1990-2011), the increase in percentage of people with access is 14.4 points; meanwhile, to achieve the target, another 12 points increase in percentage of population with access is required.

2.7 MDGS AND OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The ultimate target of MDGs is to ensure rapid development across the world using various targets as the entry point. The impact of any progress made, on average, could be best summarized through the appraisal of impacts of the initiatives on the development indicators in each country. In this study, literacy level, human development indicators, life expectancy at birth and undernourishment prevalence rate are used to assess the overall impact of MDG in the country.

Table 7 : Nigeria Overall Development Progress through MDGs

Indicators	Specifications	Years*					
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Literacy Level							
	Youth Male (% of Male age 15-24)	81.36	N/A	N/A	78.13	78.15	N/A
	Youth Female (% of Female age 15-24)	62.49	N/A	N/A	60.51	65.33	N/A
	Youth Total (% of people age 15-24)	71.19	N/A	N/A	68.99	71.8	N/A
	Ratio of Female to male(% of age 15-24)	78.81	N/A	N/A	77.45	83.6	N/A
	Adult Male (% of Male age 15+)	67.65	N/A	N/A	66.77	71.96	N/A
	Adult Female (% of Female age 15+)	43.73	N/A	N/A	43.32	49.81	N/A
	Adult Total (% of People age 15+)	55.45	N/A	N/A	54.77	60.82	N/A
Human Development							
	Proportion						
	Nigeria	N/A	N/A	37.51	42.08	47.78	47.78
	All Africa	N/A	N/A	46.28	52.21	56.74	56.74
	Sub-Sahara	N/A	N/A	43.8	49.49	54.46	54.59
	Index						
	HDI (Nigeria)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.45	0.46
	HDI (Africa Average)	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.7	0.7
Life Expectancy							
	Female	46.86	46.16	47.12	49.77	52.23	N/A
	Male	44.47	44.12	45.47	48.27	50.63	N/A
	Total	45.64	45.12	46.27	49	51.41	N/A
Undernourishment							
	Prevalence	19.3	11.7	10.2	6.8	8.1	8.5

Source: Data from Africa Development Indicator (ADI) and World Development Indicator (WDI), Dec. 2013 Update; Database of UK data service, * where required, data for the nearest year is allowed; N/A - Not Available

The youth literacy level marginally improved from 71.19% of the youth in 1990 to 71.8% in 2011. The marginal improvement is recorded through higher increase in the proportion of female youth over the proportionate fall in the percentage of male literacy level over the period. But despite the increase in the youth female literacy rate, the percentage of male is still higher than that of female. As such ratio of female to male literacy rate has improved with 78.81% in 1990 increased to 83.6% in 2010. The adult literacy rate is steadily on the increase as it increased from 55.45% in 1990 to 60.82% in 2010. The increase is steady for both male and female gender, though the literacy rate for male is much higher than that of female.

Human development, which measures the widening of people's choices and the privilege to choose one's life direction over another, based on personal preference, show that, the proportion of people who are classified as developed is on the increase over the years since 2000. From table 7 above, it increased from 37.1 in 2000 to 47.78 in 2011. Meanwhile it is unfortunate to show that the proportion of the developed people in Nigeria is lower than the average development in all the Africa and also in sub-Sahara Africa. The same trend is recorded under the Human Development Index (HDI) in which Nigeria index is 0.46 in 2011 as against 0.7 Africa's average. Significantly, Nigeria lags behind on the scale of human development.

It could be said that health sector of the economy has significantly improved. It reflects in the trend of life expectancy in the country which has improved on average and also improved on gender basis. The overall life expectancy which was 45.64 years in 1990 has increased to 51.41 years in 2010. Female life expectancy though

higher than that of male, however, both are consistently on the increase. Prevalence of under nourishment, just as initially reported under the proportion of population that are undernourished, has reduced drastically with prevalence rate of 19.3 in 1990 reduced to 8.5% in 2011.

3. Conclusion

The overview of the progress of each MDG has produced a mixed outcome. MDG-1 produces split outcome with a significant progress in reduction of hunger, but not in reducing poverty level. Retrogression as against the expected progression is the cases with MDG-2, which aims at achieve universal primary education in 2015. Nigeria failed to achieve MDG-3 of gender equality in the primary and secondary enrolment in 2005 and not likely to achieve the equality at all levels in 2015. Progress is made on MDG-4 & 5 but, the target is too high to be achieved in 2015 based on the progress so far. MDG-6 has been achieved as it is evidenced that trend of various diseases including HIV/AIDS has been reverted. However, in combating malaria death level, greater attention is needed in some Northern states of the country than in the South. MDG-7 is unlikely to be achieved, despite that a significant progress has been made on the improved access to water at both rural and urban centers; however the target for 2015 is too high to be achieved, based on the current progressive trend. On the other hand, access to improved sanitation is a nightmare in Nigeria for absence of progress; instead, poor sanitation has been on the increase over the years.

However, this study noticed that, care must be taken in promoting gender mainstreaming advocacy, especially in striving to ensure that female access to education is encourage, so as to avoid the revert of the trend against male gender. If the current trend is kept steady, in the next few years the equality will be biased against the male youths. This study shows that male literacy rate is falling progressively while the female rate is increasing steadily. A major problem in Nigeria is the poverty prevalence and income inequality. This is reflected in the size of human development index, since the computation of HDI includes the element of income poverty.

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